

EIU: Country Risk and Forecasts

FILE DESCRIPTION

EIU: Country Risk And Forecasts contains the full text of the EIU's premium *Country Risk Service* and *Country Forecasts*. The *Country Risk Service* provides insightful analysis of the short- and medium-term economic creditworthiness of over 90 countries. *Country Forecasts* gives a medium-term outlook into economic, political and business trends in 58 countries. Risk assessments and forecasts are updated quarterly for each market.

SUBJECT COVERAGE

EIU: Country Risk and Forecasts provides all the information you need to assess the current and future opportunities and risks of operating in overseas markets.

Each country risk report includes:

- Analysis of local financial markets
- Credit risk ratings reflecting trade, policy and political threats
- Economic growth and financial indicators
- International financial flows
- Pointers for lenders and investors
- Two-year projection of external finances

Each country forecast report provides outlooks for the following:

- Environmental issues
- Exchange controls
- External debt
- Foreign investment
- Foreign trade and payments
- GDP growth and its components
- Industrial policy
- Infrastructure
- Interest and exchange rates
- Political scene
- Tax regimes
- Ten-year growth picture
- Wage and price inflation

TIPS

USE FILE 628

to find GDP, interest rates, risk ratings, and other key economic factors for a country or region; to find reports on a country's economic or political outlook.

USE SF=TABLE

to see records with data in tabular format.

SELECT SF=TABLE AND CN=WORLD

EXPAND MT=

to see a title list of all reports.

USE REPORT TITLES

to gather together all the records of an individual report.

SELECT CN=TURKEY AND PY=2011
REPORT S1/TITLES

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: January 1989 to the present

Update Frequency: Weekly

File Size: 869,303 as of December 2011

CONTACT

EIU: Country Risk and Forecast is provided by The Economist Intelligence Unit. Questions concerning file content should be directed to:

The Economist Intelligence Unit

The Economist Building

111 West 57th Street

New York, NY 10019-2211

Phone: 212-554-0600

Fax: 212-586-1181

SAMPLE RECORD

DIALOG(R)File 628:EIU: Country Risk and Forecasts
(c) 2006 Economist Intelligence Unit. All rts. reserv.

0000010205

/TI Outlook for 2006-07: Domestic politics

/MT,MT= Main Report Title: Country Risk Service India February 2006 Updater
CN= COUNTRY: INDIA
JN=,PD=,PY= JOURNAL: Country Risk Service India - February 8, 2006
WORD COUNT: 614

/LP,/TX Although it faces a number of threats and appears to be increasingly accident-prone, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coalition, led by the Indian National Congress, is likely to remain in power in 2006-07. Tensions between Congress, its coalition allies and the mainly communist Left Front parties that support the coalition will make for a volatile political environment. The survival of the coalition cannot therefore be taken for granted. Coalition member parties lost power in the states of Jharkhand and Bihar in 2005, and the Congress-led coalition in the state of Karnataka collapsed in late January 2006. There have also been a number of corruption scandals involving Congress, including the Iraqi oil-for-food fraud, which resulted in the resignation of the foreign minister, Natwar Singh, in November 2005, and a new twist in the 1986 Bofors arms deal, which contributed to the fall in 1989 of the Congress prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi. However, support for Congress is holding up well in nationwide opinion polls, helped by the buoyancy of the economy and the weakness of the main opposition party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The untarnished reputation of the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, has helped him to brush off calls for his resignation, and he faces no immediate threat to his power.

/TX But Mr Singh cannot afford to rest on his laurels. His first cabinet reshuffle, on January 29th this year, saw the removal of the high-profile and independent-minded petroleum minister, Mani Shankar Aiyar, and ten new appointments to less important ministries. Significantly, Mr Singh's decisions to retain the external affairs portfolio and to replace Mr Aiyar with a Congress veteran, Murli Deora, suggests that the prime minister and the powerful Congress party president, Sonia Gandhi, want to exert a firm grip over foreign and energy policy. These are two areas that will be crucial to India's closer relationship with the US over the next few months, and especially when the US president, George W Bush, visits India in March. Mr Singh could announce another reshuffle, probably involving the external affairs portfolio, shortly after Mr Bush's visit.

Congress's minority position in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of parliament) and its continuing reliance on regional parties, as well as the Left Front, for support remain a problem. It cannot be assumed that either group of parties will be willing to compromise over key issues indefinitely. In addition, instability and surprise results in state-level politics could unsettle the fragile UPA coalition. The state assembly elections in West Bengal and Kerala in mid-2006 will strain already tense relations between Congress and the Communist Party of India (Marxist), or CPI (M), the largest Left Front party, on whose support the UPA relies to control parliament. The CPI (M)'s conditional support for the government goes some way towards bearing out the view of the BJP that dislike of the main opposition party is the only cohesive force operating in the current government.

Since it fell from power, the BJP has been plagued by internal dissent and in-fighting. However, it has recently been galvanised by a state assembly victory in Bihar, as well as by internal elections that produced a new party president, Rajnath Singh, the former chief minister of India's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh. Furthermore, there is a strong anti-incumbency factor in Indian politics (whereby voters become disillusioned with the party in power). It is therefore possible that the BJP's fortunes could turn around at short notice, just as Congress's did at the last general election in May 2004 (although it won only eight more seats than the BJP).

(c) 2006 Economist Intelligence Unit

SAMPLE REPORT TITLES

```
?s cn=peru and forecast?/mt and py=1997
      1265 CN=PERU
      47027 FORECAST?/MT
      22917 PY=1997
      S1 138 CN=PERU AND FORECAST?/MT AND PY=1997
?report s1/titles
      DIALOG(R) ONLINE TABLE OF CONTENTS
      LIST OF REPORT TITLES

ITEM NUMBER, MAIN TITLE
-----
1 Peru-Country Forecasts 971110
  F628: Ctry Risk & Forecasts
  November 1997/15 records

2 Peru-Country Forecasts 970801
  F628: Ctry Risk & Forecasts
  August 1997/58 records

3 Peru-Country Forecasts 970509
  F628: Ctry Risk & Forecasts
  May 1997/15 records

4 Peru-Country Forecasts 970228
  F628: Ctry Risk & Forecasts
  February 1997/50 records

Enter one item number, P for next page, or EXIT to leave TITLES:
?exit
Leaving Report/TITLES...
```

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S POLITICS
/CN	CN	Country Name ¹	Word	S INDIA/CN
/LP	LP	Lead Paragraph	Word	S POLITICAL(W)ENVIRONMENT/LP
/MT	MT	Main Title ¹	Word	S COUNTRY RISK?/MT
/TI	TI	Headline/Section Title	Word	S DOMESTIC(W)POLITICS/TI
/TX	TX	Text	Word	S CONGRESS(W)PARTY/TX

¹ Searchable in the Basic Index and in the Additional Indexes.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	AZ	DIALOG Accession Number		
CN=	CN	Country Name ¹	Phrase	S CN=INDIA
DT=	DT	Document Type ²	Phrase	S DT=REPORT
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=COUNTRY RISK SERVICE?
LA=	LA	Language ²	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
MT=	MT	Main Title ¹	Phrase	S MT=COUNTRY RISK SERVICE INDIA?
PD=	PD	Publication Date	Phrase	S PD=20060208
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=2006
RT=	RT	Record Type ²	Phrase	S RT=FULLTEXT
SF=	SF	Special Feature	Phrase	S SF=TABLE
UD=	—	Update	Phrase	S UD=9999
—	WD	Word Count		

² Present beginning in 2006.

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP DUP, HELP CURRENT online.

LIMIT	/ENG -- English-Language Records /YYYY -- Publication Year	S S3/ENG S S2/2005:2006
SORT	AN, CN, JN, MT, PD, PY, TI	SORT SORT S5/ALL/PY,D
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked.	RANK JN S3
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID,IDO).	RD S5
CURRENT	Search only the most recent year plus one (CURRENT1) to five (CURRENT5) years.	B 628 CURRENT2

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Full Record Except Text
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation, Country Name, and Word Count
4	--	Bibliographic Citation and Text
5	--	Full Record Except Text (includes Lead Paragraph)
6	Short	Title, Country Name, and Word Count
7	Long	Bibliographic Citation and Text
8	--	Title, Country Name, Company Name(s) and Word Count
9	Full	Full Record
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP PREFORM, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

REPORT TITLES	All records comprising a report can be grouped together with the REPORT TITLES command.	REPORT S2/TITLES
USER DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats may be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Options tables.	TYPE S3/CN,TX/1-5
TAG	Output can be displayed with tags identifying each display codes..	TYPE S2/3/1-5 TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	DIALOG Accession Number	TYPE 2000016/5 DISPLAY 1500015/TI,CN PRINT 1000200/5

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 628 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 628 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 628 for limits; HELP RATES 628 for cost information; HELP SORT 628 for sorts.