

XXI JORNADAS TÉCNICO CIENTÍFICAS DA FESA

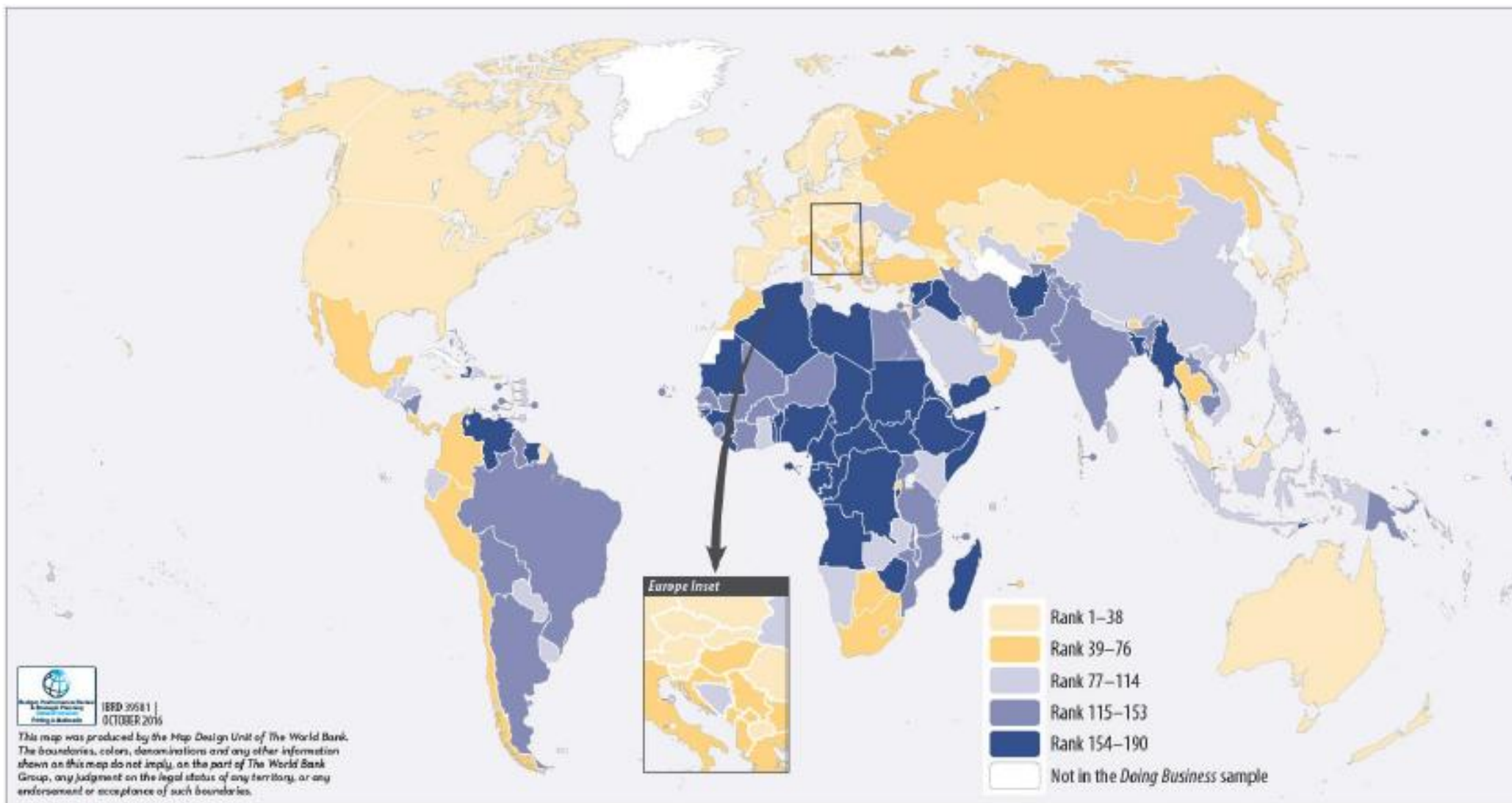
TEMA: ANGOLA FACE À ACTUAL ORDEM ECONÓMICO-
FINANCEIRA MUNDIAL

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OS GRANDES DESAFIOS DA ECONOMIA MUNDIAL E SEUS REFLEXOS PARA O CONTINENTE AFRICANO

Luanda, 24 de Outubro de 2017

A envoltente dos negócios



Source: *Doing Business* database.

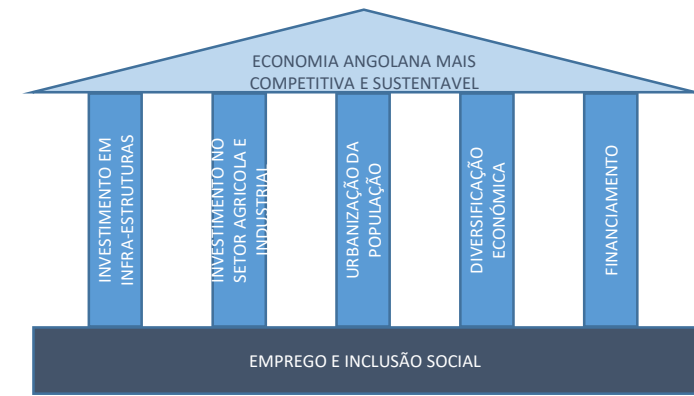
Aspectos críticos

A Desigualdade no Mundo (a troca desigual, a deterioração dos termos de troca dos países em desenvolvimento, a transferência de mais-valias, níveis de rendimento médio muito diferenciados, o crescimento económico desigual)

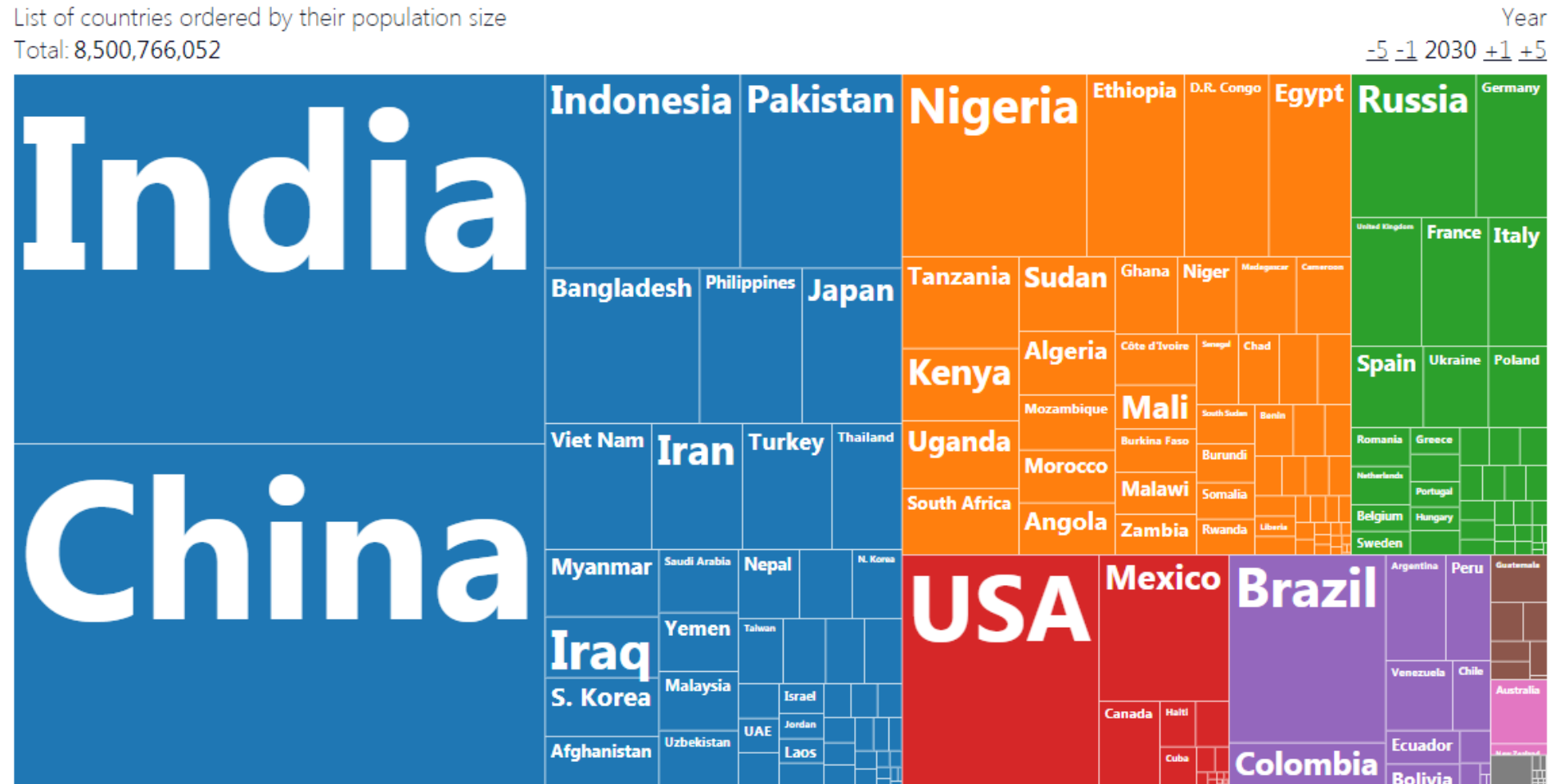
Vetores de reflexão



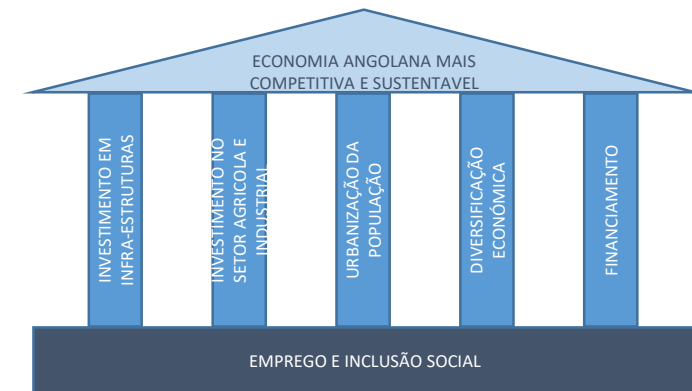
Emprego e inclusão social



List of countries ordered by their population size
Total: 8,500,766,052

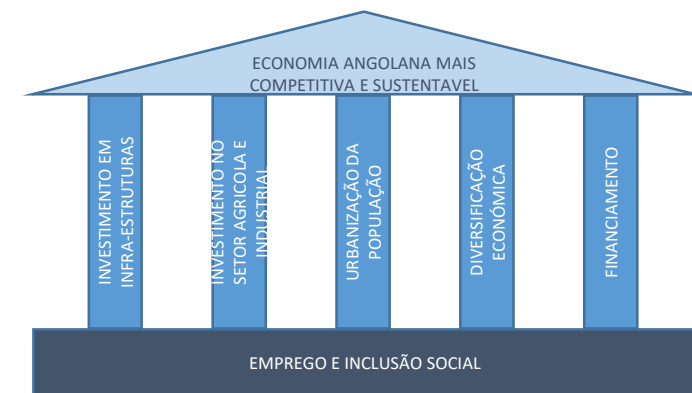


Emprego e inclusão social



Country	Gini Coefficient, 2015	Relative Income Poverty, %, 2015	Top 20% vs. bottom 20%, 2015
Mexico	0.459*	16.7*	10.4*
Chile	0.454	16.1	10
Turkey	0.398*	17.3*	7.7*
United States	0.39	16.8	8.3
Lithuania	0.381*	15.7*	7.4*
Russia	0.376*	-	-
United Kingdom	0.36	10.9	6.1
Israel	0.36	19.5	7.1
Latvia	0.35*	16.2*	6.4*
New Zealand	0.349*	10.9*	5.8*
Estonia	0.346*	15.5*	6.2*
Spain	0.344*	15.3*	6.6*
Greece	0.339*	14.8*	6.4*
Portugal	0.338*	13.5*	5.9*
Australia	0.337*	12.8*	5.7*
Japan	0.33*	16.1*	6.1*
Italy	0.326*	13.7*	5.9*
Canada	0.313*	12.6*	5.2*
Netherlands	0.303	7.9	4.6
Ireland	0.298*	9.2*	4.6*
Poland	0.298*	10.4*	4.7*
Switzerland	0.297*	9.9*	4.6*

Emprego e inclusão social

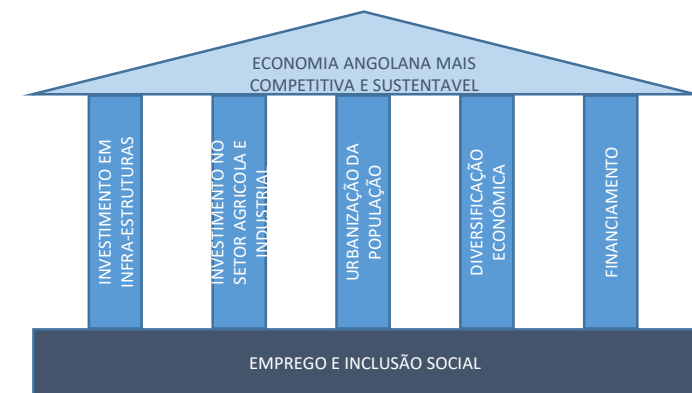


Income distribution and poverty Change view

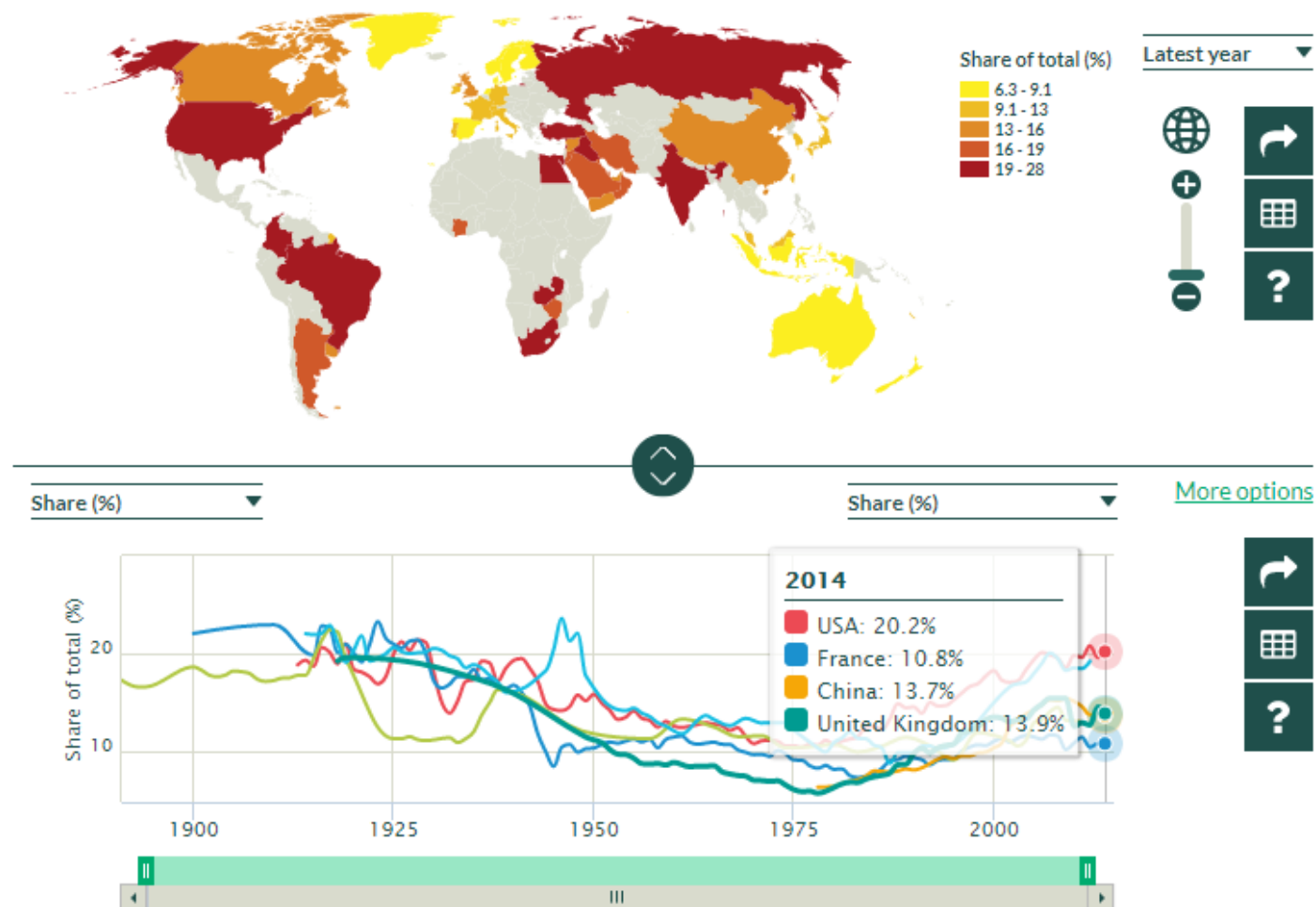
Overview **Poverty by age**

Country	0-17 years-old, %, 2015	18-25 years-old, %, 2015	18-65 (working-age), %, 2015
Israel	25.5	20.3	15.9
Turkey	25.3*	14.7*	13.4*
Spain	22.7*	20.5*	15.8*
Chile	21.1	15.1	14.2
Lithuania	20.5*	11.6*	14*
United States	19.9	18.4	14.8
Mexico	19.7*	12*	13.9*
Italy	19.3*	15.5*	13.6*
Greece	19.1*	17.7*	15.4*
Portugal	18.3*	17*	13.4*
Japan	16.3*	19.7*	14.5*
Latvia	15.7*	13.5*	13.4*
Canada	15*	15.5*	12.7*
Estonia	14.7*	11.8*	13.1*
Slovak Republic	14.5*	7.7*	8.1*
New Zealand	14.1*	9.6*	9.7*
Australia	13*	8*	10.2*
Poland	12.8*	10.4*	10.3*
Hungary	11.8*	11.9*	10*
France	11.6*	13.3*	8.2*

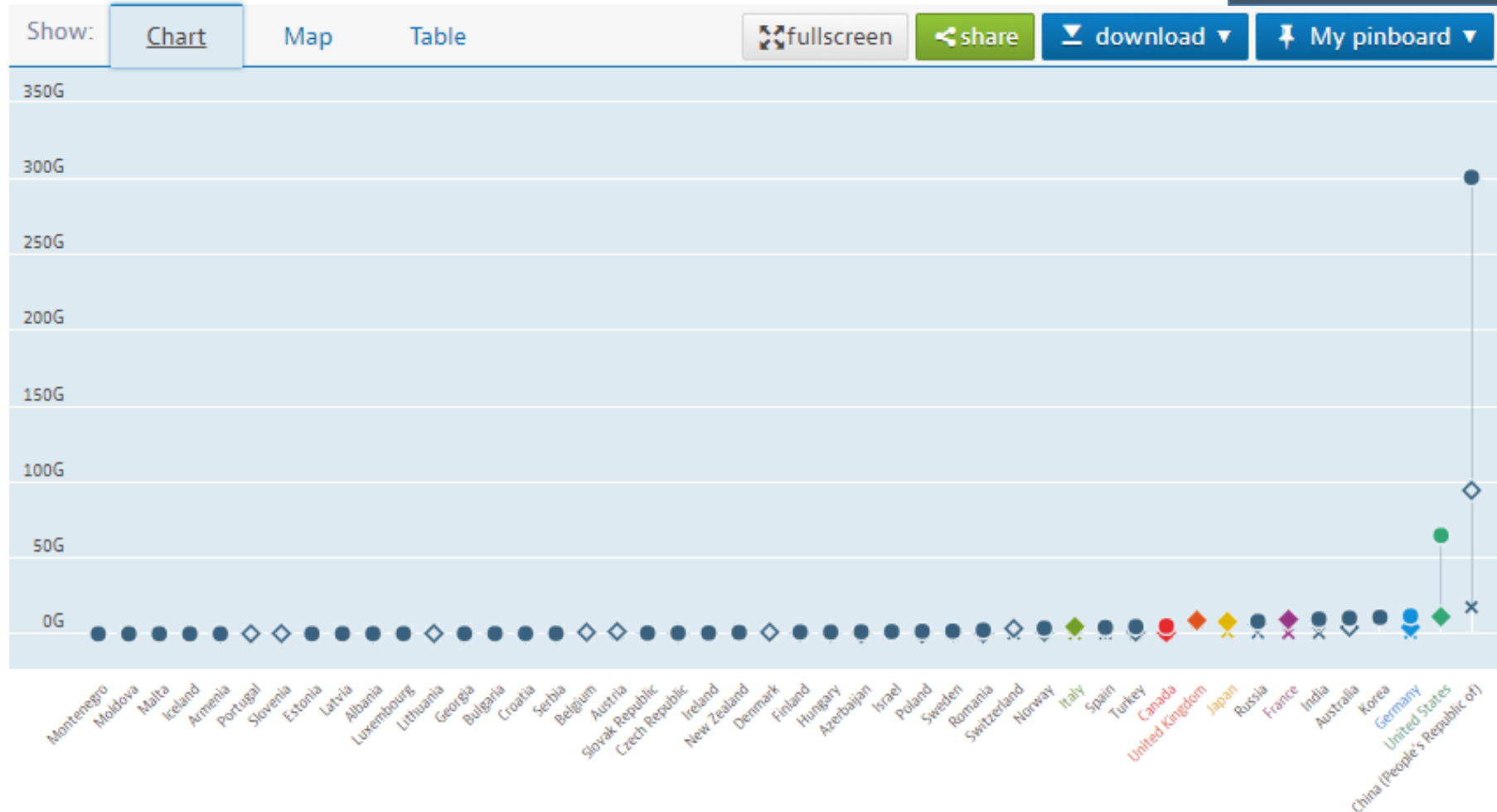
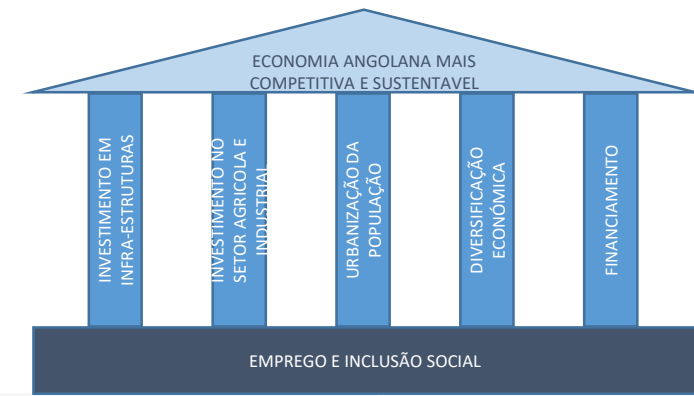
Emprego e inclusão social



Top 1% national income share

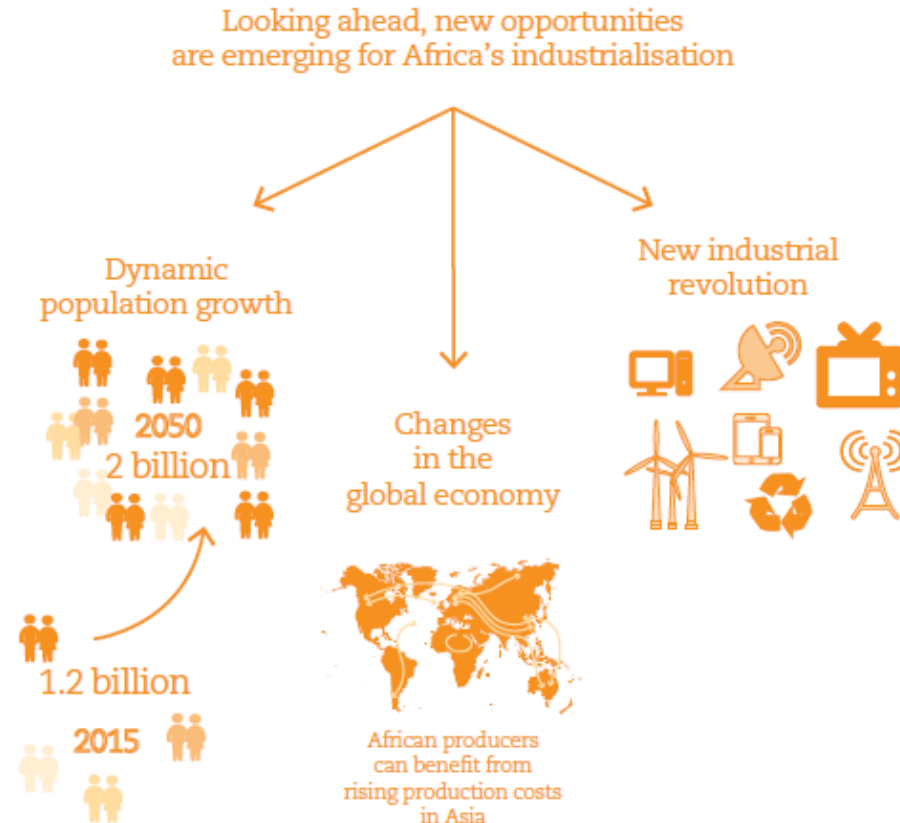
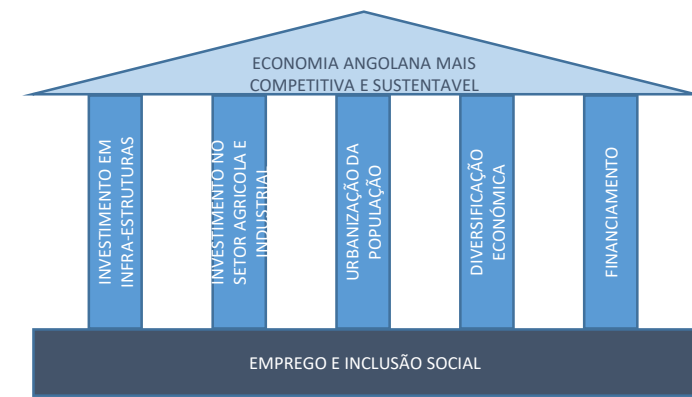


Investimento em infra-estruturas

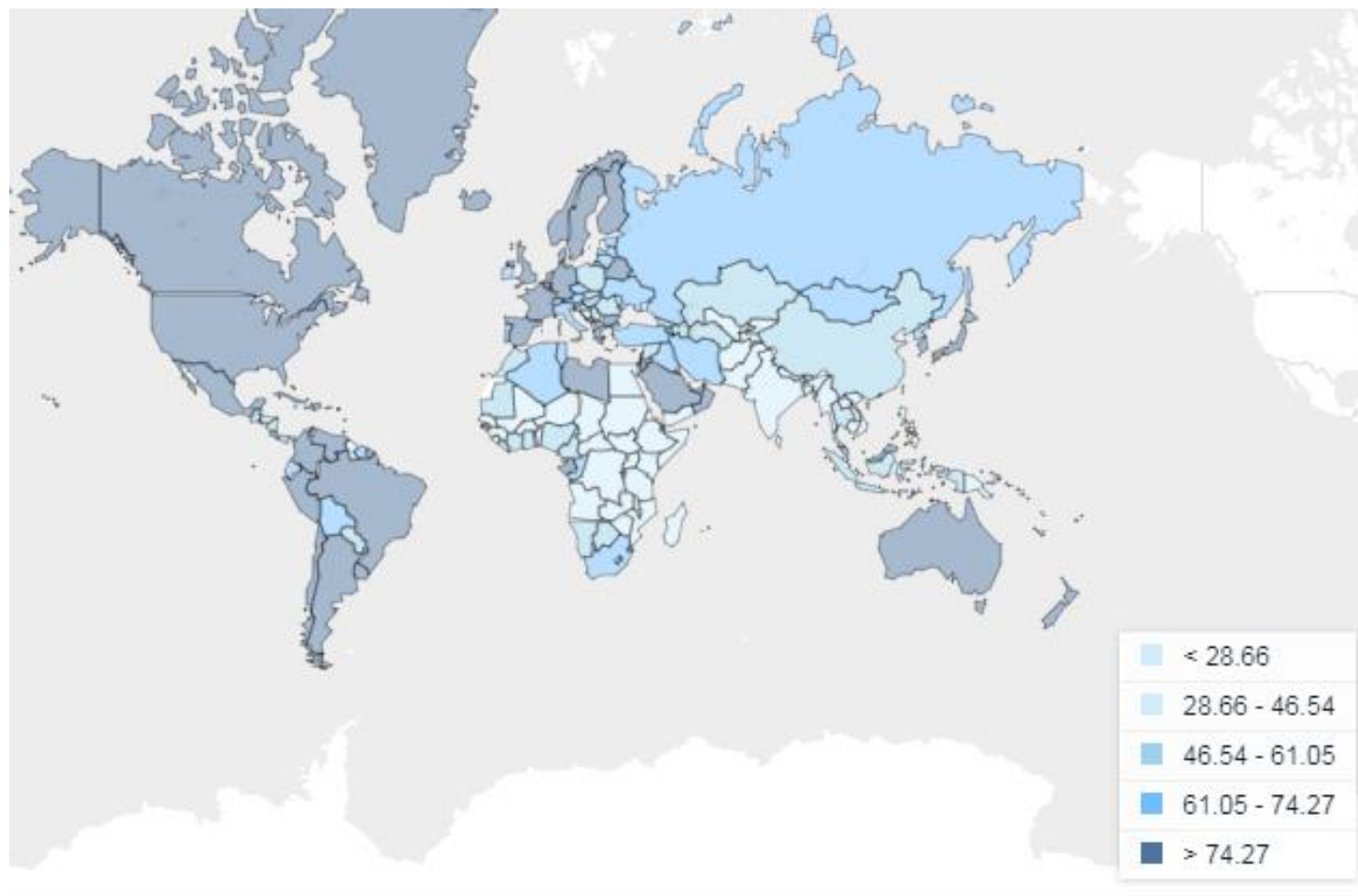
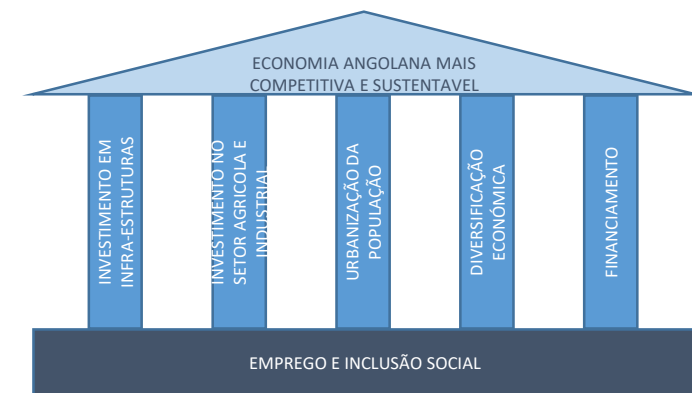


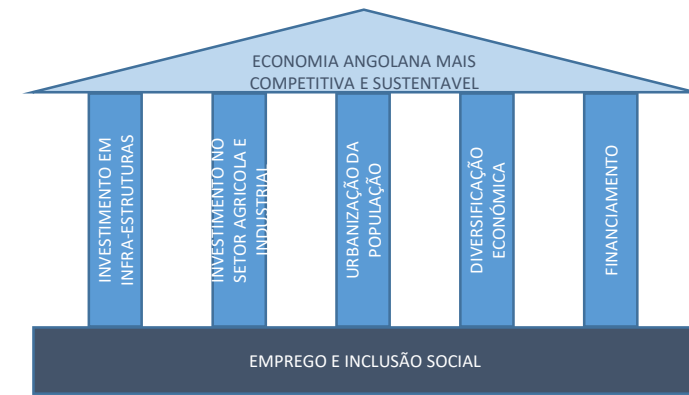
Investimento no setor agrícola e industrial

A new look at industrialisation in Africa

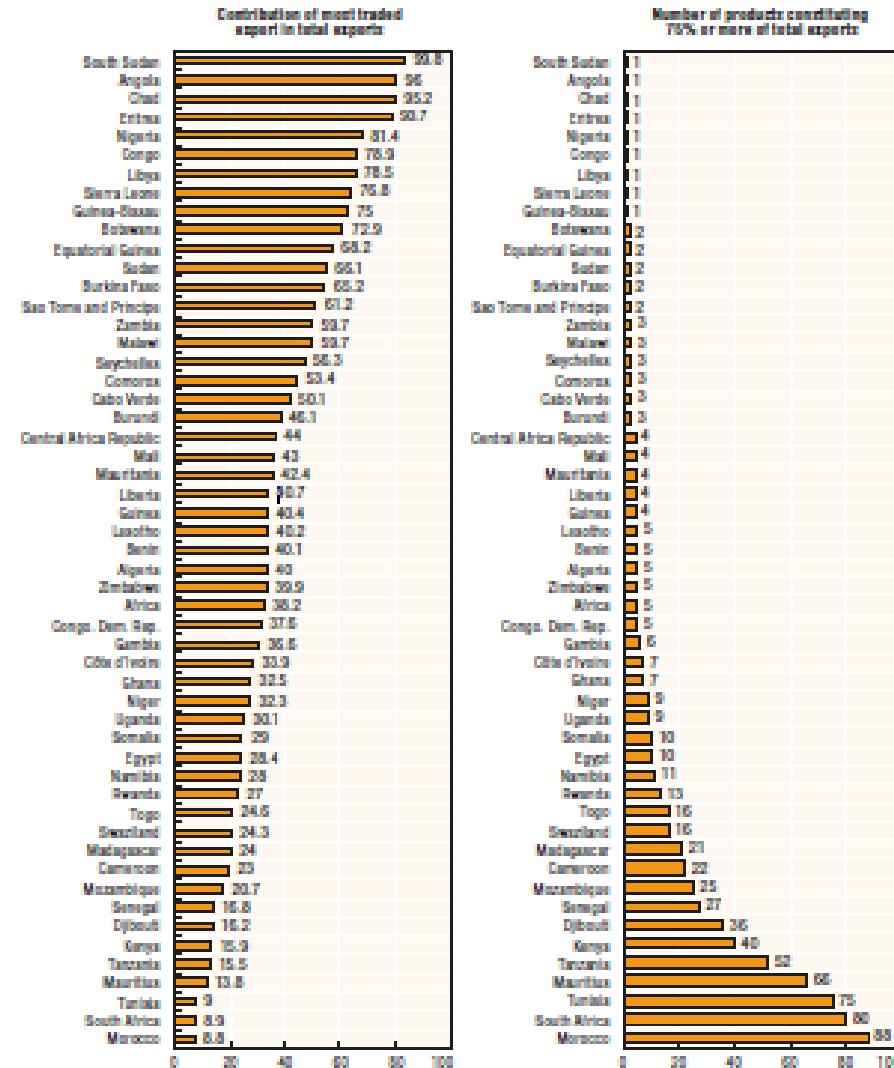


Urbanização da população



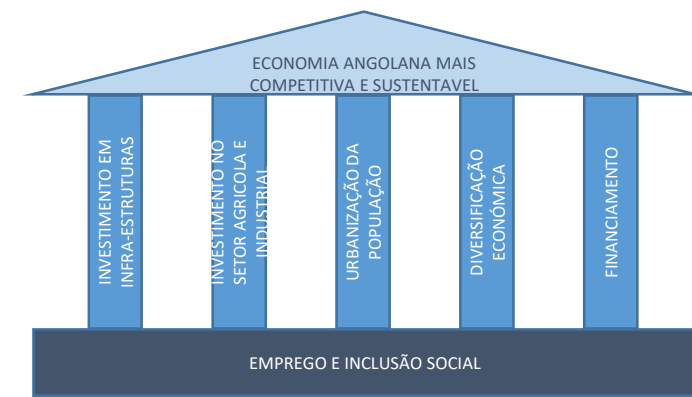


Diversificação da economia



Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP (2016).
[www.afdb.org http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/889333475105](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/889333475105)

Diversificação da economia



Trade between Africa and the world expanded four-fold in two decades

The EU remains Africa's biggest trade partner



1 out of 4 African countries rely on 1-2 commodities for 75% or more of their export revenues



Overall, export remains undiversified

Africa enjoyed a steady increase in services trade



Financiamento

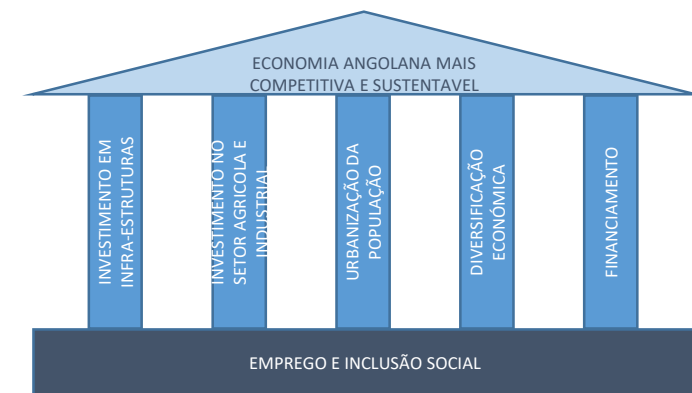
Rising cost of finance

Financing is getting tighter for frontier markets.

(market spreads, 2014–17)



Source: Bloomberg, LP.



Financiamento

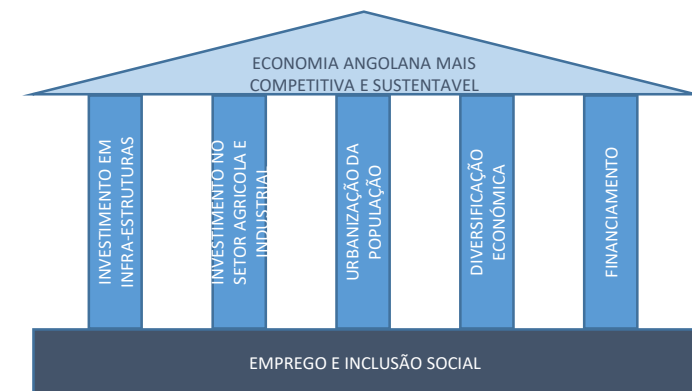
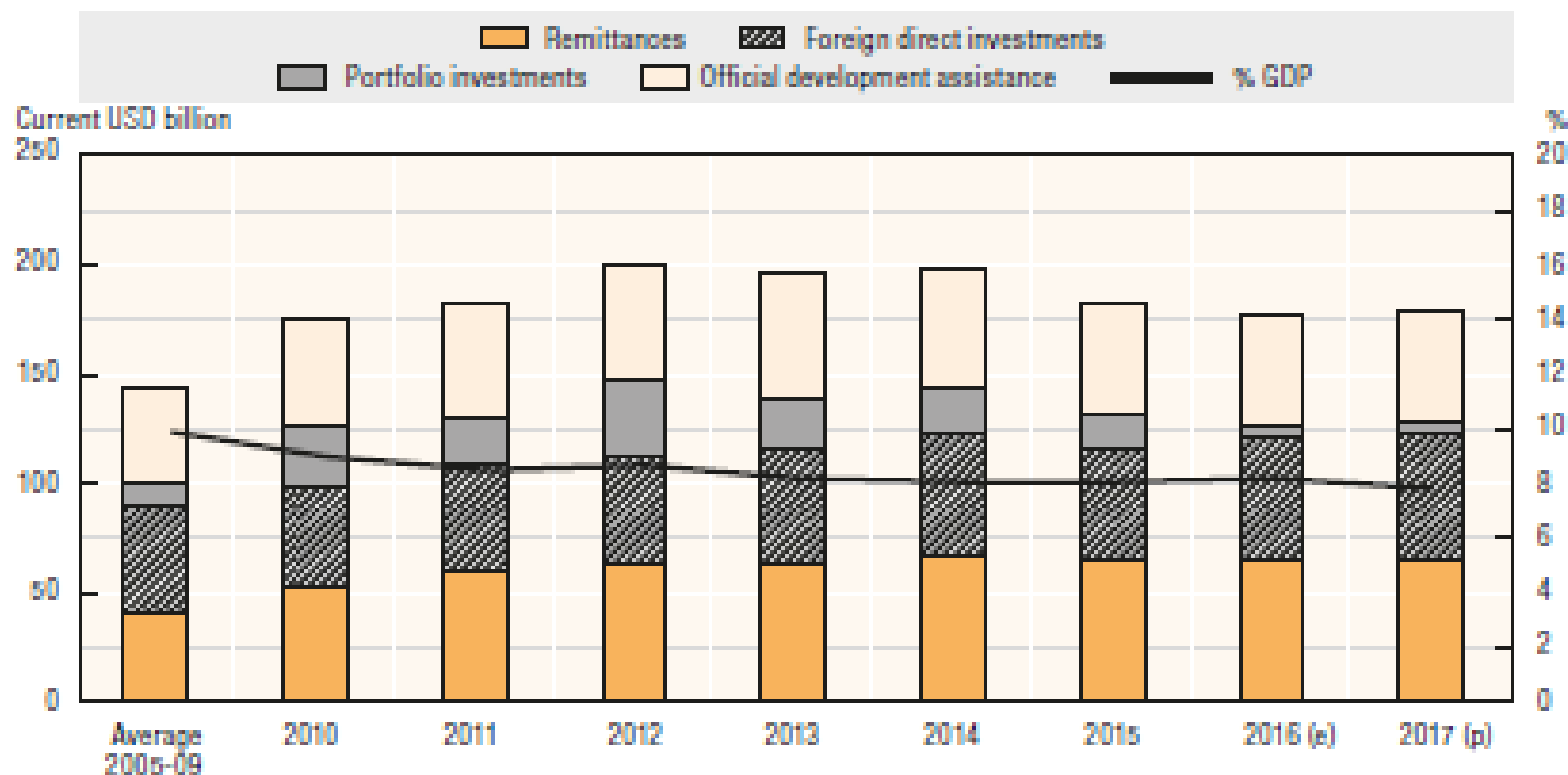


Figure 2.1. External financial flows to Africa, 2005-17



Note: ODA estimates (e) and projections (p) are based on the real increase in Country Programmable Aid (CPA) in OECD (2016). The forecast for remittances is based on the projected rate of growth according to the World Bank. (This graph excludes loans from commercial banks, official loans and trade credits.)

Sources: Adapted from African Economic Outlook data, IMF (2016a), OECD (2016) and World Bank (2016b).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933474975>

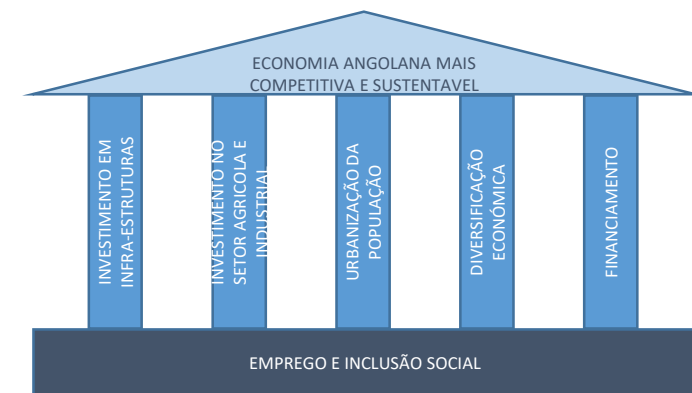
Financiamento



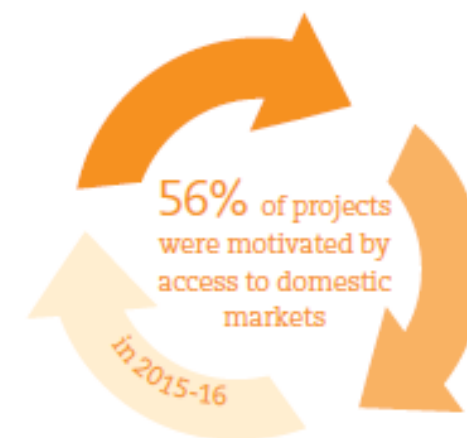
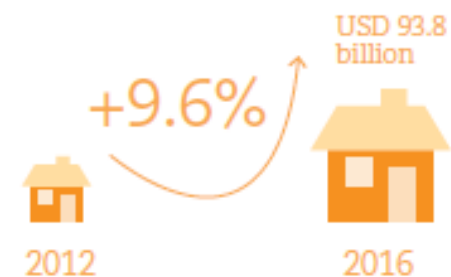
- ↑ Remittances (+2.4%)
- ↑ FDI (+1.9%)
- ↑ ODA (+1.4%)
- ↓ Portfolio inflows (-20.3%)

Non-resource-rich countries have increased their revenue mobilisation

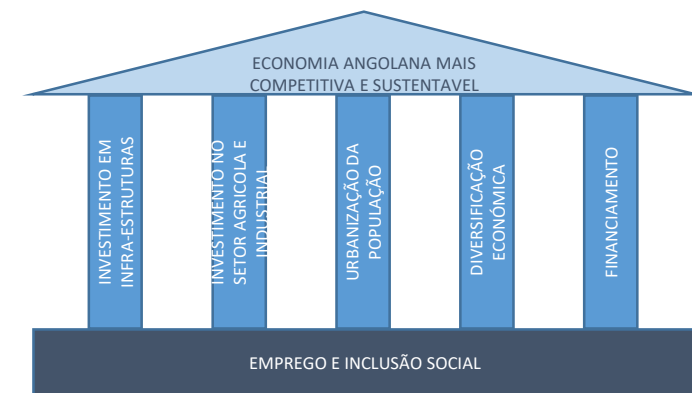
FDI aims to tap growing domestic markets



Total domestic revenues



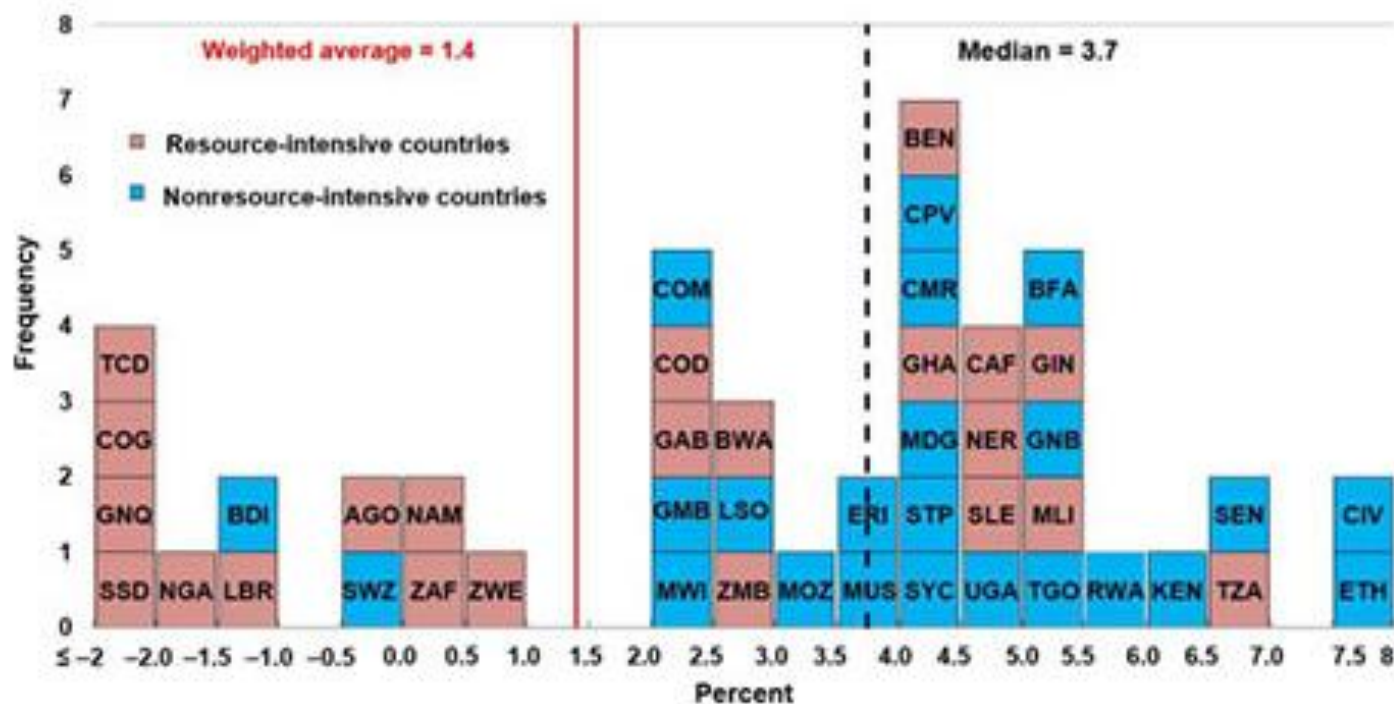
Economia mais competitiva e sustentável



Growth losing momentum

Two-thirds of countries in the region are experiencing slower growth.

(real GDP growth distribution, 2016)



Economia mais competitiva e sustentável

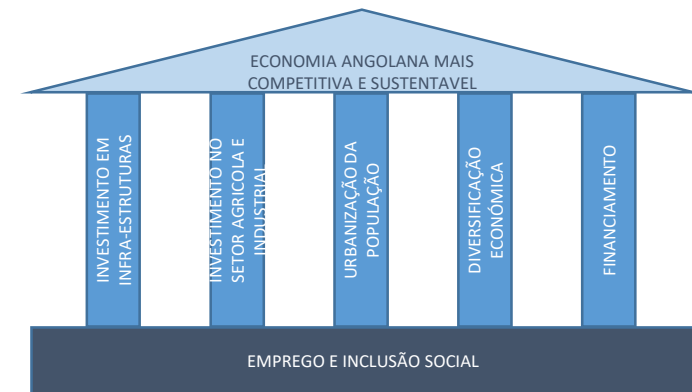
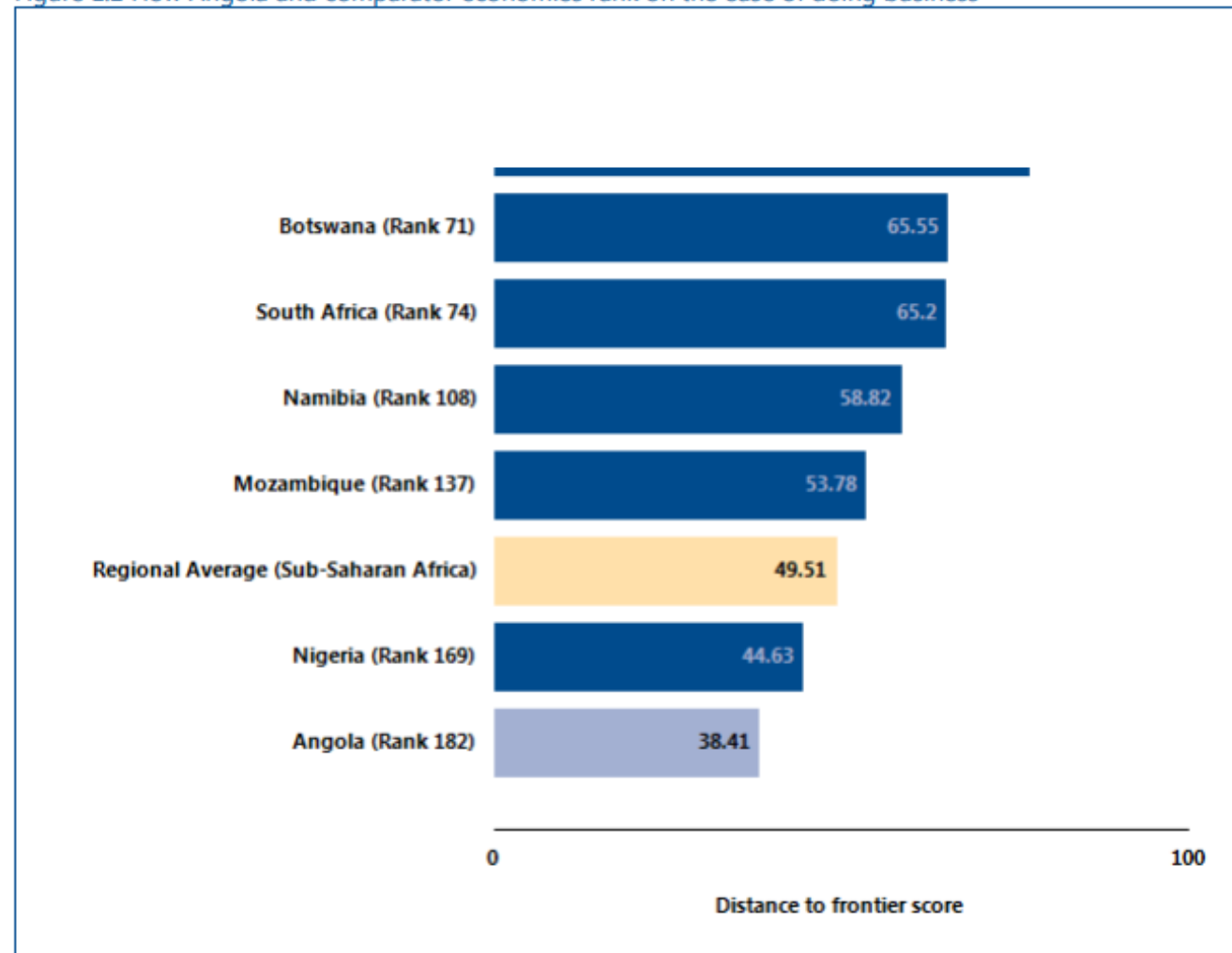


Figure 1.2 How Angola and comparator economies rank on the ease of doing business



Economia mais competitiva e sustentável

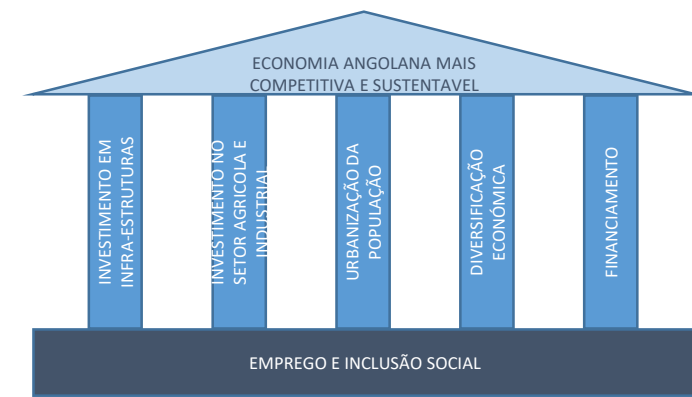
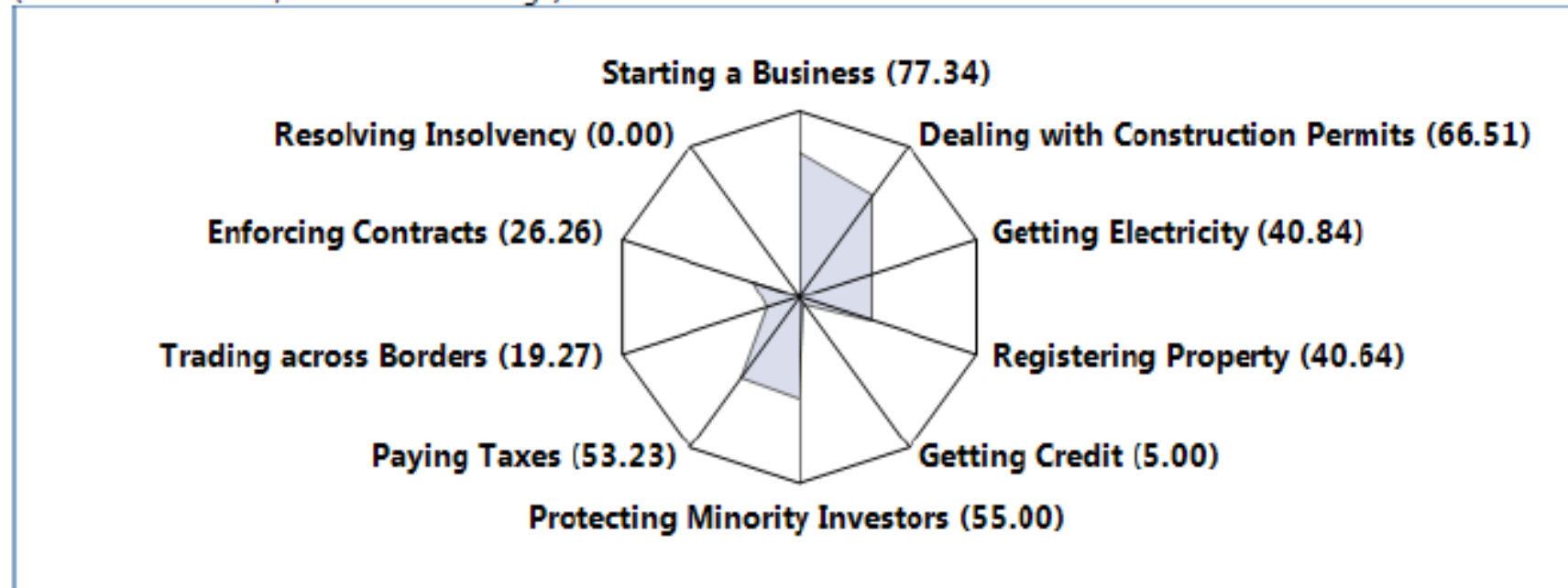


Figure 1.4 Distance to frontier scores on *Doing Business* topics - Angola
(Scale: Score 0 center, Score 100 outer edge)



Source: *Doing Business* database.

Note: The rankings are benchmarked to June 2016 and based on the average of each economy's distance to frontier (DTF) scores for the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking. The distance to frontier score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory practice, showing the absolute distance to the best performance in each *Doing Business* indicator. An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier. For the economies for which the data cover 2 cities, scores are a population-weighted average for the 2 cities.

Vetores de reflexão

