



RR Country Rating Model

Product Explanation



RR COUNTRY RATING MODEL

Managing Country Risk

- Basel Core Principles for Effective banking Supervision stipulates the requirement pertaining to enhancement of the sound prudential regulation and supervision of banks which includes to have appropriate oversight of some of the risks associated with banks' international lending. Thus regulatory requirements suggest monitoring counterpart risk which involves assessment of country risk and financial institutions risks within the framework of ICAAP. Banks are required to report their methods regarding their management of subject country risk.
- Accordingly, expected features of an efficient and adequate country risk model are as follows:
 - Being compliant with complexity and scale of the activities of the bank
 - To be under top management's supervision
 - Be a part of bank's internal strategies and procedures pertaining to risk management –
 - Have adequate risk analysis ,measurement and monitoring

Country risk

Accordingly country risk is defined as;

The probability of loss that a bank is exposed to due non payment event of the debtors in a foreign country under the effect of adverse economic, social and political events that hinder either their ability or willingness to pay and/or negative events and measures that disables meeting of overseas liabilities.

Country Risk Management Features

- Banks should provide adequate explanation of procedures related to country risk management;
- A special assessment towards high risk countries should be pursued;
- During country risk management process the recent developments should be monitored and the required controls should be in place;
- Country risk management should be pro-active in regards to have precautionary measures in place.

Characteristics of Country Risk Analysis⁽¹⁾

- Macroeconomic variables and indicators are obtained from large local and international sources and when local sources are not sufficient then large international organizations such as IMF, the World Bank, OECS , BIS and similar sources are used;
- Banks may use complex systems that are used to produce ratings or scores for countries. However, ratios and economic indicators can only provide limited guidance on especially the projections of credit risk as the economic indicators are mainly based on the values that are obtained from the last couple of years.
- Therefore a wider set of factors such as external debt stock, debt repayment ability /means, official reserves, structure of trade volume, inflation, balance of payments, exchange rates, should be evaluated.

Characteristics of Country Risk Analysis⁽²⁾

- Banks may use external analysis for country risk management but this should not be entirely relied upon hence the regulator expects the banks to conduct an adequate internal analysis of country risk that a bank is exposed;
- Governments' strategy and political risks and developments need to be taken in to consideration;
 - In times of instability or when a crisis is expected banks should develop appropriate measures. It might be necessary to increase the frequency or the content of analysis;
 - Banks should monitor and evaluate the potential risks that might arise in relation with their international loans and investments and take relevant precautionary measures.

Factors that have an effect on country risk

- Based on BIS recommendations regulators have been providing some guidance on the factors to be taken into account when analysing country risk, such as;
- Macro economic factors:
 - The size of the economy & its external debt structure
 - Country's balance of payment structure
 - Other macro- economic factors
- Social, political and legal environment
- Factors related to the banking system

RR Country Rating Model⁽¹⁾

RR Country Rating model's target is basically to assess the underlying default risk and accordingly rate countries that a bank has exposure either directly or through its clients and also evaluate and assign risk based limits for countries where existing and future clients' international business partners are domiciled.

RR Country Rating model₍₂₎

- Model is flexible enough to meet the future requirements . The set-up screen is user friendly to make adjustments according to bank's internal needs thus all factors can be adjusted in time.
- In order to avoid user errors the cells that are not used to input data are protected.
- The data required for generating ratings in Merit Rating Model is timely updated by Merit thus no extra data compiling is required for the users.

RR Country Rating Model⁽³⁾

Total Score= (w1)Quantitative Score+ (w2)External Ratings Score+ (w3) Development Score (Qualitative Score)

w: All factors are weighted based on our expert opinion to reach the total score. Quantitative score which has the highest weighting is the combination of Financial score and country's CDS data. The weights can be adjusted according to the internal risk monitoring structure of the bank.

RR Country Rating Model⁽⁴⁾

- **Financial Score:** The financial ratios that are calculated by using the latest macro data are converted into scores and weighted individually to reach to factor score and then factors are weighted and combined to reach to Financial score. 20 ratios on 7 different factors are used . The factors are;
 - Governance
 - Public Finance
 - External Balances
 - Money and Banking
 - Structural
 - Macro economic
 - Trade structure

RR Country Rating Model⁽⁵⁾

Governance

Political Stability

Rule of Law

Public Finances

General Government Balance % GDP

Gross Government Debt % GDP

Gross Government Debt % revenues

External Finances

Current Account Balance % GDP

Gross External Debt % Current External Receipts

Net External Debt % GDP

Short Term External Debt to GXD

Money and Banking

Change in Domestic Credit to Private Sector (as % gdp)

% Non-Performing Loan

Banking System assets to GDP

Structural

Commodity dependence as % CXR

Unemployment % labour force

Macroeconomics

Volatility in REER

GDP Growth

GDP per capita

CPI annual % change

Trade Relation

Trade openness % GDP

Reserve to months imports

RR Country Rating Model⁽⁵⁾

- **Quantitative Score:** Financial score and country's CDS data are weighted and combined to form the quantitative score.
- **External Ratings Score:** The three largest global rating agencies' ratings that are assigned to countries are used for the model. The ratings are converted into scores and their average is taken to form the external rating score.
- **Qualitative Score (Development score):** Five development indices are used to compute the development score. Indices are converted to scores and their average is used to drive development score. Indices used are as follows:
 - Ease of doing business
 - Global Competitiveness
 - Corruption
 - Economic Freedom
 - Human Development

Countries

Afghanistan	Cameroon	Guyana	Morocco	Paraguay	Venezuela, RB
Angola	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Hong Kong SAR, China	Moldova	Qatar	Vietnam
Albania	Congo, Rep.	Honduras	Madagascar	Romania	Vanuatu
United Arab Emirates	Colombia	Croatia	Maldives	Russian Federation	Samoa
Argentina	Comoros	Haiti	Mexico	Rwanda	Yemen, Rep.
Armenia	Cabo Verde	Hungary	Macedonia, FYR	Saudi Arabia	South Africa
Australia	Costa Rica	Indonesia	Mali	Sudan	Zambia
Austria	Cyprus	India	Malta	Senegal	
Azerbaijan	Czech Republic	Ireland	Montenegro	Singapore	
Burundi	Germany	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Mongolia	Solomon Islands	
Belgium	Dominica	Iceland	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	
Benin	Denmark	Israel	Mauritius	El Salvador	
Burkina Faso	Dominican Republic	Italy	Malawi	Serbia	
Bangladesh	Algeria	Jamaica	Malaysia	São Tomé and Príncipe	
Bulgaria	Ecuador	Jordan	Namibia	Suriname	
Bahrain	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Japan	Niger	Slovak Republic	
Bahamas, The	Spain	Kazakhstan	Nigeria	Slovenia	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Estonia	Kenya	Nicaragua	Sweden	
Belarus	Ethiopia	Kyrgyz Republic	Netherlands	Swaziland	
Belize	Finland	Cambodia	Norway	Seychelles	
Bolivia	Fiji	Korea, Rep.	Nepal	Thailand	
Brazil	France	Kuwait	New Zealand	Tajikistan	
Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Lebanon	Oman	Tunisia	
Bhutan	United Kingdom	Liberia	Pakistan	Turkey	
Botswana	Georgia	Sri Lanka	Panama	Tanzania	
Canada	Ghana	Lesotho	Peru	Uganda	
Switzerland	Gambia, The	Lithuania	Philippines	Ukraine	
Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Luxembourg	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay	
China	Greece	Latvia	Poland	United States	
Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Macao SAR, China	Portugal	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	

Input Screen

	Albania	Algeria	Angola	Argentina
Total Rating	B+	BB-	B+	CCC+
Total Score (1=best, 24=worst)	14.09	13.79	14.31	16.33
Default				
Quantitative Score	14.7	13.2	12.4	15.0
Credit Market Information Score	24.00	24.00	18.75	24.00
Financial Score	13.7	12.1	11.7	13.9
Governance	14.7	20.7	21.1	16.3
Public Finances	19.8	8.6	10.2	11.8
External Finances	12.7	8.1	5.3	8.8
Money and Banking	14.3	15.6	10.8	15.1
Structural	10.2	16.8	13.9	10.7
Macroeconomics	9.7	9.1	14.0	16.8
Trade Relation	12.8	6.9	5.9	15.0
clean errors				
Quantitative score - clean	14.7	13.2	12.4	15.0
rating score - clean	14.8	0.0	13.5	19.9
Development score - clean	11.5	15.2	20.2	14.5
financial weight - clean	50	72	50	50
rating weight - clean	30	0	30	30
rating weight - unadjusted	30	0	30	30
Development weight - clean	20	28	20	20
Total score	14.1	13.8	14.3	16.3
External ratings:	14.8	No Rating Score	13.5	19.9
Moody's	B1	n.a.	Ba2	Caa1
Fitch	n.a.	n.a.	BB-	RD
S&P	B	n.a.	B+	SD
Capital Intelligence	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Components of total score %				
<i>Quantitative Score</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>50%</i>
<i>External ratings score</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>30%</i>
<i>Ease of Doing Business score</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>28%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>20%</i>

Input Screen

Input Section

Ratings

Name of the Country

Sovereign Ratings (Long-term foreign currency)

	Albania	Algeria	Angola	Argentina
Moody's	B1	n.a.	Ba2	Caa1
Fitch	n.a.	n.a.	BB-	RD
S&P	B	n.a.	B+	SD
Capital Intelligence	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0

Summary Analytics

Governance

Political Stability	48.34	12.80	35.55	48.82
Rule of Law	35.55	29.38	8.53	28.44

Public Finances

GGB %GDP	-5.58	-6.19	-2.85	-2.70
GGD %GDP	72.56	8.76	38.04	48.56
GGD % revenues	276.82	26.38	111.07	136.24

External Finances

CAB %GDP	-13.89	-4.34	-0.85	-0.87
GXD % CXR	152.37	6.95	34.07	142.27
NXD %GDP	38.74	-93.98	-7.07	18.20
Short Term Debt to GXD	20.99	25.39	0.73	21.86

Money and Banking

Change in Domestic Credit to Private Sector (as % gdp)	-1.24	10.90	6.16	-6.72
%NPL	22.80	10.56	n.a.	2.03
Banking System assets	97.32	69.52	62.98	31.13

Structural

Commodity dependence as % CXR	21.82	86.98	96.80	51.61
Unemployment %labour force	14.00	10.60	6.80	7.25

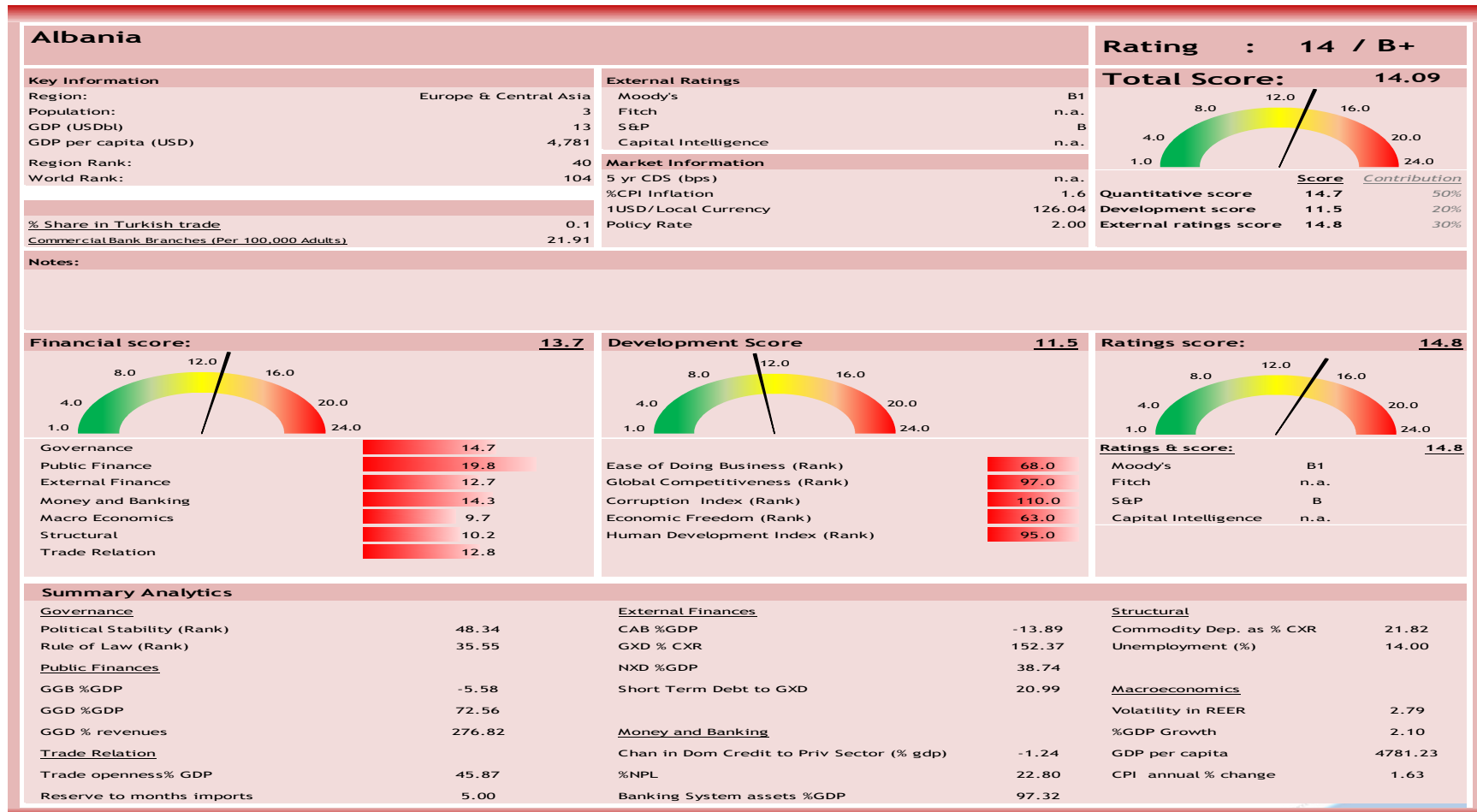
Macroeconomics

Volatility in REER	2.79	2.69	6.19	6.57
GDP Growth	2.10	4.13	4.22	0.47
GDP per capita	4,781.23	5,531.79	5,272.62	12,873.16
CPI annual % change	1.63	2.92	7.30	10.62

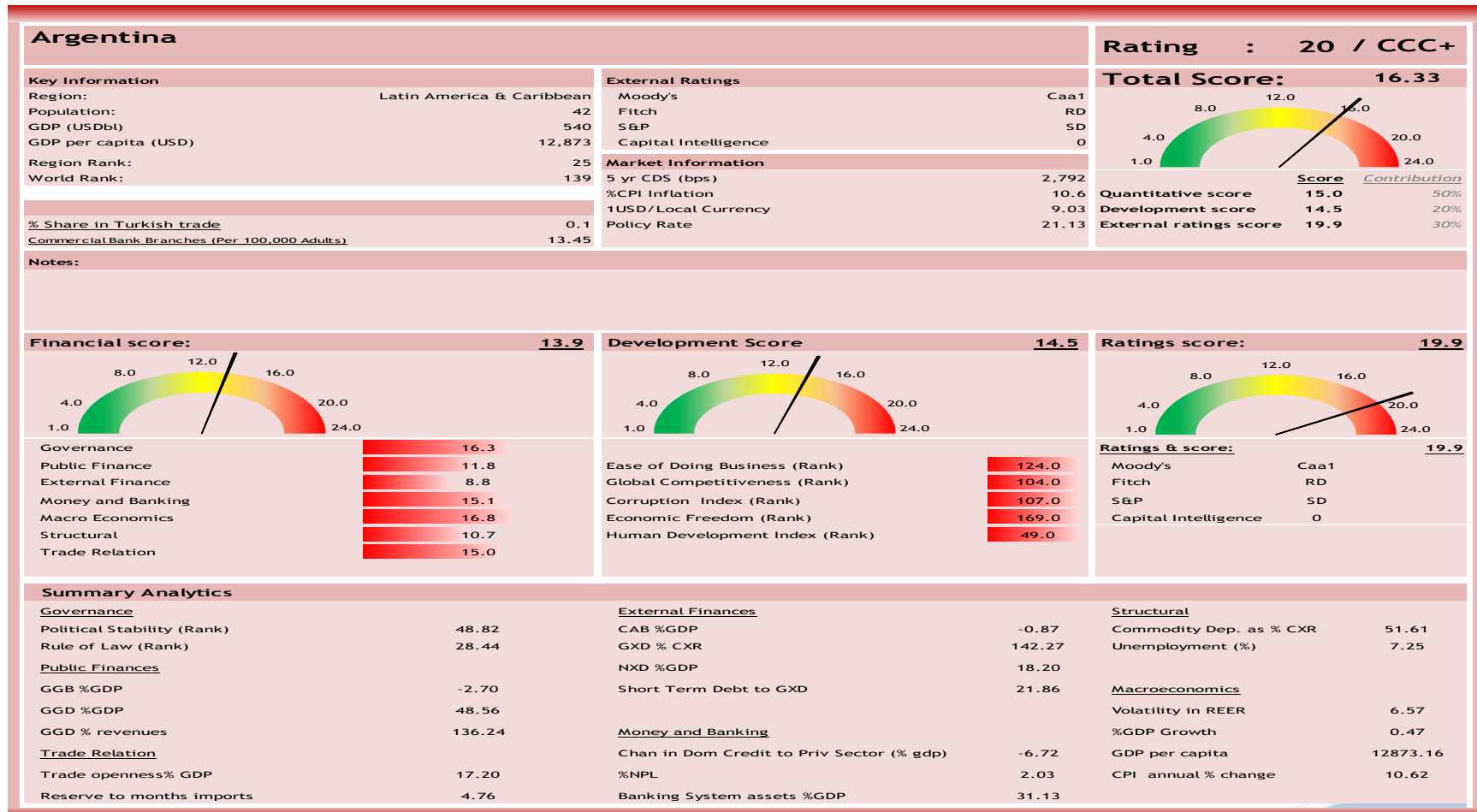
Trade Relation

Trade openness% GDP	45.87	35.55	53.37	17.20
Reserve to months imports	5.00	36.83	8.00	4.76

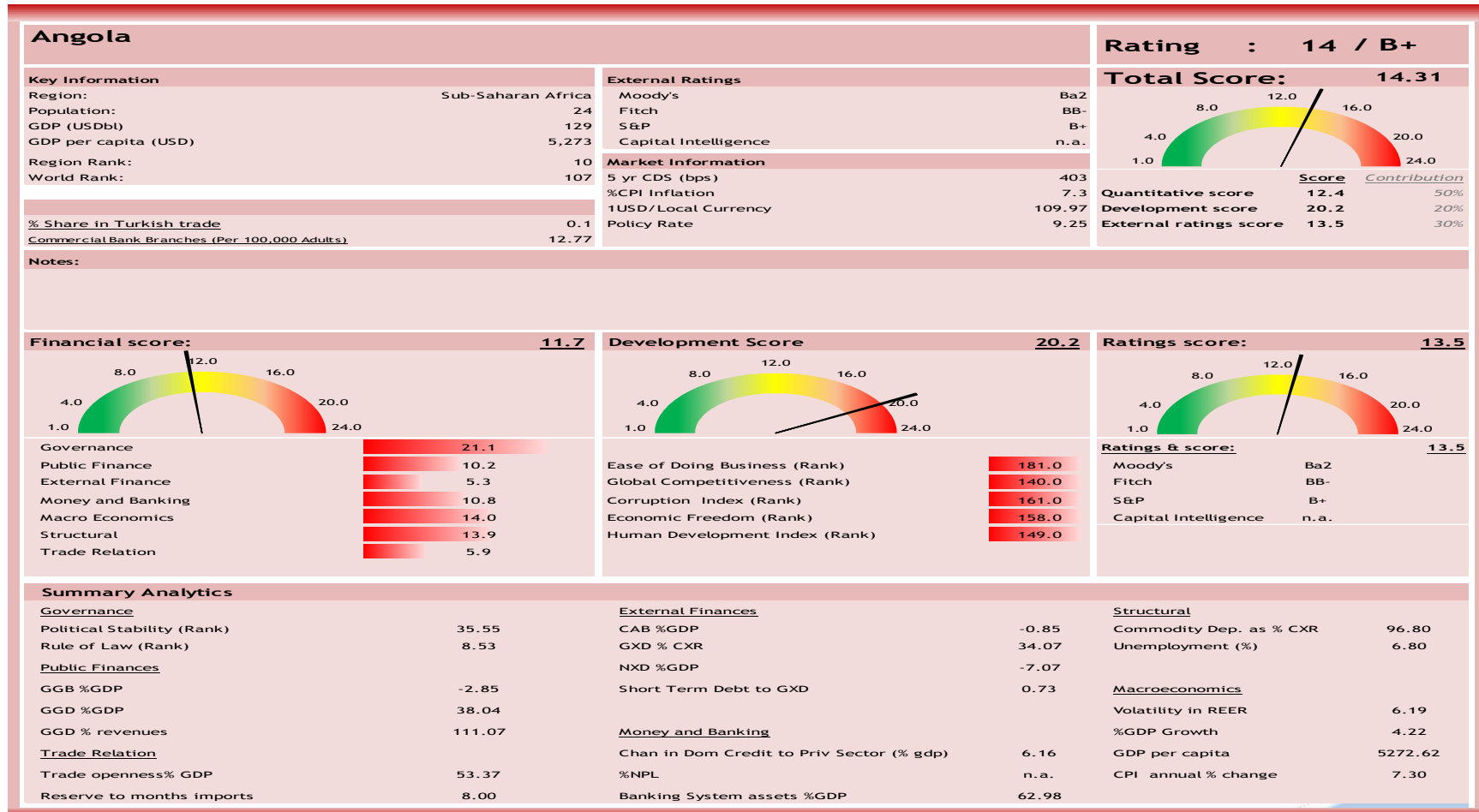
Output Screen



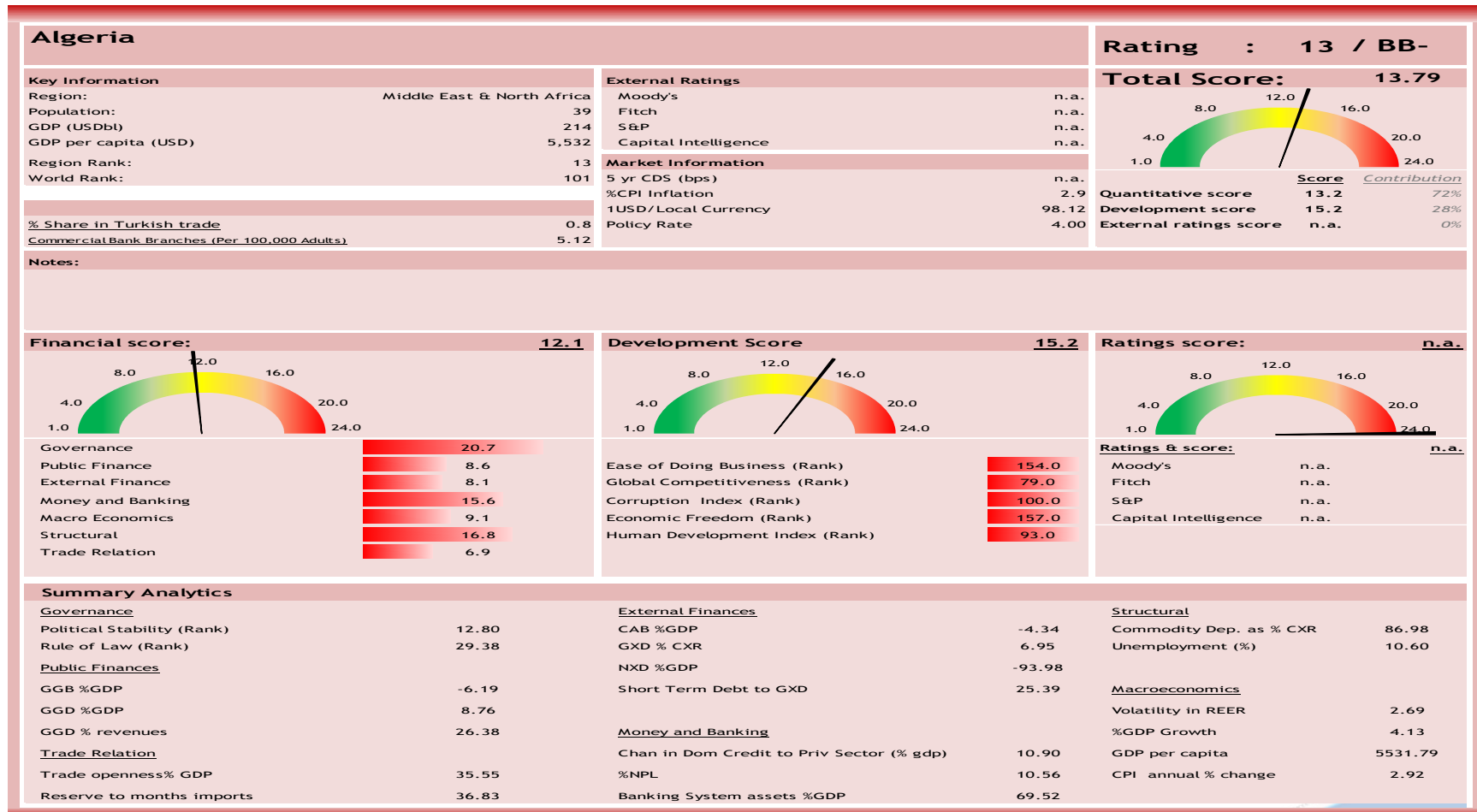
Output Screen



Output Screen



Output Screen



Contacts

- In use currently at four banks
- To find out more please call Risk Reward Limited on 00 44 207 638 5558 or email info@riskrewardlimited.com