

- * Overseas investment implies additional risk.
- * Overseas companies may have greater price and valuation volatility because of their country's economic, political and legal conditions
- * This means that investors are likely to demand higher returns
- * This brings us to the difficult question of Country Risk Premiums

- Our starting point is work by Aswath Damodaran who has calculated Country Default Spreads and Risk Premiums
- * You can find these here:
- * http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/ ~adamodar/New_Home_Page/ datafile/ctryprem.html

Country	Africa	Moody's rating	Rating-based Default Spread	Total Equity Risk Premium	Country Risk Premiun
Abu Dhabi	Middle East	Aa2	0.44%	5.20%	0.48%
Albania	Eastern Europe & Russia	B1	3.98%	9.08%	4.36%
Andorra (Principality of)	Western Europe	Caa1	6.63%	11.98%	7.26%
Angola	Africa	Caa1	6.63%	11.98%	7.26%
Argentina	Central and South America	Ca	10.60%	16.34%	11.62%
Armenia	Eastern Europe & Russia	Ba3	3.18%	8.21%	3.49%
Aruba	Caribbean	Baa1	1.41%	6.27%	1.55%
Australia	Australia & New Zealand	Aaa	0.00%	4.72%	0.00%
Austria	Western Europe	Aa1	0.35%	5.10%	0.38%
Azerbaijan	Eastern Europe & Russia	Ba2	2.65%	7.63%	2.91%
Bahamas	Caribbean	Ba2	2.65%	7.63%	2.91%
Bahrain	Middle East	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Bangladesh	Asia	Ba3	3.18%	8.21%	3.49%
Barbados	Caribbean	Caa1	6.63%	11.98%	7.26%
Belarus	Eastern Europe & Russia	В3	5.75%	11.02%	6.30%
Belgium	Western Europe	Aa3	0.53%	5.31%	0.59%
Belize	Central and South America	Caa3	8.83%	14.40%	9.68%
Benin	Africa	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Bermuda	Caribbean	A2	0.75%	5.54%	0.82%
Bolivia	Central and South America	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eastern Europe & Russia	В3	5.75%	11.02%	6.30%
Botswana	Africa	A2	0.75%	5.54%	0.82%
Brazil	Central and South America	Ba2	2.65%	7.63%	2.91%
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Russia	Baa1	1.41%	6.27%	1.55%
Burkina Faso	Africa	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Cambodia	Asia	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Cameroon	Africa	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Canada	North America	Aaa	0.00%	4.72%	0.00%
Cape Verde	Africa	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Cayman Islands	Caribbean	Aa3	0.53%	5.31%	0.59%
Chile	Central and South America	A1	0.62%	5.40%	0.68%
China	Asia	A1	0.62%	5.40%	0.68%
Colombia	Central and South America	Baa2	1.68%	6.56%	1.84%
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Africa	Caa1	6.63%	11.98%	7.26%
Congo (Republic of)	Africa	Caa2	7.96%	13.44%	8.72%
Cook Islands	Australia & New Zealand	B1	3.98%	9.08%	4.36%
Costa Rica	Central and South America	B2	4.86%	10.05%	5.33%
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Ba3	3.18%	8.21%	3.49%
Croatia	Eastern Europe & Russia	Ba1	2.21%	7.14%	2.42%
Cuba	Caribbean	Caa2	7.96%	13.44%	8.72%

These are the steps
 Damodaran takes to
 determine a Country's
 Equity Risk Premium

- * 1 Find a country's credit (bond) risk rating
- * e.g Brazil = Ba2
- * Based on that rating determine the credit spread, which is the additional yield over a risk free investment
- * e.g. Credit spread for Ba2 rating = 3.53%

- * To account for the additional stock risk over bonds, multiply the credit spread by the relative equity market volatility
- e.g. 3.53% credit spread x 1.25
 relative equity market volatility
 = 4.41% country risk premium

- * Add the Country Risk
 Premium to the mature
 market risk premiums
 (obtained from the S&P 500
 risk premium)
- * e.g. 4.41% country risk premium + 5.23% mature market risk premium

- * The resulting value is the country equity risk premium
- * e.g. 9.64% country equity risk premium

- * How do we apply this to companies?
- * One simplistic way is to apply it directly to the company on the assumption that all the companies in that country are exposed to that country's risk and volatility

* But companies may have international operations - so we could calculate the risk premia for each country the company operates in and take a weighted average based on revenues?

- * This may not be entirely helpful
- * Small increases in risk premiums make significant differences to valuations
- * Damodaran's approach may seem a little arbitrary and potentially unfair to those countries

- * I don't have an answer for this other than to recommend that your proceed carefully...
- * Consider the following issues...

- * What adjustments do you need to make for currency rate fluctuations over time?
- * How has inflation impacted returns in the country in question?
- * What is the comparative return on that country's government 10 year bonds a proxy for the local risk free rate?
- * Where exactly does this country risk come from?

- * In particular, PWC assess
 country risk by comparing the
 spread on sovereign debt yields
 between the country in
 question and a developed
 country such as the US or the
 UK
- * PWC publish this information quarterly

* The Equity Risk approach compares country risk by reference to the relative volatility of equity market returns between the country in question and a developed country.

- * To summarise, there is no right or wrong approach
- * I believe that you have to exercise judgement about the additional default or expropriation risk associated with another country
- * One thing is certain, do not just accept a Country Risk Premium - challenge it and make sure you understand how it has been calculated or assumed.

