

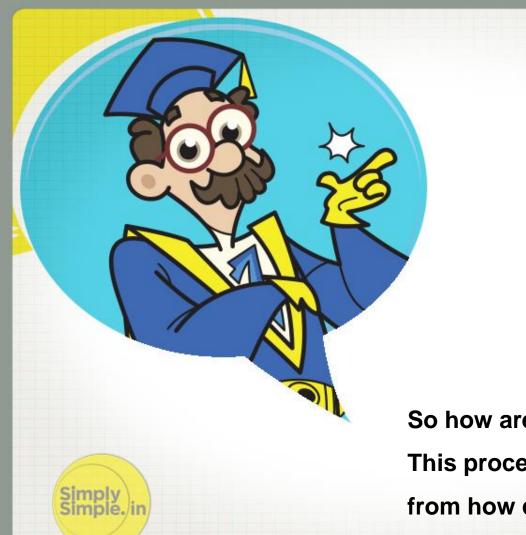




Till recently sovereign default was not considered a real concern.

But the recent news flows from Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Spain
and Dubai has shown that countries themselves can come to the
brink of default.





So how are countries rated.

This process is a little different from how companies are rated.

Just as in the case of a company, even for a country there are several quantitative parameters that suggests the health of the economy.

However, unlike a company rating, in the case of rating a country, higher weightage is given to other qualitative parameters.



Some quantitative parameters which indicate the countries abilities to pay its debt are :-

- 1. Debt/GDP
- 2. Current account deficit
- 3. Interest amount/Expenditure
- 4. Economic growth rate
- 5. Savings rate
- 6. Investment rate

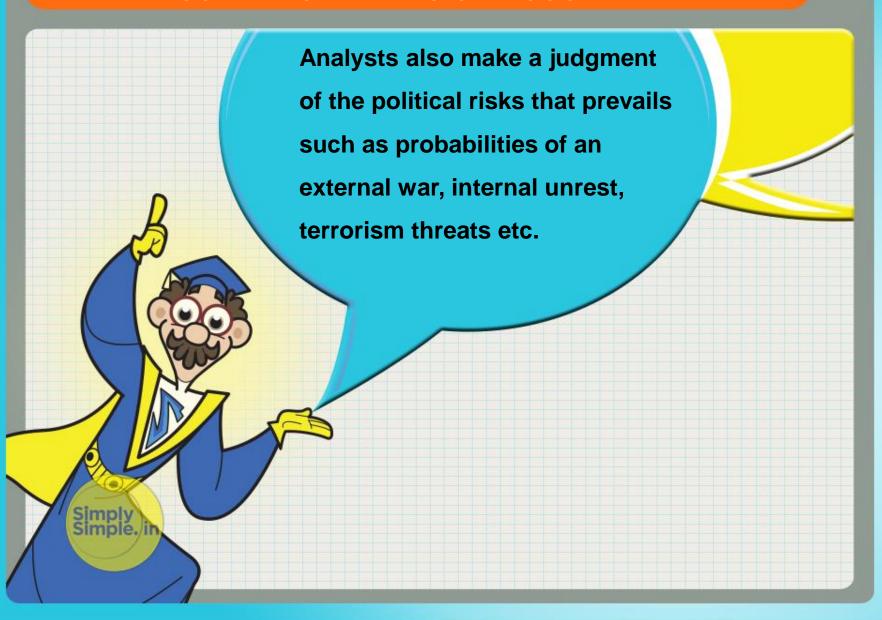


The countries ability to withstand financial shocks are also investigated – whether banks have been subjected to stress tests and how they have emerged from such tests.



Besides quantitative measures the rating agencies interview policymakers to assess the policies being planned and the countries outlook towards financial reforms.





Thus while the quantitative parameters become the inputs into some sort of "mathematical model" to assess the country's credit worthiness while the qualitative parameters which examines risk environment prevailing there.



Thus sovereign rating essentially assesses the country's government. In this context its interesting to note that US has a AAA rating and India's rating is BBB- while the outlook is 'stable' for both of them (S&P Rating dt. 23 Aug, 2010).

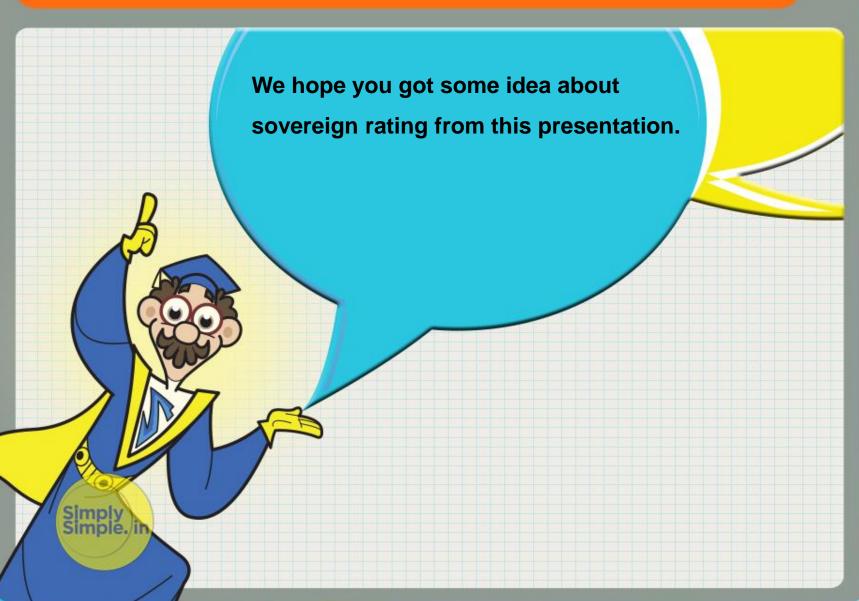


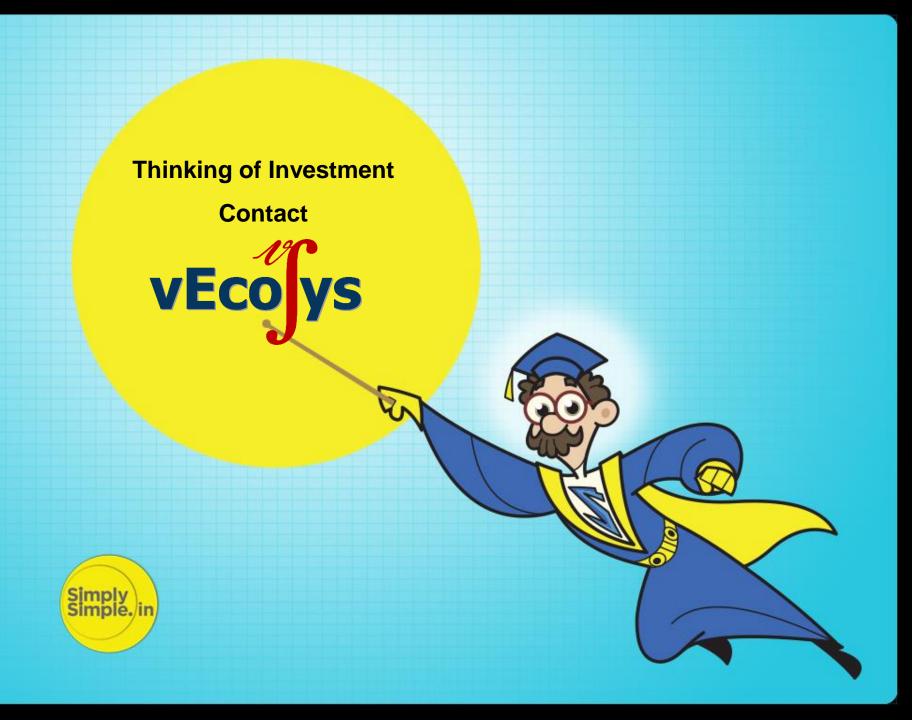


Since granting rating to a country has massive implications for the subject country, a large element of mature judgment is needed.









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