

How Sovereign Is Sovereign Credit Risk?[†]

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We study the nature of sovereign credit risk using an extensive set of sovereign CDS data. We find that the majority of sovereign credit risk can be linked to global factors. A single principal component accounts for 64 percent of the variation in sovereign credit spreads. Furthermore, sovereign credit spreads are more related to the US stock and high-yield markets than they are to local economic measures. We decompose credit spreads into their risk premium and default risk components. On average, the risk premium represents about a third of the credit spread. (JEL F34, G15, O16, O19, P34)

Is sovereign credit risk primarily a country-specific type of risk? Or is sovereign credit driven primarily by global macroeconomic forces external to the country? Understanding the nature of sovereign credit risk is of key importance given the large and rapidly increasing size of the sovereign debt markets. Furthermore, the nature of sovereign credit risk directly affects the ability of financial market participants to diversify the risk of global debt portfolios and may play a central role in determining both the cost and flow of capital across countries.

We study sovereign credit risk from a novel perspective by using an extensive new data set of sovereign credit default swap (CDS) contracts on the external debt of 26 developed and less developed countries. Sovereign CDS contracts function as insurance contracts that allow investors to buy protection against the event that a sovereign defaults on or restructures its debt.¹ An important advantage of using sovereign CDS data (rather than sovereign bond data) is that the sovereign CDS market

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¹Typically, sovereign financial distress results in a restructuring or rescheduling of debt. For convenience, we refer to this process simply as sovereign default throughout the paper.

is typically more liquid than the corresponding sovereign bond market, resulting in more accurate estimates of credit spreads and returns.²

Four important results emerge from the analysis. First, we find that there is a surprisingly high level of commonality in sovereign credit spreads. In particular, the first principal component explains 64 percent of the variation in sovereign credit spreads during the 2000–2010 sample period. Furthermore, this value increases to 75 percent during the 2007–2010 crisis period in the global financial markets. This first principal component has a correlation of -74 percent with US stock market returns, and a correlation of 61 percent with changes in the VIX index.³ In contrast, the first principal component of stock index returns for these same countries explains only about 46 percent of the variation in stock returns during the entire sample period, and 62 percent during the 2007–2010 period. Thus, sovereign credit risk appears to be much more linked to global factors than are equity returns.

Second, we find that sovereign credit risk is driven more by global market factors, risk premiums, and investment flows than by country-specific fundamentals. Specifically, we regress changes in CDS spreads on four categories of explanatory variables: local economic variables, global financial market variables, global risk premium measures, and global market liquidity variables. In general, all four categories have significant explanatory power for CDS spread changes. However, the most significant variables for CDS credit spreads are the US stock and high-yield markets, and the volatility risk premium embedded in the VIX index.

Third, we apply the affine sovereign credit model of Pan and Singleton (2008) to the term structure of sovereign CDS spreads. This approach allows us to decompose the CDS spreads for each country into risk premium and default risk components. We find that there is a significant risk premium embedded in sovereign credit spreads. On average, this risk premium represents about one-third of the total credit spread.

Fourth, we investigate whether the strong relation between sovereign CDS spreads and global macroeconomic factors is attributable more to the default risk component or to the risk premium component of spreads. Although both components are related to the global factors, we find that the link between the global factors and the default risk component is significantly stronger than is the case for the risk premium component.

In summary, the relation between sovereign credit spreads and global risk premiums and investment flows supports a view of the market in which global investors play a predominant role. In particular, the commonality in risk premiums across countries is consistent with risk pricing by a marginal investor with a global portfolio. Similarly, the impact of global liquidity on the market is consistent with models such as Markus K. Brunnermeier and Pedersen (2009) in which funding shocks

²Although CDS spreads generally approximate the spreads of the underlying bonds, there are several reasons why the two need not be identical. For example, there are cash flow differences between bonds and CDS contracts that can induce differences in spreads (see Darrell Duffie and Jun Liu 2001; Duffie and Singleton 2003; and Longstaff, Sanjay Mithal, and Eric Neis 2005). Furthermore, there can be bond- or contract-specific liquidity effects that create time-varying differences or basis risk between CDS and sovereign bond spreads. Also, CDS spreads are often implicitly spreads on bonds that are less encumbered by covenants and guarantees.

³Pan and Singleton (2008) document a similar strong relation between sovereign credit risk and the VIX index.

experienced by institutional investors translate into shocks in the liquidity of financial assets. Thus, an important source of commonality in sovereign credit spreads may be their sensitivity to the funding needs of major investors in the sovereign credit markets. Furthermore, the results also suggest that the very nature of sovereign default risk itself is heavily influenced by global macroeconomic factors.

Despite the importance of sovereign credit risk in the financial markets, relatively little research about the sources of commonality has appeared in the literature. Previous theoretical work focuses primarily on the incentives faced by sovereign debtors to repay their debt. Examples include Jonathan Eaton and Mark Gersovitz (1981), Hershel I. Grossman and John B. Van Huyck (1988), Jeremy Bulow and Kenneth Rogoff (1989a, 1989b), Andrew Atkeson (1991), Michael P. Dooley and Lars E. O. Svenson (1994), Harold L. Cole and Timothy J. Kehoe (1996, 2000), Dooley (2000), and many others. A number of empirical studies focus on the factors that determine individual sovereign credit spreads. These include Sebastian Edwards (1984, 1986); Andrew Berg and Jeffrey D. Sachs (1988); Ekkehart Boehmer and William L. Megginson (1990); Duffie, Pedersen, and Singleton (2003); and Frank X. Zhang (2008). Other important empirical work focuses on the investment returns associated with Brady bonds and emerging market debt, such as Claude B. Erb, Campbell R. Harvey, and Tadas Viskanta (1996, 1999), and Sandeep Dahiya (1997). Some recent research provides evidence that sovereign credit spreads are related to common global factors.⁴ In particular, Pan and Singleton (2008) show that the credit spreads for Mexico, Turkey, and Korea share a strong common relation to US stock market volatility as measured by the VIX index. This result is important since it demonstrates how common dependence of this type could induce significant correlations among sovereign credit spreads.

This paper is most closely related to Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008) and Pan and Singleton (2008). Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008) calibrate a model in which Standard and Poor's and Moody's ratings announcements for sovereigns are mapped into estimated default losses. This mapping is then used to provide a decomposition of sovereign credit spreads into default risk components and risk premium components. Their approach is applied to the CDS spreads for 24 emerging market sovereigns for the 52-month period from February 2002 to May 2006. Our paper differs from theirs in several important respects. First, we study the 111-month period from October 2000 to January 2010. The advantage of using this longer sample period is that it covers the peaks and troughs of two major business cycles, rather than just the relatively uneventful mid-decade period. Second, our approach identifies the components of spreads directly from the market prices of the term structure of sovereign CDS contracts, rather than from ratings announcements. Many recent papers have raised questions about the quality of the ratings provided by the ratings agencies, particularly in light of their role during the current financial crisis. Third, our analysis is conducted at the level of individual sovereigns rather than

⁴For example, see Steven Kamin and Karsten von Kleist (1999); Barry Eichengreen and Ashoka Mody (2000); Paolo Mauro, Nathan Sussman, and Yishay Yafeh (2002); Alois Geyer, Stepha Kossmeier, and Stefan Pichler (2004); Martín González Rozada and Eduardo Levy Yeyati (2006); and Eli Remolona, Michela Scatigna, and Eliza Wu (2008).

at an aggregate level as in Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008). This allows us to identify cross-sectional differences in how sovereign credit spreads respond to local and global factors. Our paper complements and extends Pan and Singleton (2008) by applying their framework to a much larger sample of sovereigns. Furthermore, we explore the links between the risk premiums and a much broader set of both local and global macroeconomic variables than is included in Pan and Singleton (2008).

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section I describes the data. Section II describes the commonality in sovereign credit spreads. Section III studies the sources of commonality in sovereign credit. Section IV uses the Pan and Singleton (2008) model to identify the risk premium components and default risk components of sovereign credit spreads and studies their relation to global macroeconomic factors. Section V summarizes the results and presents concluding remarks.

I. The Data

As discussed in Duffie (1999); Longstaff, Mithal, and Neis (2005); Pan and Singleton (2008); and others, a CDS contract functions as an insurance contract against the event that an entity such as a firm or a sovereign defaults on its debt. To illustrate how a CDS contract works, consider the case of the People's Republic of China. On January 31, 2010, the market premium or spread for a five-year CDS contract on China was 83 basis points. This means that a buyer of credit protection would pay 83 basis points a year (paid semiannually on an actual/360 daycount basis). If there was no default, the buyer would pay this annuity for the full five-year horizon of the contract. If there was a default, however, the buyer of credit protection (after paying any accrued premium) could sell the defaulted debt to the protection seller at its par value of 100, after which the contract would terminate. In general, this default-linked cash flow is triggered by the default of a specific reference obligation of the underlying entity. Upon default, however, the protection buyer typically has the right to put to the protection seller any of a list of bonds or loans with equivalent seniority rights.⁵

The pricing data for five-year sovereign credit default swaps used in this study are obtained from the Bloomberg system which collects CDS market quotation data from industry sources. The sample covers the period from October 2000 to January 2010. Not every country is included in the sample for the full period, however, since new sovereign CDS contracts were routinely added to the Bloomberg system throughout this period. To be included in the sample, we require that sovereign CDS data be available in the Bloomberg system no later than August 2004. This criterion results in a total of 26 different countries in the sample. In each case, the reference obligation for the CDS contract is designated as senior external or international debt of the sovereign.⁶

⁵For a detailed discussion of the contractual provisions of sovereign CDS contracts (such as physical delivery, standard specified currencies, credit events triggering payments, etc.), see Pan and Singleton (2008).

⁶Specifically, the reference obligation is a US dollar-denominated issue for 23 of the sovereigns and a Euro-denominated issue for two of the sovereigns. No information is available about the reference obligation for the CDS

TABLE 1—DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR SOVEREIGN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS

	Mean	SD	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Serial Correlation	<i>N</i>
Brazil	566.82	734.94	62.92	322.43	3790.00	0.957	100
Bulgaria	206.85	182.71	13.45	163.44	697.50	0.966	112
Chile	63.40	58.37	13.17	45.84	265.80	0.949	85
China	49.72	47.83	10.23	29.47	247.67	0.930	85
Colombia	281.46	170.09	79.00	206.91	805.00	0.957	85
Croatia	150.36	128.82	15.50	101.42	529.04	0.962	112
Hungary	91.36	125.22	11.00	35.00	564.10	0.967	95
Israel	69.02	60.18	17.75	36.75	275.00	0.927	66
Japan	17.73	21.93	2.17	7.17	97.67	0.924	85
Korea	80.15	84.70	14.25	57.19	432.48	0.924	96
Malaysia	83.44	67.31	13.63	50.15	304.04	0.955	100
Mexico	147.62	97.36	28.82	119.08	457.38	0.934	100
Pakistan	600.76	726.74	157.50	264.17	3084.30	0.968	58
Panama	186.35	87.94	63.53	160.08	462.57	0.920	75
Peru	203.40	110.50	63.14	165.00	570.89	0.918	76
Philippines	324.35	143.00	102.19	331.11	617.50	0.955	94
Poland	57.13	63.49	8.13	40.00	367.67	0.950	112
Qatar	58.35	66.90	10.90	32.50	308.44	0.978	59
Romania	177.28	163.89	17.75	140.50	726.43	0.950	88
Russia	305.60	271.74	38.83	216.67	1017.50	0.972	112
Slovak	46.94	47.90	6.00	23.88	211.67	0.939	100
South Africa	142.53	89.99	25.25	140.58	458.62	0.950	112
Thailand	75.07	63.25	27.50	42.81	303.18	0.938	85
Turkey	452.59	307.45	122.94	315.72	1281.25	0.923	112
Ukraine	680.03	927.29	132.63	234.25	3857.61	0.931	66
Venezuela	737.79	664.11	119.22	550.50	3218.04	0.940	85

Notes: The table reports summary statistics for month-end spreads for five-year sovereign CDS contracts for the October 2000 to January 2010 period. CDS spreads are measured in basis points.

Table 1 provides summary information for the sovereign CDS premiums. All premiums are denominated in basis points and are, therefore, free of units of account.⁷ The average values of the premiums range widely across countries. The lowest average is 17.73 basis points for Japan. The highest average is 737.79 basis points for Venezuela. Both the standard deviations and the minimum/maximum values indicate that there can also be significant time-series variation in the sovereign CDS premiums. For example, the cost of credit protection for Brazil ranges from 62.92 to 3,790.00 basis points during the sample period.

II. Commonality in Sovereign Credit Spreads

In this section, we study the commonality in sovereign credit spreads. In particular, we conduct a principal components (PC) analysis of the changes in sovereign CDS spreads and contrast the results with those for equity index returns for the same countries.

contract for China. The contract, however, explicitly references Chinese government international debt, and the only current Chinese international bond issues for the five-year horizon are US dollar-denominated issues.

⁷The actual cash flows are paid in US dollars based on US dollar-denominated notional amounts for the CDS swap contracts. The currency that cash flows are paid in, however, does not affect the pricing of the CDS contract.

First, we compute the correlation matrix of monthly spread changes. Since the time series of observations for the sovereign CDS contracts are not always equal in length, the correlation between each pair of countries is based on the months for which the data overlap. Next, we use this correlation matrix in estimating the principal components (the correlation matrix is shown in the online appendix).

Many of the pairwise correlations of sovereign credit spreads are large. In fact, correlations in excess of 80 percent are frequent. For example, the correlation between Croatia and Romania is 91 percent, the correlation between Chile and Mexico is 87 percent, and the correlation between Korea and Malaysia is 82 percent. All of the pairwise correlations are positive. The average pairwise correlation taken over all countries is just under 62 percent.

As discussed by Andrew Ang and Geert Bekaert (2002) and others, there is a tendency for correlations in financial markets to increase during crisis periods. In light of this, we recompute the CDS spread change correlations for the 2000–2006 pre-crisis period as well as the 2007–2010 period encompassing the current financial crisis. There is a large difference in the average correlations. The average correlation is about 39 percent for the 2000–2006 period and 73 percent for the 2007–2010 period.

To provide additional perspective, we also compute the correlations between local currency equity index returns for the same sovereigns. The correlations of equity index returns across countries tend to be significantly smaller than those for sovereign CDS spread changes. In particular, the average pairwise equity return correlation is only about 41 percent for the 2000–2010 sample period, 28 percent for the 2000–2006 pre-crisis period, and 56 percent for the 2007–2010 period. Thus, there are major differences in the correlation structure of sovereign credit spreads across countries relative to that for the equity returns of the same countries. These simple results suggest that sovereign credit spreads may be much more influenced by global macroeconomic factors than are equity returns.⁸

Turning now to the principal components analysis, Table 2 reports summary results for the 2000–2010 sample period as well as the 2000–2006 and 2007–2010 subperiods. The results show that there is strong commonality in the behavior of sovereign CDS spreads. In particular, the first PC explains 64 percent of the variation in sovereign CDS spreads during the entire sample period. In addition, the first three PCs explain nearly 80 percent of the variation over the entire sample period.

Figure 1 plots the loadings or weighting vectors for the first three PCs. As shown, the first PC consists of a roughly uniform weighting of the credit spreads for most of the sovereigns in the sample. In essence, the first PC resembles a “parallel shift” factor in the (standardized) spreads of sovereign CDS.

To explore further the interpretation of the first PC, we compute a time series for the first PC. The correlation of this first PC index with US stock market returns is -74 percent, and the correlation with changes in the VIX index is 61 percent. The correlation between stock market returns and changes in the VIX index is -75 percent. Thus, the principal source of variation across almost all sovereign credit spreads appears to be very highly correlated with the US market as measured by US

⁸Equity index correlations are for the 25 countries for which equity index returns are available from Datastream (no data is available for Panama).

TABLE 2—PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS RESULTS

Principal Component	Full sample		2000–2006		2007–2010	
	Percent explained	Total	Percent explained	Total	Percent explained	Total
<i>Panel A</i>						
<i>CDS changes</i>						
First	63.92	63.92	42.59	42.59	75.13	74.76
Second	8.38	72.30	10.80	53.39	7.72	82.48
Third	7.19	79.49	8.71	62.10	4.29	86.77
Fourth	3.53	83.02	6.99	69.09	3.28	90.05
Fifth	3.23	86.25	6.12	75.21	2.59	92.64
<i>Panel B</i>						
<i>Stock returns</i>						
First	46.16	46.16	34.47	34.47	61.77	61.77
Second	6.63	52.79	7.75	42.22	8.47	70.24
Third	5.07	57.86	6.26	48.48	5.77	76.01
Fourth	4.95	62.81	5.88	54.36	4.32	80.33
Fifth	3.89	66.70	5.30	59.66	3.74	84.07

Notes: The table reports summary statistics for the principal components analysis of the correlation matrix of monthly sovereign CDS spread changes and the correlation matrix of equity index returns. The correlation matrixes are based on the 25 sovereigns that have both CDS data and equity index return data. The sample period is October 2000 to January 2010.

stock market returns or by US equity market volatility. These results are consistent with Pan and Singleton (2008) who likewise find a strong relation between sovereign credit spreads and the VIX index.

The second PC places substantial positive weight on Brazil, Columbia, Peru, and Turkey, and significant negative weight on a number of European and Asian countries. Thus, this PC could be viewed roughly as a spread between Latin-American and non-Latin-American countries. The third PC is heavily weighted toward Pakistan and Venezuela, which are both countries that have experienced significant recent political turmoil.

These high levels of commonality contrast with those given by a PC analysis of the equity index returns for the same countries. The lower part of Table 2 shows that the first PC for equity index returns explains a little more than 46 percent of the variation, while the first three PCs explain just under 58 percent. Thus, there is roughly a 20–25 percent difference between the amount of variation explained by the first several PCs for the two sets of variables.

The differences in the properties of the sovereign CDS spreads and equity index returns are also seen in the subperiods. For example, the first PC for the sovereign CDS spread changes explains about 75 percent for the 2007–2010 period, but only about 62 percent for the equity index returns. Similar differences are seen for the 2000–2006 period as well.

III. What Are the Sources of Commonality?

Given the evidence of strong patterns of commonality in sovereign credit spreads, a logical next step is to explore the reasons for this commonality. In this section, we

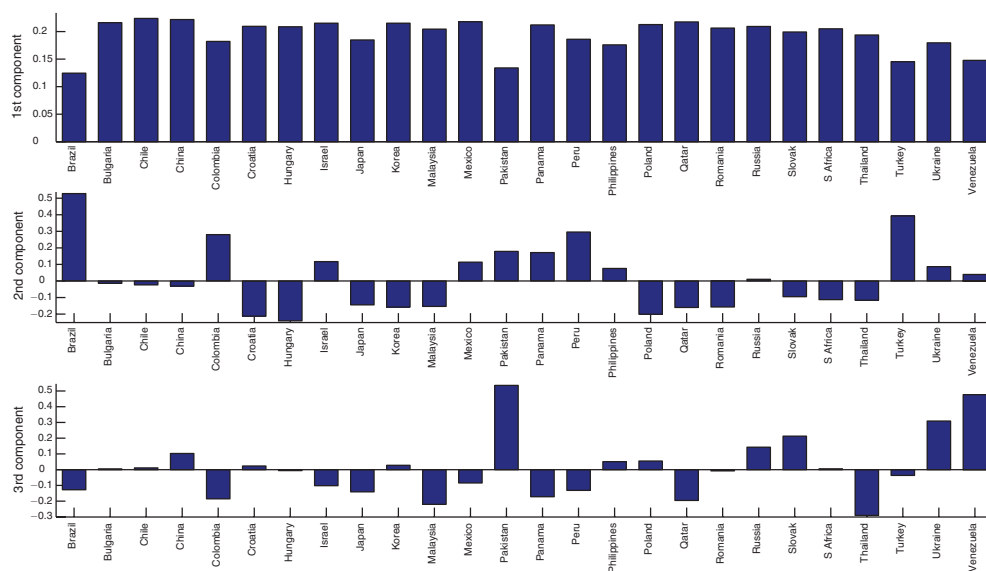


FIGURE 1. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF MONTHLY CHANGES IN CDS SPREADS

study the extent to which sovereign credit spreads can be explained by local factors as well as a common set of global macroeconomic variables.

A. The Variables

In this analysis, however, it is important to be somewhat selective in the variables considered. This is simply because there is virtually an unlimited number of variables that could be related to sovereign credit risk. Accordingly, we will adopt the more parsimonious approach of focusing primarily on market-determined variables since, in theory, they should aggregate much of the economic information relevant to investors in the sovereign credit markets.

Local Variables.—There are a number of possible economic forces that might determine the credit spread of a sovereign nation. Foremost among these is the state of the local economy. This theme appears throughout the literature in papers, such as Grossman and Van Huyck (1988), which seek to explain why defaults are associated with bad states of the economy, and why defaults are often partial rather than complete.

To capture information about the state of the local economy, we include the local stock market return (denominated in units of the local currency), percentage changes in the exchange rate of the local currency against the dollar, and percentage changes in the dollar value of the sovereign's holdings of foreign reserves. Details about the definitions, timing, and source of the data for these variables are provided in the Appendix (and similarly for all of the other explanatory variables described in the paper).

Global Financial Market Variables.—Far from being autarkies, the sovereigns included in the study typically have extensive economic relationships with other countries. Thus, the ability of one of these sovereigns to repay its debt may depend not only on local variables, but also on the state of the global economy. Furthermore, this dependence could become increasingly more important as the trend toward globalization continues. In addition, shifts in the relative liquidity of markets over time, as shocks induce investors to reallocate capital across different asset classes (for example, from stock to bonds, from investment grade to high yield, from developed to emerging markets, etc.), could create correlations between asset class prices even in the absence of correlated fundamentals.

To capture broad changes in the state of the global economy and/or shifts in the relative performance of different asset classes, we include a number of measures from the US equity and fixed income markets.⁹ There are several reasons for this approach. First, the United States is not one of the sovereigns included in our sample. Second, there is extensive evidence that shocks to the US financial markets are transmitted globally. For example, Richard Roll (1988) shows that of 23 stock markets around the world, 19 declined by more than 20 percent during the October 1987 US stock market crash. This is also consistent with the evidence in William N. Goetzmann, Lingfeng Li, and K. Geert Rouwenhorst (2005) and others. Thus, the prices of securities in US financial markets presumably incorporate information about economic fundamentals or market liquidity that is relevant to a broad cross-section of countries. Finally, as the largest economy in the world, the US has direct effects on the economies and financial markets of many other sovereigns.

As the equity market variable, we include the excess return on the CRSP value-weighted portfolio. To reflect variation in the US fixed income markets, we include the change in the five-year constant maturity Treasury (CMT) yield reported by the Federal Reserve. Including this variable in the study is important since changes in the CMT yield can signal changes in US economic growth, and, in turn, the global business cycle. Furthermore, these changes may also incorporate a flight-to-liquidity element due to the variation in the perceived safety of US Treasury bonds as a “reserve” asset in international financial crises. Thus, this variable might also reflect variation in a liquidity component if it were incorporated into sovereign credit spreads.

We also include changes in the spreads of US investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds as additional financial market variables. Specifically, we include the change in the spreads between five-year BBB- and AAA-rated bonds and between five-year BB- and BBB-rated bonds. The former captures the range of variation in investment-grade bond yields, while the latter reflects the variation in the spreads of high-yield bonds.¹⁰

⁹In addition to these measures, we also explored whether global oil or commodity prices have explanatory power. In particular, we included percentage changes in oil prices and the Standard and Poors Goldman Sach Commodity Index (as reported by the Bloomberg system). With the exception of several Latin American countries such as Venezuela, these measures had little explanatory power for sovereign credit spread changes during our sample period after conditioning on the other explanatory variables.

¹⁰An alternative to using these corporate yield spreads might be to use the well-known CDX index of credit default swap spreads. CDX index data, however, are only available from October 2003.

Global Risk Premiums.—Recent research on corporate credit spreads suggests that these spreads may include premiums for bearing risks such as jump-to-default risk, recovery risk, the risk of variation in spreads or distress risk, liquidity risk, etc. Although sovereign credit risk differs in many respects from corporate credit risk, sovereign spreads could include similar components.

Based on this, we adopt the approach of using risk premium estimates from other global markets as explanatory variables. Intuitively, one might expect that there would be some commonality in the properties of risk premiums across markets. This is because, in principle, risk premiums arise from investor's attitudes toward bearing risk and the covariance of those risks with their consumption streams. Thus, assets with similar covariance properties might well have correlated risk premiums.

As a proxy for the variation in the equity risk premium, we use monthly changes in the earnings-price ratio for the S&P 100 index. Although admittedly simplistic, this proxy does have the important advantage of providing a model-free measure and is often used in asset-pricing contexts.

As another risk premium proxy, we use monthly changes in the spreads between implied and realized volatility for index options. As discussed by Mark Britten-Jones and Anthony Neuberger (2000), Pan (2002), and many others, the difference between implied and realized volatility may represent a premium for bearing the volatility risk of an option position. Specifically, we compute a rolling 20-day estimator of the realized return on the S&P 100 index using the Mark B. Garman and Michael J. Klass (1980) open-high-low-close estimator applied to daily index data. We subtract the month-end value of this estimator from the month-end VIX index value. Differencing the two series gives the monthly change in the volatility risk premium proxy.¹¹ Finally, we use monthly changes in the expected excess returns of five-year Treasury bonds as a proxy for changes in the term premium. These expected excess returns are based on the model estimates presented in John H. Cochrane and Monika Piazzesi (2005), but updated through the end of our sample period using Fama-Bliss and Bloomberg discount-bond term structure data.

Global Investment-Flow Variables.—Another potential influence on the credit spreads of sovereign debtors is the flow of investment capital around the world. To illustrate this, suppose that investors choose to increase their diversification by holding more foreign equity and debt securities in their portfolios. The resulting investment flows could be associated with significant valuation effects for international assets such as sovereign debt because of enhanced risk sharing, the local economic benefits of improved access to global sources of capital, or simply the improvement in the liquidity of these securities.

There is an extensive literature discussing the potential effects of investment flows on security values. In a sovereign debt context, Yulia Sinyagina-Woodruff (2003) considers the effects of shifts in investor confidence and their willingness to

¹¹ As a robustness check, we also perform the analysis using the volatility risk premium estimator of Tim Bollerslev, George Tauchen, and Hao Zhou (2009) and Bollerslev, Michael Gibson, and Zhou (2011). The results from this estimation are very similar to those we report. We are grateful to Zhou for providing the volatility risk premium data to us.

supply capital (herding behavior). Others such as Maurice Obstfeld (1986); Sachs et al. (1996); and Craig Burnside, Martin Eichenbaum, and Sergio Rebelo (2001) describe the role that speculative attacks by strategic investors may play in currency crises (such as the 1997 Asian crisis).

As measures of the flow of investment capital to foreign markets, we use the net new flows (inflow minus outflow) into mutual funds investing primarily in bonds and equity, respectively. This data is obtained from the Investment Company Institute and described in the Appendix.

Spreads of Other Sovereigns.—As proxies for any other external economic factors that might influence the credit spread for a particular sovereign, we also include in the regression two measures of the changes in the CDS spreads of the other sovereigns in the sample. Specifically, we divide the countries in the sample into four categories based on their geographical location: Latin America, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East/Other (details provided in the Appendix). For each of the sovereigns in the sample, we compute the average CDS spread for the other countries in the same region (the regional spread), and the average CDS spread for the countries in the other three regions (the global spread, but excluding the specific region). We regress the changes in these spreads on the other explanatory variables and use the orthogonalized residuals from these regressions as additional explanatory variables in the analysis.

B. Regression Analysis

For each of the 26 sovereigns in the sample, we regress the monthly changes in the CDS spread on the explanatory variables described above. Table 3 reports the t -statistics (based on the Halbert White (1980) heteroskedasticity-consistent estimate of the covariance matrix) and adjusted R^2 for each of the regressions.

Focusing first on the local variables, Table 3 shows that the state of the local economy definitely affects the sovereign's credit risk. For example, the local stock market returns are significant (at the five-percent level) for 11 of the sovereigns in the sample. The sign of the local stock return coefficient is almost uniformly negative across countries, indicating that good news for the local stock market is also good news for sovereign credit spreads.

The exchange rate is likewise important in explaining variation in sovereign credit risk. In particular, seven of the coefficients are significant. Of these, six of the coefficients are positive in sign, indicating that the sovereign's credit spread increases as the sovereign's currency depreciates relative to the US dollar. The coefficient for the change in foreign currency reserves is only significant for five of the countries, and these significant coefficients are typically negative in sign.

The results for the global financial market variables are striking. Table 3 shows that the most significant financial market variables in the regressions are the US stock market return and the US high-yield spread. The US stock market return is significant for 17 of the sovereigns, while the high-yield spread is significant for 14 countries. Thus, the US stock market return is more often significant in explaining variation in sovereign credit spreads than is the local stock market return. Interestingly, the high-yield variable is not just significant for the sovereigns with high CDS spreads

TABLE 3—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF CHANGES IN SOVEREIGN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL VARIABLES

	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	China	Colombia	Croatia	Hungary
<i>Local variables</i>							
Stock return	-0.05	-0.94	-0.20	-2.97**	-1.34	-2.97**	-3.00**
Exchange rate	4.51**	0.05	0.56	-1.41	0.72	-1.25	1.25
Currency reserve	2.44**	0.23	1.50	-1.43	-0.87	-1.63	1.62
<i>Global financial market variables</i>							
Stock market	-0.64	-5.87**	-4.19**	-2.80**	-3.95**	-3.04**	-2.25**
Treasury market	-0.45	1.19	0.10	-0.29	-0.22	-0.20	-0.95
Investment grade	0.57	0.35	-1.44	1.51	-0.13	-0.82	-1.48
High yield	0.21	2.72**	0.46	5.42**	0.75	4.10**	2.19**
<i>Global risk premiums</i>							
Equity premium	0.77	-1.72*	2.89**	2.79**	-0.13	-0.83	-0.64
Volatility premium	-0.84	-2.11**	-4.60**	-3.85**	-0.02	-1.82*	-2.23**
Term premium	0.65	-0.83	-0.39	0.76	1.01	1.37	0.23
<i>Global capital flows</i>							
Stock flows	1.23	0.26	-2.34**	1.24	0.91	-0.93	-1.19
Bond flows	2.15**	-0.95	-1.80	0.28	0.32	-2.08**	-3.57**
<i>Sovereign spreads</i>							
Regional spread	0.63	4.30**	0.78	3.63**	4.90**	5.90**	7.57**
Global spread	0.05	3.40**	4.23**	5.45**	-1.47	-1.80*	-3.24**
Adjusted R^2	0.46	0.60	0.81	0.84	0.58	0.68	0.78
Local ratio	0.93	0.13	0.34	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.61

(Continued)

(which are generally rated below investment grade), but is significant for a number of investment-grade sovereigns with relatively small CDS spreads. The sign of the US stock market coefficients are uniformly negative, while the signs for the high-yield variable are almost all positive.¹² The other two global financial market variables appear to have only modest explanatory power for sovereign CDS spreads.

The regression results also indicate that there is a very strong relation between the sovereign CDS spreads and the global risk premiums included as explanatory variables. In particular, the volatility risk premium is significant for 18 of the sovereigns, making it the most significant of all of the variables in the regression. The significant coefficients are all negative in sign. The equity premium proxy is significant for eight of the sovereigns. These results are consistent with the view that common time-varying risk premiums represent an important component of sovereign credit spreads, and thus, may contribute towards their correlation structure.

Turning next to the global investment-flow variables, Table 3 shows that the global equity-flow variable is significant for two of the countries, while the global

¹²We are grateful to a referee who points out that the relation between sovereign spreads and high yield corporate spreads may have evolved over time. In particular, the correlation of log changes in US high-yield spreads and the JP Morgan EM spread was 0.11 during the 1990s, and 0.68 during the 2000s. Thus, one should be careful about extrapolating our results beyond the sample period and dataset that we study in this paper.

TABLE 3—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF CHANGES IN SOVEREIGN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL VARIABLES (*Continued*)

	Israel	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	Pakistan	Panama
<i>Local variables</i>							
Stock return	0.70	-2.17**	-1.30	-2.34**	-2.79**	-3.00**	
Exchange rate	1.21	0.89	2.45**	3.40**	2.04**	-1.75*	
Currency reserve	-1.00	0.26	-2.62**	1.15	-2.03**	-2.24**	0.02
<i>Global financial market variables</i>							
Stock market	-4.68**	-1.40	-4.13**	-5.03**	-3.54**	-1.59	-4.08**
Treasury market	1.18	-1.35	1.73*	-0.90	0.49	0.62	0.78
Investment grade	-1.93**	-1.66	-2.31**	-1.88*	0.41	4.03**	0.16
High yield	0.15	0.91	0.72	2.97**	1.95*	-1.30	0.94
<i>Global risk premiums</i>							
Equity premium	-0.10	0.38	-0.45	-2.02**	2.74**	-1.04	1.96*
Volatility premium	-3.12**	-2.59**	-5.74**	-2.71**	-4.92**	0.94	-1.81*
Term premium	-0.75	0.54	-1.82*	1.29	-0.05	-0.60	-0.44
<i>Global capital flows</i>							
Stock flows	-0.56	-0.36	0.15	0.68	0.89	-1.66	-1.13
Bond flows	0.37	0.87	-2.25**	-0.28	1.66	0.73	0.35
<i>Sovereign spreads</i>							
Regional spread	1.04	1.47	7.80**	7.49**	4.67**	-0.36	1.16
Global spread	2.01**	1.36	2.19**	-0.13	4.50**	2.38**	0.58
Adjusted R^2	0.73	0.51	0.87	0.76	0.83	0.63	0.64
Local ratio	0.37	0.52	0.61	0.42	0.74	0.50	0.00

(Continued)

bond-flow variable is significant for four of the countries. The significant coefficients are all negative in sign, suggesting that an increase in the amount of global capital allocated to these financial investments translates into a decline in sovereign credit spreads.

These investment-flow results have many interesting implications. In a recent paper, Brunnermeier and Pedersen (2009) present a model in which leveraged investors may experience funding shocks. In turn, these funding shocks translate into declines in the market liquidity of securities. From an empirical perspective, these types of funding-induced liquidity shocks could represent a common factor driving the values of affected securities. Specifically, if the marginal investor holding sovereign debt were subject to these funding shocks, then sovereign credit spreads might display a common liquidity related pattern. The results in Table 3 are consistent with this scenario.

As evidence that sovereign credit may be subject to these types of funding-related liquidity shocks, we note that the Russian default of 1998 was accompanied by shocks to the credit spreads of many other sovereigns even though these sovereigns were not directly linked to Russia (see Duffie, Pedersen, and Singleton 2003). In particular, the sovereign credit returns (implied by five-year CDS contracts) for the month of August 1998 for Brazil, Bulgaria, Mexico, Peru, Panama, and Poland were

TABLE 3—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF CHANGES IN SOVEREIGN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL VARIABLES (*Continued*)

	Peru	Philipp	Poland	Qatar	Romania	Russia	Slovak
<i>Local variables</i>							
Stock return	-1.14	-3.62**	-1.39	-0.22	-1.04	-5.76**	-0.26
Exchange rate	2.11**	1.45	2.98**	-0.08	-0.20	-2.02**	0.69
Currency reserve	0.66	-1.16	-1.97	1.82*	-1.37	-1.86*	-0.34
<i>Global financial market variables</i>							
Stock market	-2.94**	-2.10**	-0.69	-0.04	-4.21**	-2.05**	-1.01
Treasury market	-0.58	0.15	-0.73	-0.73	1.27	1.57	2.31**
Investment grade	-0.04	0.35	-2.01**	0.89	1.34	0.96	0.00
High yield	0.59	0.73	7.17**	2.98**	5.89**	3.87**	3.65**
<i>Global risk premiums</i>							
Equity premium	0.46	1.15	3.78**	2.22**	-1.50	0.73	3.07**
Volatility premium	-1.46	-2.35**	-6.12**	-2.06**	-2.68**	-2.33**	-4.21**
Term premium	1.76	0.20	0.25	1.03	-0.11	-2.60**	-1.64
<i>Global capital flows</i>							
Stock flows	0.75	0.26	-2.27**	-1.72*	0.47	0.61	-1.18
Bond flows	0.32	0.82	-3.87**	-1.79*	0.15	-1.81	-0.85
<i>Sovereign spreads</i>							
Regional spread	3.28**	3.94**	11.94**	0.35	1.61	3.94**	4.77**
Global spread	-1.56	2.60	-3.13**	3.18**	1.52	5.18**	2.73**
Adjusted R^2	0.54	0.58	0.89	0.70	0.69	0.74	0.66
Local ratio	0.56	0.60	0.41	0.04	0.37	0.59	0.11

(Continued)

-39, -32, -18, -12, -9, and -6.5 percent, respectively. Although only anecdotal evidence, these large negative returns are at least consistent with the hypothesis that the Russian Default/LTCM crisis resulted in a major funding event in the hedge-fund industry that then translated into common liquidity-related contagion in sovereign credit spreads.

Finally, Table 3 shows that there are strong interrelationships between sovereign credit spreads even after including the local economic, and global financial market, risk premium, and investment-flow variables in the regression. The coefficient for the regional credit spread is significant for 16 of the countries. Of these significant coefficients, 14 are positive in sign. Similarly, the coefficient for the global credit spread is significant for 18 of the countries, and 15 of these significant coefficients are positive in sign. These results are consistent with the presence of regional or global factors that affect all sovereign credit spreads, but are not captured by the other explanatory variables. As one possibility, the regional and global spreads could reflect the variation in a liquidity component present in the CDS spreads for all sovereigns.¹³

¹³One referee raised the intriguing question of whether counterparty credit risk in the CDS market might account for some of the commonality in sovereign CDS spreads. We note that recent research by Navneet Arora, Priyank Gandhi, and Longstaff (2010) shows that the effects of counterparty credit risk on corporate CDS spreads

TABLE 3—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF CHANGES IN SOVEREIGN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL VARIABLES (*Continued*)

	S. Africa	Thailand	Turkey	Ukraine	Venezuela
<i>Local variables</i>					
Stock return	-3.43**	-1.26	-5.27**	-0.93	-0.47
Exchange rate		1.01	1.26	-1.20	-0.56
Currency reserve	-0.08	-0.95	-2.30**	-1.99*	0.90
<i>Global financial market variables</i>					
Stock market	-1.47	-6.25**	-1.16	-0.91	-2.93**
Treasury market	-0.35	-1.82*	0.04	1.37	1.53
Investment grade	1.44	-0.70	0.45	2.97**	6.03**
High yield	3.14**	2.54**	0.75	3.27**	6.43**
<i>Global risk premiums</i>					
Equity premium	2.39**	-1.63	-0.18	0.55	-0.58
Volatility premium	-4.38**	0.75	0.13	-3.97**	-5.66**
Term premium	0.40	0.90	-0.79	-0.84	-0.14
<i>Global capital flows</i>					
Stock flows	0.79	1.41	0.79	-1.00	0.30
Bond flows	-1.17	0.53	1.57	-0.98	0.09
<i>Sovereign spreads</i>					
Regional spread	-2.60**	8.81**	-2.28**	0.91	-0.63
Global spread	4.52**	-4.50**	5.34**	3.14**	6.44**
Adjusted R^2	0.63	0.81	0.61	0.60	0.71
Local ratio	0.56	0.29	0.80	0.32	0.11

Notes: The table reports the White (1980) *t*-statistics for the indicated regression explanatory variables. Local ratio denotes the ratio of the R^2 from the regression in which only the local variables are included to the R^2 from the regression in which all of the variables are included. The sample period is October 2000 to January 2010.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

The adjusted R^2 s for the regressions are also intriguing. In general, these R^2 s are fairly high, indicating that the explanatory variables capture much of the variation in sovereign credit spreads. The mean and median values of the adjusted R^2 s are 68.7 and 68.6 percent, respectively. The adjusted R^2 s range from 46 to 89 percent.

Finally, the last column of Table 3 reports a measure of what fraction of the total variation explained by the regression is due solely to the local variables. To calculate this ratio, we first regress the changes in spreads on just the local variables, and then divide the R^2 from this regression by the R^2 from the full regression. Since the local variables are not orthogonal to the remaining variables, this ratio likely overstates the proportion of the total variation due solely to the local variables. Thus, this local ratio should be viewed more as an upper bound. As shown, the fraction of the total explanatory power of the regression due solely to the local variables varies significantly across sovereigns. Of the 26 local ratios, 16 (or nearly two-thirds) are

are very small, largely because of the standard industry practice of requiring full collateralization. Thus, the effect of counterparty credit risk on our results is likely to be negligible.

less than 50 percent.¹⁴ On average, the local ratio is only about 0.43. Similarly, the median value of the ratio is 0.42. Thus, at most, the local variables provide only a little more than 40 percent of the total explanatory power of the regression.¹⁵

IV. The Components of Sovereign Credit Spreads

The results in the previous section indicate that global factors play a predominant role in driving sovereign credit spreads. Credit spreads, however, can be expressed as the sum of a default-related component and an associated risk premium. In this section, we use the Pan and Singleton (2008) framework to decompose sovereign CDS credit spreads into these components. We then examine whether the relation between sovereign credit spreads and global macroeconomic factors is attributable more to the default-related component or to the risk-premium component.

A. The Model

In this section, we review briefly the Pan and Singleton (2008) model of sovereign CDS spreads. In doing so, we follow closely the discussion in their paper. In this model, the spread $CDS_t(M)$ for a M -year sovereign CDS contract is given by the expression,

$$(1) \quad CDS_t(M) = \frac{2(1 - R^Q) \int_t^{t+M} E_t^Q[\lambda_u e^{-\int_t^u (r_s + \lambda_s) ds}] du}{\sum_{j=1}^{2M} [E_t^Q e^{-\int_t^{t+j/2} (r_s + \lambda_s) ds}]},$$

where R^Q denotes the constant risk-neutral fractional recovery of face value on the underlying cheapest to deliver bond if there is a relevant credit event, r_t is the riskless rate, and λ_t denotes the risk-neutral intensity or arrival rate of a credit event. The numerator of (1) is the present value of the contingent payment by the protection seller upon a credit event. The denominator is the present value of a M -year semiannual annuity, where payments are made contingent upon a credit event not having occurred. Discounting by $r_t + \lambda_t$ captures the survival-dependent nature of the payments.

To fix notation, we use the superscript P to denote the parameters of the intensity process λ under the data-generating process, what we will refer to as the objective process. As part of the process of estimating risk premiums, we will need to take expectations with respect to the probability distribution implied by the objective process. For pricing, we will also need to take expectations with respect to the distribution of λ associated with a hypothetical investor who is neutral toward the risk associated with unpredictable variation in this intensity. This risk-neutral

¹⁴ Many of the countries with local ratios in excess of 50 percent have experienced significant idiosyncratic economic or political shocks. The countries with local ratios in excess of 50 percent are Brazil, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey.

¹⁵ These results are consistent with the evidence that closed-end country fund premiums are closely tied to movements in the US equity markets. For example, see James N. Bodurtha Jr., Dong-Soon Kim, and Charles M. C. Lee (1995); and Eduardo Levy-Yeyati and Angel Ubide (2000).

distribution will be implied from what is designed the risk-neutral process for λ , and may differ from the objective process in its parameters. We will use the superscript Q to denote the parameters of the risk-neutral process for λ . Under the objective process P , λ is assumed to follow a lognormal process,

$$(2) \quad d \ln \lambda_t = \kappa^P(\theta^P - \ln \lambda_t) dt + \sigma_\lambda dB_t^P.$$

Similarly, under the risk-neutral process Q , we assume that

$$(3) \quad d \ln \lambda_t = \kappa^Q(\theta^Q - \ln \lambda_t) dt + \sigma_\lambda dB_t^Q,$$

These two processes are connected by the “market price of risk”

$$(4) \quad \eta_t = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \ln \lambda_t,$$

as the change of probability distribution from P to Q implies that the parameters satisfy $\kappa^Q = \kappa^P + \delta_1 \sigma_\lambda$ and $\kappa^Q \theta^Q = \kappa^P \theta^P - \delta_0 \sigma_\lambda$. Thus, the market price of risk specification defines how the parameters of the risk-neutral process differ from those of the objective process, and, therefore, how the probability distributions implied by the risk-neutral and objective processes differ. Note that when $\delta_0 = 0$ and $\delta_1 = 0$, the market price of “distress” risk η_t associated with unpredictable variation in λ_t is zero and the Q probability distribution associated with a risk-neutral investor coincides with the P probability distribution implied by the objective or data-generating process.

As in Pan and Singleton (2008), we assume that r_t and λ_t are independent. Then, in the absence of arbitrage opportunities, the market CDS spread can be represented in terms of the expectations of a risk-neutral investor as

$$(5) \quad CDS_t(M) = \frac{2(1 - R^Q) \int_t^{t+M} D(t, u) E_t^Q[\lambda_u e^{-\int_t^u \lambda_s ds}] du}{\sum_{j=1}^{2M} D(t, t + j/2) E_t^Q[e^{-\int_t^{t+j/2} \lambda_s ds}]},$$

where E_t^Q denotes expectations based on λ_t following the risk-neutral process in equation (3), and $D(t, u)$ is the price of a default-free zero-coupon bond (issued at date t and maturing at date u). The expectations in the above expressions cannot be expressed in closed form. Thus, these expectations are computed numerically using an implicit finite-difference method to solve the associated Feynman-Kac partial differential equation.

B. Risk Premiums in Sovereign CDS Markets

There are two distinct risk premiums that are of interest to investors in sovereign bonds: the “distress” risk premium associated with unpredictable variation in the arrival rate λ of a credit event, and the “jump-at-event” risk premium associated with the surprise jump (usually down) in price at the moment of a credit event that

triggers the CDS insurance contract. We follow Pan and Singleton (2008) and focus on the distress risk premium. After introducing our measure of risk premiums in the sovereign CDS market, we briefly compare our approach to other measures of risk premiums in the literature.

Though λ and R^Q enter the expression (1) for the CDS spread in a seemingly complex way, it turns out that (at least for newly written, at-market insurance contracts) $CDS_t(M)$ is approximately equal to $\lambda_t(1 - R^Q)$. Thus, unpredictable variation in market spreads is approximately proportional to the unpredictable variation in λ . Investors will demand compensation for bearing this risk in the form of a risk premium. Since this risk is effectively that future arrival rates of credit events will differ from consensus expectations in the CDS market, we view this risk premium as compensation for unforecastable distress risk, an unexpected increase in the probability that a sovereign issuer will experience a credit event (e.g., a restructuring of its debt or a missed interest payment).

To quantify the magnitude of this risk premium, we compute the value of the CDS spread using the probability distribution implied by the risk-neutral process (which includes a market price of risk) and then using the probability distribution implied by the objective process (which is equivalent to setting the market price η_t of $\ln\lambda_t$ risk to zero). The size of the risk premium can be inferred by simply taking the difference between the CDS spreads computed in this way. The CDS spread $CDS_t(M)$ implied by the risk-neutral process is given taking expectations in equation (5) using the risk-neutral probability distribution Q implied by equation (3). The CDS spread $CDS_t^P(M)$ implied by the objective process (which can be termed the pseudo spread) is given by taking expectations in equation (5) but using the probability distribution P implied by the objective process in equation (2),

$$(6) \quad CDS_t^P(M) = \frac{2(1 - R^Q) \int_t^{t+M} D(t, u) E_t^P[\lambda_u e^{-\int_t^u \lambda_s ds}] du}{\sum_{j=1}^{2M} D(t, t + j/2) E_t^P[e^{-\int_t^{t+j/2} \lambda_s ds}]} .$$

If $\eta_t = 0$, then the objective and risk-neutral processes for λ coincide (since, from the above discussion, they would have the same parameters) $CDS_t(M) = CDS_t^P(M)$, and distress premiums are zero. On the other hand, if $\eta_t \neq 0$, then the parameters of the objective and risk-neutral processes will differ, implying that expectations taken with respect to the P and Q distributions will differ, implying, in turn, that $CDS_t(M)$ and $CDS_t^P(M)$ will differ. Accordingly, we measure the impact of the distress risk premium on market prices as $CDS_t(M) - CDS_t^P(M)$. The impact on a proportional basis is $[CDS_t(M) - CDS_t^P(M)]/CDS_t(M)$, the ratio of the effect on the level of spreads to the market CDS spread.

The risk premium we are measuring is distinct from the “jump-at-default” premium that has received considerable attention in the literature on corporate bonds. This premium is typically measured as the ratio λ/λ^P , where λ^P is the objective arrival rate of credit events (see Duffie and Singleton 1999, 2003; Antje Berndt et al. 2008). The jump-at-default premium cannot be inferred from market prices of corporate or sovereign bonds alone, because we can only extract information on

the risk-neutral intensity λ from bond yield spreads.¹⁶ The literature on corporate bonds has used information on company-specific equity prices and balance sheets to estimate, issuer by issuer, the probabilities of a credit event based on historical experience.

In a complementary study to ours, Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008) provide estimates of the jump-at-event premiums for sovereign issuers using the approximation $CDS_i(M) \approx \lambda_i(1 - R^Q)$ to extract λ , and using information about ratings to extract λ^P . However, as they emphasize, ratings are often stale measures of credit risk for sovereign issuers, and predicting the timing of a credit event for a country is a very different exercise than predicting the default of a corporation.¹⁷

We have chosen to avoid these challenging measurement problems altogether by focusing on distress risk (as defined above), a risk that is at least as pertinent to investors since it is directly linked to the mark-to-market risk they face on their sovereign bond positions. Extracting a measure of the distress risk premium for sovereign issuers requires a formal pricing model, and this is a distinctive feature of our analysis. Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008), for example, base all their analysis on spreads alone—they do not have a dynamic pricing model—and, as such, their analysis is silent about the nature and quantitative importance of distress risk premiums implicit in sovereign CDS markets.

C. Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Following Pan and Singleton (2008), we apply the model to sovereign CDS prices and estimate the model via maximum likelihood. To be able to identify λ and the parameters of the model, however, it is necessary to have a term structure of CDS prices for each country. To this end, we collected CDS spreads from Bloomberg for one-year and three-year contracts on a subset of 15 of the countries in the sample. Thus, for these 15 countries, we have a term structure of one-year, three-year, and five-year CDS contracts from which to estimate the model.¹⁸

We focus on this subset of 15 countries since there was not enough CDS term structure data available for the other countries in the sample.

The parameters of the model are estimated via maximum likelihood using the conditional distribution of the observed spreads implied by the lognormal distribution of λ . Similar to Pan and Singleton (2008), we assume that the three-year CDS contract is priced perfectly, so that the pricing function can be inverted for λ . The one-year and five-year contracts are assumed to be priced with normally distributed errors with mean zero and standard deviations $\sigma_\epsilon(1)$ and $\sigma_\epsilon(5)$, respectively. The

¹⁶This key point is demonstrated in an important paper by Fan Yu (2002).

¹⁷Since state-dependent measures of λ_p are not available, Remolona, Scatigna, and Wu (2008) make the strong assumption that the dynamic properties of λ^P are determined by the dynamic properties of CDS spreads. Implicitly, this approach amounts to imposing strong restrictions on the properties of jump-at-event premiums in sovereign markets.

¹⁸One referee raised the issue of whether the liquidity of sovereign CDS contracts is the same across the maturity spectrum. We spoke with several sovereign CDS traders to investigate this issue. These traders indicated that the liquidity and bid-ask spreads of the one-year, three-year, and five-year contracts are all reasonably similar, although the five-year contract typically has higher trading volume. In light of this, we do not believe that our results are likely to be affected by differential liquidity across the sovereign CDS curve.

TABLE 4—MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD PARAMETER ESTIMATES FOR THE PAN-SINGLETON SOVEREIGN CREDIT MODEL

Country	$\theta^Q \kappa^Q$	κ^Q	σ_λ	$\theta^P \kappa^P$	κ^P	$\sigma_\epsilon(1)$	$\sigma_\epsilon(5)$	LLK
Brazil	3.52 (0.18)	-0.83 (0.04)	0.75 (0.06)	-3.38 (2.59)	0.69 (0.57)	0.0059 (0.0005)	0.0035 (0.0003)	998.06
Bulgaria	-1.15 (0.05)	0.18 (0.01)	1.58 (0.05)	-1.97 (2.16)	0.34 (0.34)	0.0017 (0.0001)	0.0013 (0.0001)	1,290.36
Chile	-0.43 (0.02)	0.06 (0.00)	1.41 (0.03)	-2.82 (3.38)	0.41 (0.49)	0.0006 (0.0000)	0.0008 (0.0001)	1,481.87
China	-0.50 (0.02)	0.07 (0.00)	1.12 (0.02)	-1.83 (2.73)	0.29 (0.42)	0.0004 (0.0000)	0.0005 (0.0000)	1,567.52
Colombia	4.50 (0.06)	-1.16 (0.02)	0.34 (0.01)	-5.54 (3.78)	1.32 (0.93)	0.0055 (0.0004)	0.0051 (0.0004)	978.67
Croatia	-0.94 (0.02)	0.14 (0.00)	1.43 (0.04)	-3.37 (2.28)	0.56 (0.37)	0.0011 (0.0001)	0.0007 (0.0001)	1,401.06
Korea	-0.50 (0.02)	0.07 (0.00)	1.09 (0.04)	-4.88 (2.15)	0.81 (0.36)	0.0007 (0.0001)	0.0006 (0.0001)	1,461.71
Malaysia	-0.72 (0.02)	0.13 (0.01)	1.10 (0.03)	-1.07 (2.38)	0.18 (0.38)	0.0008 (0.0001)	0.0008 (0.0001)	1,450.38
Mexico	-0.65 (0.18)	0.11 (0.03)	1.44 (0.09)	-3.86 (3.32)	0.65 (0.55)	0.0016 (0.0001)	0.0011 (0.0001)	1,304.45
Philippines	0.17 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.00)	1.05 (0.03)	-1.45 (2.63)	0.31 (0.58)	0.0054 (0.0004)	0.0037 (0.0003)	1,023.43
Poland	-0.38 (0.01)	0.05 (0.00)	1.15 (0.02)	-4.47 (2.36)	0.69 (0.35)	0.0004 (0.0000)	0.0003 (0.0000)	1,600.79
Russia	-1.78 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	2.20 (0.06)	-1.86 (3.11)	0.15 (0.51)	0.0024 (0.0002)	0.0023 (0.0002)	1,161.84
S. Africa	-0.47 (0.05)	0.06 (0.01)	1.65 (0.09)	-2.82 (3.21)	0.45 (0.51)	0.0012 (0.0001)	0.0010 (0.0001)	1,332.30
Thailand	-0.47 (0.04)	0.08 (0.01)	0.96 (0.05)	-4.39 (2.44)	0.78 (0.42)	0.0009 (0.0001)	0.0009 (0.0001)	1,429.16
Turkey	-0.98 (0.03)	0.18 (0.00)	1.56 (0.05)	-1.50 (2.80)	0.26 (0.59)	0.0060 (0.0005)	0.0026 (0.0002)	1,028.71

Notes: The table reports the maximum likelihood parameter estimates for the Pan-Singleton Sovereign Credit Model and the corresponding asymptotic standard errors. The model is estimated using the one-year, three-year, and five-year CDS contracts for each sovereign. The data are monthly for the period from February 2003 to February 2010. Standard errors in parentheses.

values of the zero-coupon bonds $D(t, u)$ that appear in the valuation formula are bootstrapped from the Treasury constant maturity curve published by the Federal Reserve Board using a standard cubic spline interpolation algorithm.¹⁹ As in Pan and Singleton (2008), we assume that the recovery rate R^Q is 0.25.

Table 4 reports the results from the maximum likelihood estimation. Focusing first on the pricing errors, we see that the model fits most of the term structures quite closely. The median values of $\sigma_\epsilon(1)$ and $\sigma_\epsilon(5)$ are 12 and 10 basis points, respectively. Recall from Table 1 that many of these sovereigns have CDS spreads

¹⁹An alternative approach would be to extract zero-coupon bond prices from Libor rates and the swap curve. The results, however, are not sensitive to the choice of the discounting curve. Intuitively, this is because the discounting curve is applied symmetrically to the cash flows from both legs of the CDS contract. Thus, changing from the Treasury curve to the swap curve for discounting has little effect on the CDS spread.

TABLE 5—DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR RISK PREMIUMS

Country	Risk Premium			Risk Premium Fraction		
	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD
Brazil	233.02	121.91	248.46	0.612	0.635	0.229
Bulgaria	2.55	-2.70	20.02	-0.209	-0.025	0.379
Chile	37.55	24.73	43.82	0.456	0.539	0.211
China	17.32	5.63	26.18	0.217	0.196	0.183
Colombia	156.07	86.20	158.10	0.410	0.423	0.314
Croatia	50.89	34.19	61.31	0.308	0.429	0.270
Korea	53.96	25.20	77.66	0.442	0.508	0.282
Malaysia	12.93	6.33	16.58	0.125	0.127	0.114
Mexico	74.38	61.44	60.69	0.527	0.579	0.154
Philippines	64.93	52.93	48.30	0.197	0.220	0.102
Poland	40.89	12.57	64.17	0.417	0.452	0.314
Russia	105.78	87.02	67.67	0.650	0.627	0.127
S. Africa	53.16	47.61	48.80	0.350	0.450	0.176
Thailand	39.21	12.09	52.31	0.370	0.279	0.216
Turkey	92.51	77.29	54.18	0.296	0.314	0.061

Notes: The table reports summary statistics for the maximum likelihood estimates of the risk premium embedded in the five-year CDS contract for each sovereign. The risk premium is measured in basis points. The risk premium fraction is the ratio of the risk premium to the total five-year CDS premium. The monthly risk premium estimates cover February 2003 to February 2010 period.

measured in hundreds and even thousands of basis points. Thus, these pricing errors are relatively small from a percentage perspective.

As in Pan and Singleton (2008), almost all of the sovereign term structures imply that the credit environment is worse under the Q distribution than under the P distribution. In particular, $\theta^Q \kappa^Q > \theta^P \kappa^P$, so even at low arrival rates of credit events, λ will tend to be larger under Q than under P . In addition, there is generally much more persistence under Q than under P as measured by the mean reversion parameters κ^Q and κ^P .

D. How Large is the Risk Premium?

The differences in the parameters governing λ under the risk-neutral and actual processes indicates that there is a systematic distress-risk premium in sovereign CDS spreads. To quantify this risk premium, we calculate the difference between the CDS spread and the pseudo-spread defined in (6) as discussed above.

To provide some perspective on the size of the risk premium, Table 5 reports summary statistics for the time series of estimated risk premiums for each country. The table reports summary statistics both for the risk premium itself measured in basis points as well as the percentage risk premium, which is defined by the ratio of the risk premium to the total CDS spread.

As shown, the average risk premiums are all positive. The means range from a low of 2.55 basis points for Bulgaria to a high of 233.02 basis points for Brazil. The overall average of the individual averages is 69.01 basis points.

The percentage risk premiums are particularly interesting. The average values of the percentage risk premiums range for less than zero to about 65 percent. The overall mean of these averages is 34.45 percent, implying that the average risk premium represents about one-third of the total value of sovereign CDS spreads.

TABLE 6—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF RISK PREMIUM COMPONENTS ON GLOBAL FACTORS

	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	China	Colombia	Croatia	Korea	Malaysia
Stock market	-2.05**	-2.65**	-4.03**	-3.07**	-3.70**	-3.81**	-6.00**	-3.38**
Treasury market	-0.09	-1.49	0.78	0.43	0.08	0.86	1.36	0.06
Investment grade	0.52	0.83	-1.33	0.76	-0.25	1.27	-1.64	-0.94
High yield	0.15	0.24	0.54	2.16	0.47	1.66	0.90	1.32
Equity premium	0.36	-1.80*	1.65	1.21	-0.12	-0.46	0.03	-2.70**
Volatility premium	-0.19	0.35	-3.84**	-2.49**	0.06	-2.19**	-2.99**	0.48
Term premium	1.08	1.40	-1.41	0.37	0.80	-1.03	-1.18	0.67
Stock flows	-0.27	2.06**	-2.24**	0.55	0.16	0.23	-0.82	-0.49
Bond flows	1.90*	2.31	-1.34	1.10	-0.09	0.15	-1.73	0.94
Adjusted R^2	-0.043	0.177	0.759	0.550	0.370	0.616	0.665	0.346

(Continued)

E. The Relation to Global Macroeconomic Factors

These results now allow us to partition sovereign CDS spreads into both a risk-premium component and a residual distress component (given simply as the CDS spread less the risk-premium component). For purposes of discussion, however, we will simply designate these components the risk-premium and default-risk components.²⁰ This then allows us to explore the question of whether the strong common relation between sovereign CDS spreads and the global macroeconomic factors is due to sovereign default or distress risk itself, or to the risk premiums embedded in CDS spreads.

In doing this, we will adopt the straightforward approach of simply regressing the monthly changes in the two components of the CDS spread on the key global macroeconomic variables used in the previous section. Table 6 presents the results for the risk-premium component. Table 7 presents the results for the default-risk component.

The issue of which component is more related to the global macroeconomic factors can be resolved by comparing the adjusted R^2 s from the regressions. As shown, the R^2 s for both components are generally very large in magnitude. In particular, 9 of the 15 R^2 s for the risk-premium components are in excess of 50 percent. Similarly, 11 of the 15 R^2 s for the default-risk component are in excess of 50 percent. Thus, the global macroeconomic factors generally explain the majority of the variation in the sovereign CDS components. These results are consistent with the previous results shown in Table 3 indicating that global factors are the primary drivers of sovereign CDS spreads.

A direct comparison of the R^2 s, however, indicates that the macroeconomic factors explain a significantly larger proportion of the variation in the default-risk component. Specifically, the adjusted R^2 for the default-risk component is larger than that for the risk-premium component for 12 of the 15 countries. This proportion is

²⁰This is consistent with an expected return interpretation of the risk premium. For example, see the discussion in Yu (2002) about the components of expected returns for defaultable bonds.

TABLE 6—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF RISK PREMIUM COMPONENTS ON GLOBAL FACTORS (*Continued*)

	Mexico	Philipp	Poland	Russia	S. Africa	Thailand	Turkey
Stock market	-4.90**	-0.90	-1.79*	-5.69**	-4.22**	-4.17**	-3.74**
Treasury market	-0.58	-0.94	-0.11	2.55**	-1.01	-1.04	1.06
Investment grade	-0.51	-0.43	-0.19	0.85	0.71	-0.16	0.99
High yield	-0.43	0.35	4.07**	2.60**	0.09	0.95	1.79*
Equity premium	2.26**	-1.38	4.47**	-0.71	2.10**	-1.07	-2.07**
Volatility premium	-1.99*	1.29	-3.52**	-3.12**	-2.60**	0.28	-0.81
Term premium	0.98	1.46	-0.09	-1.49	0.72	0.49	-0.28
Stock flows	-0.34	-0.09	-1.40	0.10	1.06	0.96	1.71
Bond flows	-0.77	1.06	-1.09	-0.87	1.40	0.57	2.07**
Adjusted R^2	0.666	0.132	0.774	0.664	0.520	0.560	0.155

Notes: This table reports the White (1980) *t*-statistics from the regression of changes in the risk premium component of the five-year CDS spread on the indicated global factors. The sample period is February 2003 to January 2010.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

significantly higher than 50 percent based on a standard binomial test. The average adjusted R^2 for the default-risk component is 58.4 percent, while the average adjusted R^2 for the risk-premium component is 45.4 percent.²¹

What economic forces might explain the strength of the relation between the default-risk component and the global macroeconomic factors? There are many possible answers to this question. It is tempting to attribute much of this to increasing economic integration across countries and the emergence of the global economy. While this may be an important aspect, however, we cannot rule out other possibilities such as a common increasing dependence on global capital markets, thereby making sovereigns more susceptible to systematic financial shocks. The strong relation between the risk-premium component and the macroeconomic factors is consistent with a view of the market in which global investors play a major role. In particular, the shared relation of risk premiums to global factors across countries is consistent with risk pricing by a marginal investor with a global portfolio.

It is also interesting to compare the relation between the components of the CDS spread and the individual factors. The most significant factor affecting both the risk-premium and default-risk components is the US stock market. Of the 15 countries, 12 have significant coefficients for the US stock market return in both the risk-premium and default-risk regressions. The significant coefficients are uniformly negative in sign.

Where the risk-premium and default-risk component differ the most is in their relation to global risk premiums. Curiously, the default-risk component appears to be more related to the global risk premiums than the risk-premium component of the individual sovereign CDS spreads. Specifically, the equity risk premium is

²¹ We also repeated this analysis but with some of the local factors included in the regression. The results were similar in that the adjusted R^2 for the default-risk component was larger than that for the risk-premium component for 12 of the 15 countries.

TABLE 7—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF DEFAULT COMPONENTS ON GLOBAL FACTORS

	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	China	Colombia	Croatia	Korea	Malaysia
Stock market	-1.23	-3.24**	-3.49**	-2.25**	-4.68**	-2.43**	-4.57**	-3.43**
Treasury market	0.84	1.57	0.67	-1.11	-0.50	1.90	1.47	-0.44
Investment grade	0.83	1.12	0.39	0.18	0.33	-0.18	-2.13**	-0.50
High yield	0.85	4.57**	1.05	1.85*	0.48	5.97**	0.65	0.60
Equity premium	-0.86	-0.04	2.64**	2.08**	0.21	-0.73	2.20**	2.35**
Volatility premium	-0.30	-3.43**	-2.82**	-0.83	-0.67	-2.85**	-3.48**	-2.17**
Term premium	-0.87	-1.39	-1.20	1.37	1.28	-0.93	-1.38	-0.25
Stock flows	0.95	-0.41	-0.70	0.37	0.43	-0.72	-0.55	0.39
Bond flows	-0.42	-0.84	-0.67	-0.05	0.25	-0.62	-1.51	-0.33
Adjusted R^2	-0.106	0.704	0.715	0.627	0.411	0.787	0.746	0.651

(Continued)

significant at the 5 percent level for 5 of the risk-premium regressions and for 7 of the default-risk regressions. Similarly, the volatility risk premium is significant at the 5 percent level for 6 of the risk-premium regressions and for 9 of the default-risk regressions.

The relation between investment-grade and high-yield corporate credit spreads is also stronger for the default-risk component than for the risk-premium component. In particular, the investment-grade spread is not significant for any of the risk-premium regressions, but is significant for three of the default-risk regressions. The high-yield spread is significant for three of the risk-premium regressions and for five of the default-risk regressions.

V. Conclusion

We study the nature of sovereign credit risk using credit default swap data for an extensive cross-section of developed and emerging-market countries. We show that sovereign credit risk tends to be much more correlated across countries than are equity index returns for the same countries. Our results suggest that the source of these higher correlations is the dependence of sovereign credit spreads on a common set of global market factors, risk premiums, and liquidity patterns. Specifically, we find that the sovereign spreads are driven primarily by US equity and high-yield factors. Also, sovereign spreads are significantly related to the volatility risk premium embedded in the VIX index.

Following Pan and Singleton (2008), we use an affine sovereign credit valuation model to decompose sovereign CDS spreads into their risk-premium and default-risk components. We find that on average, about one-third of the CDS spread is due to the risk premium associated with the default intensity process. We find that both the risk-premium and default-risk components of CDS spreads are strongly related to global macroeconomic factors. The link between these factors and the default-risk component, however, is significantly stronger than is the case for the risk-premium component of the spread.

TABLE 7—*t*-STATISTICS AND OTHER RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION OF DEFAULT COMPONENTS ON GLOBAL FACTORS (Continued)

	Mexico	Philipp	Poland	Russia	S. Africa	Thailand	Turkey
Stock market	-4.51**	-2.75**	-0.84	-3.82**	-4.45**	-3.86**	-2.66**
Treasury market	0.57	1.28	0.32	1.43	0.35	0.32	0.81
Investment grade	-3.27**	0.79	-1.70*	1.31	1.30	-0.73	2.09**
12—High yield	0.46	0.70	5.16**	3.02**	3.34**	2.04**	1.73*
Equity premium	3.10**	2.25**	5.57**	0.52	1.08	0.39	0.21
Volatility premium	-2.34**	-2.56**	-4.37**	-1.81*	-3.07**	-1.18	-1.09
Term premium	-0.35	-1.47	-0.38	-0.19	-0.58	-0.61	0.34
Stock flows	-1.05	0.24	-2.44**	0.11	1.05	-0.22	0.27
Bond flows	-1.99*	0.12	-1.39	-1.63	-0.50	-0.81	2.05**
Adjusted R^2	0.783	0.397	0.823	0.686	0.721	0.732	0.100

Notes: This table reports the White (1980) *t*-statistics from the regression of changes in the default risk component of the five-year CDS spread on the indicated global factors. The sample period is February 2003 to January 2010.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

Our results, however, apply to a sample period during which there was considerable global liquidity and reaching for yield, suggesting that comovements were induced partly by changes in risk premiums, perhaps arising through funding liquidity issues similar to those discussed earlier. In different periods, it could well be the case that such liquidity factors might be much less important. During those periods, country-specific factors might be relatively more important and correlations lower. Thus, it is important to provide the caveat that our results are for a period characterized by excess global liquidity, prevalence of carry trades, and reaching for yield in the sovereign and high yield markets. In particular, the 2000s may have been a fairly unique period in financial markets (and especially the year 2008) and, therefore, not necessarily reflective of longer term experience in sovereign credit markets.

APPENDIX

This Appendix provides additional details about the definition, sources, and timing of the data used in the study.

1. Sovereign CDS Spreads.—The CDS spreads in the study are obtained from the Bloomberg system. These CDS spreads are midmarket indicative prices for five-year CDS contracts. In all cases, the CDS contract references the sovereign (as opposed to a central bank or some other entity). The monthly data are generally for the last trading day of the month. When there is no quotation for the last trading day of the month, however, the last available quotation during the month is used.

2. Local Stock Market Returns.—The local stock market returns for the countries in the sample are monthly total returns (including dividends). The data are obtained from Datastream. In all cases, the indexes are either from MSCI or S&P IFC. Local stock market data for Panama is not available. Local stock market data for Qatar is

only available beginning with June 2005. Thus, for the several months prior to June 2005 for which we have CDS data for Qatar, we use the mean stock market return for Qatar for the subsequent period as a proxy for the missing observations.

3. *Exchange Rates*.—Exchange rates, expressed as units of the local currency per US dollar, are obtained from Datastream. For some time periods for a few of the countries, the exchange rate does not vary from month to month. In these cases, the percentage change of zero is included in the sample.

4. *Foreign Currency Reserves*.—The dollar values of sovereign foreign currency holdings are obtained from the Datastream system. The original source of the data is the International Monetary Fund. Since this data is reported with a lag, data for the final one or two months of the sample period are missing for some countries. In these cases, we use the average percentage change over all available months as the estimate of the percentage changes for the months with missing observations.

5. *US Stock Market Returns*.—The US stock market excess return is the monthly value-weighted return on all NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ stocks (from CRSP) minus the one-month Treasury-bill return (from Ibbotson Associates). We also include in the latter part of the study the additional Fama-French factors SMB and HML. Data are provided courtesy of Ken French.

6. *Treasury Yields*.—Monthly changes in the Treasury yields are based on the five-year constant maturity Treasury (CMT) rates reported as part of the H.15 Federal Reserve Statistical Release (Historical Data).

7. *Corporate Yield Spreads*.—Changes in investment-grade yield spreads are monthly changes in the basis-point yield spread between BBB and AAA industrial bond indexes. Changes in high-yield spreads are monthly changes in the basis-point yield spread between BB and BBB industrial bond indexes. The yield data for the AAA, BBB, and BB bonds are obtained from the Bloomberg system (fair market curves). These indexes represent the average yields of a broad cross-section of non-callable AAA-, BBB-, and BB-rated bonds with maturities approximately equal to five years.

8. *Equity Premium*.—As a proxy for changes in the equity premium, we use monthly changes in the price-earnings ratio for the S&P 100 index. This time series is obtained from the Bloomberg system.

9. *Volatility Risk Premium*.—The volatility risk premium is calculated as the difference between the VIX index (obtained from the Bloomberg system) and a measure of realized volatility for the S&P 100 index. The measure of realized volatility for date t is based on the Garman-Klass (1980) open-high-low-close volatility estimator applied to the corresponding data for the S&P 100 index for the 20-day period from date $t - 19$ to t . S&P 100 index open, high, low, and close prices are obtained from the Yahoo financial webpage.

10. Term Premium.—The term premium is based on Cochrane-Piazzesi (2005) in which expected excess returns on Treasury bonds are represented as a linear function of one- through five-year forward rates. Using the estimated parameters for excess returns on five-year Treasury bonds reported in their Table 1, we use Fama-Bliss data (from CRSP) to construct their estimator of expected excess returns for the period from the beginning of the sample through December 2006. For the period from January 2007 to May 2009, we use one- through five-year Treasury Strips data (from the fair value curves in the Bloomberg system) instead of the Fama-Bliss bond prices to construct their estimator (since Fama-Bliss data is only available through 2006).

11. Bond and Equity Flows.—These values are obtained directly from the Investment Company Institute which reports them on its website.

12. Regional and Global Sovereign CDS Spreads.—For each country, we compute the regional CDS spread by taking the average of the CDS spreads for all of the other countries in that country's region. In doing this, we categorize the 26 countries in the sample into four distinct regions: Latin America, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East/Other (including Pakistan and South Africa). For each country, we also compute the global CDS spread by taking the average of the CDS spreads for all of the countries outside that country's region. The regional and global spreads are then orthogonalized by regressing them on the other explanatory variables and using the residual from this regression as the measure of regional and global spreads.

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