

DATA UPDATE 4 FOR 2026: SPANNING THE GLOBE

Country Risk and Currencies!

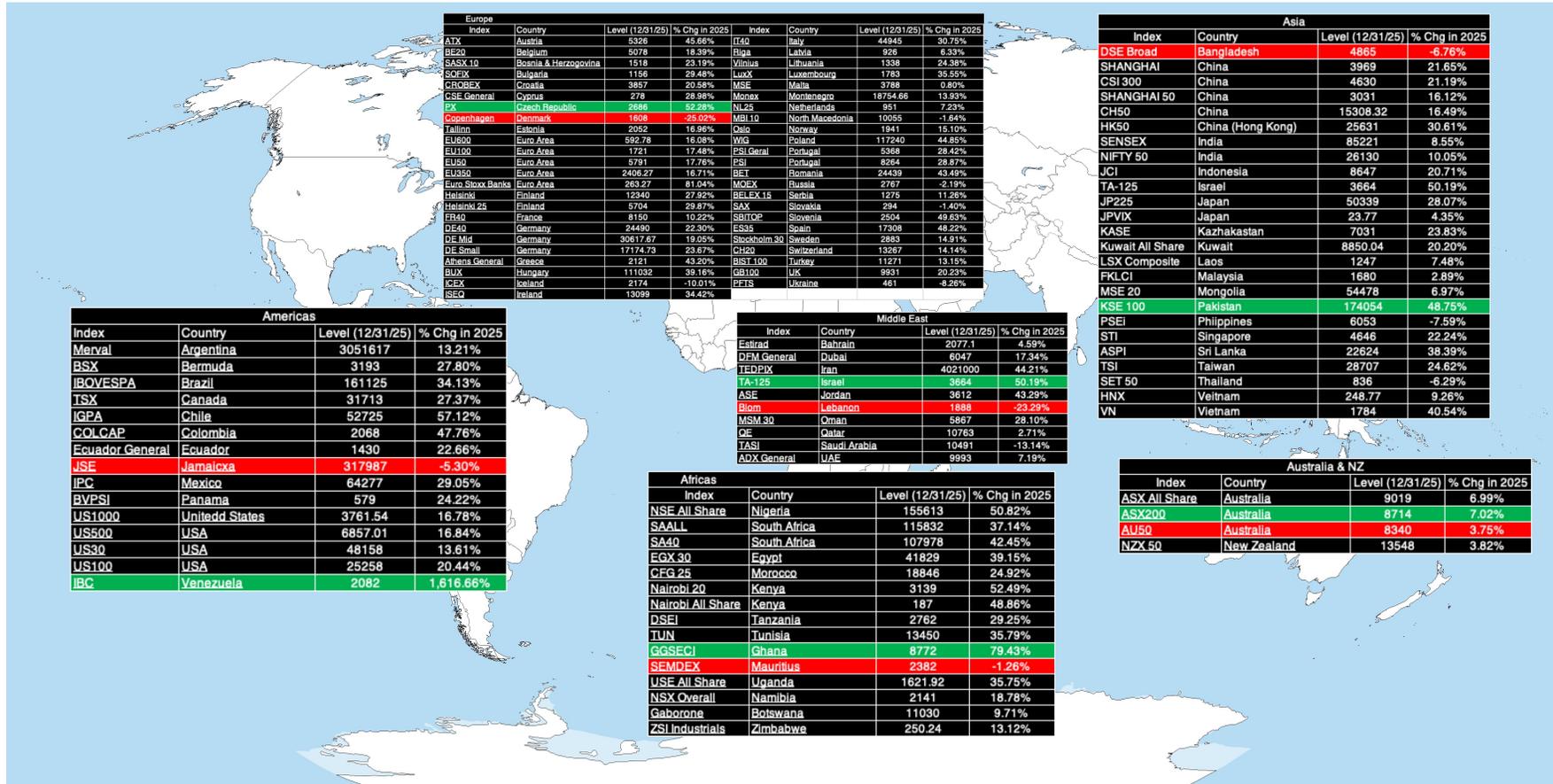
LOOKING OUTWARDS!

- If you have read my first two data updates, I won't blame you if you skip this one, because you found them long and boring, or if you viewed them as too US-focused, because I did spend my second data update, **looking at US equities, and my third, examining US treasuries and the US dollar.**
- In this post, I widen my data analysis to bring in the rest of the world, starting with a journey through **global equity markets** in 2025, before **creating a snapshot of country risk at the start of 2026** and finishing by looking at interest rate **differences across currencies.**

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS BACKLASH!

- I am not a political or a macroeconomic analyst, but a significant portion of what we have seen in terms of global politics and economics in this century can be attributed first to the **rise of globalization** as an almost unstoppable force, and later to the **backlash to it**.
- The **2008 financial market crisis** broke the globalization spell, exposing the weakness of its architects and provoking a backlash from those left behind.
- That backlash has **not only upended the political order** in the developed world, with both Europe and the United States seeing changes in the power structure, but also **brought nationalist parties to power** in many emerging market countries.

GLOBAL EQUITIES IN 2025, IN LOCAL CURRENCIES..

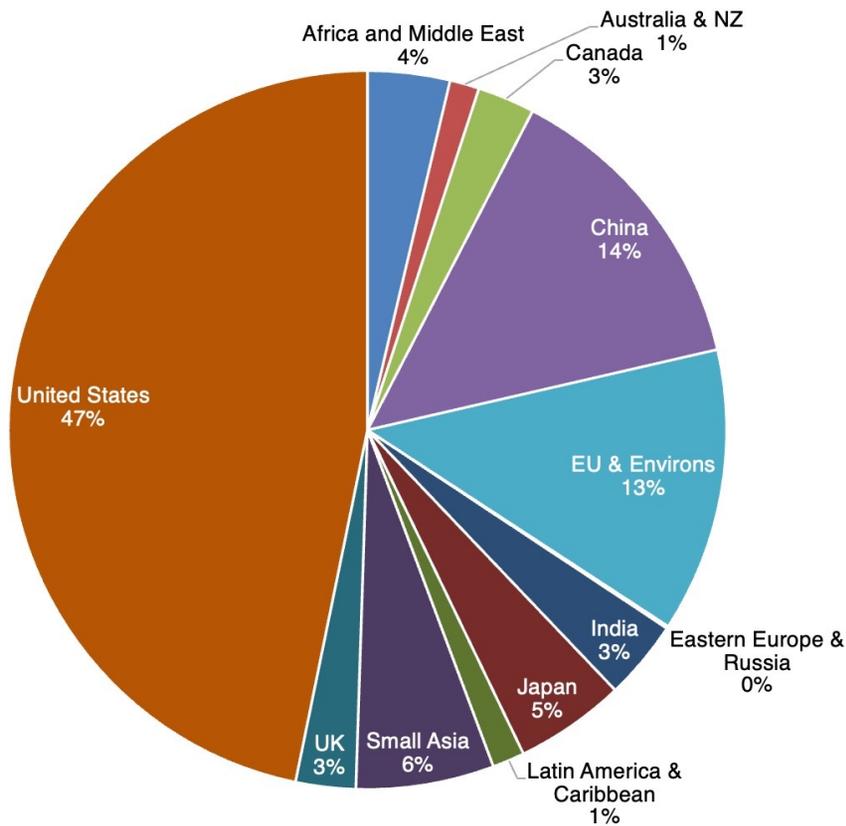


REGIONAL EQUITIES IN US \$ TERMS!

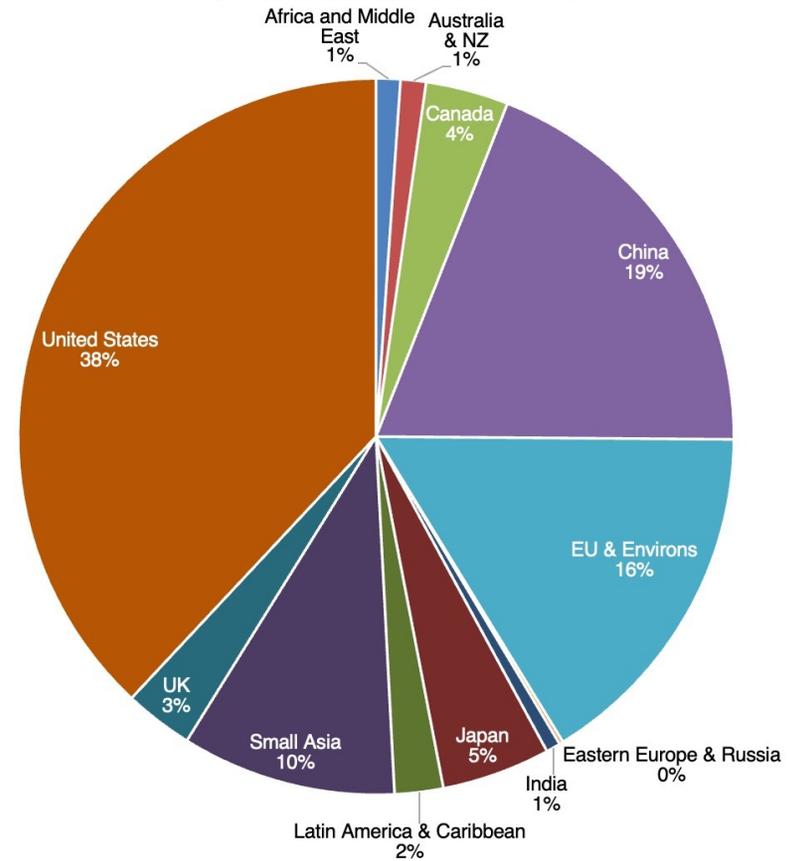
Sub Group	# firms	Market Capitalization					% Chg in Market Capitalization				All of 2025	
		12/31/24	3/31/25	6/30/25	9/30/25	12/31/25	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	\$ Change	% Change
Africa and Middle East	2,555	\$5,229,701	\$5,206,692	\$5,238,923	\$5,458,426	\$5,518,209	-0.44%	0.62%	4.19%	1.10%	\$288,508	5.52%
Australia & NZ	1,702	\$1,674,438	\$1,625,972	\$1,862,993	\$1,968,618	\$1,976,650	-2.89%	14.58%	5.67%	0.41%	\$302,212	18.05%
Canada	2,576	\$2,867,174	\$2,883,039	\$3,280,400	\$3,583,749	\$3,853,912	0.55%	13.78%	9.25%	7.54%	\$986,739	34.42%
China	7,775	\$15,532,353	\$16,183,728	\$17,235,582	\$20,120,656	\$20,574,298	4.19%	6.50%	16.74%	2.25%	\$5,041,945	32.46%
EU & Environs	5,649	\$14,833,102	\$16,000,258	\$17,694,109	\$18,203,526	\$19,081,368	7.87%	10.59%	2.88%	4.82%	\$4,248,266	28.64%
Eastern Europe & Russia	439	\$110,329	\$121,117	\$132,565	\$148,141	\$157,119	9.78%	9.45%	11.75%	6.06%	\$46,791	42.41%
India	5,170	\$5,164,032	\$4,837,921	\$5,368,892	\$5,107,155	\$5,334,871	-6.32%	10.98%	-4.88%	4.46%	\$170,839	3.31%
Japan	3,965	\$6,113,619	\$6,103,650	\$6,789,230	\$7,227,827	\$7,406,131	-0.16%	11.23%	6.46%	2.47%	\$1,292,513	21.14%
Latin America & Caribbean	980	\$1,583,781	\$1,669,789	\$1,886,420	\$2,018,448	\$2,162,227	5.43%	12.97%	7.00%	7.12%	\$578,446	36.52%
Small Asia	10,367	\$6,719,876	\$6,326,156	\$7,513,026	\$8,361,889	\$9,273,403	-5.86%	18.76%	11.30%	10.90%	\$2,553,527	38.00%
UK	984	\$3,209,469	\$3,422,553	\$3,684,861	\$3,842,259	\$4,027,733	6.64%	7.66%	4.27%	4.83%	\$818,264	25.50%
United States	5,994	\$59,752,305	\$56,683,812	\$62,944,112	\$68,374,820	\$69,772,850	-5.14%	11.04%	8.63%	2.04%	\$10,020,545	16.77%
Global	48,156	\$122,790,179	\$121,064,688	\$133,631,113	\$144,415,512	\$149,138,771	-1.41%	10.38%	8.07%	3.27%	\$26,348,593	21.46%

WORLD EQUITIES IN 2025: A PAIR OF PIE CHARTS!

Market Cap in US \$ on 12/31/25



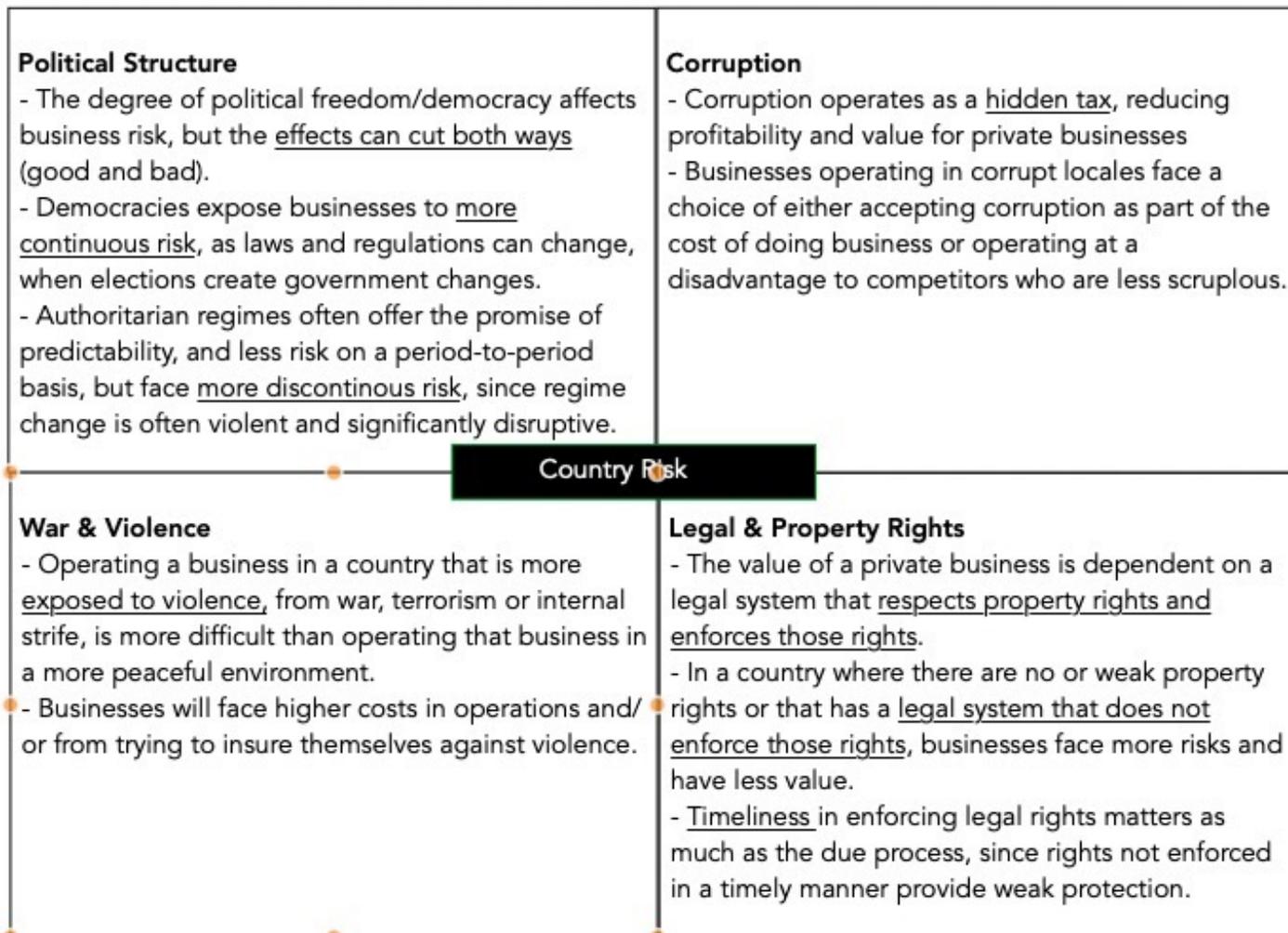
Change in \$ market capitalization in 2025



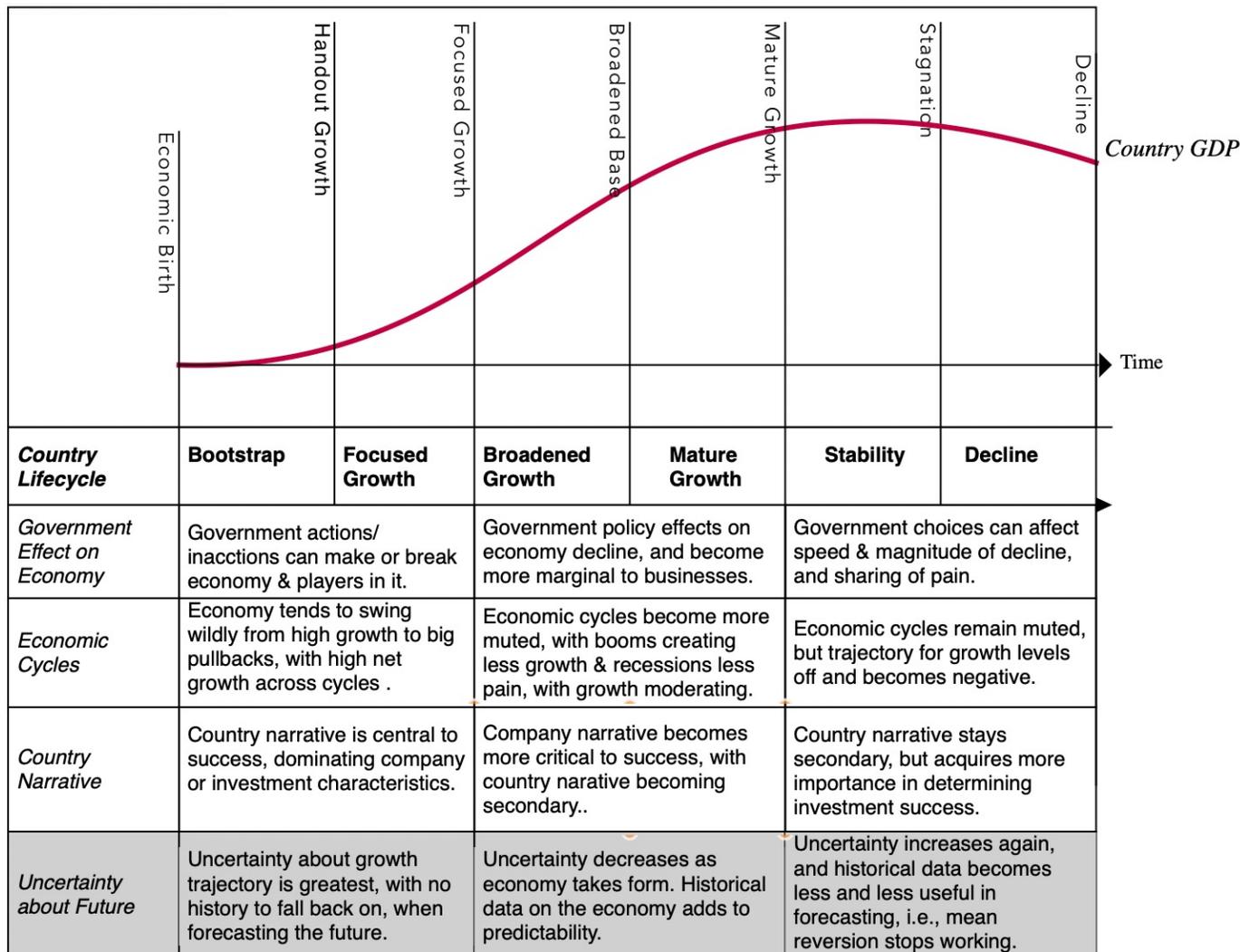
A LESSON ON INTERNATIONAL DIVERSIFICATION!

- For much of this century, **an investor invested entirely in US stocks would have outperformed one who followed the textbook advice to diversify globally.**
- While that may look sound on an empirical basis, the truth is that **two decades is not a long time period in stock market history** and that you can have extended market runs that look permanent when they are not.
- As multinationals displace domestic companies, **the payoff to international diversification has become smaller over time;** buying the S&P 500 would have bought your exposure to the global economy, since the companies in the index, while incorporated in the US, get almost 60% of their revenues in the rest of the world.
- The underperformance of the US, relative to the rest of the world, in 2025 should be a **reminder that international diversification still belongs in the toolkit for a prudent investor.**

COUNTRY RISK: DRIVERS

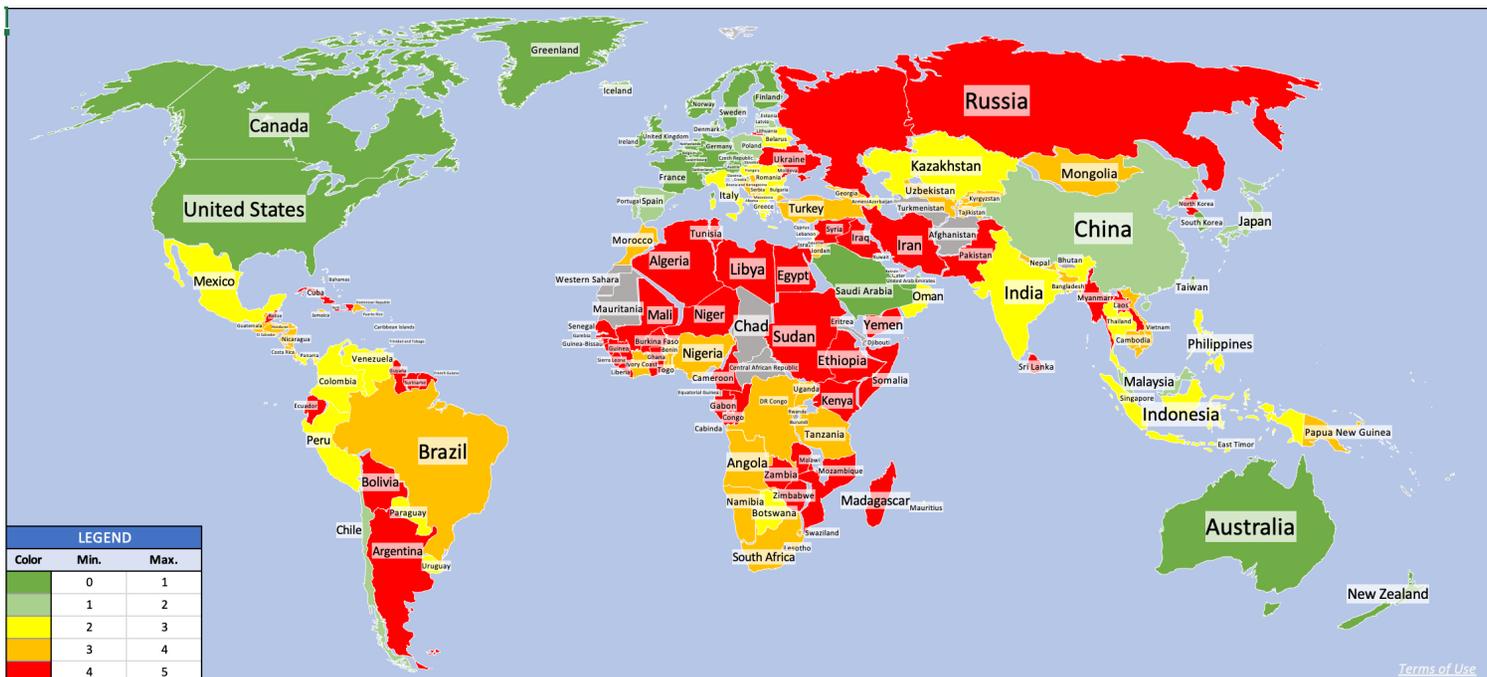


AND A LIFE CYCLE PERSPECTIVE!



IMPLICATIONS OF LIFE CYCLE PERSPECTIVE!

- **Young economies have higher growth potential, but that higher economic growth comes with more risk** (more volatile economies) and require more robust governance to deliver on their promise.
- **As economies age, they face a period of lower growth, albeit with more economic stability**, and governance matters less, effectively become mature (middle aged) economies.
There is a third phase, where **a country's economy hits walls, and growth can stagnate or even become negative**, driven partly by a loss of competitive edge and partly by aging populations.
- In each of these phases, **countries often overreach**, with young countries aspiring for the stability of middle age, while trying to grow at double-digit rates, and mature companies, seeking to rediscover high growth.



LEGEND		
Color	Min.	Max.
Green	0	1
Light Green	1	2
Yellow	2	3
Orange	3	4
Red-Orange	4	5

Country	Rating	Country	Rating	Country	Rating	Country	Rating	Country	Rating
Abu Dhabi	Aa2	Congo (Republic of)	Caa2	Iran	NR	Morocco	Ba1	South Korea	Aa2
Albania	Ba3	Cook Islands	B1	Iraq	Caa1	Mozambique	Caa3	Spain	A3
Algeria	NR	Costa Rica	Ba2	Ireland	Aa3	Myanmar	NR	Sri Lanka	Ca
Andorra (Principality of)	Baa1	Croatia	A3	Isle of Man	Aa3	Namibia	B1	St. Maarten	Ba2
Angola	B3	Cuba	Ca	Israel	Baa1	Nepal	Ba3	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	B3
Anguilla	NR	Curaçao	NR	Italy	Baa2	Netherlands	Aaa	Sudan	NR
Antigua & Barbuda	NR	Cyprus	A3	Ivory Coast	Ba2	Netherlands Antilles	NR	Suriname	Caa1
Argentina	Caa1	Czech Republic	Aa3	Jamaica	Ba3	New Zealand	Aaa	Swaziland	B2
Armenia	Ba3	Denmark	Aaa	Japan	A1	Nicaragua	B2	Sweden	Aaa
Aruba	Baa3	Dominican Republic	Ba2	Jersey (States of)	Aa3	Niger	Caa3	Switzerland	Aaa
Australia	Aaa	Ecuador	Caa3	Jordan	Ba3	Nigeria	B3	Syria	NR
Austria	Aa1	Egypt	Caa1	Kazakhstan	Baa1	Norway	Aaa	Taiwan	Aa3
Azerbaijan	Baa3	El Salvador	B3	Kenya	Caa1	Oman	Baa3	Tajikistan	B3
Bahamas	B1	Estonia	A1	Korea, D.P.R.	NR	Pakistan	Caa1	Tanzania	B1
Bahrain	B2	Ethiopia	Caa2	Kuwait	A1	Palestinian Authority	NR	Thailand	Baa1
Bangladesh	B2	Falkland Islands	NR	Kyrgyzstan	B3	Panama	Baa3	Togo	B3
Barbados	B2	Fiji	B1	Laos	Caa2	Papua New Guinea	B2	Trinidad & Tobago	Ba2
Belarus	C	Finland	Aa1	Latvia	A3	Paraguay	Baa3	Tunisia	Caa1
Belgium	Aa3	France	Aa3	Lebanon	C	Peru	Baa1	Turkey	B1
Belize	Caa1	French Guiana	NR	Liberia	NR	Philippines	Baa2	Turks & Caicos Islands	NR
Benin	B1	Gabon	Caa2	Libya	NR	Poland	A2	Uganda	B3
Bermuda	A2	Gambia	NR	Liechtenstein	Aaa	Portugal	A3	Ukraine	Ca
Bolivia	Ca	Georgia	Ba2	Lithuania	A2	Qatar	Aa2	United Arab Emirates	Aa2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	B3	Germany	Aaa	Luxembourg	Aaa	Ras Al Khaimah (Emirate of)	A3	United Kingdom	Aa3
Botswana	Baa1	Ghana	Caa1	Macau	Aa3	Reunion	NR	United States	Aa1
Brazil	Ba1	Gibraltar	NR	Macedonia	Ba3	Romania	Baa3	Uruguay	Baa1
British Virgin Islands	NR	Greece	Baa3	Madagascar	NR	Russia	NR	Uzbekistan	Ba3
Brunei	NR	Greenland	Aaa	Malawi	NR	Rwanda	B2	Venezuela	C
Bulgaria	Baa1	Guatemala	Ba1	Malaysia	A3	Saint Lucia	NR	Vietnam	Ba2
Burkina Faso	Caa1	Guernsey (States of)	A1	Maldives	Caa2	Saudi Arabia	Aa3	Yemen	NR
Cambodia	B2	Guinea	NR	Mali	Caa2	Senegal	Caa1	Zambia	Caa2
Cameroon	Caa1	Guinea-Bissau	NR	Malta	A2	Serbia	Ba2	Zimbabwe	NR
Canada	Aaa	Guyana	NR	Martinique	NR	Sharjah	Ba1		
Cape Verde	B2	Haiti	NR	Mauritius	Baa3	Sierra Leone	NR		
Cayman Islands	NR	Honduras	B1	Mexico	Baa2	Singapore	Aaa		
Channel Islands	NR	Hong Kong	Aa3	Moldova	B3	Slovakia	A3		
Chile	A2	Hungary	Baa2	Monaco	NR	Slovenia	A3		
China	A1	Iceland	A1	Mongolia	B1	Solomon Islands	Caa1		
Colombia	Baa3	India	Baa3	Montenegro	B1	Somalia	NR		
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	B3	Indonesia	Baa2	Montserrat	Baa3	South Africa	Ba2		

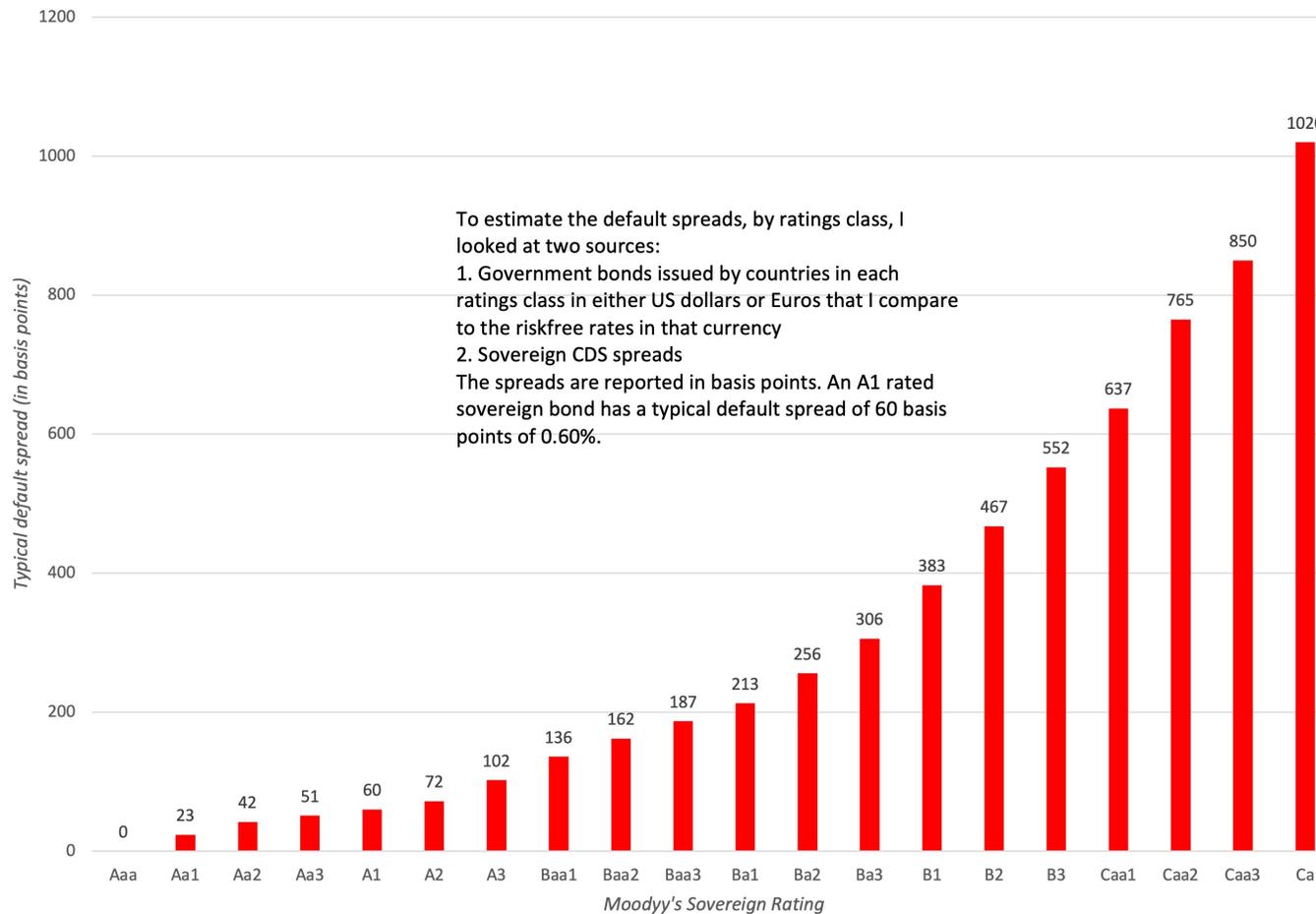
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WITH CAVEATS . . .

- The sovereign ratings are **focused almost entirely on default risk**, and while the chance that a country will default is correlated with the core risks (violence, political structure, legal system and corruption) that I mentioned up front, there are countries on this list where they diverge. I believe that this is especially the case in the Middle East, where there are countries, like Saudi Arabia, that have low or no default risk, but remain exposed to large political risks.
- The sovereign ratings have their share of biases, for or against regions, but their **bigger sin is that they are slow to react**. If you look at the list, you will see countries like Argentina and Venezuela that have seen significant changes in governance in the last year, but where the ratings have not or barely changed yet.
- There were a few ratings changes in 2025, mostly at the margin, but the one that got the most attention was **the ratings downgrade for the US that I mentioned in last data update**. While markets, for the most part, took that ratings downgrade in stride, it did create waves in the process that I use to estimate riskfree rates and equity risk premiums, by country.

FROM SOVEREIGN RATINGS TO DEFAULT SPREADS...

Default Spreads (in basis points) for Sovereign Ratings on January 1, 2026

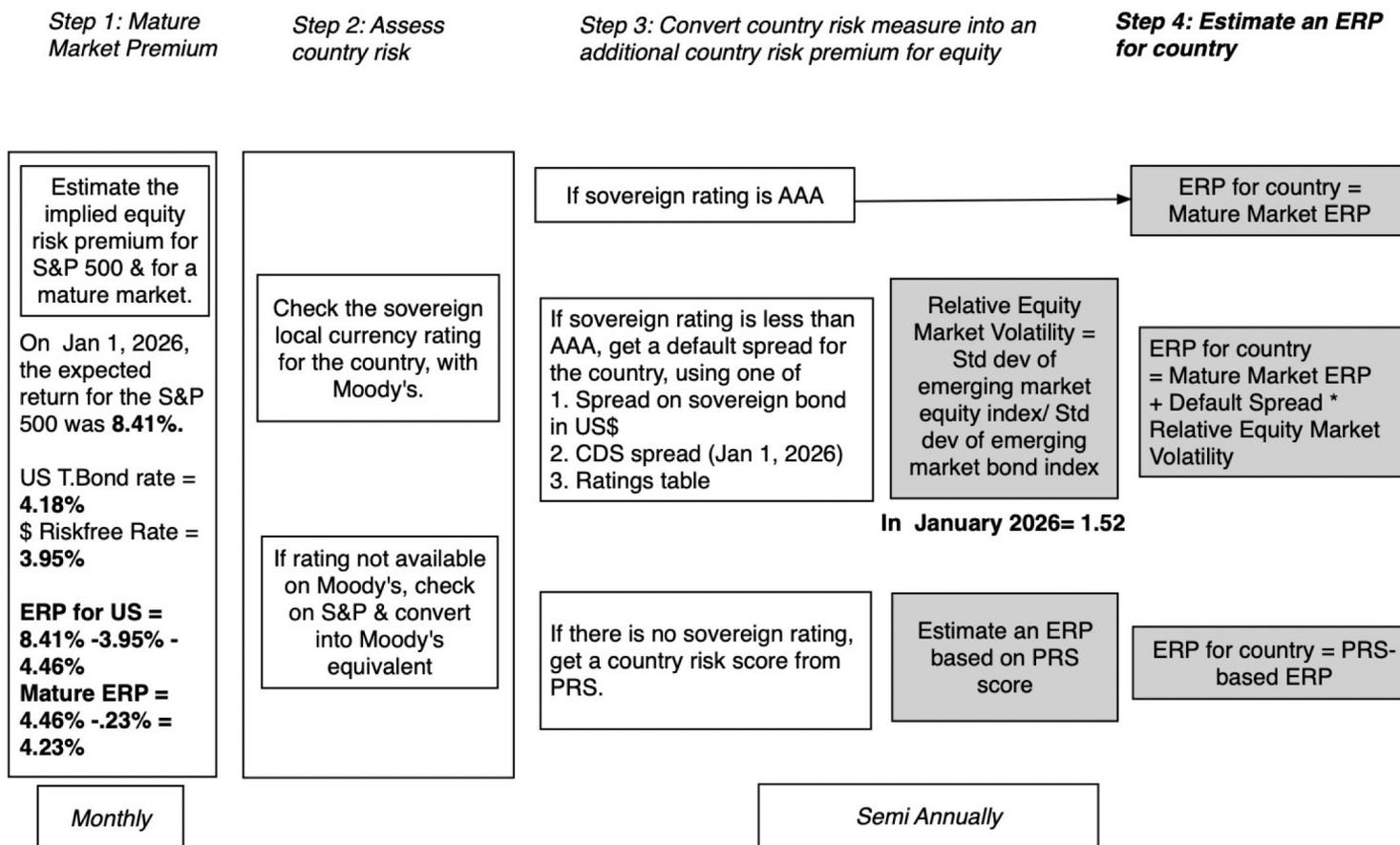


A MARKET-BASED MEASURE OF DEFAULT

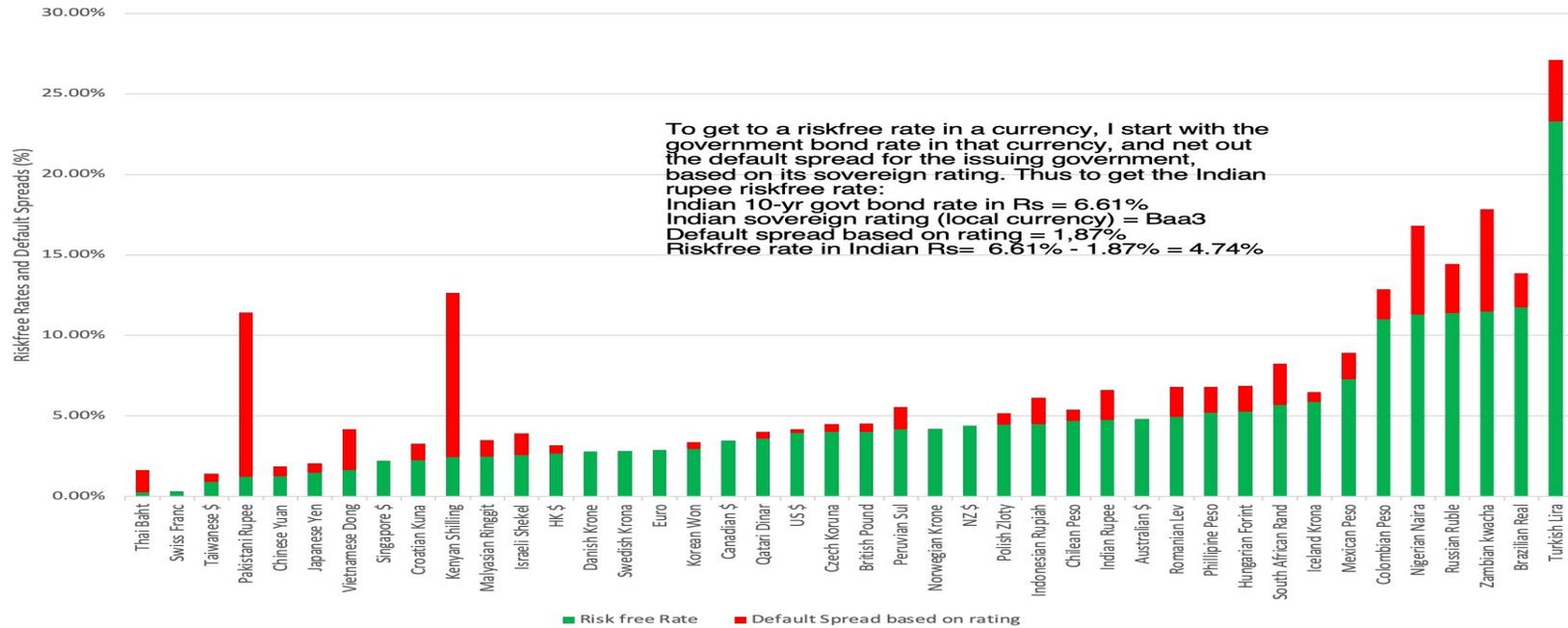
<i>Country</i>	<i>Sovr CDS</i>								
Abu Dhabi	0.60%	Denmark	0.18%	Ireland	0.34%	Nigeria	3.91%	Spain	0.45%
Algeria	1.34%	Dubai	0.82%	Israel	1.13%	Norway	0.18%	Sri Lanka	NA
Angola	6.24%	Ecuador	5.67%	Italy	0.61%	Oman	1.30%	Sweden	0.20%
Argentina	6.94%	Egypt	3.55%	Japan	0.44%	Pakistan	5.23%	Switzerland	0.14%
Australia	0.19%	El Salvador	3.40%	Kazakhstan	1.31%	Panama	2.22%	Thailand	0.66%
Austria	0.28%	Estonia	1.00%	Kenya	4.51%	Peru	1.26%	Tunisia	7.01%
Bahrain	2.47%	Ethiopia	NA	Korea	0.34%	Philippines	1.02%	Turkey	2.99%
Belgium	0.40%	Finland	0.26%	Kuwait	0.87%	Poland	1.00%	Ukraine	NA
Brazil	2.35%	France	0.64%	Latvia	0.82%	Portugal	0.45%	United Kingdom	0.37%
Bulgaria	0.77%	Gabon	8.54%	Lebanon	NA	Qatar	0.61%	United States	0.44%
Cameroon	6.87%	Germany	0.21%	Lithuania	0.82%	Romania	2.11%	Uruguay	0.77%
Canada	0.33%	Greece	0.75%	Malaysia	0.67%	Russia	NA	Venezuela	9.29%
Chile	0.87%	Guatemala	1.71%	Mexico	1.66%	Rwanda	4.03%	Vietnam	1.51%
China	0.64%	Hong Kong	0.44%	Mongolia	3.26%	Saudi Arabia	1.12%	Zambia	4.08%
Colombia	3.34%	Hungary	1.60%	Morocco	1.30%	Senegal	9.93%		
Costa Rica	1.75%	Iceland	0.45%	Namibia	3.41%	Serbia	1.96%		
Croatia	1.02%	India	0.80%	Netherlands	0.20%	Slovakia	0.57%		
Cyprus	0.75%	Indonesia	1.19%	New Zealand	0.23%	Slovenia	0.67%		
Czech Republic	0.48%	Iraq	2.89%	Nicaragua	5.29%	South Africa	2.40%		

FROM DEFAULT RISK TO EQUITY RISK...

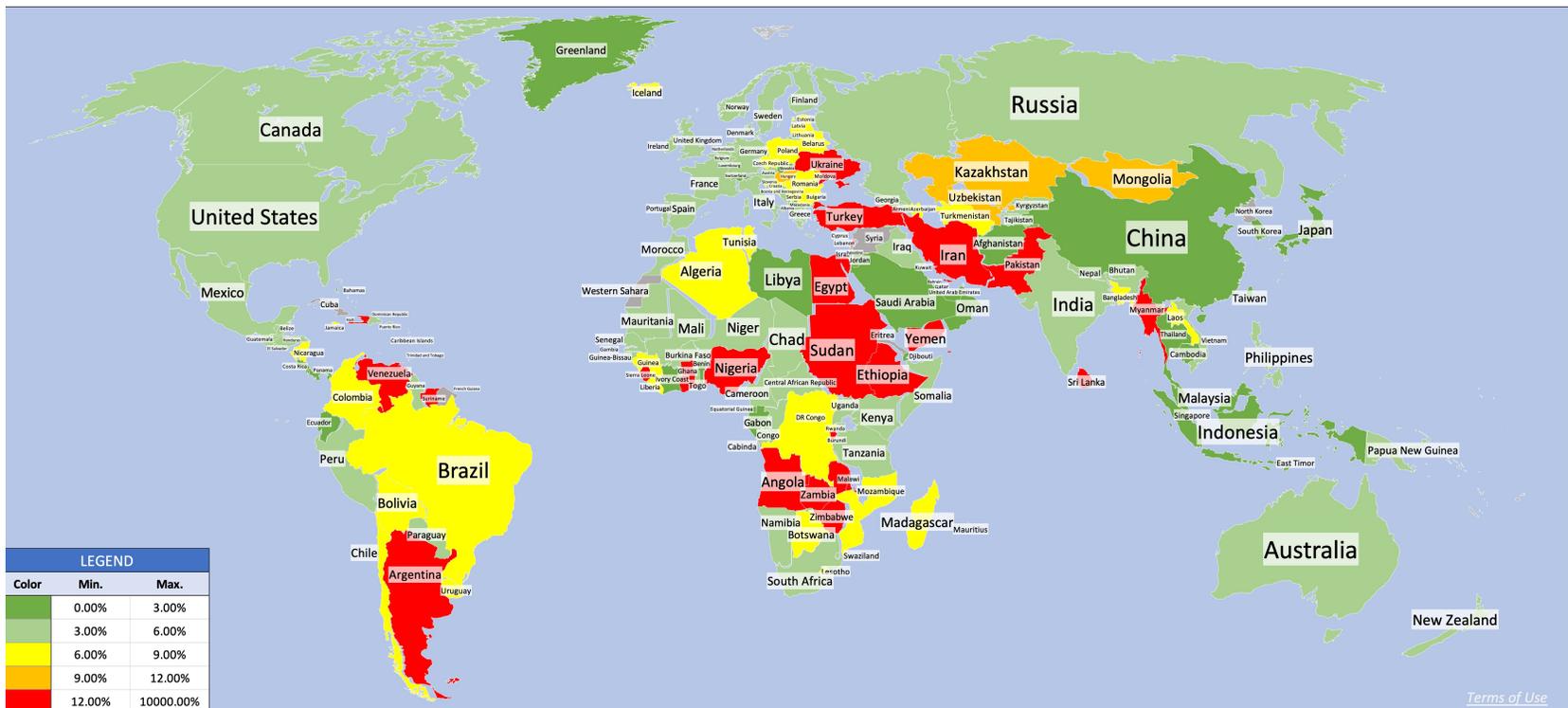
ERP Estimation Procedure - January 1, 2026



Government Bond Rates and Riskfree Rates, by Currency on January 1, 2026



Currency	Local Currency Govt Bond Rate 12/31/25	Bond Rating (Moody's)	Default Spread based on rating	Risk free Rate
Thai Baht	1.63%	Baa1	1.36%	0.27%
Swiss Franc	0.31%	Aaa	0.00%	0.31%
Taiwanese \$	1.41%	Aa3	0.51%	0.90%
Pakistani Rupee	11.42%	Caa1	10.20%	1.23%
Chinese Yuan	1.86%	A1	0.60%	1.26%
Japanese Yen	2.07%	A1	0.60%	1.47%
Vietnamese Dong	4.19%	Ba2	2.56%	1.63%
Singapore \$	2.22%	Aaa	0.00%	2.22%
Croatian Kuna	3.26%	A3	1.02%	2.24%
Kenyan Shilling	12.64%	Caa1	10.20%	2.44%
Malaysian Ringgit	3.50%	A3	1.02%	2.48%
Israeli Shekel	3.92%	Baa1	1.36%	2.56%
HK \$	3.18%	Aa3	0.51%	2.67%
Danish Krone	2.79%	Aaa	0.00%	2.79%
Swedish Krona	2.82%	Aaa	0.00%	2.82%
Euro	2.90%	Aaa	0.00%	2.90%
Korean Won	3.38%	Aa2	0.42%	2.96%
Canadian \$	3.47%	Aaa	0.00%	3.47%
Qatari Dinar	4.01%	Aa2	0.42%	3.59%
US \$	4.18%	Aa1	0.23%	3.95%
Czech Koruna	4.51%	Aa3	0.51%	4.00%
British Pound	4.54%	Aa3	0.51%	4.03%
Peruvian Sul	5.54%	Baa1	1.36%	4.18%
Norwegian Krone	4.20%	Aaa	0.00%	4.20%
NZ \$	4.41%	Aaa	0.00%	4.41%
Polish Zloty	5.17%	A2	0.72%	4.45%
Indonesian Rupiah	6.12%	Baa2	1.62%	4.50%
Chilean Peso	5.40%	A2	0.72%	4.68%
Indian Rupee	6.61%	Baa3	1.87%	4.74%
Australian \$	4.81%	Aaa	0.00%	4.81%
Romanian Lev	6.81%	Baa3	1.87%	4.94%
Phillipine Peso	6.81%	Baa2	1.62%	5.19%
Hungarian Forint	6.87%	Baa2	1.62%	5.25%
South African Rand	8.24%	Ba2	2.56%	5.68%
Iceland Krona	6.47%	A1	0.60%	5.87%
Mexican Peso	8.91%	Baa2	1.62%	7.29%
Colombian Peso	12.86%	Baa3	1.87%	10.99%
Nigerian Naira	16.81%	B3	5.52%	11.29%
Russian Ruble	14.44%	Ba3	3.06%	11.38%
Zambian kwacha	17.85%	Caa2	6.37%	11.48%
Brazilian Real	13.86%	Ba1	2.13%	11.73%
Turkish Lira	27.12%	B1	3.83%	23.29%



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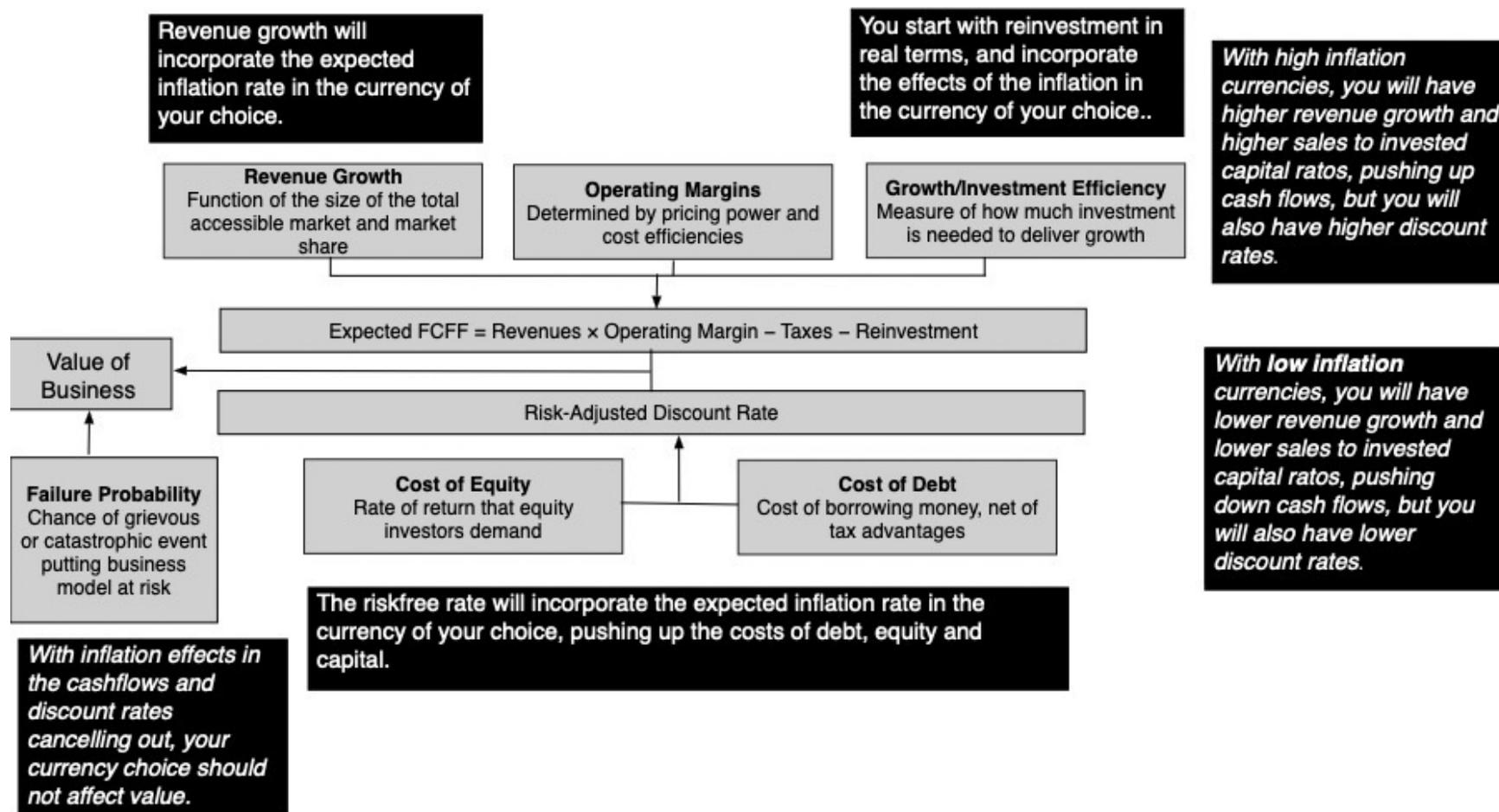
LEGEND		
Color	Min.	Max.
Green	0.00%	3.00%
Yellow	3.00%	6.00%
Orange	6.00%	9.00%
Red	9.00%	12.00%
Dark Red	12.00%	10000.00%

Country	Inflation (2021-2025)	Exp Inflation (2026-2030)	Country	Inflation (2021-2025)	Exp Inflation (2026-2030)	Country	Inflation (2021-2025)	Exp Inflation (2026-2030)	Country	Inflation (2021-2025)	Exp Inflation (2026-2030)	Country	Inflation (2021-2025)	Exp Inflation (2026-2030)
Afghanistan	1.60%	NA	Congo, Republic of	3.20%	3.04%	Iraq	3.90%	3.28%	Myanmar	24.12%	13.92%	Somalia	5.34%	3.22%
Albania	3.60%	2.96%	Costa Rica	2.10%	2.80%	Ireland	3.74%	1.90%	Namibia	4.70%	3.14%	South Africa	5.04%	3.18%
Algeria	6.66%	3.52%	Croatia	6.04%	2.48%	Israel	3.28%	2.14%	Nauru	4.66%	3.22%	South Sudan, Republic of	52.80%	8.50%
Andorra	3.76%	1.72%	Cyprus	3.46%	1.86%	Italy	3.86%	2.00%	Nepal	5.44%	4.84%	Spain	4.00%	2.10%
Angola	22.12%	11.52%	Czech Republic	6.90%	2.16%	Jamaica	6.48%	5.00%	Netherlands	4.92%	2.16%	Sri Lanka	17.45%	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	4.78%	2.08%	Côte d'Ivoire	3.64%	1.90%	Japan	2.32%	2.02%	New Zealand	4.48%	2.02%	Sudan	169.60%	31.50%
Argentina	103.10%	9.48%	Denmark	3.40%	2.02%	Jordan	2.28%	2.34%	Nicaragua	6.08%	2.70%	Suriname	37.66%	6.20%
Armenia	4.40%	2.96%	Djibouti	2.28%	1.32%	Kazakhstan	11.52%	8.88%	Niger	5.00%	2.24%	Sweden	4.20%	1.90%
Aruba	2.42%	2.22%	Dominica	3.88%	2.22%	Kenya	5.98%	5.02%	Nigeria	22.98%	15.20%	Switzerland	1.34%	0.68%
Australia	4.18%	2.62%	Dominican Republic	5.76%	4.04%	Kiribati	5.40%	2.60%	North Macedonia	6.84%	2.24%	Syria	NA	NA
Austria	5.12%	2.16%	Ecuador	1.68%	1.76%	Korea, Republic of	3.10%	1.96%	Norway	4.06%	2.08%	São Tomé and Príncipe	14.28%	5.50%
Azerbaijan	7.46%	4.10%	Egypt	18.22%	7.78%	Kosovo	4.98%	2.16%	Oman	1.34%	1.90%	Taiwan Province of China	2.26%	1.54%
Bahamas, The	2.50%	1.70%	El Salvador	3.18%	1.64%	Kuwait	3.22%	1.94%	Pakistan	15.64%	6.40%	Tajikistan	5.32%	4.90%
Bahrain	0.86%	1.58%	Equatorial Guinea	2.70%	2.68%	Kyrgyz Republic	9.92%	5.48%	Palau	6.10%	2.52%	Tanzania	3.66%	3.92%
Bangladesh	8.08%	6.08%	Eritrea	NA	NA	Lao P.D.R.	17.78%	7.42%	Panama	1.34%	2.00%	Thailand	1.82%	1.38%
Barbados	2.56%	2.42%	Estonia	8.36%	2.98%	Latvia	6.92%	2.40%	Papua New Guinea	3.50%	4.56%	Timor-Leste	4.44%	1.96%
Belarus	8.48%	6.08%	Eswatini	4.18%	3.48%	Lebanon	148.13%	NA	Paraguay	5.38%	3.54%	Togo	4.54%	2.42%
Belgium	4.54%	1.80%	Ethiopia	24.98%	9.40%	Lesotho	6.18%	4.86%	Peru	4.46%	1.98%	Tonga	6.12%	3.00%
Belize	3.72%	1.42%	Fiji	2.28%	2.90%	Liberia	8.70%	6.10%	Philippines	4.10%	2.98%	Trinidad and Tobago	2.90%	2.10%
Benin	1.82%	2.00%	Finland	3.28%	1.98%	Libya	2.74%	1.60%	Poland	7.66%	2.62%	Tunisia	7.24%	7.30%
Bhutan	5.06%	3.84%	France	3.42%	1.82%	Liechtenstein	1.34%	0.68%	Portugal	3.84%	2.06%	Turkmenistan	7.52%	7.20%
Bolivia	6.18%	NA	Gabon	2.32%	2.12%	Lithuania	7.34%	2.62%	Puerto Rico	3.06%	2.26%	Tuvalu	5.86%	2.46%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.56%	2.12%	Gambia, The	11.00%	4.98%	Luxembourg	3.82%	2.04%	Qatar	2.34%	2.18%	Türkiye, Republic of	47.84%	18.08%
Botswana	6.04%	4.54%	Georgia	5.80%	3.08%	Macao SAR	0.62%	1.86%	Romania	8.42%	3.90%	Uganda	4.38%	4.82%
Brazil	6.36%	3.20%	Germany	4.50%	2.06%	Madagascar	7.98%	6.32%	Russian Federation	8.74%	4.24%	Ukraine	12.32%	5.58%
Brunei Darussalam	1.16%	0.90%	Ghana	24.12%	8.38%	Malawi	23.86%	18.60%	Rwanda	8.10%	4.94%	United Arab Emirates	1.92%	2.00%
Bulgaria	6.12%	2.74%	Greece	4.08%	2.24%	Malaysia	2.36%	2.04%	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.04%	2.02%	United Kingdom	4.98%	2.10%
Burkina Faso	4.82%	2.10%	Grenada	1.76%	1.82%	Maldives	2.14%	2.10%	Saint Lucia	2.64%	1.88%	United States	4.50%	2.24%
Burundi	22.38%	20.00%	Guatemala	4.40%	3.86%	Mali	4.46%	2.00%	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.52%	2.02%	Uruguay	6.44%	4.50%
Cabo Verde	3.20%	2.00%	Guinea	7.26%	2.98%	Malta	3.44%	2.00%	Samoa	4.62%	3.04%	Uzbekistan	10.18%	5.72%
Cambodia	2.56%	2.76%	Guinea-Bissau	4.82%	2.00%	Marshall Islands	4.56%	3.84%	San Marino	3.20%	2.00%	Vanuatu	4.62%	2.20%
Cameroon	4.84%	3.06%	Guyana	4.08%	5.18%	Mauritania	4.62%	3.86%	Saudi Arabia	2.34%	2.00%	Venezuela	486.28%	682.10%
Canada	3.70%	1.98%	Haiti	28.24%	15.38%	Mauritius	5.86%	3.52%	Senegal	4.12%	2.00%	Vietnam	3.06%	3.28%
Central African Republic	3.80%	3.10%	Honduras	5.90%	4.04%	Mexico	5.54%	3.06%	Serbia	7.56%	3.32%	West Bank and Gaza	16.13%	NA
Chad	3.28%	3.14%	Hong Kong SAR	1.80%	2.36%	Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.50%	2.48%	Seychelles	2.48%	2.32%	Yemen	23.24%	12.50%
Chile	6.38%	3.02%	Hungary	9.00%	3.10%	Moldova	11.92%	5.10%	Sierra Leone	24.92%	9.30%	Zambia	14.62%	7.52%
China, People's Republic of	0.66%	1.56%	Iceland	6.32%	2.62%	Mongolia	9.48%	7.36%	Singapore	3.30%	1.84%	Zimbabwe	356.88%	10.46%
Colombia	7.38%	3.10%	India	5.00%	4.00%	Montenegro	6.28%	2.12%	Slovak Republic	6.66%	2.30%			
Comoros	5.84%	2.06%	Indonesia	2.70%	2.58%	Morocco	3.24%	1.96%	Slovenia	4.52%	2.18%			
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	12.94%	7.02%	Iran	40.32%	30.82%	Mozambique	6.42%	5.48%	Solomon Islands	3.66%	3.38%			

RISKFREE RATES AND INFLATION

- The logic that I used to make the argument that it is unlikely that you will see US treasury bond rates drop much below 4%, at least as long as inflation runs hot (2.5-3%), not only applies for other currencies, but yields a roadmap for estimating riskfree rates in other currencies (including those without a government bond in the local currency):
 - Riskfree rate in local currency = Riskfree rate in US dollars + (Expected inflation rate in local currency – Expected inflation in US \$)
- Thus, the riskfree rate in Egyptian pounds, using the expected inflation rates of 7.78% for Egypt and 2.24% for the United States is 9.49%:
 - Riskfree rate in EGP (1/1/26) = Riskfree rate in US \$ + (Expected inflation in Egypt – Expected inflation in US) = 3.95% + (7.78% - 2.24%) = 9.49%
- Note that the riskfree rate in US \$ is 3.95%, obtained by cleansing the US 10-year treasury rate on January 1, 2026 (4.18%) of US default risk (0.23%). This is an approximation, since inflation rates compound, and that compounded version is below:
 - Riskfree rate in EGP = $(1 + \text{US \$ Riskfree Rate}) \times (1 + \text{Expected inflation rate in EGP}) / (1 + \text{Expected inflation rate in US \$}) - 1 = 1.0395 \times (1.0778 / 1.0224) - 1 = .0958$ or 9.58%

INFLATION AND VALUE: HOW CURRENCY PLAYS OUT IN VALUE..

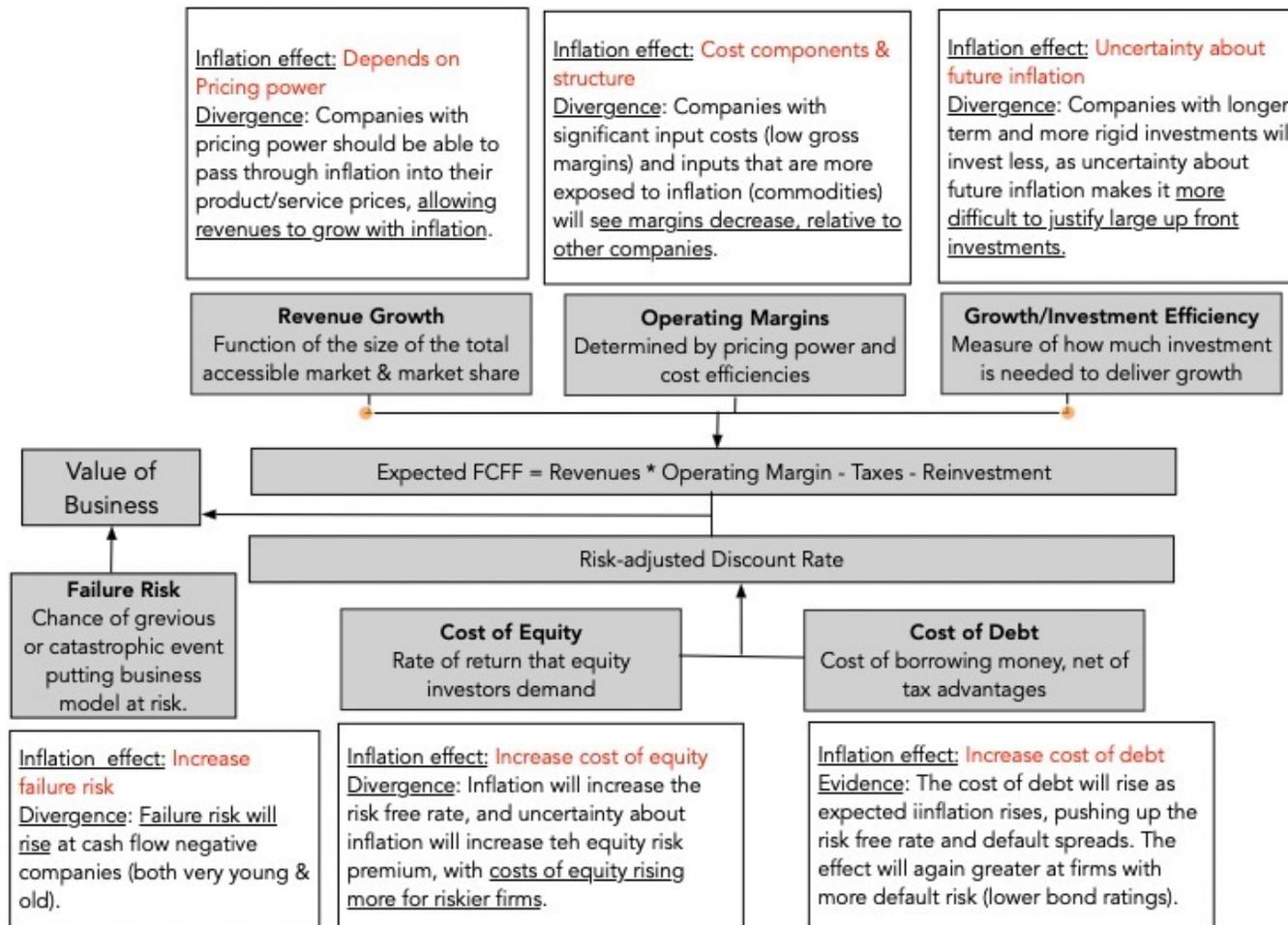


CONSEQUENCES FOR VALUE...

- Put simply, **the effects of expected inflation in valuation cancel out**, and that is that the basis of what I would term “**the currency invariance proposition**”, where the value of a project or company should not change, if you change the currency in which you do your analysis.
- A project that has a positive NPV, **when the analysis is done in US \$, should continue to have the same positive NPV, if you redo the analysis in EGP**, and a company that is overvalued, when the valuation is in US \$, will remain overvalued, if you revalue it in EGP.
- The currency you chose to do an analysis cannot alter the underlying value but **that does not mean that changes in inflation cannot change the values of businesses**, since that effect will depend on how well a company can pass inflation through to its customers (with pricing power).

INFLATION AND VALUE!

Inflation and Value: Currents and Cross Currents!



THE BOTTOM LINE!

- As globalization gets a blowback, and in the midst of turmoil from tariffs, we got a reminder of how, much as we may want to back to simpler times where the rest of the world did not intrude into our jobs, businesses and lives, **we are all connected in good and bad ways.**
- Thus, **you may disagree with me on how to measure** country risk and to bring into your analysis and investments, but it is **undeniable that risk varies across countries and that we must incorporate that risk** into our decision making.
- I hope that this post brings through the layers in this process from the drivers of country risk **to how these drivers play out as differences in country ratings, default spreads and equity risk premiums.** I hope the post also illustrates the dynamic nature of the process and how country risk can change over time, and sometimes in short periods.