Cost of Capital in the Current Environment

Update – January 2023

Although at a slower pace, major central banks are continuing to raise interest rates to tame high inflation, which reached levels not seen in 30 to 40 years in some countries (70-year record high for Germany). Inflation appears to have peaked at the tail end of 2022, which led financial markets to hope that interest rate hikes will be stopping sometime in 2023. Economists have severely downgraded real growth expectations for 2023 relative to a year ago, with several countries expected to fall into recession. However, global financial markets are generally pricing a soft landing rather than a deep and prolonged recessionary period, particularly since natural gas prices have stabilized and China has ended its zero-Covid-19 policy. Amidst this highly uncertain environment, cost of capital estimates increased during 2022 but could stabilize or even improve in 2023, if central banks are perceived to have inflation under control.

Carla S. Nunes, CFA - Managing Director, Kroll

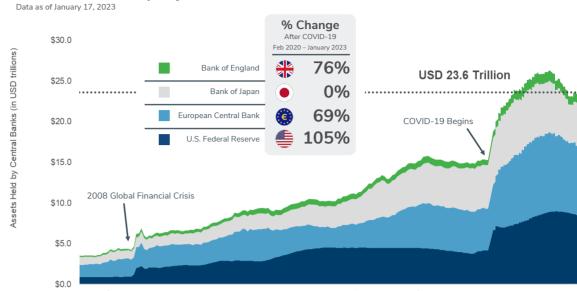
Kroll Cost of Capital Inputs

Data as of January 17, 2023



- We recommend using the spot 20-year U.S. Treasury yield as the proxy for the rifeer rate, if the prevailing yield as of the valuation date is higher than recommended U.S. normalized risk-free rate of 3.5%. This guidance is effective wideveloping USD-denominated discount rates as of June 15, 2022, and thereafter.
- We recommend using the spot 15-year German government bond yield as the proxy for the risk-free rate, if the prevailing yield as of the valuation date is higher than ou recommended German normalized risk-free rate of 3.0%. This guidance is effective when developing EUR-denominated discount rated as of October 18, 2022, and
- German normalized risk-free rate and Eurozone equity risk premium (ERP) for use in EUR-denominated discount rates from a German investor perspective. Our current ERP recommendation is at the top of the range. Additional country risk adjustments may be warranted when estimating discount rates for other countries in the Eurozone.

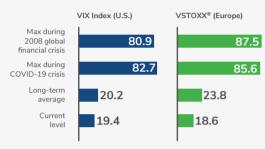
Total Assets Held by Major Central Banks Over Time



ces: Capital IQ, FRED® Economic Data, Bank of England, Bank of Japan and European Central Ban

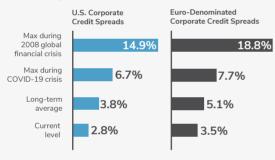
Global Market Volatility

Data as of January 17, 2023



Global Credit Spreads

Data as of January 17, 2023

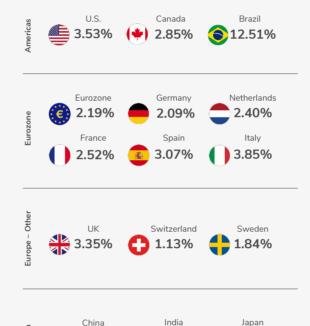


Sources: Capital IQ, FRED® Economic Data, Morningstar Direct

U.S. corporate credit spreads are based on the difference in effective yields between the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index and the ICE BofA U.S. Corporate Index. Euro-denominated corporate credit spreads are based on the difference in effective yields between the Bloomberg Barclays Pan-European High Yield Index (EUR) and the Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Corporate Bond Index. Long-term averages are based on 1995 to present for VX daily series, 1999 to present for VXTOX daily series, 1996 to present for EUR-denominated credit spread monthly series.

Global 10-Year Government Bond Yields

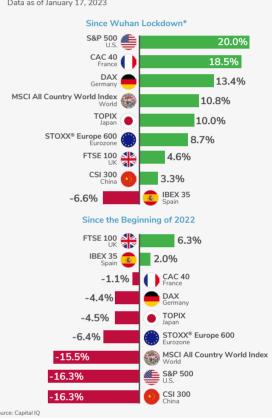
Data as of January 17, 2023



2.85%

Stock Market Performance

Data as of January 17, 2023



U.S. and Eurozone Consumer



Data as of January 17, 2023

Sources: Michigan University's Index of Consumer Sentiment, OECD's Business Confidence Index and European Commission business and consumer surveys [The same methodology that the European Commission uses to standardize its Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) was applied to the Eurozone Consumer Confidence and Business Climate Indicator series.]

Sentiment vs. Business Confidence Data as of January 17, 2023

100.6 **1**05.4 100.0

Long-Term Inflation Expectations (Median)

7.33%



Inflation estimates over the long term rose from 2.0% in June 2020 to 2.9% in October 2022, but declined to 2.4% at the end of December 2022.

Germany

*The first lockdown due to COVID-19 began on January 23, 2020, in Wuhan, China



December 2022.

U.S. vs. Eurozone Unemployment Rate

2020 March 11.0% 8.0% June 7.9% 8.7% September 6.7% 8.1% December 2021 6.0% 8.1% March 5.9% 7.8% June 4.7% 7.4% September 3.9% 7.0% December 2022 3.6% 6.8% March 6.7% 3.6% June 3.5% 6.6% September Latest available* 3.5% 6.5%

* Data through December 2022 for the U.S. and November 2022 for the Eurozone

0.51%

Long-term inflation expectations surged from 1.6% in June 2020 to 2.8% in October 2022 and stayed at that level at the end of

an data: Consensus Economics, Economist Intelligence Unit, IHS Markit, International Monetary Fund, Oxford Economics and PwC.

Real GDP Growth (%) Estimates (Median)

