

Estimating fair rate of return in times of high inflation

Roundtable input by Czechia
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WACC calculation model

- Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) - reflects the cost of equity and the cost of debt adjusted for the tax burden

$$WACC = \left(c_e \times \frac{E}{D+E} \right) + \left[\left(c_d \times \frac{D}{D+E} \right) \times (1-T) \right],$$

where

c_e is the cost of equity,

$\frac{E}{D+E}$ is the equity to total capital ratio,

c_d is the cost of debt,

$\frac{D}{D+E}$ is the debt to total capital ratio,

T is the corporate income tax rate (19%).

- Further details accessible in chapter 16.1.2. of Price control principles, available [online](#)

WACC specification

- Constant value for the whole regulatory period
- 6.43 %, nominal, pre-tax
- Value established to incentivize further development of distribution systems

WACC adjustments

- Same value for both distribution and transmission
- 2020 → WACC 7.94 %
- 2021-2025 → WACC 6.43 %
- Both nominal, pre-tax
- Drop in the market parameters entering the calculation of the regulated rate of return using CAPM
- Saving 6.8 billion CZK *ceteris paribus*
- Storage not regulated

Inflation effect on WACC and/or tariffs

- WACC remains unchanged for entire regulatory period; adjustments possible only in response to changes in corporate income tax rate
- Inflation rate impacts both CAPEX and OPEX
- Increase/decrease of CAPEX and OPEX reflected in allowed revenues (tariffs) with a time delay

Methodology adjustments

- WACC review every five years (2021-2025) → next revision 2026
- No special adjustments considered during the V. regulatory period
- Considerations for revising WACC determination methodology, reflecting trends from the past two years for VI. regulatory period



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**