

WACC Biannual Update

26 August 2026

1 Introduction

Every 6 months, we publish a financial market update to provide transparency and enable our stakeholders to replicate our Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) decisions. We also publish a spreadsheet containing a working copy of our WACC model. This update and the accompanying spreadsheet contain market data sampled to 31 July 2026.

2 Overview

This biannual update is published to inform stakeholders of current market conditions at the date of market observation, consistent with our standard WACC method. We periodically review our methodology, and we intend to commence our next review of our WACC method in late 2026.

Since the last update in February 2026, the WACC estimate (real post-tax WACC based on an equity beta of 1 and a gearing ratio of 60%) has increased by 10 basis points to 4.5% (Table 1). Figure 1 presents the real post-tax WACC since July 2022.

This biannual update is based on market data up to 31 July 2026. However, for price determinations we use the latest available market observations and estimate gearing and equity beta for estimating the WACC. We consult on our updated estimates in our draft reports before finalising our determinations.

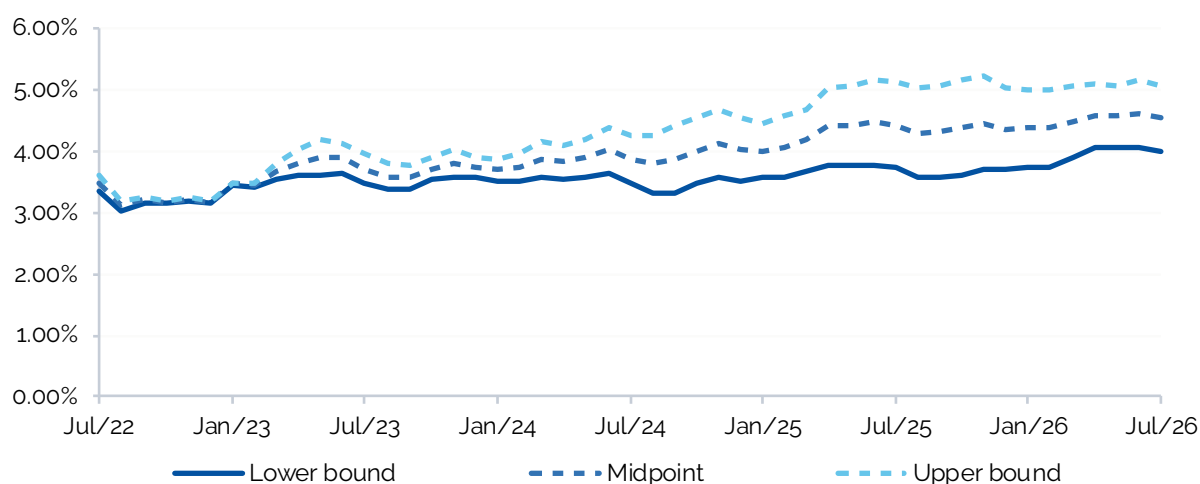
The nominal post-tax WACC increased by 10 basis points, but the inflation forecast decreased by 10 basis points, leading to the result that the real post-tax WACC increased by 10 basis points.

The movement in the nominal WACC reflects movements in market interest rates, but the effect of recent rises is muted somewhat because we use trailing average calculations over 4 years for the current interest rates and over 10 years for the long-term average interest rates.

Our measure of inflation presented in this market update represents inflation expectations based on IPART's standard method, which may differ from instantaneous market inflation figures. Under our standard method, the inflation expectation is a geometric average of the RBA's 1-year forecast from the August 2026 Statement of Monetary Policy for the first year and the midpoint of the RBA's target range (i.e. 2.5%) thereafter.

Figure 1 indicates a dispersion between the lower and upper bound WACC estimates that grew from January 2023 to present. The upper bound represents the current WACC estimate and the lower bound represents the long-term WACC estimate. This dispersion between current and long-term WACCs is caused by the increasing trend in interest rates since around March 2022. Recent, higher interest rates influence the current cost of debt (4-year trailing average) more strongly than the long-term cost of debt (10-year trailing average).

Figure 1 Estimated real post-tax WACC midpoint and range based on an equity beta of 1 and a gearing ratio of 60%



Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

Table 1 summarises our estimates of the nominal and real post-tax WACC range and the midpoints. It also compares the current WACC estimates with those we published in the February 2026 update (the February 2026 update contains data sampled to 31 January 2026).

Table 1 IPART's WACC range using an equity beta value of 1 and a gearing ratio of 60%

	Lower	Midpoint	Upper
31 January 2026			
Nominal post-tax	6.4%	7.1%	7.7%
Real post-tax	3.7%	4.4%	5.0%
31 July 2026			
Nominal post-tax	6.6%	7.2%	7.7%
Real post-tax	4.0%	4.5%	5.1%

Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

Note: Lower is the lower value of the current market data WACC and the long-term average WACC, and Upper is the higher value of these two values. Midpoint is the average of current market data WACC and the long-term average WACC.

Table 2 summarises the underlying market-based WACC parameters over the same period.

Table 2 Market-based WACC parameters

	Risk free rate	Cost of debt	Market risk premium	Inflation
31 January 2026				
Current	4.3%	6.1%	5.9%	2.6%
10 years	2.9%	4.8%	6.0%	2.6%
31 July 2026				
Current	4.4%	6.1%	5.7%	2.5%
10 years	3.0%	5.0%	6.0%	2.5%

Note: The current estimates are measured either over 40 trading days or 2 months, depending on their data source.
Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

Our calculation of the WACC can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. At the parameter level, Table 2 shows that over the last 6 months:

- The current measure of the risk-free rate has increased by 10 basis points and the long-term (10-year) measure has also increased by 10 basis points.
- The current measure of the cost of debt has remained constant and the long-term measure has increased by 20 basis points.
- The current measure of the Market Risk Premium (MRP) has decreased by 20 basis points. We do not update the long-term measure with changes in the market.
- The current measure of inflation has decreased by 10 basis points, and the long-term measure has also decreased by 10 basis points.

2.1 Short-run Market Risk Premium (MRP)

To enhance the transparency of our WACC decisions, we publish our short-run estimates of the MRP.^a We base our current MRP estimate on the short-run estimates. Table 3 provides the short-run MRP estimate using our 6 measures of the MRP, reported to 2 decimal places.

Table 3 Short-run MRP

Estimation method	Estimate at 31 July 2026
Damodaran	4.91%
Bank of England (2002)	5.59%
Bank of England (2010)	4.94%
Refinitiv	4.07%
SFG Market indicator (mean)	6.70%
SFG analysts implied method	6.05%
Short Run MRP	5.75%

Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

^a IPART, *MRP estimates at end of April 2017 – Fact Sheet*, May 2017.

3 Industry analysis

Table 4 shows the industry-specific parameters that we have previously adopted for the industries we regulate.

Table 4 Industry-specific WACC parameters

	Low	Equity beta Mid	High	Target term to maturity	Gearing ratio
Water	0.6	0.7	0.8	10 Years	60%
Transport					
Rail	0.8	0.9	1.0	10 Years	60%
Rail access	1.0	1.0	1.0	10 Years	45%
Bus (metro & outer metro)	0.7	0.85	1.0	10 Years	60%
Light rail	0.7	0.85	1.0	10 Years	60%
Ferries	0.8	0.9	1.0	10 Years	40% to 60%

Table 5 shows the 6-monthly WACC range and midpoint estimates over the last 2 years for the industries that we regulate. Note that the water industry regulatory period has changed from 4 to 5 years, so historic values will be different from the Fact sheet in August 2025.

Table 5 Regulated industries half-yearly real post-tax WACC ranges and midpoints from July 2024 to July 2026

	Jul-24	Jan-25	Jul-25	Jan-26	Jul-26
Water					
Upper bound	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%
Midpoint	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%
Lower bound	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Rail					
Upper bound	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%
Midpoint	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%
Lower bound	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Rail Access					
Upper bound	4.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%
Midpoint	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%
Lower bound	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Bus, Light Rail					
Upper bound	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%
Midpoint	3.5%	3.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%
Lower bound	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%
Ferries					
Upper bound	4.3%	4.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Midpoint	3.9%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Lower bound	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%

Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

Note 1: These WACC ranges are prepared on the basis that a business has completed the transition to and is using the trailing average cost of debt.

Note 2: For the water industry, we determine a WACC for Central Coast Council, Essential Energy, Hunter Water Corporation, Sydney Desalination Plant, Sydney Water Corporation, Water Administration Ministerial Corporation (WAMC), the Wentworth to Broken Hill Pipeline and WaterNSW.

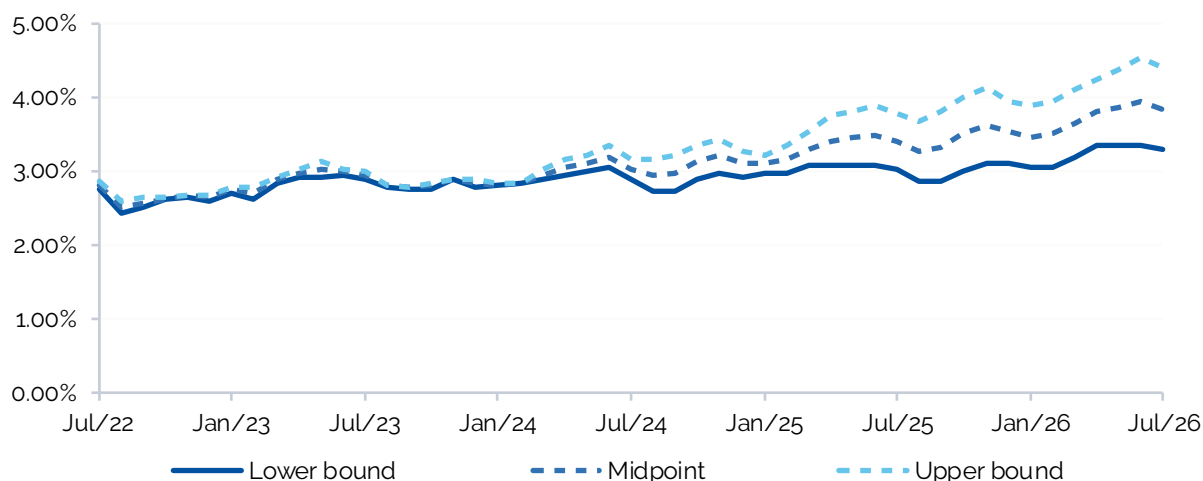
Note 3: For Opal fares refer to Maximum Opal fares 2025-2028 Final report October 2024. For rural and regional bus fares refer to Review of rural and regional bus fares from January 2021, Final report December 2020 and for rail access refer to Rate of return and remaining mine life 2024-2029 Final report September 2024.

Note 4: Please note that the methodology and parameters in this note and spreadsheet do not pre-empt the outcome of IPART's future decisions. They should be used as an illustration of how our current methodology would be applied to the given parameter values. This is because at each price review, we assess the appropriate valuation for each WACC parameter. In some cases, we may depart from our standard industry parameter valuations taking account of the individual regulated business's circumstances.

3.1 Water

Figure 2 shows the 6-monthly WACC range and midpoint estimates since July 2022 for the water industry. The midpoint WACC for the water industry is 3.8% as of July 2026. In the February 2026 market update, we reported a midpoint WACC of 3.5% for the water industry.

Figure 2 Water industry real post-tax WACC midpoints and ranges



Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

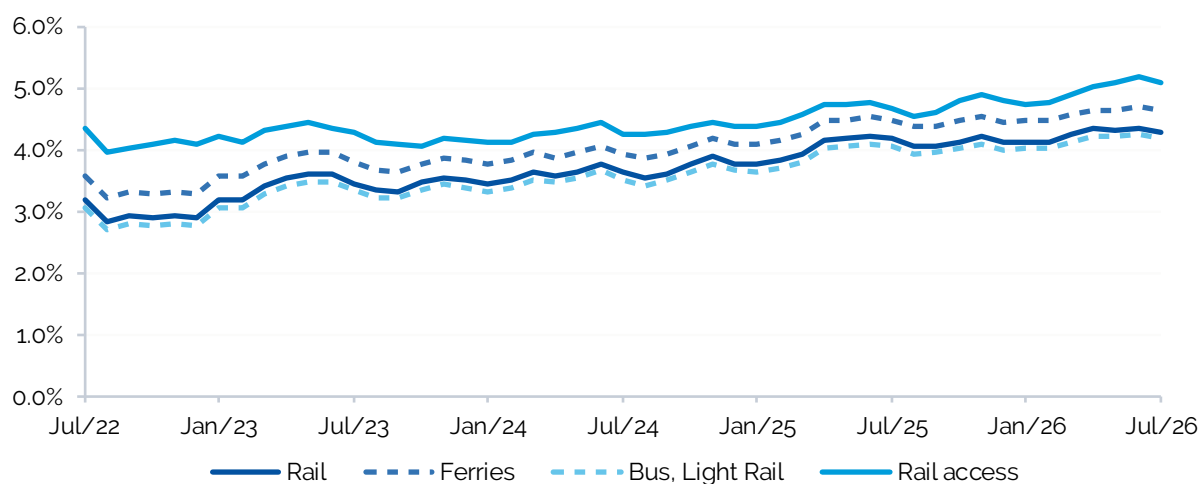
3.2 Transport

Figure 3 presents indicative WACCs for public transport and rail access based on updated market parameters and inputs. In recent reviews IPART has not used the building block method to recommend Opal prices for rail, bus, light rail and ferries and therefore does not currently have a WACC embedded in those pricing decisions. However, we continue to present the real WACC estimates for those industries here for stakeholders who remain interested. For rail access reviews, we use a WACC in pricing decisions.

The WACC estimates presented here show the indicative WACCs for these industries if we were to estimate them as at 31 July 2026. They do not imply a change to any in-place pricing determinations or undertakings.

- The rail industry has a midpoint WACC of 4.3%. In the February 2026 market update, we reported a midpoint WACC of 4.1%.
- The bus and light rail industries have a midpoint WACC of 4.2%. In the February 2026 market update, we reported a midpoint WACC of 4%.
- The ferry industry has a midpoint WACC of 4.6%. In the February 2026 market update, we reported a midpoint WACC of 4.5%.
- The rail access industry has a midpoint WACC of 5.1%. In the February 2026 market update, we reported a midpoint WACC of 4.8%.

Figure 3 Transport industries real post-tax WACC midpoints

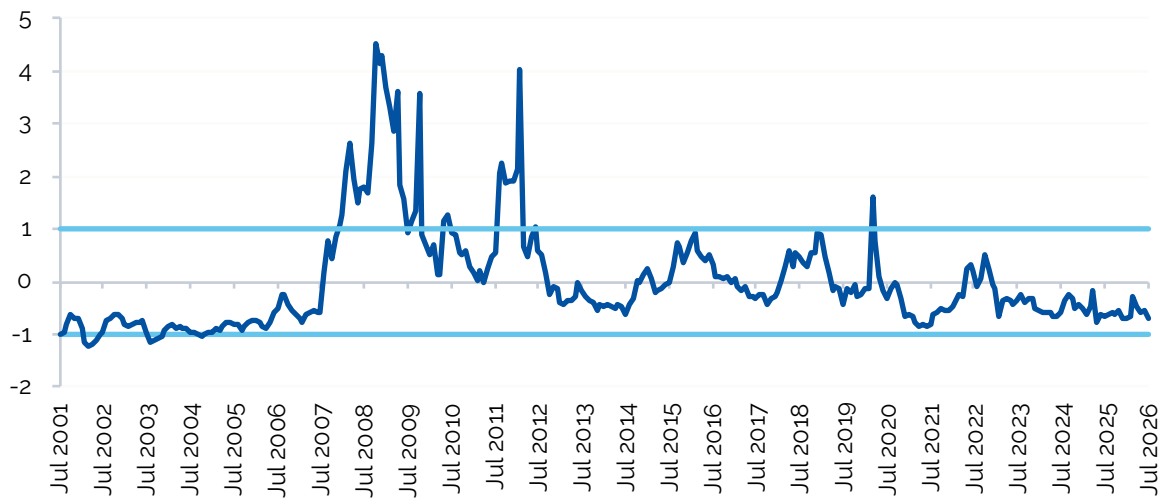


Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

4 Financial market uncertainty index

In our 2013 Final Report on the review of our WACC methodology, we developed an index to monitor financial market uncertainty. Our uncertainty index calculator and accompanying factsheet are available on our website. We have updated the uncertainty index to the end of July 2026. As shown in Figure 4, the uncertainty index is currently within one standard deviation of the long-term average value of zero. According to our WACC decision rule, we would use the midpoint WACC to estimate the return on capital invested by the regulated business.

Figure 4 IPART's uncertainty index



Source: IPART analysis of Reserve Bank of Australia and Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters) data.

