



# Addressing Power Factor Non-Compliance at ElectraNet Connection Points

Draft Project Assessment Report (DPAR)  
4 August 2025

**SA Power Networks**  
[www.sapowernetworks.com.au](http://www.sapowernetworks.com.au)

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This Draft Project Assessment Report (DPAR) has been prepared in accordance with and is limited to the requirements of clause 5.17.4 of the National Electricity Rules (NER) for the purpose of publicly announcing the provisional outcome of SA Power Networks' evaluation of options in response to a specific set of identified needs. The DPAR is a summary or general description only of the matters considered by SA Power Networks when evaluating the various options.

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# 1. Introduction

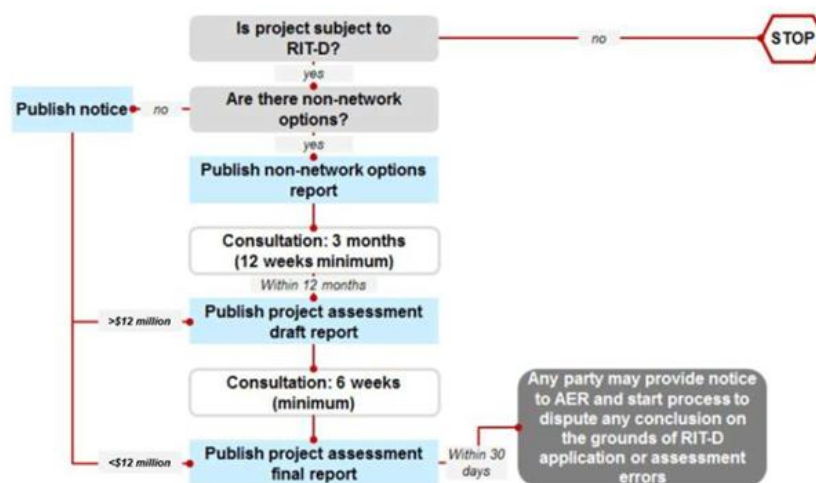
SA Power Networks is South Australia’s principal Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) and is responsible for the distribution of electricity to all distribution grid connected customers within South Australia under a regulatory framework. SA Power Networks’ sub-transmission networks are supplied by ElectraNet’s transmission network, connected via 52 transmission connection point substations which are typically operated at either 275/66kV, 132/66kV or 132/33kV.

Reactive power flow from SA Power Networks distribution network into ElectraNet’s transmission network has been observed at ElectraNet / SA Power Networks’ connection point substations (connection points) and has been consistently trending further in the reverse direction (capacitive/leading). ElectraNet has observed that increasing capacitive power flows at connection points are causing their Static VAR Compensators (SVCs) to be operated outside designated ranges. This limits ElectraNet’s ability to use the SVCs to respond to system disturbances and in-turn compromises system security by jeopardising ElectraNet’s capacity to maintain dynamic voltage stability during critical contingencies.

SA Power Networks is obligated to meet the technical obligations within the Transmission Connection Agreement (TCA) between ElectraNet and SA Power Networks, which has reciprocated system stability and reliability obligations outlined in schedule 5.3.1a within the National Electricity Rules (NER). SA Power Networks have a responsibility to ensure the reliable and efficient delivery of electricity to consumers, in compliance with industry standards and regulatory obligations.

SA Power Networks has prepared this Draft Project Assessment Report (DPAR) in accordance with the requirements of clause 5.17.4 of the NER. It is the second stage of the formal consultation process set out in the NER in relation to applying the Regulatory Investment Test - Distribution (RIT-D) – Figure 1-1. This DPAR follows the publication by SA Power Networks of the Options Screening Report (OSR). SA Power Networks has concluded that there are no non-network options, or Stand Alone Power System (SAPS) options, which could form a potential credible option on a standalone basis, or that could form a significant part of a potential credible option for this RIT-D.

**Figure 1-1: Overview of the RIT-D process**



The purpose of this DPAR is to:

- describe the identified need SA Power Networks is seeking to address, together with the assumptions used in identifying it;
- provide a description of each credible option assessed;
- quantify relevant costs and market benefits for each credible option;
- describe the methodologies used in quantifying each class of cost and market benefit;
- explain why SA Power Networks has determined that classes of market benefits or costs do not apply to the credible options;
- present the results of a net present value analysis of each credible option, including an explanation of the results; and
- identify the proposed preferred option.

The next step of this RIT-D involves publication of a Final Project Assessment Report (FPAR). The FPAR will update the assessment considering any submissions received on this DPAR. SA Power Networks intends to publish the FPAR as soon as practicable after the DPAR submission period closes.

### **1.1. SA Power Networks Contact**

If you have any comments or questions regarding this DPAR, please email them to the following address: [requestforproposals@sapowernetworks.com.au](mailto:requestforproposals@sapowernetworks.com.au).

## 2. Description of the Identified Need

This section describes the identified need for this RIT-D and sets out the key assumptions and methodologies that underpin this need. SA Power Networks has used these assumptions in making the determination that there are no potential credible non-network options or SAPS options on a standalone basis, or that forms a significant part of a potential credible option, capable of meeting this need, in accordance with clause 5.17.4(c) of the NER.

### 2.1. Power Factors Limits

SA Power Networks and ElectraNet maintain a TCA as per the NER. The power factor provisions aim to achieve the performance standards under NER schedule 5.3.5 that outlines the power factor requirements. The power factor limits for 66kV connection points includes the following:

- For Load levels from 30% to the agreed maximum demand (AMD) of the connection point, the desired acceptable lagging power factor is 0.95 to unity.
- For Load levels below 30% of the AMD, the desired acceptable lagging power factor is less than 0.95.
- ElectraNet acknowledges the limitation of switched reactors and has recommended modifying the 30% limit in the next revision of the TCA to allow for a lower lagging power factor at times of low demand.

SA Power Networks has a responsibility to ensure the reliable and efficient delivery of electricity to consumers, in compliance with industry standards and regulatory obligations.

### 2.2. Relevant area of SA Power Networks' distribution network

Correspondence with ElectraNet has confirmed the requirement to maintain power factors within prescribed limits described in section 2.1, applies to all 66kV connection points.

SA Power Networks' 66kV systems are often supplied via multiple 66kV connection point substations, but for the purposes of system planning, these substations are aggregated into a single connection point. Therefore, the following 66kV connection points are considered relevant to this identified need:

- Metro East, which comprises:
  - Northfield SSD-403
  - Magill (TF2 & TF3) SSD-408
  - East Terrace SSD-366
  - City West (TF1) SSD-579
- Metro North, which comprises:
  - Parafield Gardens West SSD-453
  - Para SSD-161
  - Munno Para SSD-488
- Metro South, which comprises:
  - City West (TF2) SSD-579
  - Magill (TF1) SSD-408

- Happy Valley SSD-209
- Morphett Vale East SSD-115
- Metro West, which comprises:
  - Torrens Island Power Station SSD-255
  - Kilburn SSD-373
  - Lefevre SSD-510
  - New Osborne SSD-547
- Mount Barker, which comprises:
  - Mount Barker SSD-232
  - Mount Barker South SSD-346
- Riverland, which comprises:
  - Berri SSD-399
  - Monash SSD-565
  - North West Bend SSD-400

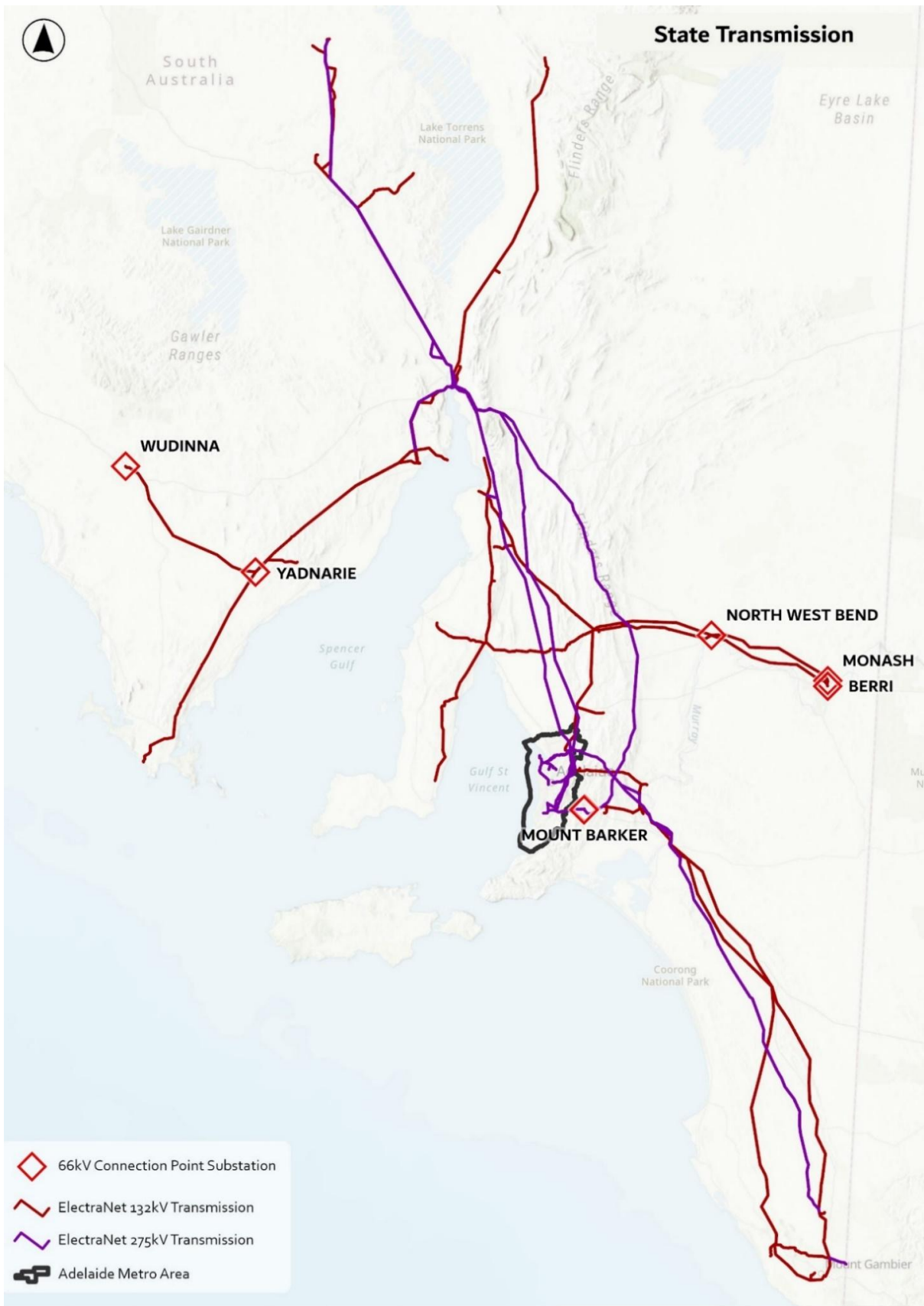
The Riverland 66kV system is generally not considered to be a single connection point, but rather two separate systems, being Berri/Monash and North West Bend. Due to the small total amounts of reactive support required and the relative proximity of these connection points, SA Power Networks proposes to consider the aggregation of these connection points when addressing the identified need. This approach leads to a significantly more cost-effective network solution by allowing a single installation to resolve the non-compliance for two systems. This position is supported by ElectraNet.

The above list captures all 66kV connection points except Yandarie and Wudinna. The power factors observed at these two Eyre Peninsula systems have historically been much more capacitive than other regions, driven mostly by line charging as a result of very long line distances, rather than the changing behaviour of customer load. The high impedance and low capacity of these systems also means that the installation of sufficient shunt reactors to compensate for this line charging will be significantly more expensive compared to other systems. It is for this reason that SA Power Networks proposes to exclude these connection points from the identified need, provided that the total reactive support from all other 66kV systems is sufficient to compensate for these two systems, i.e. the power factor of the aggregate of all 66kV connection points will be compliant. This position is also supported by ElectraNet.

See Figure 2-1 for a map of the state transmission system with 66kV connection points, and Figure 2-2 for the Adelaide Metropolitan insert. Additionally, refer to SA Power Networks' [Network Visualisation Portal](#)<sup>1</sup> for an interactive geospatial view of the network infrastructure including information such as zone substation sites, high voltage overhead and underground lines, demand forecasts, generation forecasts, headroom/hosting capacity and system strength indication.

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<sup>1</sup> Access the Network Visualisation Portal at: <https://dapr.sapowernetworks.com.au/>



**Figure 2-1: State level transmission map with 66kV connection points.**

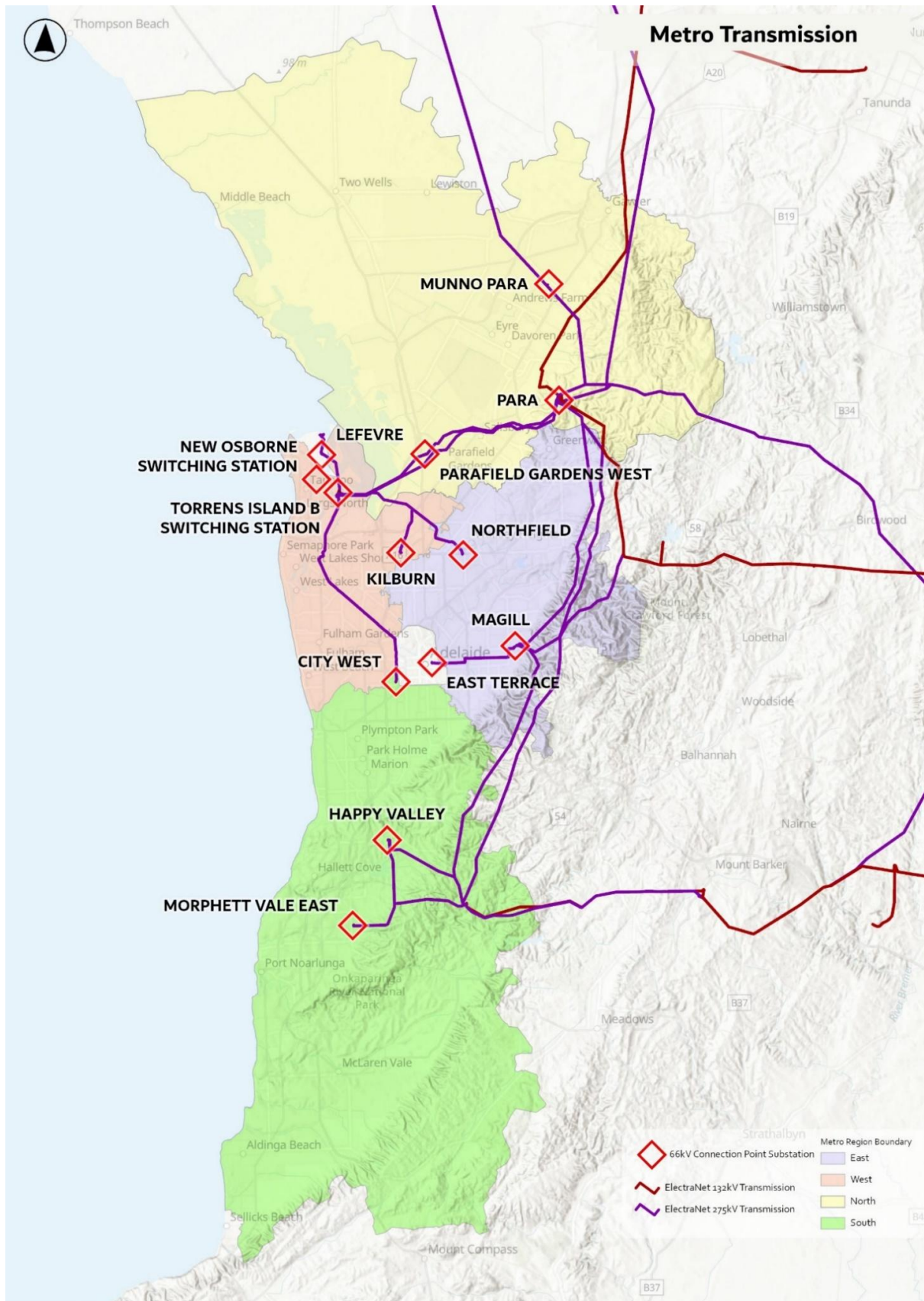


Figure 2-2: Adelaide metropolitan transmission map with 66kV connection points.

## 2.3. Network Constraints

In September 2022, SA Power Networks received formal notification from ElectraNet advising that the capacitance of the distribution system is contributing to the occurrence of unacceptably high voltage levels on the South Australian transmission system, especially at times of low demand.

ElectraNet has observed increasing capacitive power flows at connection points between ElectraNet and SA Power Networks, contributing to its static VAR compensators (SVCs) and synchronous condensers being operated outside the ranges specified Section 2.1. ElectraNet has completed the Transmission Network Voltage Control Regulatory Investment Test – Transmission (RIT-T) to optimise the performance of its SVCs and synchronous condensers, particularly at forecast low transmission system loading levels<sup>2</sup>. Following the completion of ElectraNet’s Transmission Voltage Control project, its SVCs and synchronous condensers are still expected to continue to operate outside the specified range with the current levels of capacitive power flows at the connection points.

SA Power Networks has identified numerous 66kV connection points with capacitive power flows (leading power factor) from SA Power Networks’ distribution network into ElectraNet’s transmission network. Network investment is required to ensure power factors at 66kV connection points will remain within limits prescribed within the TCA, safeguarding network stability and reliability amidst evolving energy dynamics.

## 2.4. Reactive Power Forecast

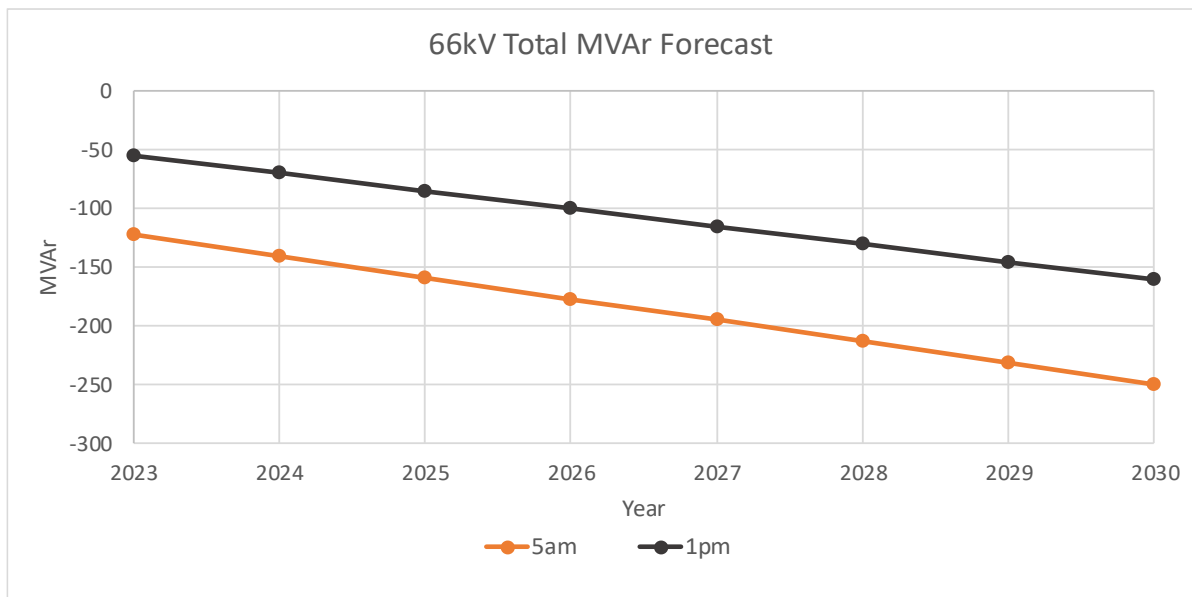
SA Power Networks has historically not forecast reactive power minimums (independent of load forecasts) at any level of the network. In response to the power factor concerns raised by ElectraNet, SA Power Networks has developed a simple methodology to forecast reactive power minimums at connection points, based on the following assumptions:

- Reactive power minimums occur at 5am, which are used to derive the year-on-year historic trend and forecast;
- Forecasts produced for solar peak, is assumed to be at 1pm;
- Reactive power minimums will follow a linear trend for the forecast period;
- To track historic trends, the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of measurements is used instead of minimums to counteract the impact of capacitor bank switching and network abnormalities; and
- Historic years are manually selected to form a forecast growth rate to reflect a line of best fit.

The latest reactive power forecast (completed in 2024) estimates 159 MVAR of capacitive power will flow from distribution networks into the transmission networks in 2025 measured at 5am, increasing to 250 MVAR in 2030. Figure 2-3 below shows the reactive power forecast during low load times at 5am and 1pm.

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<sup>2</sup> The concerning ElectraNet’s Transmission Network Voltage Control RIT-T is available at <https://www.electranet.com.au/projects/south-australian-transmission-network-voltage-control/>.



**Figure 2-3: Reactive Power Flow Forecast during low demand times.**

Historical trends show that connection points in the Metro regions are showing a reduction of capacitive (MVAR) flows during low demand times. The forecast capacitive flows are summarised for each region in Section 4 and Appendix B of the OSR<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.5. Reliability Corrective Action

Reliability corrective action, as defined in 5.10.2 of the NER, pertains to network investments aimed at meeting service standards linked to technical requirements outlined in schedule 5.1 or applicable regulatory instruments. These investments address identified needs that align with these service standards, ensuring the reliability and stability of the electricity network.

The identified need to prevent capacitive reactive power flows from SA Power Networks’ distribution network into ElectraNet’s transmission network at 66kV connection points aligns with the TCA between ElectraNet and SA Power Networks. These performance standards are derived from Schedules 5.3.1a(d) and 5.3.5 of the NER, which provides a permissible power factor range for 66kV (and higher voltage) connection points to ensure system stability and reliability. In addition, reactive power flows have implications on the voltage levels at the connection point. The target voltage at the 66kV connection point should not deviate more than 10 percent from its nominal voltage to comply with NER S5.1a.4.

SA Power Network is committed to upholding mandatory service standards and regulatory obligations, thereby safeguarding the reliability and performance of the electricity transmission infrastructure in South Australia. By addressing the identified need in accordance with industry standards and regulatory requirements, SA Power Networks seeks to ensure the resilience and efficiency of the electricity network in South Australia, ultimately benefiting consumers and stakeholders across the region.

<sup>3</sup>  
Options Screening Report is available at  
[Addressing Power Factor Non-Compliance at ElectraNet Connection Points.](#)

### 3. Proposed network options to meet the identified need

SA Power Networks has identified two credible network options to address the identified need. This section provides more information on the scope and cost of these options. It also outlines options considered but are not proposed for further progression by SA Power Networks.

#### 3.1. Option 1 – Reactor Program

Option 1 includes the installation of 12 reactors (66kV and 11kV) totalling 267 MVAR of reactive support at several connection points to meet TCA compliance requirements by 2030.

The total cost of this option is expected to be \$41.2M<sup>4</sup> with the program commencing in 2026 and completing in 2030. The annual deferred augmentation of this option is expected to be \$2.9m<sup>5</sup>.

#### 3.2. Option 2 – Static Synchronous Compensators and Reactors

Option 2 includes the installation of eight reactors (66kV and 11kV) and four static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs) (66kV) totalling 267 MVAR of reactive support at several connection points to meet TCA compliance requirements by 2030.

This option is designed to offer the additional benefits of a STATCOM in each of the four Metro regions. These STATCOMs will further future-proof the option in providing increased voltage stability and power quality to these regions, as well as the ability to both import and export reactive power. STATCOMs have a very fast dynamic nature that provides additional benefits when compared to the static nature of reactors, however they are significantly more expensive.

The total cost of this option is expected to be \$85.3M<sup>6</sup> with the program commencing in 2026 and completing in 2030. The annual deferred augmentation of this option is expected to be \$6.0m<sup>7</sup>.

#### 3.3. Options considered but not progressed to the DPAR

SA Power Networks considered an alternative network-option to meet the identified need that is not progressing to the DPAR stage. This option includes:

- Household level control utilising existing customer energy resources via smart technologies and energy management systems within individual households to optimise energy consumption and contribute reactive power support to address capacitive reactive power flows.

Upon evaluation of this alternative option, it was determined that the current capacity and infrastructure is not adequate to support the successful implementation of this solution. The focus remains on prioritising solutions that offer the most cost-effective and technically feasible means to address the identified need while ensuring the reliability and stability of the electricity network in South Australia.

### 4. Assessment of non-network solutions and SAPS

Upon release of the OSR in May 2024, SA Power Networks did not receive a formal submission for a non-network solution. As a result, no credible non-network or SAPS options were considered in the options analysis assessment.

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<sup>4</sup> Costs are expressed in 2025 dollars, capital expenditure.

<sup>5</sup> Based on the deferral of the whole program using a Discount Rate of 7%

<sup>6</sup> Costs are expressed in 2025 dollars, capital expenditure.

<sup>7</sup> Based on the deferral of the whole program using a Discount Rate of 7%

## 5. How the options have been assessed

This section outlines the methodology that SA Power Networks applied when assessing market benefits and costs associated with the credible options considered in this RIT-D.

### 5.1. Overview of the assessment framework

The RIT-D analysis has been undertaken over a 20-year period, from Q3 2024 to Q2 2044. SA Power Networks considers that a 20-year period accounts for the size, complexity and expected life of the relevant credible option to provide a reasonable indication of the market benefits and costs of the option. While the capital components of the credible option have asset lives greater than 20 years, SA Power Networks has taken a terminal value approach to incorporate capital costs in the assessment. This ensures the capital cost of long-lived options is appropriately captured in the 20-year assessment period.

The commercial rate determined by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) from its Integrated System Plan has been used as the central discount rate, which is currently 7%. This is a rate that reflects an energy business operating in the NEM. The high benefit discount rate was set at 3%, reflecting the latest Australian Energy Regulator (AER) weighted average cost of capital (WACC) determinations for DNSPs. The high discount rate determined by AEMO from its ISP has been used as the low benefit discount rate, which is currently 10.5%.

### 5.2. Approach to estimating project costs

SA Power Networks has estimated capital costs through estimations conducted by experts within the business in conjunction with information provided by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

Planned routine maintenance and unplanned corrective maintenance costs have been excluded in this RIT-D as they are deemed immaterial in comparison to the identified capital costs. While poles and wires are subject to routine inspections, identified defects are generally relatively low cost to remediate (e.g.: insulator replacement, conductor sleeve repair, etc).

### 5.3. Market Benefits

SA Power Networks considers the relevant categories of market benefits prescribed under the NER for this RIT-D relate to compliance of regulatory requirements under the NER.

#### 5.3.1. Classes of material market benefits

No credible options were considered to provide material market benefits under Chapter 5 of the NER. As part of this RIT-D, SA Power Networks did not quantify any market benefits in the NPV assessment. The result was decided based on the NPV that was the most financially viable and sustainable in the long term.

#### 5.3.2. Classes of market benefits not expected to be material

If a DNSP can demonstrate that a specific category of market benefit is unlikely to materially affect the ranking of the options under consideration, then the DNSP is not required to quantify that category of market benefit. This is to ensure that the RIT-D process is efficient and does not require unnecessary effort in quantifying benefits that are unlikely to influence the outcome of the analysis.

As part of the RIT-D, certain classes of market benefits are considered immaterial if:

- The class is unlikely to affect the outcome of the assessment of a credible option. This means that even if the benefit were quantified, it would not change the ranking of the options under consideration.

- The estimated costs of undertaking analysis to quantify market benefits of the class are not feasible. This means that the effort and resources required to quantify the benefit would outweigh the potential impact of the benefit on the decision-making process.

The categories of immaterial market benefits may include, but are not limited to:

- Compliance of NER regulations: This refers to power factor and voltage levels remaining within specified ranges to ensure reliability and quality of electricity supply.
- Changes in voluntary or involuntary load curtailment: This refers to the changes in costs (or benefits) associated with either voluntary reductions in electricity use during peak periods or involuntary interruptions to electricity supply.
- Changes in costs for parties other than the RIT-D proponent: This refers to changes in costs for other participants in the electricity market, such as generators, retailers, or consumers.
- Changes in network losses: This refers to changes in the amount of electricity lost in transmission and distribution due to the resistance of electrical cables and equipment.
- Changes in ancillary service costs: This refers to changes in the costs of services that are necessary to support the transmission of electricity from generators to consumers and maintain the reliability and stability of the power system.

Credible options may impact these categories of market benefits. For example, in this case, it could reduce involuntary load curtailment by improving voltage stability, reduce network losses by providing reactive power support, and reduce ancillary service costs by freeing up existing dynamic voltage support equipment. However, these benefits would need to be quantified and compared to the costs of the option and unknown market factors to determine the economic benefit.

#### 5.4. Scenarios to address uncertainty

RIT-D assessments are required to be based on a cost-benefit analysis that includes an assessment of ‘reasonable scenarios’, which are designed to test alternate sets of key assumptions and whether they affect the outcome of the preferred option.

SA Power Networks has elected to assess three alternative scenarios – namely:

- Central Sensitivity Scenario – the central scenario consists of assumptions that reflect SA Power Networks’ central set of variable estimates which, in SA Power Networks’ opinion, provides the most likely scenario;
- Low Sensitivity Scenario – SA Power Networks has adopted a number of assumptions that give rise to a lower bound estimate for each credible option, in order to represent a conservative future state of the world with respect to potential market benefits that could be realised under the credible option; and
- High Sensitivity Scenario – this scenario reflects an optimistic set of assumptions, which have been selected to investigate an upper bound on reasonably expected market benefits.

A summary of the key variables in each scenario is provided in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1: Summary of three scenarios investigated; Central, Low and High Benefits**

Variable	Central Scenario	Low Scenario	High Scenario
Discount Rate	7%	10.5%	3%
Capital Costs	100% of capital cost estimate	125% of capital cost estimate	75% of capital cost estimate
MVAR Forecast	Central MVAR forecast	-20%	+20%

SA Power Networks considers that the Central Scenario is most likely, since it is based on a set of central assumptions. SA Power Networks has therefore assigned this scenario a weighting of 50 per cent, with the other two scenarios each being weighted equally at 25 per cent.

The overall sensitivity of the proposed options is independent of the MVAR forecast, as there are no benefits or costs directly corresponding to this forecast. As a result, there is no impact on the NPV for each option, and the sensitivity of the MVAR forecast has been excluded from the analysis. The MVAR forecast will primarily influence whether sufficient reactive support is installed to achieve connection point compliance, rather than determining which specific solution should be implemented.

The proposed solutions are required to meet compliance standards and are unlikely to result in a positive NPV. Therefore, the option selected will be the one with the least negative NPV.

## 6. Assessment of the credible options

This section provides a description of the credible network options SA Power Networks has identified as part of its network planning activities to date. Each option is compared against a base case option.

The present value of market benefits has been omitted from this report as other benefits (aside from the primary benefit of achieving compliance) have not been assessed.

### 6.1. Net present value assessment outcomes

**Table 6-1** below summarises the net market benefit in Net Present Value (NPV) terms for the credible options under each scenario. Overall, Option 1 exhibits the highest estimated net market benefit across all scenarios.

**Table 6-1: Present value of weighted net benefits relative to the base case, \$m 2025**

Option	Weighted PV of costs	Weighted PV of gross benefits	Weighted NPV	Ranking
Option 1	-29.9	0	-29.9	1
Option 2	-60.5	0	-60.5	2

## 7. Proposed preferred option

SA Power Networks proposes Option 1, the installation of 267MVAR of reactors for reactive support at several connection points to meet TCA compliance requirements by 2030.

As observed in **Table 6-1** in the central, low and high scenarios, Option 1 is shown as the favourable solution, even when making adjustments to the sensitivities detailed in Table 5-1. This is largely due to the inherent nature of the project addressing a non-compliance in our TCA, as opposed to a market benefit.

SA Power Networks considers that detailed analysis within this DPAR identifies Option 1 as the preferred option and that this satisfies the RIT-D. SA Power Networks is the proponent for Option 1.

Upon completion of detailed final design and field checks, the following factors will be assessed and considered so that the project can be delivered in an overall efficient manner:

- Time of year site access – wet and dry weather impacts terrain, access, demand, or significantly impacts customers, such as avoid vintage and agricultural cropping season.
- Limitations of localities – equipment area and clearance requirements impacting land requirements.
- Materials procurement – long lead times for Major Plant may introduce difficulties with delivery timeframes. 2.1

## 8. Compliance Statement

This Project Assessment Report complies with the requirements of Section 5.17.4. (j) of the NER as demonstrated below.

**Table 8-1: Regulation compliance cross reference**

Requirement	Report Section
(1) a description of the identified need;	2.1, 2.3
(2) the assumptions used in identifying the identified need (including, in the case of proposed reliability corrective action, why the RIT-D proponent considers reliability corrective action is necessary);	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5
(3) if applicable, a summary of, and commentary on, the submissions on the options screening report	4
(4) a description of each credible option assessed;	3.1, 3.2
(5) where a <i>Distribution Network Service Provider</i> has quantified market benefits in accordance with clause 5.17.1(d), a quantification of each applicable market benefit for each credible option;	5.3
(6) a quantification of each applicable cost for each credible option, including a breakdown of operating and capital expenditure;	3.2, 3.3
(7) a detailed description of the methodologies used in quantifying each class of cost and market benefit;	5.2
(8) where relevant, the reasons why the RIT-D proponent has determined that a class or classes of market benefits or costs do not apply to a credible option;	N/A
(9) the results of a net present value analysis of each credible option and accompanying explanatory statements regarding the results;	6.1
(10) the identification of the proposed preferred option;	7
(11) for the proposed preferred option, the RIT-D proponent must provide:	
(i) details of the technical characteristics;	3.1
(ii) the estimated construction timetable and commissioning date (where relevant);	3.1

Requirement	Report Section
(iii) the indicative capital and operating cost (where relevant);	3.1
(iv) a statement and accompanying detailed analysis that the proposed preferred option satisfies the <i>regulatory investment test for distribution</i> ;	7
(v) if the proposed preferred option is for reliability corrective action and that option has a proponent, the name of the proponent	7
(12) contact details for a suitably qualified staff member of the RIT-D proponent to whom queries on the draft report may be directed.	1.1

## 9. Definitions and Contractions

Words and phrases within this document should be read with the meaning given to them within the National Electricity Rules.

Term	Meaning
AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
Base Case	The case considered most likely used as the reference case when considering alternative plausible market scenarios
DAPR	Distribution Annual Planning Report
DPAR	Draft Project Assessment Report
DM	Demand Management
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
FPAR	Final Project Assessment Report
Identified Need	The objective or purpose of a proposed network investment
NEM	National Electricity Market
NER	National Electricity Rules
NPV	Net Present Value
O&M	Operating and Maintenance
OSR	Options Screening Report
PoE	Probability of Exceedance. The probability that, in any one year, peak demand will exceed the forecast value. For instance, demand is expected to exceed a 10% PoE forecast, 1 year in 10.
QOS	Quality of Supply
RCA	Reliability Corrective Action
RIT-D	Regulatory Investment Test – Distribution
Rules	National Electricity Rules (NER)
SAPN	SA Power Networks
SAPS	Stand Alone Power System

Term	Meaning
SVC	Static Var Compensator
TCA	Transmission Connection Agreement
TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider
USE	Unserved Energy
VCR	Value of Customer Reliability.
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital