

Debt Indexation – Emerging Thoughts

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Structure of presentation

- The issue
- Objectives
- What should be indexed?
- Tenor of debt
- Length of trailing window
- Credit rating
- Weighting of historic data?
- Conclusions

Debt indexation – the issue

- Ofgem has proposed calculating cost of debt as long term trailing average of forward interest rates
- Our remit was to advise on the detailed design of such a mechanism
- We have taken the following as given:
 - The cost of debt should be indexed
 - The index should be a trailing average to reflect embedded debt

Objectives

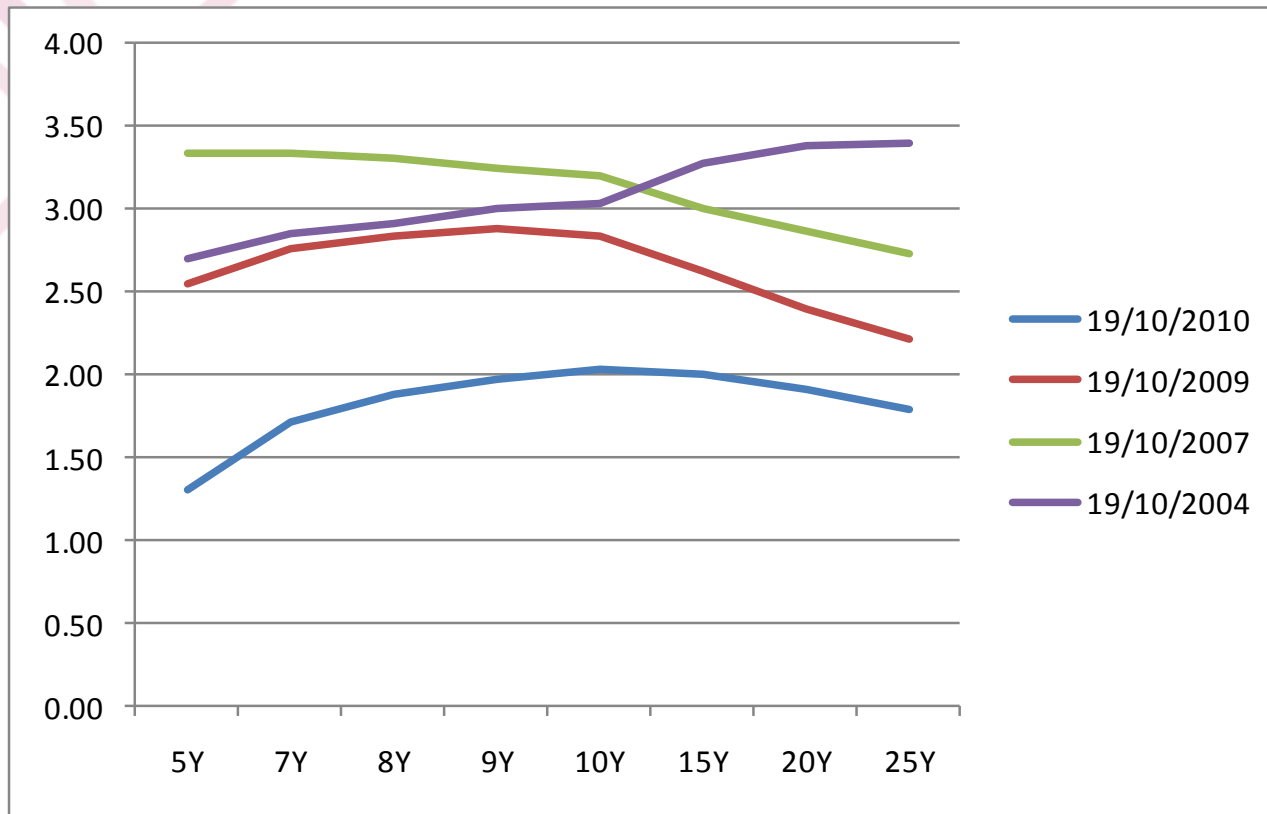
- We suggest objectives for an indexation mechanism should include:
 - Accuracy
 - Simplicity
 - Transparency
 - Credibility
 - Fully mechanistic
 - Cannot be manipulated
 - Preserves efficiency incentives

What should be indexed?

- Options include:
 1. Index total cost of debt
 2. Keep risk free rate fixed, and index debt premium
 3. Keep debt premium fixed, and index risk free rate just for the cost of debt
 4. Keep debt premium fixed, and index risk free rate for both cost of equity and cost of debt
- We recommend option 1, given objective of accurately reflecting actual cost of debt

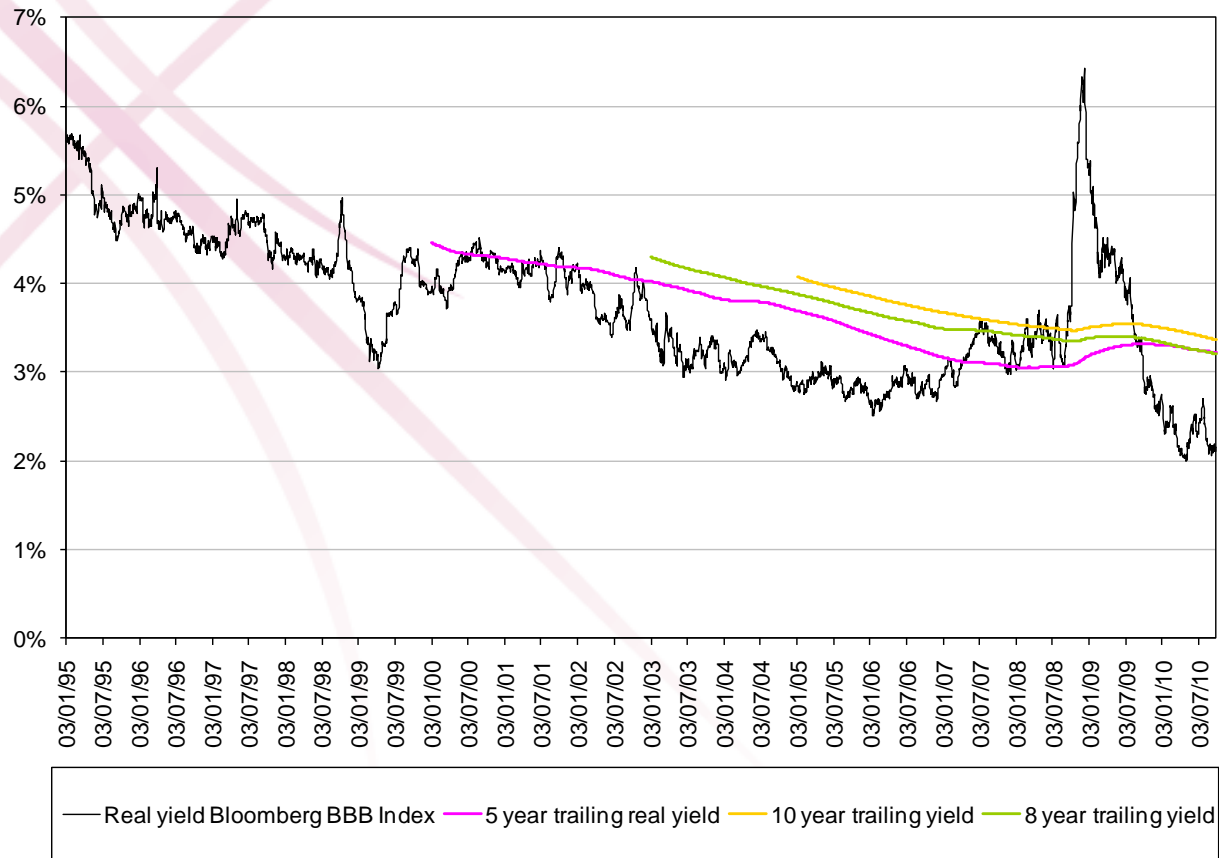
Tenor of debt

Real Yield Curve for BBB category Fixed Rate Corporate Bonds



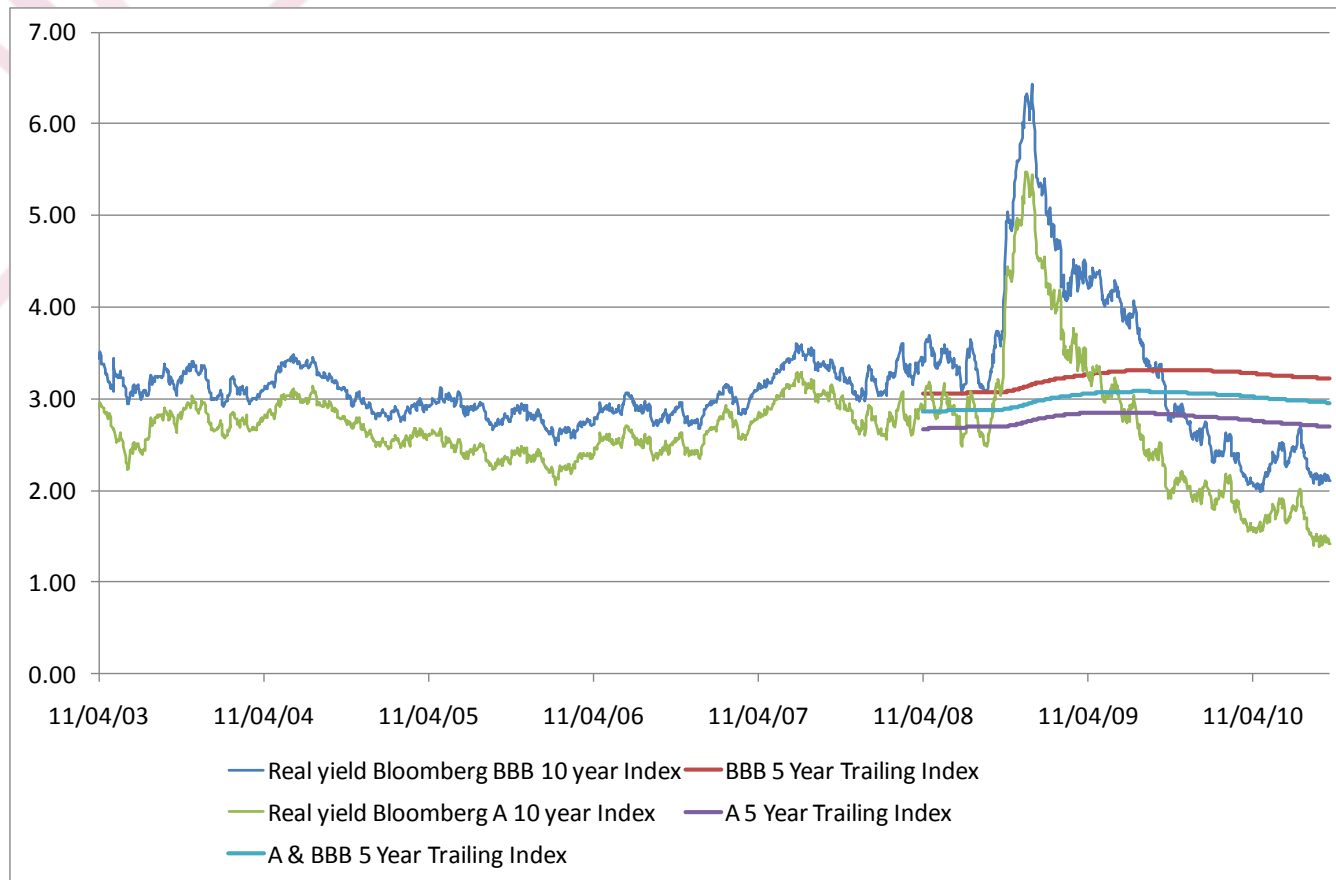
Length of Trailing Window

Implied Real Cost of Debt Using Bloomberg BBB 10 Year Index



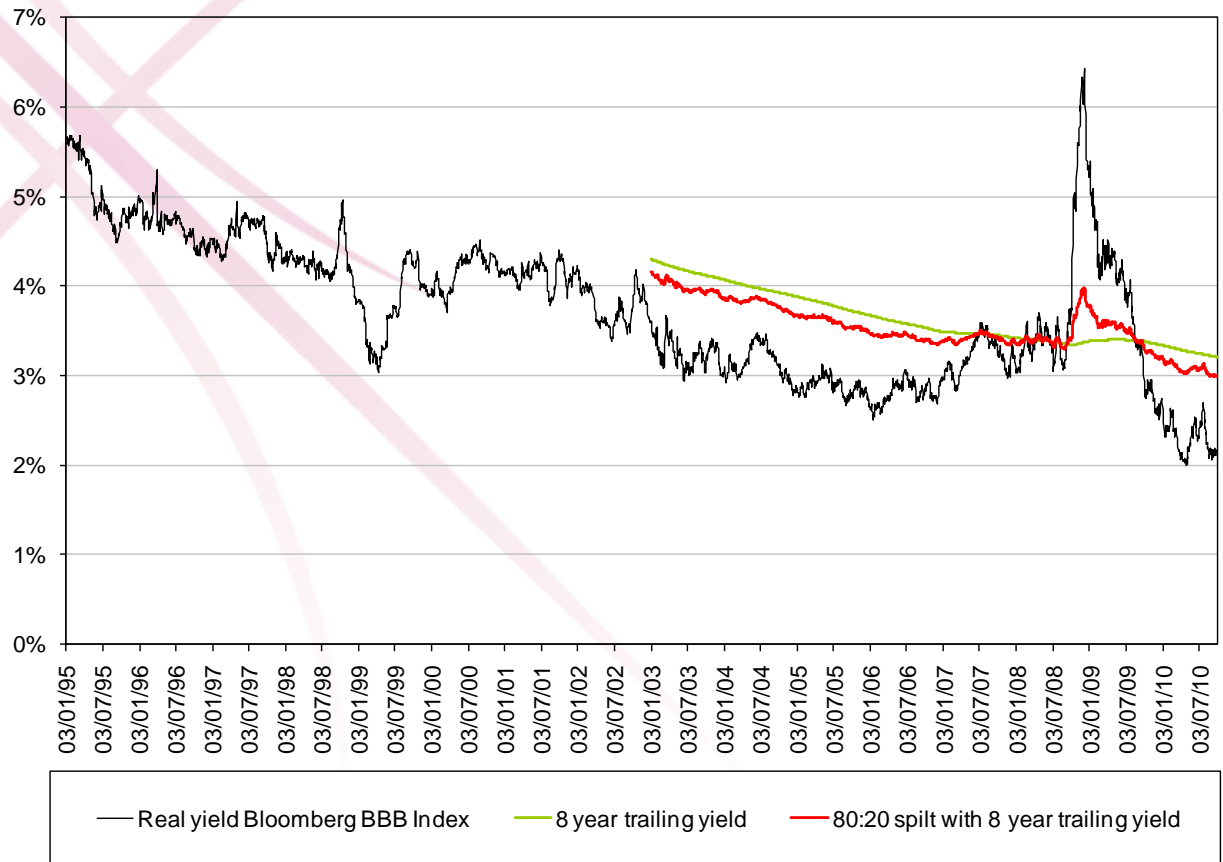
Credit rating

Implied Real Cost of Debt Using Bloomberg 10 Year Index (5 year trailing average)



Should historic data be weighted?

Implied Real Cost of Debt using Bloomberg BBB 10 Year Index



Conclusions

- In summary, we recommend:
 - Indexing total cost of debt
 - Using 10-year bonds
 - Using an 8-year trailing window
 - Using an average of A and BBB rated bond indices
- On weighting, we conclude:
 - May not be sufficient data to weight by annual RAV additions, which suggests use of simple average
 - Could possibly weight current / historic data based on assumed split between fixed / variable rate debt