

Power

Renewables and regulation short circuit prices

January 4, 2023

Highlighted companies

AGL Energy (downgrade to HOLD)

Given the softer outlook in the electricity market and steady share price gains we downgrade our rating to HOLD. Softer forecast earnings have reduced our target price 11% to \$7.88. We see AGL as the most well positioned company because of its vertical integration and long term fuel contracts. Higher investment uncertainty in the sector makes it harder to identify upside.

Genex Power (upgrade to SPECULATIVE BUY)

GNX's suitors have abandoned their pursuit of the company and the share price has fallen. We think the market is effectively writing off any value associated with Kidston Hydro. We upgrade our rating to SPECULATIVE BUY and revert to our blended DCF and EV/MW valuation for an updated price target of 27cps. Risks are stacking up for the company however and it will not suit all investors.

Max Vickerson

+61 7 3334 4804

max.vickerson@morgans.com.au

Analyst(s) own shares in the following stock(s) mentioned in this report:

- Genex Power

- Wholesale electricity prices continue to tumble as growing renewables' market share and government intervention weigh on both spot and futures markets.
- We expect a jump in tariffs in FY24 when the draft DMO is released in February but we're less confident of continued increases into FY25.
- Our view is that upside is limited in the sector but for those willing to accept higher risks, there is potentially significant upside for GNX.

Summer spot prices well below the squeeze anticipated by the futures market

- NSW and QLD average prices settled at ~\$120/MWh in the last quarter. This is well below the >\$200/MWh level that the baseload futures contracts were trading at when the quarter began. Futures prices have tumbled across the board with prices expected to remain at more normal levels during CY23 and beyond.
- So far, summer temperatures have been mild while renewables output and capacity have climbed. This has meant that wind and solar have claimed more market share from fossil fuels, and black coal in particular.
- Government intervention to limit the costs of fuel are also likely having an effect on the outlook. In the longer term though we fear this may lead to underinvestment in generation and upstream fuel projects.

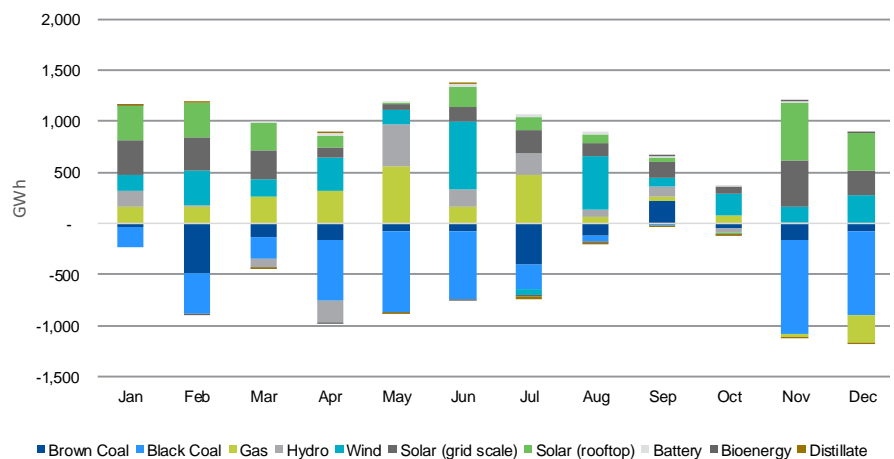
Retail rebound may not last beyond FY24

- The integrated retailers are likely to receive an earnings boost as we think that the past six months of extreme prices will have an effect on tariffs next year. Outside a further period of energy market volatility, tariffs are likely to soften in FY25, limiting the upside for AGL and ORG.
- We downgrade our rating on AGL to HOLD because of the softening outlook. We retain our HOLD rating on ORG because of the possibility of the takeover proceeding but we see downside risks because of the proposed code of conduct.

Juniors have to make do with weakening merchant outlook

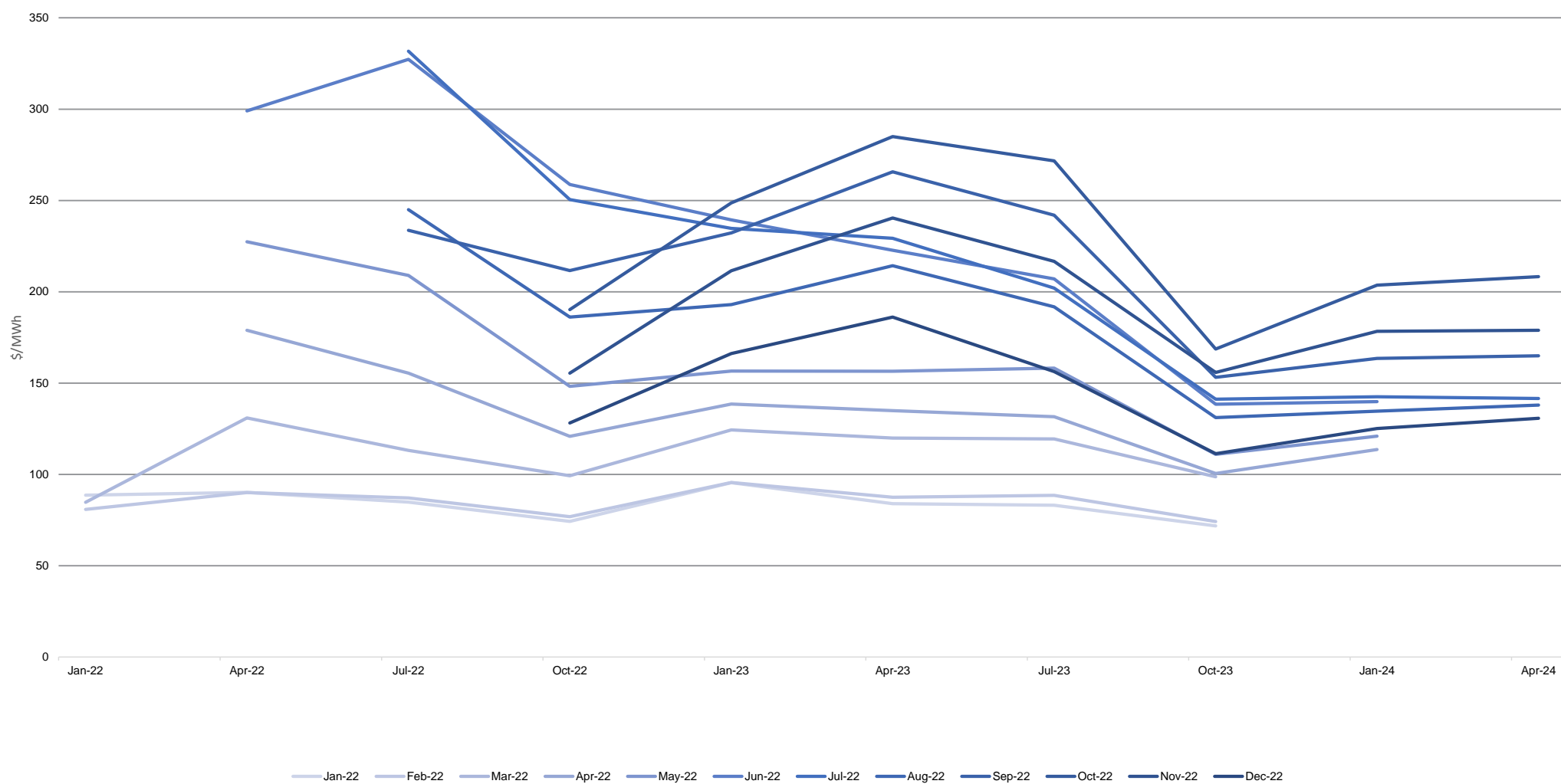
- The outlook for smaller, more spot exposed generators like GNX and LGI will also be softer and in the long term, they are both price takers.
- LGI has better short term price protection and much lower risk but we believe it is appropriately valued and maintain our HOLD rating.
- GNX faces significant construction risk and as a result we think the market is under-pricing the stock. We upgrade to SPECULATIVE BUY but we note there are significant risks to be overcome for our 27cps price target to be realised.

Figure 1: CY22 NEM generation output changes vs pcpl



Source: Morgans Financial, Open NEM

Figure 2: NSW baseload electricity futures monthly average price history (legend shows trading month)



Source: Morgans estimates, company data

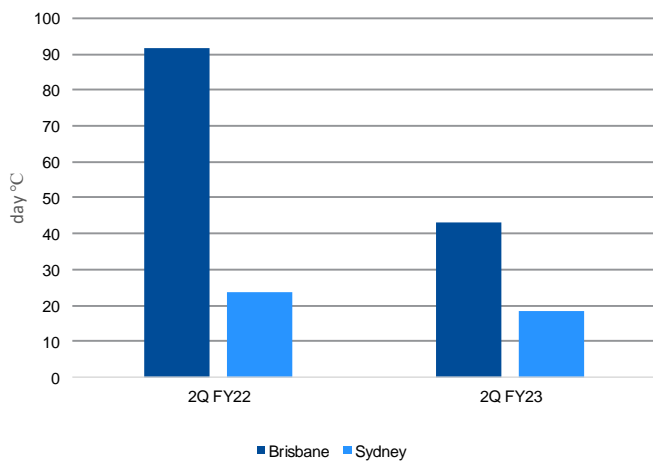
Electricity and carbon markets

Coal losing more ground to renewables

A combination of mild summer temperatures and stronger competition from renewables led to black coal volumes and electricity falling significantly in the last quarter. Cooling needs in the two key metro areas in northern states, i.e. Brisbane and Sydney was markedly reduced. This has led to continued significantly fewer price spikes, and therefore average prices, in QLD during evening peak demand periods.

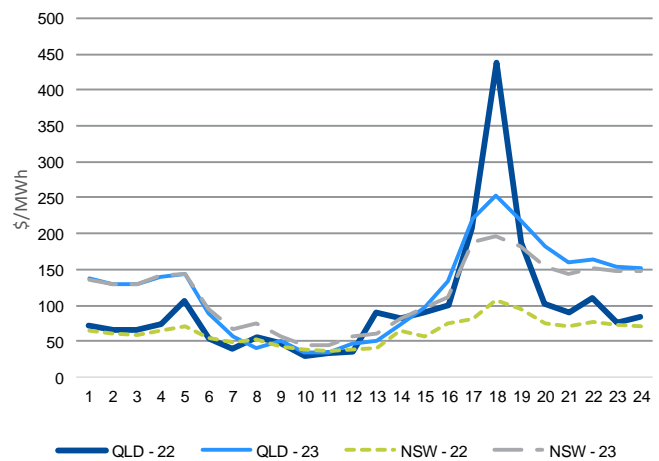
Solar (rooftop and grid-scale) output has jumped which has kept spot prices suppressed during daylight hours. NSW prices have been stronger in evening and overnight periods, most likely as a result of higher fuel prices but this could change with government intervention.

Figure 3: Cooling degree days comparison (24C Base)



Source: Morgans estimates, Wolfram Alpha

Figure 4: Average hourly 2Q prices

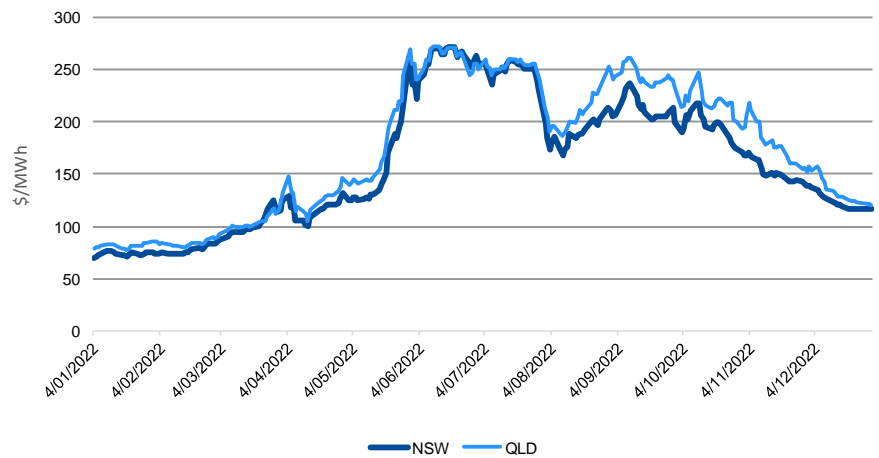


Source: Morgans estimates, AEMO

Futures curve falling away softens medium term tariff outlook

Given the softer spot market conditions and the prospect of intervention weighing on future periods, futures prices have fallen away after jumping to record highs during the winter price squeeze. Just six months ago, electricity traders priced in expected average wholesale prices of over \$250/MWh in NSW and QLD. Instead, the quarter just settled at ~\$120/MWh. This has impacted on the outlook for futures years as well. For example, the expectations for CY23 NSW baseload fell from ~\$240/MWh in October down to a traded average of ~\$155/MWh during December.

Figure 5: December quarter baseload futures price history

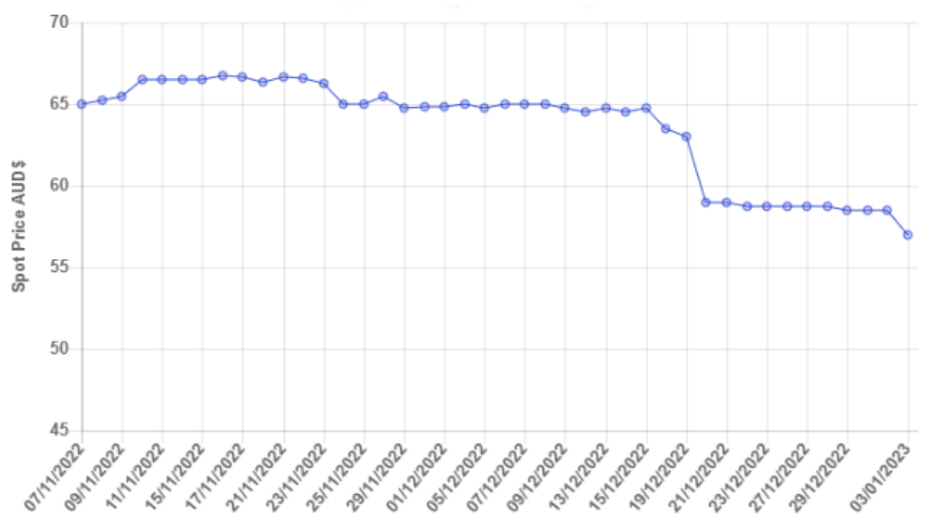


Source: Morgans estimates, Bloomberg

Carbon prices are mixed

Spot prices for Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) have softened while Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) continue to be range bound between \$25/CO₂-e to \$35/CO₂-e. LGC futures remain in backwardation out to CY26.

Figure 6: LGC spot price history



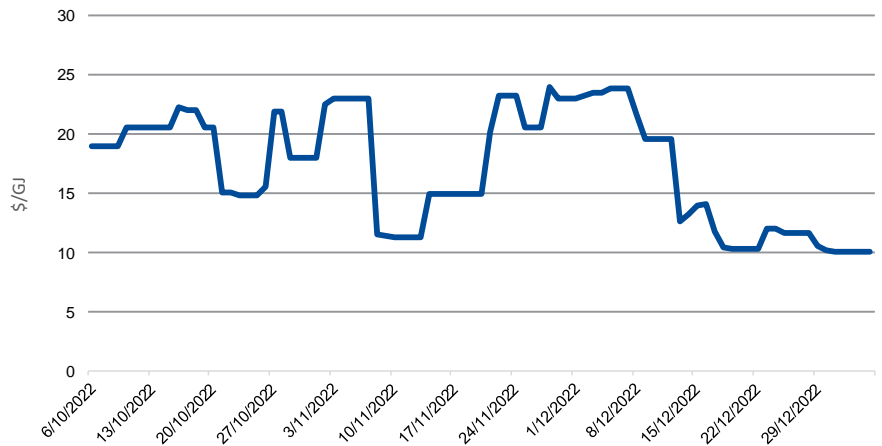
Source: Morgans estimates, company data

Gas markets

Spot prices fall below price cap

Spot prices for gas have fallen below the \$12/GJ price cap although there are reports of a disconnect developing between tariffs and wholesale prices. We doubt that retailers would seriously entertain making themselves a target for the ACCC and we would expect that new tariffs will be based on available wholesale domestic supply costs.

Figure 7: Wallumbilla benchmark price

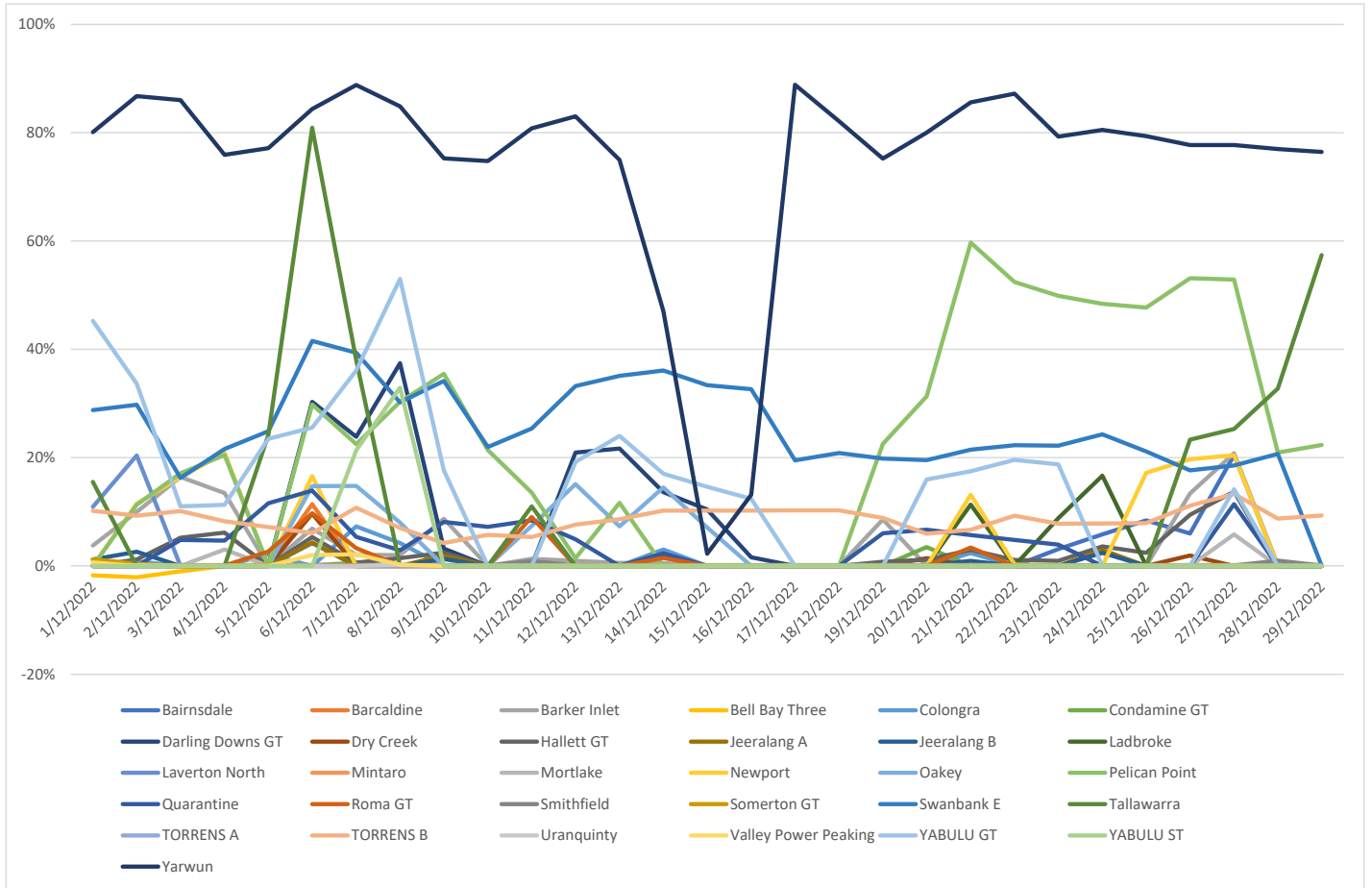


Source: Morgans estimates, AEMO

Gas fired generation also drops

Despite spot gas prices falling we haven't seen an appreciable difference in the utilisation of gas fired generation during December. This is likely due to the fact that so far, spot electricity prices have been subdued.

Figure 8: December 2022 gas plant capacity factors



Source: Morgans estimates, AEMO

What does this mean for the sector?

Large integrated retailers

Australia's two listed large scale integrated retailers, AGL and ORG, will not be able to count on a sustained recovery in margins beyond FY24. Default retail electricity tariff benchmarks typically average contract prices over a two year period. Because of the large jump in the futures curve during 4QFY22 – 1QFY23, it's likely that tariffs will still increase markedly next year. If the government intervention to lower fuel costs is successful at averting future market shocks, then the rally will likely be short lived.

For the rest of the decade, we think that the intervention will only add to investment uncertainty for both new generation and fuel supply. New policies are being proposed to incentivise non-fossil fuel storage and firming capacity but we still see an increasing likelihood of supply constraints as coal plants retire. Companies with a greater degree of integration and long term fuel supply will be less vulnerable to market shocks, all things being equal.

Spot exposed generators

Smaller generators such as GNX and LGI have somewhat less room to manoeuvre. Both companies have some protection (LGI more than GNX) in the short term but in the long term both are essentially price takers. Prices are still above historical averages but neither company can expect a return to recent record highs.

AGL Energy

Bull case harder to see in short to medium term

Falling futures prices and the government intervention have lowered our confidence in exceptional growth for AGL's earnings over the medium term. Unfortunately we see a more difficult environment for the electricity sector, and AGL, to confidently make capital investment decisions. Our view is that to whatever extent the government intervention has had on wholesale markets, it is papering over the signals the market needs to understand where to build capacity and in which form.

A bullish view would be that there could be another energy shortage, like last winter, which AGL could benefit from. Its low cost coal contracts would put it at a potential advantage as other coal units exit the market. We think the large number of unknowns makes this a difficult investment proposition however and we don't see enough upside given the risks.

We therefore downgrade our rating to HOLD with a reduced price target of \$7.88ps (-11%) derived from our DCF model.

Changes to forecasts

We have aligned our pool revenue forecasts in FY24 with the current futures pricing which lowers revenue and earnings. Retail tariffs are still likely to increase next year but softer wholesale prices for the Integrated Energy segment outweighs the gains in forecast consumer margins. We expect that by FY25, in the absence of major wholesale volatility we think retail tariffs could soften and fall below our previous forecast.

Figure 9: Change in forecasts

Absolute (\$m)	FY23	FY24	FY25	Relative (%)	FY23	FY24	FY25
Revenue	(18)	(414)	(207)	Revenue	0%	-4%	-2%
U-EBITDA	(5)	(144)	(61)	U-EBITDA	0%	-8%	-3%
U-NPAT	(3)	(101)	(43)	U-NPAT	-1%	-15%	-5%
Operating CF	(34)	(67)	(16)	Operating CF	-4%	-5%	-1%
Investing CF	(0)	0	0	Investing CF	0%	0%	0%
Net CF	(70)	59	56	Net CF	-102%	23%	7%

Source: Morgans estimates, company data

Risks:

- Performance of the generation fleet.
- Commodity prices (coal, gas, electricity and carbon), interest rates and tax regimes.
- Capital investment into new generation.
- Market regulation.

Origin Energy

Will they, won't they

ORG's share price is dominated by the prospect of the yet to be consummated takeover proposal by EIG and Brookfield. We think that the proposed gas industry code of conduct is somewhat of a curveball for the industry. We would be surprised if this is not impacting the thinking of the potential buyers. It is difficult to say if this would be enough to completely kill the deal but we would find it understandable if the buyers sought a lower acquisition price given the unforeseen risk of such a strongly interventionist policy.

We maintain our HOLD rating and continue to suggest that investors take some profit at these levels. We don't see enough upside compared to the conditional and non-binding \$9ps bid price given the uncertainty. We adjust our target price to be a 60/40 (down from 75/25) weighting between the bid price and our DCF (\$5.28ps, -3%) which reduces it to \$7.51ps.

Changes to forecasts

We see ORG's as a potential beneficiary of the coal price intervention which will lift Energy Markets EBITDA in CY23 by lowering fuel costs. However, we also see limited opportunities for ORG to run Eraring profitably given the encroachment of renewables and we think that the currently low utilisation rates will continue and therefore we revise our expected generation volumes downward. Next year, we think higher tariffs and cheaper fuel could provide a sugar hit for electricity earnings but this won't last into FY25.

We have also reduced our expectations for spot LNG sales from APLNG given the difficult political environment for the industry. This offsets the benefits for Energy Markets this year and reduces our estimated value for APLNG (-38cps impact to DCF valuation).

Figure 11: Changes to forecasts

Change	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY23 (%)	FY24 (%)	FY25 (%)
Total electricity sales (GWh)	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Coal generation (GWh)	(614)	(902)	-	-5%	-8%	0%
Total gas sales (GJ)	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Underlying EBITDA Energy Markets (\$m)	79	441	(68)	14%	69%	-7%
Underlying EBITDA Integrated Gas (\$m)	(292)	(158)	(88)	-13%	-7%	-5%
Underlying EBITDA Corporate (\$m)	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Total Underlying EBITDA (\$m)	(213)	283	(156)	-8%	10%	-6%
Underlying Net Profit (\$m)	(153)	197	(111)	-22%	25%	-13%
Operating cash flow (\$m)	55	308	(48)	114%	158%	-7%
Investing cash flow (\$m)	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Financing cash flow (\$m)	34	(238)	34	7%	-33%	20%

Source: Morgans estimates

Risks:

- Successful completion of the takeover offer including conversion to a binding offer, receipt of regulatory and shareholder approvals.
- Availability of fuel, generation performance and renegotiation of Eraring fuel contracts.
- Commodity prices (oil, gas, electricity, coal, carbon).
- Energy markets regulation.
- Interest rates.
- Tax regimes.

Figure 12: ORG Financial Summary

Sales and margin	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Projected returns					
Elec sales - NSW (GWh)	16,500	15,700	14,600	15,815	15,815	12m Target Price	\$	7.51			
Elec sales - VIC (GWh)	6,000	7,800	7,785	7,785	7,785	Share Price	\$	7.69			
Elec sales - QLD (GWh)	8,000	8,200	8,602	8,602	8,602	Upside/(downside)		-2.3%			
Elec sales - SA (GWh)	3,100	3,600	3,616	3,616	3,616	12m Yield		3.0%			
Total elec sales (GWh)	33,600	35,300	34,603	35,818	35,818	12m potential TSR		0.7%			
Coal generation (GWh)	13,634	13,276	11,550	10,579	11,468	Valuation as at Jun 23					
Gas generation (GWh)	5,805	4,072	6,060	5,399	5,401	APLNG - DCF of FCFE @ 9.3% WACC (\$m) less APLNG net debt	\$	4,357			
Renewables (GWh)	3,027	3,081	2,258	2,260	2,258	Energy Markets - DCF of FCFE @ 10% Re (\$m) plus cash at val date	\$	3,664			
Net purchases (GWh)	11,134	14,871	14,736	17,579	16,690	Share of Octopus Energy (\$m)	\$	1,040			
Gas - retail demand (PJ)	48.7	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	Exploration Assets - multiples on reserves (\$m)	\$	-			
Gas - C&I	147.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	DCF Total (\$m)	\$	9,061			
Total gas sales (PJ)	195.7	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	Shares issued (m)		1,717			
GM electricity (\$ / MWh)	26.73	5.86	11.45	25.66	25.10	Value per share	\$	5.28			
GM electricity (\$m)	898	207	396	919	899	Key multiples & div					
GM gas (\$ / GJ)	2.29	3.03	3.75	3.48	3.56	U-EBITDA margin	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
GM gas (\$m)	448	564	697	648	662	U-NP margin	17%	15%	18%	21%	17%
Profit and loss (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	EV / EBITDA	3%	3%	4%	7%	5%
Revenue	12,097	14,461	14,045	14,226	14,081	P / E	7.64	7.15	5.81	4.39	5.61
Energy Markets EBITDA	991	365	635	1,077	876	FCF yield	28.48	22.47	16.87	9.23	12.16
Integrated Gas EBITDA	1,135	1,837	1,994	2,028	1,581	FCF payout ratio	7%	24%	7%	8%	6%
Corporate EBITDA	(78)	(88)	(99)	(101)	(103)	Dividends (cps)	36%	16%	47%	50%	40%
EBITDA - total	2,048	2,114	2,529	3,004	2,354	Dividend yield	2.6%	3.8%	3.0%	3.9%	2.4%
D&A	(550)	(449)	(493)	(473)	(500)	Growth metrics					
ITDA of subsidiaries	(958)	(1,138)	(1,093)	(1,000)	(859)	U-EBITDA margin	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating EBIT	540	527	944	1,531	995	Gas sold	1%	5%	-2%	4%	0%
Net Interest Expense	(133)	(129)	(117)	(106)	(103)	Revenue growth	-4%	-5%	0%	0%	0%
Profit Before Tax	407	398	827	1,424	892	U-EBITDA growth	-8%	20%	-3%	1%	-1%
Tax (ordinary)	(87)	9	(287)	(439)	(144)	U-NPAT growth	-35%	3%	20%	19%	-22%
NCI	(2)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	U-NPAT growth	-69%	27%	33%	83%	-24%
Underlying Net Profit	318	403	537	982	745	Gearing					
Excluded items	(2,609)	(1,836)	-	-	-	Net Debt (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Statutory Net Profit	(2,291)	(1,433)	537	982	745	Net Debt / ND+E	4,756	2,770	2,449	1,910	1,499
Underlying EPS	0.18	0.23	0.31	0.57	0.43	Net Debt / Adj EBITDA	33%	22%	20%	15%	12%
Cashflows (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Net Debt / Adj EBITDA	2.95	1.76	1.56	0.94	1.05
EBITDA	2,048	2,114	2,529	3,004	2,354	Balance sheet (\$m)					
Non cash items & APLNG	(1,115)	(1,556)	(2,138)	(2,061)	(1,614)	Cash	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Gross operating CF	933	558	391	943	739	Receivables	472	620	725	1,264	1,675
Tax	31	(29)	(287)	(439)	(144)	Inventories	2,298	3,416	3,416	3,416	3,416
Net operating CF	964	529	104	504	595	Intangibles	113	182	182	182	182
PP&E capex	(500)	(728)	(563)	(455)	(391)	Derivatives	4,374	2,523	2,603	2,603	2,603
Sales / (Investments)	7	1,957	60	-	-	ORG share of MRCPS	366	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075
Exploration	-	-	-	-	-	Equity acc'ted inv'tmen	1,465	243	243	243	243
Investing CF	(493)	1,229	(503)	(455)	(391)	Exploration assets	6,952	6,245	6,115	6,076	6,144
Debt drawn / (repaid)	(1,273)	(1,929)	(306)	-	-	PPE	245	286	236	241	241
Net interest (ex APLNG)	(231)	(183)	(117)	(106)	(103)	Other	3,291	3,255	3,237	3,214	3,104
APLNG net CF	709	1,595	1,375	1,100	688	Total Assets	1,461	4,175	4,175	4,175	4,175
Dividends paid	(442)	(314)	(449)	(503)	(378)	Payables	21,037	24,020	24,007	24,489	24,858
Other	-	(782)	-	-	-	Debt	2,576	3,616	3,616	3,616	3,616
Financing CF	(1,237)	(1,613)	504	490	207	Derivatives	5,228	3,390	3,174	3,174	3,174
Net CF (incl FX)	(766)	145	105	539	411	Other liabilities	741	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744
						Total Liabilities	2,677	5,248	5,448	5,448	5,448
						Net Assets	11,222	13,998	13,982	13,982	13,982
						Ave shares (m)	9,815	10,022	10,025	10,506	10,876

Source: Morgans estimates, company data

Genex Power

Back to plan A

Skip and Stonepeak are no longer pursuing their acquisition of GNX and Stonepeak is no longer a substantial holder of the company's stock. The share price has fallen significantly, effectively ignoring the value of the hydro project given our estimate for the solar farms, Bouldercombe and K3-W. We upgrade our rating to SPECULATIVE BUY and price target to 27cps (+35%, +107% upside to today's closing price) on the view that GNX can successfully deliver its growth projects.

We do note though that the risks to this occurring have increased. The cost increases flowing from the Main Access Tunnel (MAT) workarounds indicate that GNX hasn't successfully transferred all of its risk to its contractors and there is still another 18 months of significant construction activity to complete. As the market saw with the collapse of Clough, fixed price contracts are also vulnerable to the financial health of contractors. We don't see any glaring issues in the limited information available publicly but it is a risk we can't rule out entirely.

Changes to forecasts

We lower our forecasts for earnings mostly as a result of weaker electricity pricing and to a lesser extent, carbon as well. We also anticipate slightly lower solar volumes this year.

Figure 13: Forecast changes

Absolute changes	FY23	FY24	FY25	Relative changes (%)	FY23	FY24	FY25
Production (GWh)	(2.5)	-	-	Production	-1%	0%	0%
Revenue (\$m)	(7.3)	(3.2)	(2.4)	Revenue	-20%	-8%	-4%
EBITDA (\$m)	(7.3)	(3.2)	(2.4)	EBITDA	-34%	-13%	-3%
D&A (\$m)	-	-	-	D&A	0%	0%	0%
Net interest expense (\$m)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	Net interest expense	0%	0%	0%
Net Profit After Tax (\$m)	(7.3)	(2.9)	(1.8)	Net Profit After Tax	-183%	-43%	-9%
Capital Expenditure (\$m)	-	-	-	Capital Expenditure	0%	0%	0%
Debt (\$m)	-	-	-	Debt	0%	0%	0%
Cash balance (\$m)	(7.1)	(10.3)	(11.4)	Cash balance	-18%	-38%	-31%

Source: Morgans estimates

Risks:

- Successful completion of K2H project on time and with no further cost increases.
- Successful completion of the Bouldercombe battery project and the K3W windfarm.
- Solar production at Kidston Solar and Jemalong.
- Marginal loss factors on all projects other than K2H and KS-1.
- Electricity and carbon prices.
- Interest rates, increases in inflation (K2H has mostly fixed escalators), energy market regulation and tax regimes.
- Refinancing of existing debt when it matures.

Figure 14: GNX Financial Summary

Production & Price	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Valuation	DCF (\$m)	EV x (\$m/MW)	EV (\$m)	Net debt (\$m)	Equity (\$m)	Blended (\$m)	Blended (cps)
Solar generation (GWh)	150.2	224.1	224.9	247.6	245.7	Solar	27.8	2.40	234.5	(168.6)	65.9	46.8	3.4
Wind generation (GWh)	-	-	-	-	-	Hydro	194.7	3.30	825.0	(648.0)	177.0	185.8	13.4
Hydro capacity (MW)	-	-	-	-	125	Battery	82.4	1.20	60.0	(11.3)	48.7	65.6	4.7
Battery capacity (MW)	-	-	-	50	50	Wind	94.0	0.38	57.0	-	57.0	75.5	5.5
Ave generation price (\$/MWh)	87.4	115.3	129.1	103.6	99.1	Total	398.9		1,176.5	(827.9)	348.5	373.7	27.0
Ave storage price (\$/MWh)	-	-	-	26.1	24.0	Price target (cps)							27.0

Profit and loss (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Key Multiples	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Net Revenue	10.6	24.8	29.0	36.3	60.2	EV/EBITDA (x)		64.5	63.7	42.8	12.9
Other inc	11.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	20.8	Price-to-earnings (x)					11.5
Expenses	(28.5)	(13.4)	(15.4)	(16.3)	(11.7)	Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA	(6.8)	13.8	14.0	20.8	69.2	Free cashflow yield (%)	-85%	-121%	-188%	-59%	-127%
D&A	(6.3)	(10.1)	(10.9)	(13.9)	(22.3)	Net Debt / ND+E (%)	52%	62%	78%	81%	71%
Operating EBIT	(13.1)	3.7	3.1	6.9	46.9	Net Debt / EBITDA (x)	(21.2)	23.3	48.1	37.6	12.9
Net Interest Expense	(5.7)	(7.7)	(14.4)	(18.8)	(20.4)	Operating CF-to-interest (x)	(0.9)	0.7	0.1	2.7	2.2
Profit Before Tax	(18.7)	(4.1)	(11.3)	(11.9)	26.5						
Tax	-	-	-	2.3	(7.8)						
Net Profit	(18.7)	(4.1)	(11.3)	(9.6)	18.7	Balance Sheet	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
						Cash	45.4	62.9	31.3	17.1	25.3
						Receivables	1.2	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
EPS (cps)	(3.1)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	1.2	Inventory & prepayments	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
DPS (cps)	-	-	-	-	-	Other	-	-	-	-	-
						Current Assets	49.4	69.5	35.8	21.6	29.8
						Bank guarantees	5.0	71.9	71.9	21.9	21.9
						PPE	291.9	447.7	789.5	827.7	1,091.6
						Other	13.4	28.0	28.0	140.4	172.0
						Non-current Assets	310.3	547.6	889.5	990.1	1,285.5
						Total Assets	359.7	617.2	925.3	1,011.6	1,315.3
						Payables	11.8	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.3
						Debt	7.7	18.9	10.8	9.3	26.1
						Other	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
						Current Liabilities	22.4	37.2	29.1	27.5	44.0
						Debt	181.9	366.6	694.1	791.6	889.1
						Government grant	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
						Provisions	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
						Other	10.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
						Non-current Liabilities	203.0	379.7	707.2	804.7	902.2
						Total Liabilities	225.4	416.9	736.3	832.2	946.2
						Share capital	195.8	242.1	242.1	242.1	376.9
						Reserves	(2.0)	21.8	21.8	21.8	61.8
						Accumulated earnings	(59.5)	(63.6)	(74.9)	(84.5)	(69.6)
						Equity	134.3	200.3	189.0	179.4	369.1
						WANOS (m)	607.9	1,173.2	1,385.2	1,385.2	1,586.6

Source: Morgans estimates, company data

LGI

Softening our medium term expectations

We expect LGI to have limited its near term downside exposure by selling electricity derivatives and effectively locking in a price for most of its production. Over a two – three year window however, the company will still be affected by softer prices as it typically does not hedge that far in advance. However, because of the flexibility of its all-gas generation fleet, we do not see a need to adjust our post FY26 – long term nominal average realised price assumption of \$80/MWh. This limits the impact to our estimated valuation. Given that our forecast for 12-m TSR is within 10% of the current share price we retain our HOLD rating.

We think the range-bound price of ACCUs seen since 2Q CY22 suggests that a carbon bull run is not imminent, but it is a source of potential upside in a more bullish scenario. Alternatively, LGI could secure faster than expected volume growth by securing additional contracts but we have not allowed for this in our base case valuation scenario.

Changes to forecasts

We have allowed for an increase in gas flow rates and therefore ACCU production given the wet weather in 1H23 which we understand can lead to faster degeneration of waste and therefore higher gas flows. Offsetting this however is a weaker outlook for electricity and LGC prices in the medium term. LGI typically hedges the bulk of its spot exposure and so we see no need to update forecasts this year. In FY24 – FY25 however the company is likely to be more exposed as it will have progressively less of its electricity & LGC production prices locked in.

The overall impact is a reduction of our valuation and target price to \$1.75ps (-3%).

Figure 15: Changes to forecasts

Absolute Changes	FY23	FY24	FY25	Relative changes (%)	FY23	FY24	FY25
Elec / LGC production (GWh)	-	-	-	Elec / LGC production (%)	0%	0%	0%
ACCU production (kt CO2-e)	50.0	25.0	-	ACCU production (%)	15%	6%	0%
Revenue (\$m)	1.1	(3.1)	(7.7)	Revenue (%)	4%	-7%	-17%
EBITDA (\$m)	1.1	(2.2)	(5.5)	EBITDA (%)	9%	-10%	-24%
EBIT (\$m)	1.1	(2.2)	(5.5)	EBIT (%)	15%	-14%	-34%
Net Profit (\$m)	0.8	(1.7)	(4.1)	Net Profit (%)	19%	-15%	-36%
Operating cash flow (\$m)	0.8	(2.3)	(4.4)	Operating cash flow (%)	18%	-15%	-27%
Investing cash flow (\$m)	-	-	-	Investing cash flow (%)	0%	0%	0%
Net cash flow (\$m)	0.8	1.0	(3.1)	Net cash flow (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morgans estimates

Risks:

- Electricity and carbon prices.
- Renewal of contracts when landfill sites come up for tender.
- Operational reliability of gas network and generation and flaring equipment.
- Successful delivery of growth projects.
- Changes to energy and carbon market regulation.
- Changes to interest rates and tax regimes.

Figure 16: LGI Financial Summary

Prices and production	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Rating				HOLD	
Electricity (\$/MWh)	49.8	106.0	155.0	163.6	93.4	Share price	1.80	Target price		1.75	
LGCs (\$/MWh)	53.0	35.5	48.8	48.6	39.8			potential capital return		-3%	
ACCUs (\$ / CO2-e)	30.3	22.3	22.3	30.0	35.0			12-m dividend yield		1%	
Electricity & LGCs (GWh)	81.0	88.1	103.5	115.5	129.1			12-m potential TSR		-2%	
ACCU (kCO2-e)	130.1	244.5	381.5	415.4	471.8						
Profit and Loss (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Valuation					
Revenue	15.0	25.5	32.3	39.7	36.5	WACC				7.3%	
Cost of sales	(3.7)	(6.4)	(9.2)	(10.0)	(9.4)	DCF (\$m)				178.8	
Gross profit	11.3	19.1	23.1	29.7	27.1	Less net debt (\$m)				(24.2)	
Corporate overheads	(0.9)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)	Total (\$m)				154.6	
Labour and other	(3.8)	(5.4)	(6.8)	(6.4)	(6.5)	Value per share (\$ps)				1.75	
EBITDA	6.6	11.8	13.7	20.7	17.9						
D&A	(3.6)	(4.1)	(5.2)	(7.0)	(7.0)						
EBIT	3.0	7.7	8.5	13.7	10.9	Key metrics	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Net interest	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.0)	EBITDA margin	44%	47%	43%	52%	49%
Tax	(0.4)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(3.4)	(2.7)	NPAT margin	12%	19%	16%	23%	20%
Net profit	1.7	4.8	5.1	9.0	7.1	FCF yield	0%	-1%	-14%	4%	3%
						Net debt / EBITDA		2.01	1.76	0.97	0.94
Nr of shares (m)	71.2	71.2	88.3	88.3	88.3	ROE		36%	13%	19%	14%
EPS (cps)	2.5	6.7	5.8	10.2	8.1	EV / EBITDA	24.2	15.4	13.3	8.6	9.8
DPS paid (cps)	0.7	-	1.6	2.5	1.9	P / E		26.9	31.0	17.6	22.2
Cash flows (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	Balance sheet (\$m)	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
EBITDA	6.6	11.8	13.7	20.7	17.9	Cash & equivalents	-	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.4
Non-cash adjustments	(2.3)	(3.9)	(4.2)	(3.5)	(1.8)	Trade receivables	-	3.4	7.6	11.1	12.8
Gross operating CF	4.2	7.9	9.5	17.2	16.1	Other	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Net finance costs paid	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.0)	Total Current Assets	-	14.2	19.3	24.4	24.2
Tax paid	(0.2)	0.3	(2.5)	(2.5)	(3.1)	PPE	-	35.5	58.3	58.3	58.4
Operating Cash Flow	3.3	7.4	5.5	13.5	12.0	Intangibles	-	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
						Other	-	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
PPE capital investment	(3.8)	(8.3)	(28.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	Total Non-Current Assets	-	40.0	62.8	62.9	62.9
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	Trade payables	-	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Sales / restructure	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	Current portion of IBL	-	2.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other investing cash flow	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	Derivatives and Other	-	9.8	9.2	10.1	9.7
Investing Cash Flow	(2.5)	(8.3)	(28.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	Total Current Liabilities	-	17.1	19.6	20.6	20.2
						IBL	-	22.7	20.8	18.2	13.0
Debt drawdowns	-	1.3	6.5	2.6	-	Provisions	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Debt repaid	(0.3)	(0.6)	(5.3)	(5.2)	(5.2)	Deferred Tax	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Share buybacks	-	-	-	-	-	Other	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	(0.5)	-	(1.4)	(2.2)	(1.7)	Total NCL	-	23.9	21.9	19.4	14.2
New shares issued	-	0.1	23.5	-	-	Net Assets	-	13	40	47	53
Financing Cash Flow	(0.8)	0.9	23.3	(4.8)	(6.9)						
Free Cash Flow	0.7	(0.9)	(22.5)	6.4	4.9						
Net Cash Flow	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.8	1.6	(2.0)						

Source: Morgans estimates, company data

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Western Australia

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Perth	+61 8 6462 1999

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