

## Rise in investment increases capital needs for utilities

A recovery in power demand of 3% on average for the European Union, coupled with a recovery in power prices, should bring European utilities back to growth in 2021



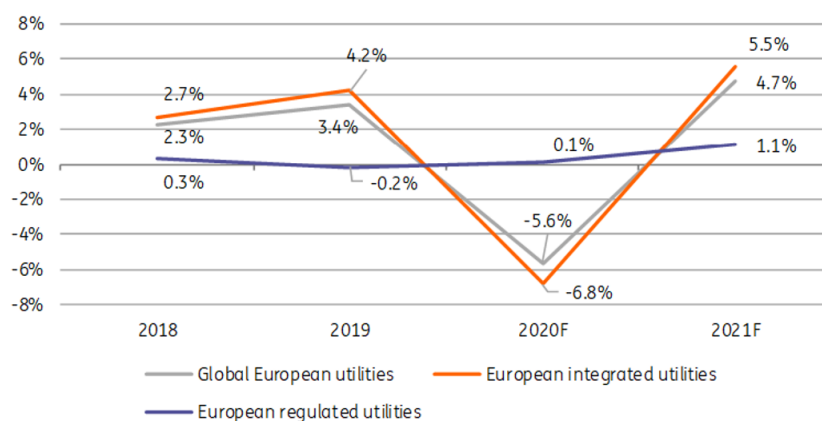
Source: ING

Across Europe, power demand fell 4.3% in 2020, according to ENTSO-E's statistics. Depending on the severity of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown measures implemented by governments, some countries were more severely impacted than others. The consumption of natural gas also drastically slumped and its price on the markets reached all-time lows. A recovery in power demand of 3% on average for the European Union (according to Eurostat's expectations) coupled with a recovery in power prices should bring European utilities back to growth.

On aggregate, based on a panel of 38 utilities\*, we estimate that European utilities' EBITDA will be 5.6% lower in 2020 vs. 2019. While regulated utilities' EBITDA should come in flat (+0.1% in 2020 vs. 2019), integrated utilities bear most of the impact from the Covid-19 pandemic with an aggregate EBITDA down 6.8%, according to our estimates.

**4.7%** European utility sector's EBITDA to grow by this amount on average in 2021 vs. 2020

## European integrated and regulated utilities – sector EBITDA 2018-2021F



Source: Company data, ING

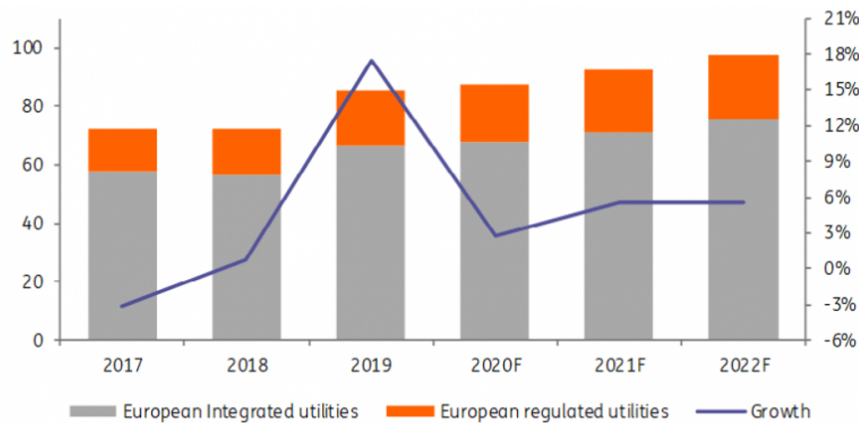
## Earnings growth in 2021

While a number of grid utilities will see their remuneration reduced by (new) regulatory packages, their strong capital expenditure plans will preserve cash flow generation growth thanks to inflated regulated assets bases. In 2021, we expect European regulated utilities' EBITDA to grow 1.1% vs. 2020. With power and gas prices as well as consumption up in 2021, integrated utilities should be able to catch-up with a sector EBITDA growth estimated at 5.5%, based on updated strategic plans and our assumptions. All in all, we estimate that the overall sector (integrated utilities and regulated) will grow earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation by 4.7%. Although it will not erase completely the 5.6% reduction in 2020, we consider this number to be very supportive for the sector.

Contrary to oil & gas majors, European utilities are maintaining their ambitious capital expenditure plans. A number of utilities have even posted new strategic plans including bigger investments in 2021 and beyond, in comparison with their initial intentions last year and two years ago. Total investment in 2021 is expected to surpass 2020 by 5.5% with a strong focus once again on renewable capacity development and upgrade, as well as the expansion of power networks. We expect a similar expansion of investment in 2022, with growth of 5.6%, according to companies' information and our estimates.

**5.5%** increase in investments in 2021

### Total investment (€bn) and growth for the European sector (selection of 38 utilities)

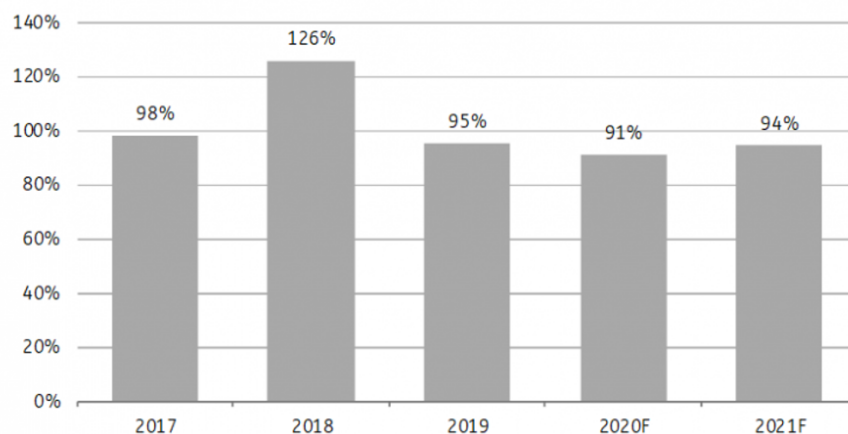


Source: Company data, ING

### Financing capex plans

The expansion of capital expenditure, which started in 2019 and will go on in 2021 and beyond, suggests that cash flow generation (represented by cash flow from operations) will not be enough to fully finance investments. This is particularly true for regulated utilities, whose capital expenditure is expanding even more strongly than for integrated utilities. Taking our panel of 38 utilities altogether, we expect cash flow from operations to cover 94% of investment expenditures in 2021. Taking expected dividend payments into consideration, this ratio falls to 80%, according to our estimates.

### Cash flow from operations/investment ratio



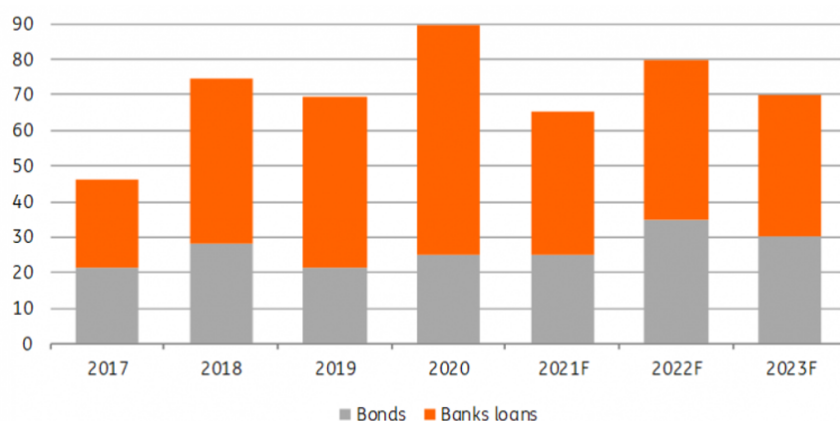
Source: Company data, ING

## Bond issuance

With cash flow generation too short to cover the capital expenditure in full, additional debt via bond or bank loan issuance, will translate into higher debt and pressure on credit ratios.

As far as the current debt burden is concerned, the utility sector has a relatively low bond and bank loan redemption schedule in 2021. While bond and bank loan redemptions reached almost €90bn in 2020, this number falls to €65bn in 2021. Total redemptions will step up again in 2022, reaching €80bn.

### € bonds and bank loans redemption schedule 2017-2023 (in €bn)

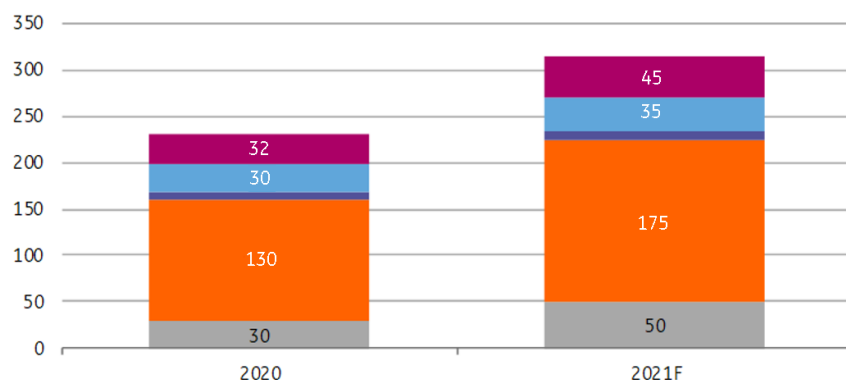


Source: Dealogic, ING

With ambitious capital expenditure plans and dividends payouts not fully covered by cash flow generation, we expect utilities to be printing c.€40bn of bonds this year. The Utility sector will continue to support global green bond issuance. Among all the corporate sectors (excluding Financials), utilities have been the most active in green bonds in the last few years due to the sector's major role in energy transition plans.

In 2020, the markets, all currencies included, issued an equivalent of c.€380bn of sustainable bonds including green, social, sustainability and SDG-linked bonds. As far as euro-denominated bonds are concerned, some €230bn of bonds equal to or above €250m were printed in 2020. We forecast total euro-denominated sustainability bonds to reach €315bn in 2021.

## 2020 and 2021F € denominated bond sustainable issuance (in €bn)



Source: Eikon, Informa, Company info, ING estimates

## 20bn € denominated green bonds in 2021 for the utility sector

While we believe sovereigns and agencies will continue to dominate green, social and sustainable bond issuance in 2021, we expect the corporate sectors (excluding financials) to issue €45bn, with utilities accounting for €20bn of green bonds. Among the €45bn, we also expect more SDG-linked bonds (€12bn in 2021 against €3.1bn in 2020) as the format becomes more popular. A number of European oil & gas majors and utilities announced they were contemplating the issuance of SDG-linked (Sustainable Development Goals) bonds in 2021 that would allow the companies to target specific sustainability goals.

\*38 utilities: A2A, Acea, Alliander, Centrica, CEZ, EDF, EDP, Elia Belgium, Enagas, EnBW, Enel, Enexis, Engie, E.ON/Innogy, Eurogrid, Fluvius, Fortum, Hera, Iberdrola, Italgas, National Grid, Naturgy, Nederlandse Gasunie, Orsted, Red Electrica, REN, RTE, RWE, Snam, SSE, Stedin, Suez, TenneT, Terna, Vattenfall, Veolia, Viegas.

This article is part of our Energy Outlook 2021. [You can read the full report here.](#)

### Author

#### Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporate Sector Strategy

[nadege.tillier@ing.com](mailto:nadege.tillier@ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).