



### **Executive Summary**

### VOLUMES & PRICES

- **Volumes**: In Q2 cement volumes declined in all geographies, particularly in Italy and Eastern Europe, due to the pandemic impact, apart from the USA. For Q2 as a whole, cement down -6.1%. YTD cement volumes down (-3.4%) at 13.4 mton; ready-mix concrete volumes more impacted (-6.3%)
- Prices: Favorable variance across the board in local currencies, particularly in Poland and Italy

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

In H1, almost €m 11 advantage on Net sales and €m 3 on EBITDA from stronger dollar and hryvnia

### **FINANCIALS**

- Net Sales at €m 1,520 (€m 1,519 in H1 19), -1.4% like-for-like
- EBITDA at €m 314 (€m 289 in H1 19), +8.3% like-for-like
- Net debt at €m 385 versus €m 568 at year end 2019

### **GUIDANCE**

Guidance for 2020: recurring EBITDA expected to decrease between 5% and 10% versus last year

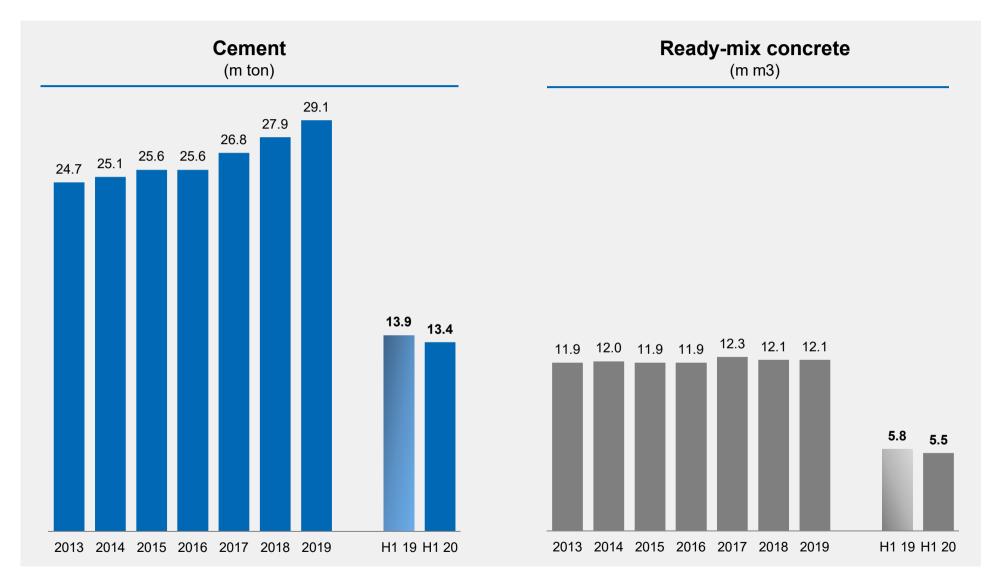
### SAVINGS SHARES CONVERSION

Announcement of the mandatory conversion of savings shares.

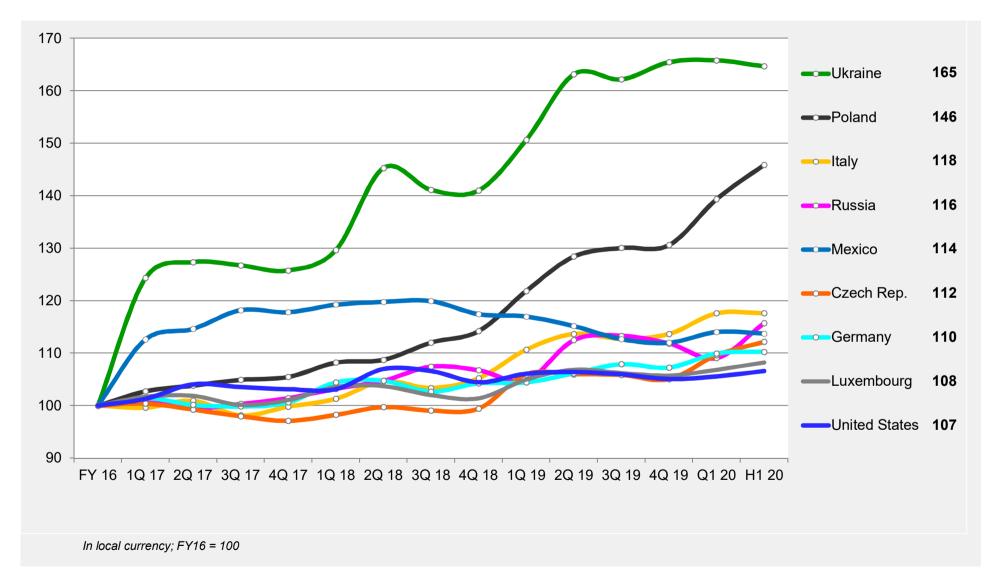
- Stock conversion rate at 0.67x;
- Extraordinary dividend equal to EUR 0.75 p.s. for all shareholders post conversion
- Timing: Extraordinary/Ordinary Shareholders Meeting and Special Meeting of Savings Shareholders on 19 November 2020. Closing in Q1 2021



### Volumes H1 2020



# **Price Index by country**

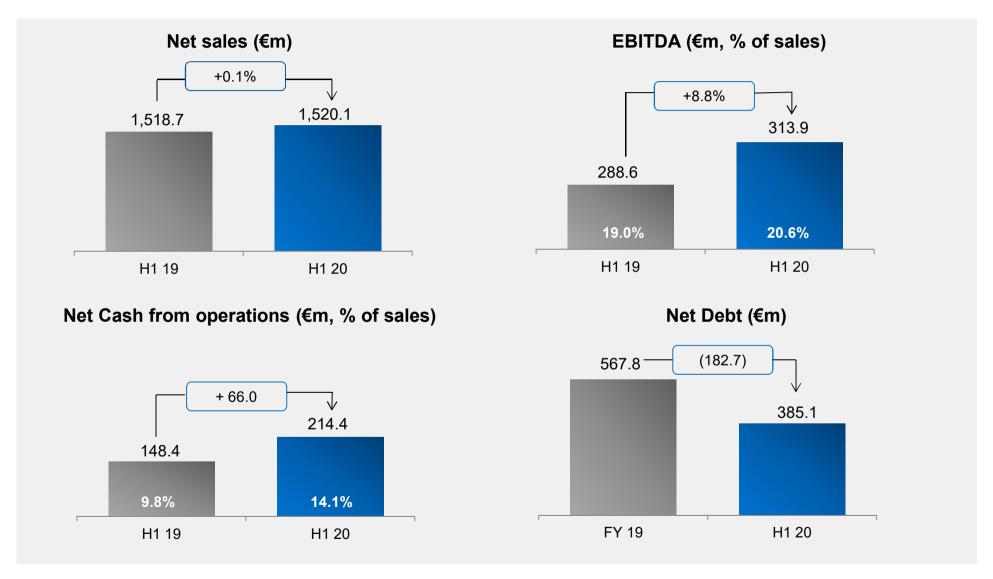




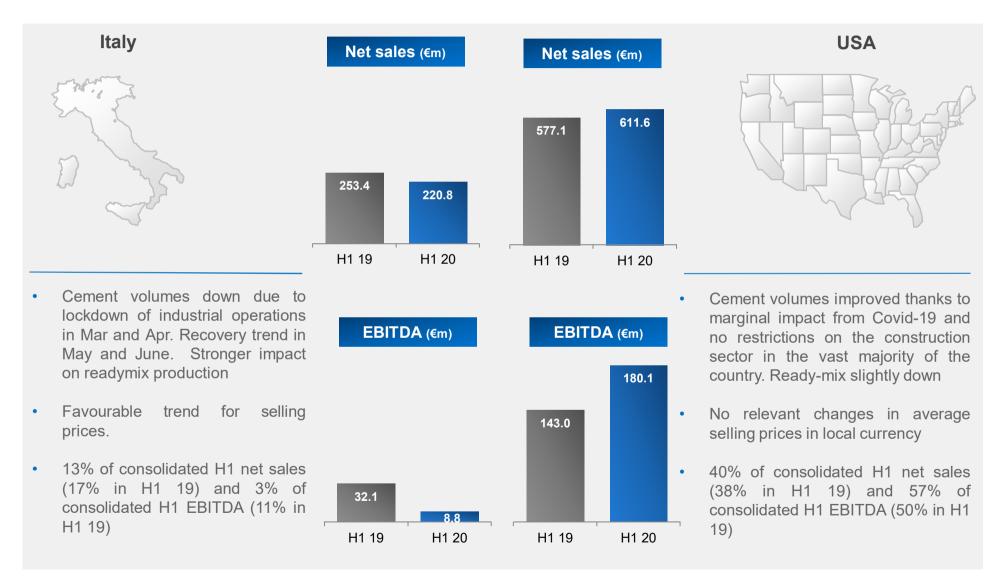
# **FX** changes

	H1 20	H1 19	Δ	2019	Current
EUR 1 =	avg	avg	%	Avg	
■ USD	1.10	1.13	+2.5	1.12	1.18
RUB	76.67	73.74	-4.0	72.46	90.93
UAH	28.63	30.42	+5.9	28.92	33.30
<b>CZK</b>	26.33	25.68	-2.5	25.67	27.31
PLN	4.41	4.29	-2.8	4.30	4.51
MXN	23.84	21.65	-10.1	21.56	25.11
<b>S</b> BRA	5.41	4.34	-24.6	4.41	6.54

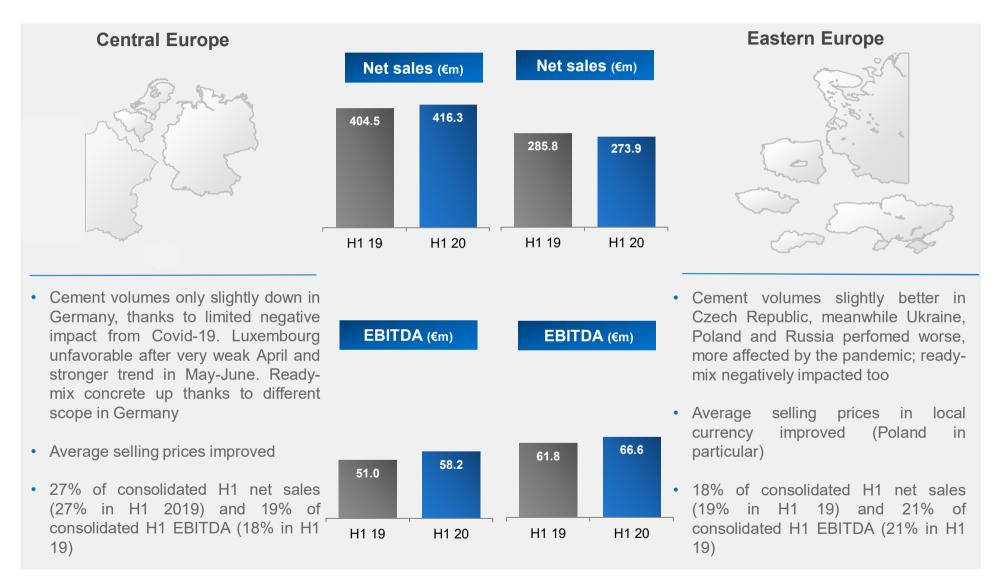
# **H1 20 Financial Highlights**



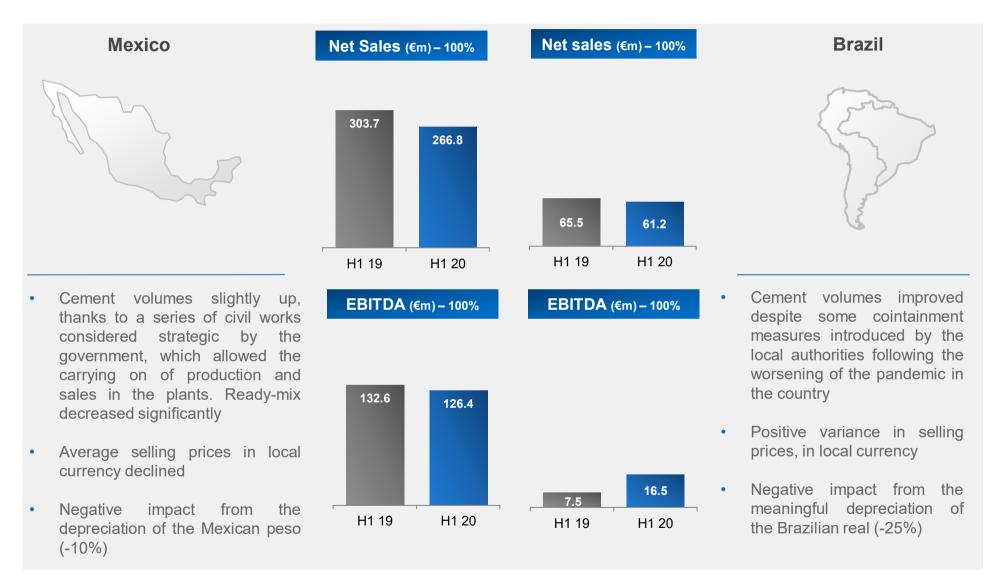
# Results by Geographic Area | Italy & United States of America



# Results by Geographic Area | Central & Eastern Europe



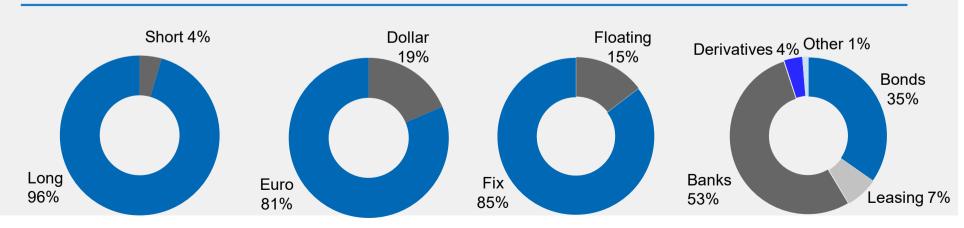
# Results by Geographic Area | Mexico & Brazil (valued at equity)



# **Net Financial Position**

_	Jun 20	Dec 19	Δ	Jun 19	
EURm			abs		
Cash and other financial assets	1,045.0	840.9	204.1	639.2	
Short-term debt	(40.7)	(72.2)	31.5	(389.7)	
Short-term leasing	(22.5)	(22.5)	-	(21.4)	
Net short-term cash	981.8	746.1	235.7	228.1	
Long-term financial assets	2.4	2.9	(0.5)	3.3	
Long-term debt	(1,294.2)	(1,242.1)	(52.1)	(978.4)	
Long-term leasing	(75.1)	(74.7)	(0.4)	(72.1)	
Net debt	(385.1)	(567.8)	182.7	(819.0)	

Gross debt breakdown (1,432.4 €m )





# Guidance 2020: Recurring EBITDA expected to decrease between 5% and 10% versus 2019 results



### Italy

- In the second half, a foreseeable moderate recover in demand will only partially offset the loss in volumes suffered during the lockdown period
- Operating results expected to be higher than previous year, net of the sale of CO<sub>2</sub> emission rights



### **USA**

- Demand expected to contract in the second half due to the concerns and growing uncertainties following the critical epidemiological picture
- Operating results in local currency expected to close somewhat down in comparison with previous year



### **Central Europe**

- Expected some marginal slowdown in demand in the second half
- Operating results should remain in line with previous year



### **Eastern Europe**

- In the second half, demand is not expected to rebound due to the continuing criticality of the epidemiological picture and the related greater uncertainties regarding the timing of the economic recovery
- Operating results expected to worsen in comparison with previous year



## Saving Shares Conversion – The Rationale

### Untangle the Governance

A single class of shares, with the same rights and the same price, allow to align the rights of all the shareholders

### More liquidity and higher market cap for ordinary shares

### Improve P/E ratio

The improvement in EPS should lead to an increase in the share price

### Streamline and simplify the Capital structure

Capital structure rationalization and simplification mean less corporate obbligations and costs associated with the existence of different class of shares

### Market Friendly Operation

The conversion reflects a trend towards simplification of the share structure of listed companies which is clearly visible in the Italian market



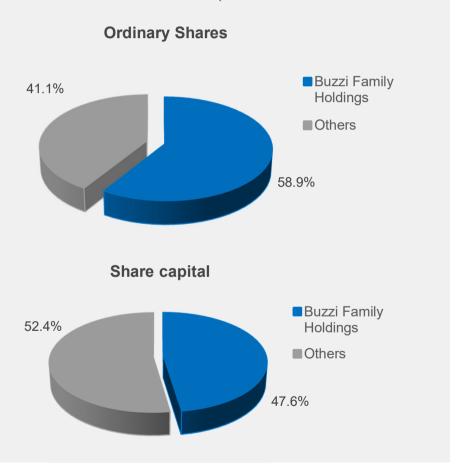
# Savings Shares Conversion – Buzzi Unicem Capital Structure

- Two class of shares: Ordinary and Saving shares
- Saving shares represent 19.8% of share capital
- Buzzi Family Holdings own 58.9% of ordinary shares and 47.6% of the share capital

	Share Capital	
	N. of shares	%
Ordinary	165,349,149	80.2
Savings	40,711,949	19.8
Total	206,061,098	100

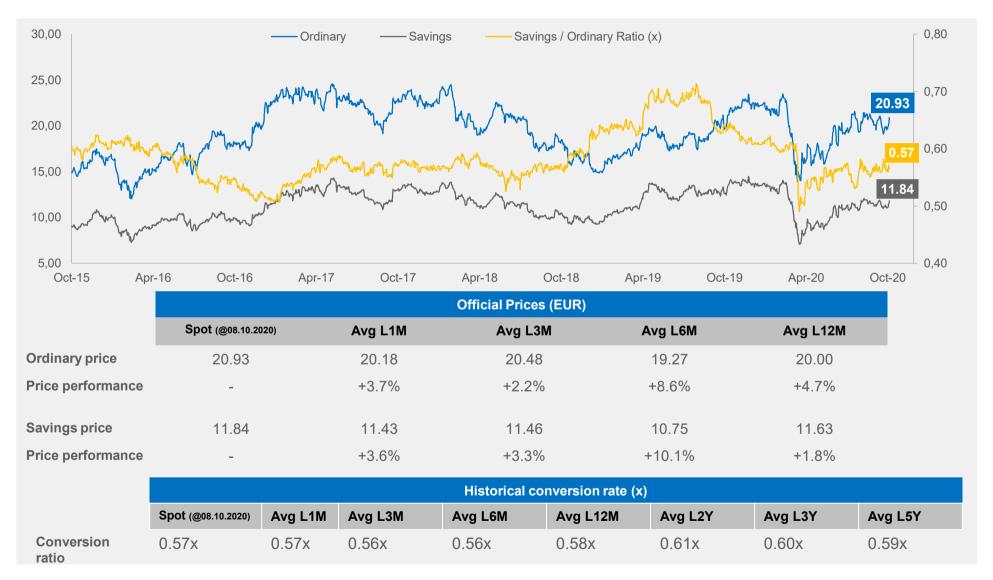
	Avg. daily volumes	
	Avg. daily vols (Apr.20-Sept.20)	% on shares
Ordinary	626,802	0.379%
Savings	69,918	0.172%

	Market Cap (EURm)
Ordinary	3,452
Savings	480
Total	3,932





# Savings Shares Conversion – Stock and Conversion rate analysis



# **Savings Shares Conversion – Deal Structure**

# Deal structure

- Stock conversion rate: 0.67 ordinary shares for each saving share
- Equal cash payment recognised to all shareholders through an extraordinary dividend post conversion of EUR **0.75** p.s. (Total cash-out of EUR 144.1 mn<sup>(1)</sup>)
- Implied premium: +22.7%
- Majority shareholders' impact: Buzzi Family holdings will land to 50.94%<sup>(1)</sup> of voting rights (from 59.0%)
- Withdrawal price and treshold:
  - 10.778€
  - EUR 25 mn

	Implied Premium	Implied Premium Adjusted <sup>(2)</sup>
Spot (@ 08.10.2020)	22.70%	18.46%
Last 1 month	22.70%	18.30%
Last 3 months	24.11%	19.72%
Last 6 months	24.79%	20.12%

Market reaction						
Ordinary shares Savings shar						
Price @ announcement	20.89	11.80				
Prices @ 12 Oct 2020	21.23	14.05				
% change	+1.6%	+19.1%				

<sup>(1)</sup> Assuming no withdrawal

<sup>(2)</sup> Ordinary shares adjusted for dividend



# **Savings Shares Conversion – The Timing**

### 9 October 2020

Announcement of the mandatory conversion of savings shares

### **19 November 2020**

- Extraordinary and Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting;
- Special Meeting of Savings Shareholders<sup>(1)</sup>

Q1 2021 (depending on the withdrawal)

Closing of the deal and Dividend Payment

(1) Simple majority for the approval of the deal, representing a minimum of 20% of saving shareholders capital



# **Appendix**



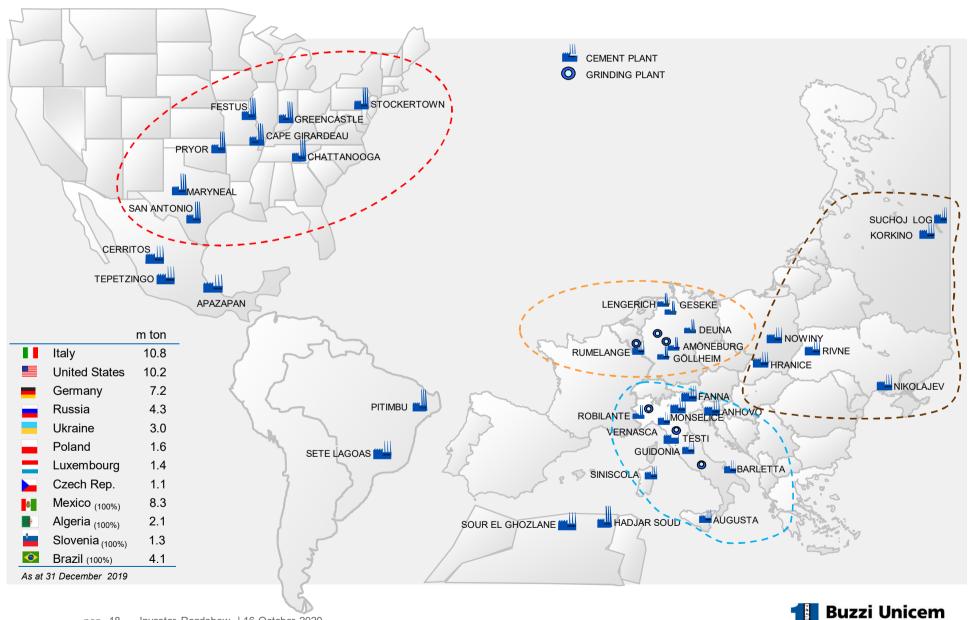
### **Buzzi Unicem at a Glance**

- International multi-regional, "heavy-side" group, focused on cement, ready-mix and aggregates
- Dedicated management with a long-term vision of the business
- Highly efficient, low cost producer with strong and stable cash flows
- Successful geographic diversification with leading positions in attractive markets
  - Italy (# 2 cement producer), United States (# 4 cement producer), Germany (# 2 cement producer), material joint venture assets in Mexico and Brazil
  - Significant positions in Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia,
     Russia and Ukraine, as well as entry point in Slovenia and Algeria
- High quality and environmentally friendly assets
- Leading product and service offering
- Conservative financial profile and balanced growth strategy

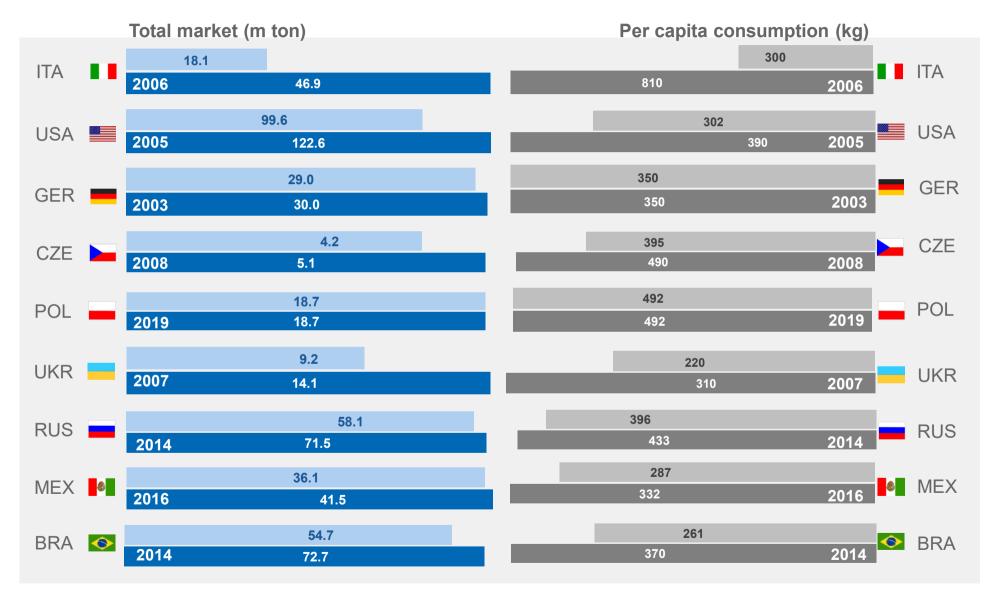
"Value creation through lasting, experienced know-how and operating efficiency"



# **Cement plants location and capacity**

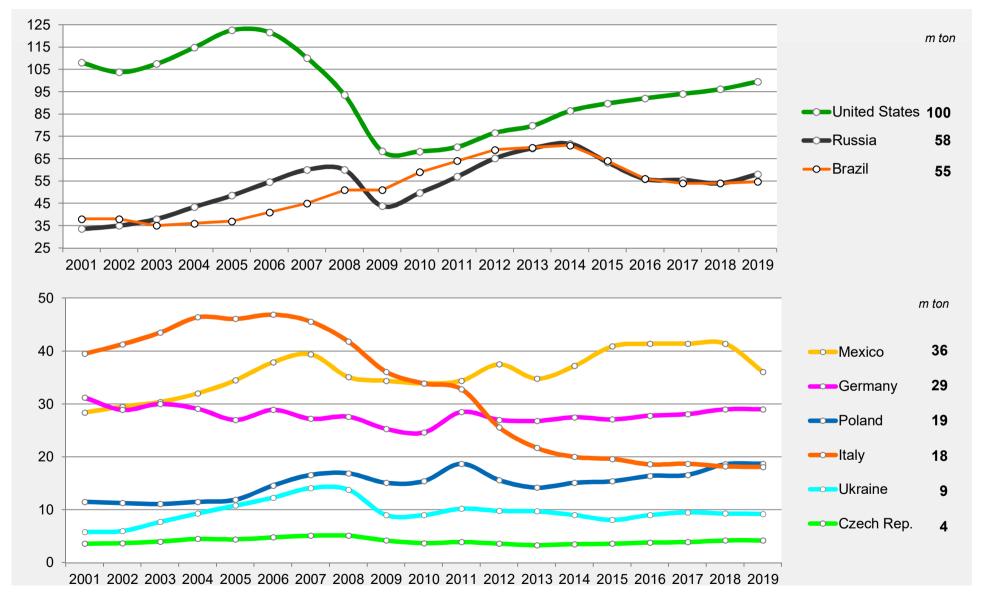


# 2019 Consumption vs. Peak

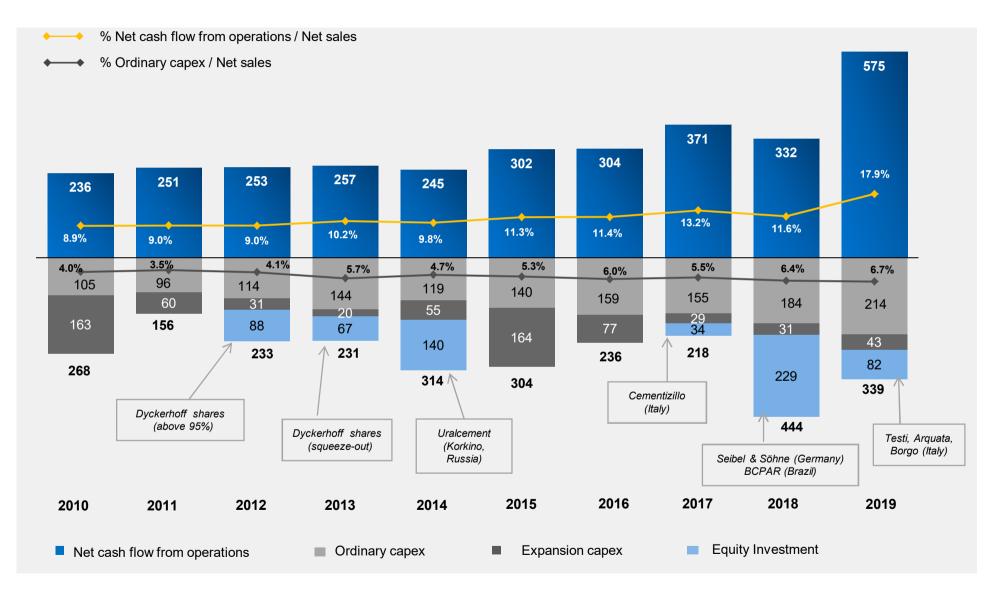




# Historical series of cement consumption by country



# **Net Cash Flow from Operations and Capex** | **€***m*



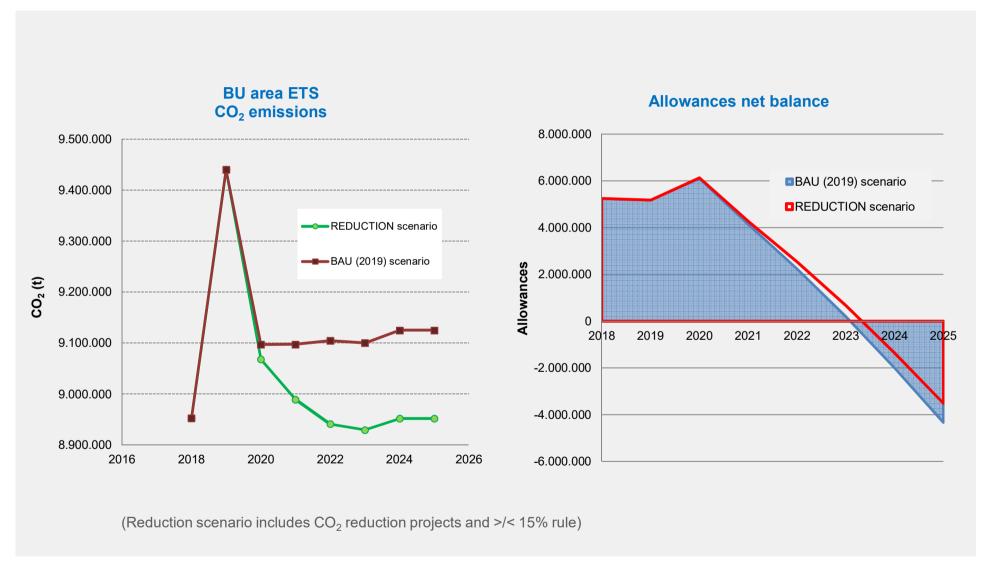


# **Historical EBITDA development by country**

			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Italy	EBITDA	10,3	-5,9	-18,1	-18,7	-37,2	-22,2	-79,7	-1,7	43,4
	,	margin	1,8%	-1,2%	-4,2%	-4,8%	-9,8%	-5,9%	-18,6%	-0,4%	8,6%
	Germany	EBITDA	90,3	72,2	108,1	88,6	72,1	76,8	78,1	82,5	102,3
		margin	14,2%	12,0%	18,0%	14,7%	12,6%	13,4%	13,3%	-18,6% -0,4% 8,6% 78,1 82,5 102, 13,3% 13,0% 15,19 17,6 23,1 22,7 9,4% 11,7% 11,89 36,5 43,6 46,3 24,7% 26,5% 27,59 24,1 31,9 32,1 24,9% 28,6% 25,99 16,0 7,0 21,0 16,9% 8,0% 15,99 46,0 50,1 57,7	
	Lux/	EBITDA	35,0	8,3	11,5	15,9	19,7	25,8	17,6	23,1	22,7
	Netherlands	margin	15,7%	4,3%	6,3%	9,7%	11,7%	14,7%	9,4%	11,7%	11,89
<b>#</b>	Czech Rep/	EBITDA	35,2	25,4	19,2	27,0	32,6	34,4	36,5	43,6	46,3
	Slovakia	margin	20,5%	17,0%	14,6%	20,2%	24,0%	25,2%	24,7%	26,5%	27,5
	Poland	EBITDA	36,9	21,8	27,1	18,2	22,7	23,4	24,1	31,9	32,1
	1 Olullu	margin	26,6%	20,0%	26,8%	20,4%	20,4%	24,6%	24,9%	28,6%	25,9°
	Ukraine	Ikraine EBITDA 6,9 15,8	12,3	11,0	4,0	12,8	16,0	7,0	21,0		
		margin	6,2%	11,8%	10,0%	12,5%	5,7%	16,1%	16,9%	8,0%	15,99
	Russia	EBITDA	65,7	96,1	92,6	73,4	48,4	43,2	46,0	50,1	57,7
_	1140014	margin	37,4%	41,0%	37,2%	35,0%	29,0%	28,0%	24,9%	27,0%	26,99
	USA	EBITDA	71,4	123,9	151,0	207,3	311,7	356,5	369,6	341,2	402,
_		margin	12,8%	18,2%	20,7%	24,2%	28,1%	31,9%	33,0%	31,9%	32,4
	Mexico	EBITDA	82,6	97,5	77,5	Adoption of					
	MOXIGO	margin	34,7%	36,2%	33,2%	IFRS 11					
	Group	EBITDA	434,3	455,1	481,2	422,7	473,2	550,6	508,2	577,2	728,
		margin	15,6%	16,2%	17,5%	16,9%	17,8%	20,6%	18,1%	20,1%	22,6

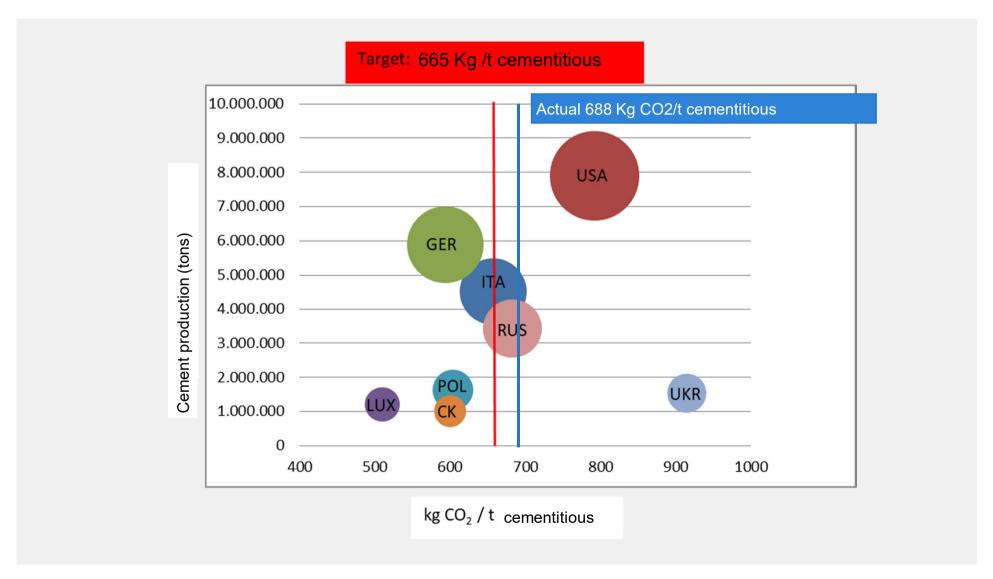


# Estimated trend of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and allowances in the first half EU ETS phase IV period (2021-2025)





# Breakdown of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per country in 2019



# **Solutions for de-carbonization**

	OLINKER CEMENT	EMBUREAU The European Cement Association	factors influence low * very high *****		.y:					
	CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CARBONATION	2050 CARBON NEUTRALITY ROADMAP (Kg CO2/t cement)	performance and market acceptance	standards	availability of supplementing materials/fuels	permits	nimby	R&D	increase of cost production	capex
cements with a lower clinker content		-72	***	***	****				*	**
alternative fuels with bi	alternative fuels with biomass content				**	***	****		*	**
technical update (BAT)	technical update (BAT)									****
new cements with lowe	r carbon footprint	-17	***	***	***	*		****	*	**
carbon capture		-280				***	****	****	****	****
concrete recipe optimiz	ation	-52	**	****	***				**	*
H2+electrification		-19			****			**	****	****
decarbonated raw materials	decarbonated raw materials				****					**
carbon neutral trasnsport		-17			****					***
CO2 uptake		-51								
already achieved up to 2017 sin	nce 1990	-116								
total		-783								_

### CCS situation: where are we now?

### Good news...

- Various CC options available although not all with the same level of technical readiness (TRL)
- Storage and utilization solutions potentially available
- EU financing

### **Bottlenecks**

- High costs
- Lack of infrastructure
- Not enough renewable energy / H2
- NIMBY syndrome

### What do we need to go forward?

- High costs entail risk of carbon leakage. We need rules for maintaining our competitiveness
- Infrastructure projects and support for storage still missing
- Renewable energy supply
- New liaisons and new alliances between energy intensive industry and big emitters
- Stakeholder dialogue to prevent/limit NIMBY

