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## Highlights



## H1 2020 - Operational highlights Resilient performance in difficult markets

- Responded swiftly to a very challenging environment; safe working conditions established, and liquidity, production and supply chains maintained
- Resilient margin performance of $11.4 \%$ and positive operating free cash flow
- Prudent measures quickly taken to preserve cash, including reduced capex and dividend suspension
- Short term cost savings measures successfully executed, reducing fixed costs by €25m in Q2 2020, with a similar level of savings expected in H 22 O 20
- Strategy remains on track; key initiatives extended to further improve cost effectiveness
- Production Optimisation Plan on track, and opportunities to expand the scope identified
- Additional selling and administration run-rate savings identified of $€ 10$ million in 2020 and $€ 30$ million in 2021
- Review of internal raw material sourcing to maximise quality and cost advantage


## H1 2020 Health and Safety summary

## Continuous improvement in Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIF)



- Health and Safety has been our priority during the pandemic
- Strict restrictions/precautions in place at all sites
- A Coronavirus Update channel providing employees with regular updates and reinforcing our internal guidelines
- Isolated number of employees testing positive for COVID-19
- Broader Health and Safety agenda continues
- Preventative KPl's continue to significantly improve LTIF
- Preventative ratio up by $+40 \%$ compared to H 12 O 19
- Zero Lost Time Injuries in June, the fourth month recording zero in 2 O 20


## Our 2025 Sustainability targets



## $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ emissions

Reduce by $15 \%$ per tonne of product by $2025^{1}$

## (3) Energy

Reduce by 5\% per tonne of product by 2025
$\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions
Reduce by 30\% ${ }^{2}$, starting with China by 2021


Recycling
Increase use of secondary raw materials to 10\% by 2025


## Safety

Maintain LTIF at below 0.5 (Goal: zero accidents)

## Diversity

Improve gender diversity on Board and in senior leadership to $33 \%$ by 2025

## Community



Develop strategic, impact-focused community investment partnerships

- Local community support across our global operations: providing financial and in-kind donations to vulnerable communities, hospitals and frontline medical staff.
- Launched the "Ankral LC" series: it has a 13\% lower carbon footprint than conventional products in Cement applications, positive customer response
- Launched the "Cost-per-saving" business model: sharing operational savings (including lowering carbon emissions) between customer and the Company
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate: continued to reduce to less than 0.1 in H1 2020, demonstrating the success of the new Safety preventative KPIs
- Gender diversity: female representation at management level at $20 \%$ for the first time
- Achieved EcoVadis Silver rating: awarded in July 2020 for our sustainability effort, with the score placing RHIM amongst the top $10 \%$ of companies assessed by EcoVadis.

Significant further opportunity to develop customer solutions to minimise energy consumption and emissions

## H1 2020 - Financial highlights

| Revenue | Adjusted EBITA | Adjusted EBITA margin | Adjusted EPS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢1.2bn (24.0) \% ${ }^{17}$ | ¢133m (43.1)\% ${ }^{1}$ | 11.4\% $380 \mathrm{bps}^{1}$ | per share |
| Cash conversion ${ }^{2}$ | Working capital intensity | Net debt | Available liquidity ${ }^{4}$ |
| 70\% $\quad 15 \mathrm{ppts}$ | $23.4 \% \quad 240 \mathrm{bps}^{1}$ | €666m ${ }^{2.5 \%^{3}}$ - | ¢1.1bn |

## Notes:

1) H 12 O 2 O vs H 12 O 19 reported figures;

2) Compared with FY19 including IFRS 16 Leases of $€ 59 \mathrm{~m}$;
3) Available liquidity comprises cash, cash equivalents of $€ 533 \mathrm{~m}$ and $€ 600 \mathrm{~m}$ of undrawn committed facilities

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## Operational review

## H1 2020 revenue bridge



## Divisional review Steel



## H1 2020 performance

- Further weakness in Steel Europe, South America and India
- More resilient performance in MEA and Asia
- NAM mixed: Strong in Q1, weak Q2
- Lower fixed cost absorption, especially due to higher cost production base in Europe


## 2020 Outlook

- Limited visibility in the order book
- Q3 volumes anticipated to be similar to Q2


## Divisional review Industrial

## H1 2020 performance

- Robust performance in Cement/Lime
- Strong first quarter, reflective of high seasonal demand, during the annual repair cycle
- Seasonal impact in Q2 alongside COVID-19 effects
- Weaker performance in the Project businesses in Q1, with a number of projects delayed
- Lower demand in the Non-ferrous metals business
- Broadly stable demand in the Glass business
- Lower demand in the EEC business, predominantly due to the negative impact of the global oil crisis


## 2020 Outlook

- Cement/Lime similar performance in H2 to Q2
- Industrial project segment more dependent on the phasing of new projects


## RHIM's end markets are broad based, with construction the most important


\% share of RHIM revenue

## Strategy remains consistent



## COVID-19 business response

## Our assumptions



Potential for more prolonged period of subdued demand


Regionalisation focus, ahead of globalisation


Need for more flexibility continued volatility / uncertainty likely

Digitalisation - less personal contacts, but more data interfaces

## Our response

- Maintain liquidity position
- Production Optimisation Plan
- Expand plant consolidation to reduce costs, further details in H2 2 O 2 O
- Short term cost savings and SG\&A savings
- Rightsize organisation
- Business process streamlining
- Move more corporate activities into shared service centers
- Regionalisation - faster decisions, made closer to customer market
- Accountability - true P+L and balance sheet responsibility within regions
- 'Variablise' costs
- Identify fixed costs that can be made variable (e.g. outsourcing)
- Digitalisation
- Accelerate digital tools (particularly to support solutions model) and automation
- People, Process, Network and Operating model fully aligned with strategic pillars


## Profit and loss summary

| €m | H1 2020 | H1 2019 | Change | H1 2019 at constant currency | Change vs constant currency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 1,171 | 1,541 | (24.0)\% | 1,515 | (22.7)\% |
| Gross profit | 279 | 400 | (30.2)\% | 405 | (31.1)\% |
| Gross margin (\%) | 23.8 | 25.9 | (210) bps | 26.8 | (300) bps |
| Adjusted EBITA | 133 | 234 | (43.1)\% | 244 | (45.4)\% |
| Adjusted EBITA margin (\%) | 11.4 | 15.2 | (380) bps | 16.1\% | (470) bps |
| Adjusted Profit before tax ${ }^{1}$ | 112 | 204 | (45.0)\% | 214 | (47.5)\% |
| Adjusted Profit after tax ${ }^{1}$ | 88 | 155 | (43.4)\% | 165 | (46.7)\% |
| Adjusted EPS ( $€$ ) | 1.77 | 3.00 | (40.9)\% | 3.20 | (44.5)\% |

- Weaker revenue performance in line with COVID-19 scenario planning
- Revenue decline driven by:
- Significantly lower volumes, from lower demand in end-markets impacted by COVID-19
- Lower product pricing, from lower raw materials prices
- Exit from Iranian market
- Double digit adjusted EBITA margins
- Lower fixed-cost absorption
- Offset by cost saving initiatives


## H1 2020 EBITA bridge



## COVID-19 had a wide ranging impact on Q2 performance

Overall Q2 vs Q1 performance...

... although the revenue performance of the business units was very mixed
Q2 2020 vs. Q1 2020, except otherwise stated


[^0]
## Margin progression

## Refractory margin continued to improve against H2 2019;

 contribution from Backward Integration further reduced

## Raw material prices fell materially in H1 2020

Rebased to 100


- Magnesia prices (high grade DBM China) have reduced up to c. $1 / 3$ since the start of the year
- Supply of magnesia in China has continued to increase in the COVID19 crisis
- Global slow down in the rest of the world has weakened demand from end markets
- Sourcing review completed in H 12 O 2 O confirmed all key raw material plants well positioned on industry cost curve
- Porsgrunn (Norway) and Contagem EFM (Brazil) plants remain mothballed
- Long-term alternative supply contract secured for EFM

[^1]
## Continued focus on working capital



Note:

1) Accounts receivable calculated as trade receivables plus contract assets less contract liabilities, as per financial statements
2) Accounts payable refers to trade payables, as per financial statements

## Capital expenditure

## Capital expenditure ( $€ \mathrm{~m}$ )



- Capex of $€ 52 \mathrm{~m}$ spent in H 12 O 2 O excluding pre-payments, of which € $£ 25$ m maintenance capex
- Production Optimisation Plan being prioritised, with peak funding in 2021
- Capex guidance for FY 2 O 20 remains
- Potential for an increase with the expanded Production Optimisation Plan


## Cash generation remains robust



Net debt change (€m)

Note:

Note: Working capital includes a $€ 26 \mathrm{~m}$ change in balance sheet working capital, working capital FX adjustment of $€(37) \mathrm{m}$ and $€ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ from the acquisition of Missouri Refractories Co, Inc (MORCO) in January 2020
3) Other assets and liabilities includes $€(17)$ million tax liabilities relating to working capital, $€(9)$ million in pension provisions and excludes $€(10) \mathrm{m}$ in restructuring and transaction costs

Y

## Net debt position remains stable



- Leverage of $1.5 x$ net debt to EBITDA, at top end of target range of $0.5-1.5 x$
- Strong liquidity position c. $€ 1.1 \mathrm{bn}$
- Further extended debt covenant to 5.0x Net Debt: EBITDA (previously $3.5 x$ ) to H2 2021
- No material repayment until 2 O 23
- No interim dividend declared, remains under review

Note:
1). Includes IFRS 16 leases

## Business improvement initiatives on track and expanded

|  | Potential annual EBITA upside ( $£$ m) |  |  |  | Commentary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 <br> target | H1 2020 achieved | Status | 2022 target |  |
| Turnaround of operational issues | 15 | 9 | On track | 15 (Completed in 2020) | - Programme complete and extracting final savings |
| Production Optimisation Plan | 5 | 3 | On track | 40 | - Programme on-track with the closure of Hagen and Trieben <br> - Opportunity to expand scope in H2 2 O 20 - further details to follow |
| Price management programme | 10 | 4 | Delayed by COVID-19 | 10-20 | - Price rises difficult to execute in current market; maintaining pricing discipline in most markets <br> - Valid in the long term |
| Sales Strategies | 10 | 2 | Delay from COVID-19 | 30-40 | - Foundations in place and initial trials in flow control and digital services very positive <br> - Digitalisation strengthened with Microsoft partnership <br> - Customer site access challenging currently |
| SG\&A savings (new) | 10 | - | Initiated 1 <br> August 2020 | 30 <br> (2021 onwards) | - New additional savings from the removal of management structures (down 20\%) and reduction in headcount |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 125-145 (previously 95-115) |  |

## Summary and outlook

## Summary and outlook

- Overall, resilient performance in tough market conditions
- Liquidity, production and supply chains maintained
- Double digit margin performance
- Stable net debt position
- Activity levels likely to remain subdued into Q3, with limited visibility beyond that
- Strategy unchanged with appropriate actions implemented to ensure that the business can manage effectively through an extended period of subdued demand
- Efficiency initiatives will support H2 profitability and beyond
- Strong financial position ensures the Group is well equipped to take advantage of growth opportunities when markets improve

Q\&A

## Appendix

## Technical guidance for 2020

- Total capital expenditure: €150m (unchanged)
- Maintenance capex: €85m
- Additional project capex: €65m
- Production Optimisation Plan: €45m
- Sales Strategies: €10m
- Small fast payback projects: €10m
- Depreciation: $€ 120 m^{1}$ (reduced by currency changes)
- Amortisation: $€ 2 \mathrm{Om}^{1}$ (reduced by currency changes)
- Net interest expense: $€ 25 \mathrm{~m}$ (excluding pensions of $€ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ )


## Impact of foreign currency movement

EBITDA sensitivity in H1 2020

|  | Unit | $\Delta$ in EBITDA <br> $(€ \mathrm{~m})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| vs $€$ | +1 cent | +2.37 |
| USD | +0.01 yuan | -0.09 |
| CNY | +0.10 reais | +0.25 |
| BRL | +1 rupee | +0.29 |
| INR |  |  |

H1 2020 exchange rates

| 1€ + | H1 2O <br> Opening <br> Rate | H1 20 <br> Closing <br> rate | H1 20 <br> Average <br> rate | H1 19 <br> Average <br> Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| USD | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.13 |
| CNY | 7.81 | 7.93 | 7.74 | 7.66 |
| BRL | 4.51 | 6.00 | 5.42 | 4.36 |
| INR | 79.9 | 83.9 | 81.7 | 79.36 |

[^2]
## Reconciliation of adjusted earnings

| €m | $\text { H1 } 2020$ Reported | Adjustment items | H1 Adjusted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITA | 112 | 21 | 133 |
| Amortisation | (10) | 10 | - |
| Net finance costs | (37) | 11 | (26) |
| Share of profit of joint ventures | 5 | - | 5 |
| Profit before tax | 70 |  | 112 |
| Income tax ${ }^{1}$ | (19) | 6 | (25) |
| Profit after tax | 51 |  | 88 |
| Effective tax rate | 27\% |  | 22\% |
| Non controlling interest | 1 |  | 1 |
| Profit attributable to shareholders | 50 |  | 87 |
| EPS | €1.03 |  | €1.77 |

## EBITA adjustments:

- Restructuring costs of €14m largely associated with:
- Closure costs of two plants in Europe ( $€ 8 \mathrm{~m}$ )
- Severance costs relating to corporate reorganisation €6m
- PPA Oberhausen contract $€(4)$ million
- €11 million other income and expenses, being loss on Norway and Brazil take or pay power contracts


## Net finance costs:

- €11m related to non-cash other net financial expenses, of which the most material were:
- $€ 3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ non-cash present value adjustment of the provision for the unfavourable contract to satisfy EU merger remedies
- Foreign exchange variances on intercompany dividends (c.€7m)

Income tax:

- Adjusted effective tax rate of $22 \%$
- Reported effective tax rate of $27 \%$

Note: 1) Effective tax rate for adjusted EPS is calculated by applying the effective tax rate normalised for restructuring expenses and impairments.

## Net finance costs

| €m | H1 2020 | Recurring | Non-recurring | H1 2019 | Recurring | Non-recurring |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest income | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | 3.5 | 3.5 | - |
| Interest expense | (9.3) | (9.3) | - | (19.4) | (19.4) | - |
| Foreign exchange | (15.5) | (8.1) | (7.4) | (9.5) | (5.8) | (3.6) |
| Other net financial expenses | (14.8) | (11.3) | (3.5) | (19.9) | (13.8) | (6.1) |
| Net finance costs | (37.1) | (26.2) | (10.9) | (45.3) | (35.6) | (9.7) |

## Interest income and expense:

- Net interest expense amounted to €6.8m, 57\% lower than the previous year (H1 2O19: €15.9m)


## Foreign exchange:

- Foreign exchange variances of $€ 15.5 \mathrm{~m}, 63 \%$ higher than the previous year ( $\mathrm{H} 12019 € 9.5 \mathrm{~m}$ )
- The net expense on foreign exchange effects in the current reporting period resulted mainly from the devaluation of the Brazilian Real against the US Dollar
- $€(7.4)$ million non-recurring adjustment was made for FX exposure on an intercompany dividend between Mineraco (Brazil) and Magfin (USD) payable in Brazilian Real, due to the strong devaluation on the BRL against USD over the period. This arrangement has been restructured, and there will be no future FX movements.


## Other net financial expenses:

- Other net financial expenses amounted to €14.8m, 26\% lower than the previous year (H1 2O19: €19.9m)
- € $€ .5 \mathrm{~m}$ related to the non-cash, present value adjustment of the provision for the unfavourable contract required to satisfy the EU remedies
- Net interest expense on personnel provisions $€ 3.1 \mathrm{~lm}$ (pensions)


## Strong debt maturity profile

## Amortisation schedule ( $€ \mathrm{~m}$ as at 30 June 2020)



Notes: 1). €16 million not extended in period and payable in H 22 O 20
2). $€ 41$ million not extended in period and payable in 2021
3). COVID-19 OeKB Loan of $€ 60$ million matures in 2022 (received in April 2020)

## Capital allocation strategy

## Balanced and dynamic capital allocation

 enabling long term growth \& shareholder returns

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[^0]:    1). Comparison is made against management's pre-Covid Q2 expectation, given the season demand profile in Cement and ordering pattern in Industrial Projects

[^1]:    Source: Asian Metal

[^2]:    1. Updated on 16 November 2020 to account for corrections to the impact of foreign currency movements on EBITDA
