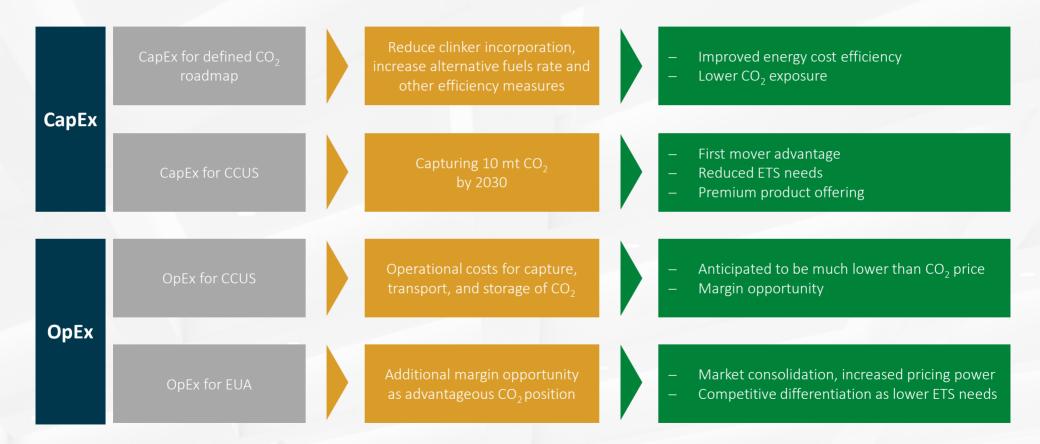


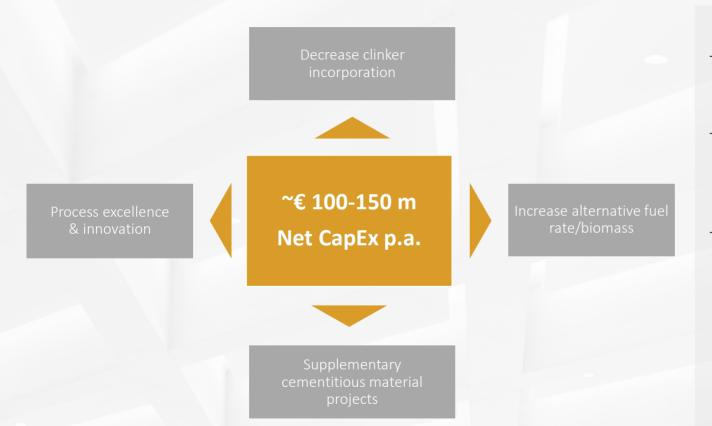
We regard the  $CO_2$  transformation as a business opportunity for us.



# We are well-aware of CO<sub>2</sub> transformation business impacts and have a clear roadmap



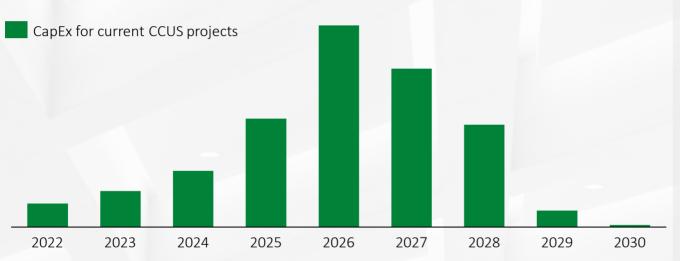
## Conventional CO<sub>2</sub> CapEx is already incorporated into our business model



- Key projects already defined and in execution
- Clear roadmap on plant level to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne of clinker/cement
- All CapEx included within annual
  Net CapEx target

### CCUS CapEx will not have any material impact on our cash allocation



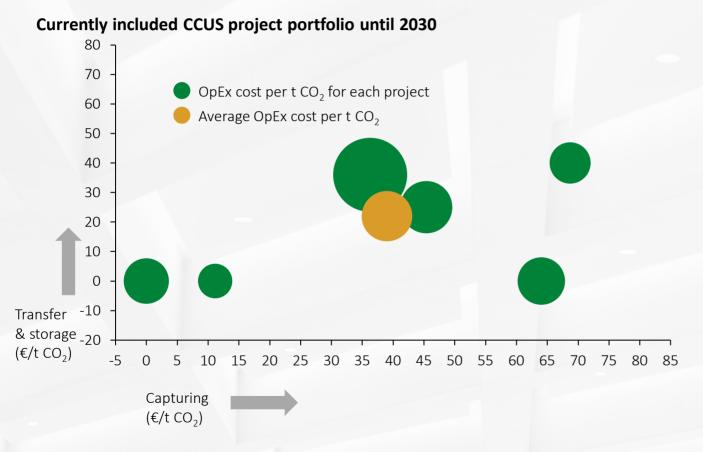


~€1.5 bn until 2030 (initial 7 CCUS projects)

### Key assumptions:

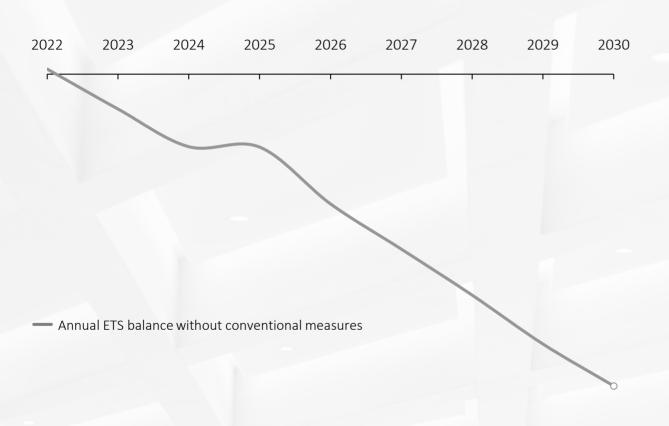
- All projects to be funded through free cash flow
- Total 6 projects will enable
  10 mt CO<sub>2</sub> capture by 2030 \*
- Starting capturing already in July 2024 in Brevik
- Fund applications submitted for all projects \*

## OpEx for capturing and storage is already far below the current ETS price



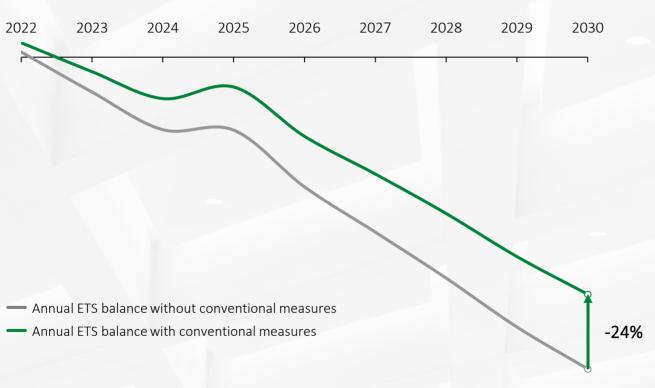
- Total OpEx for capturing and storage on average ~60 €/t
  - ~38 €/t CO<sub>2</sub> for capturing
  - ~22 €/t CO<sub>2</sub> for transfer and storage
- Forecasted CO<sub>2</sub> prices create material differential vs. OpEx cost\*

### CCUS turns into a competitive advantage in Europe



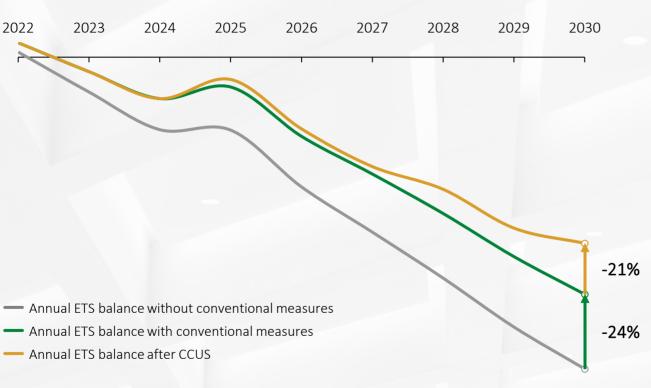
- CBAM and -10% EUA reduction starting in 2026 will lead to an increasing shortfall in EUAs
- Pricing in the sector will move up reflecting the average ETS balance

### CCUS turns into a competitive advantage in Europe



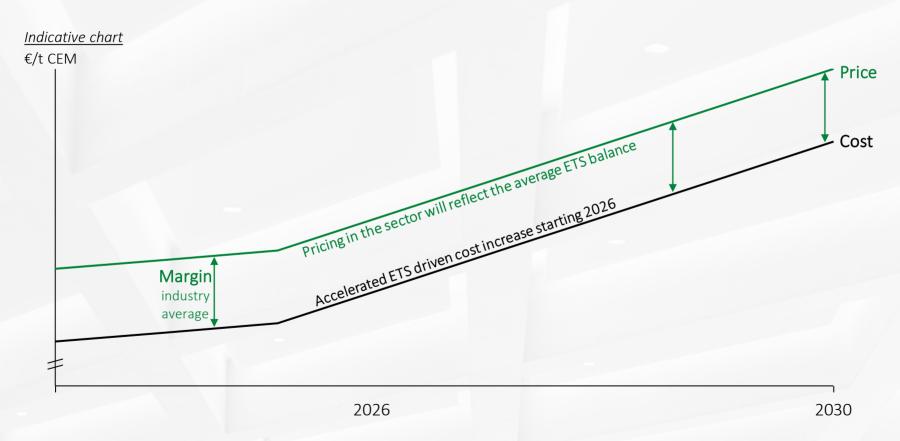
- CBAM and -10% EUA reduction starting in 2026 will lead to an increasing shortfall in EUAs
- Pricing in the sector will move up reflecting the average ETS balance
- CO<sub>2</sub> cost avoidance due to conventional measures: ETS balance 24% better by 2030

### CCUS turns into a competitive advantage in Europe

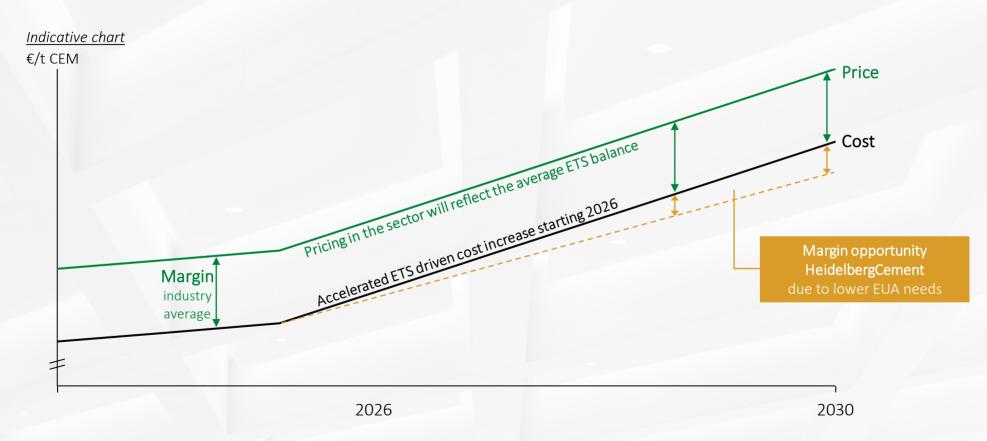


- CBAM and -10% EUA reduction starting in 2026 will lead to an increasing shortfall in EUAs
- Pricing in the sector will move up reflecting the average ETS balance
- CO<sub>2</sub> cost avoidance due to conventional measures: ETS balance 24% better by 2030
- CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of HeidelbergCement (10 mt captured via CCUS) leads to margin opportunity
- Cumulative cost avoidance due to CCUS from 2025 to 2030 around €775 m
- Additional 21% lower ETS balance in 2030 due to CCUS represents material cost advantage in the industry

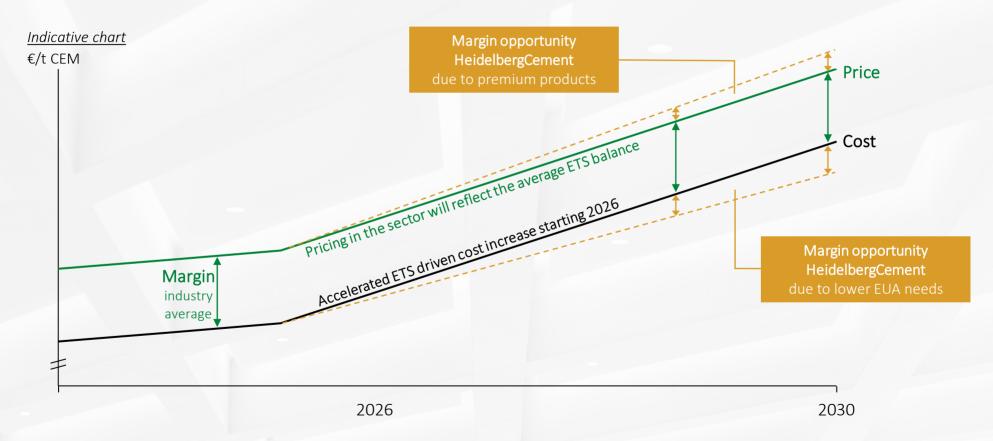
# CCUS and ETS present a clear margin opportunity for us in Europe



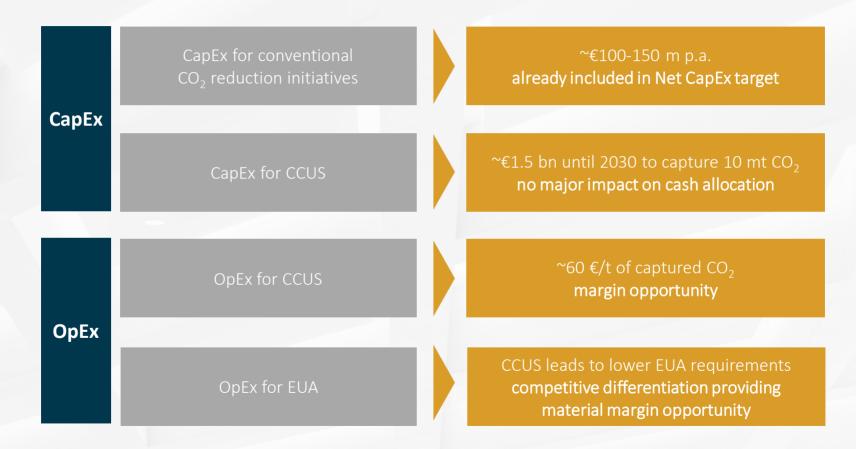
# CCUS and ETS present a clear margin opportunity for us in Europe



## CCUS and ETS present a clear margin opportunity for us in Europe



## Our CO<sub>2</sub> transformation fits to our capital allocation ambition



We are aligning our financing with our sustainability targets.



## More than 70% of our financial instruments will be sustainable by 2025

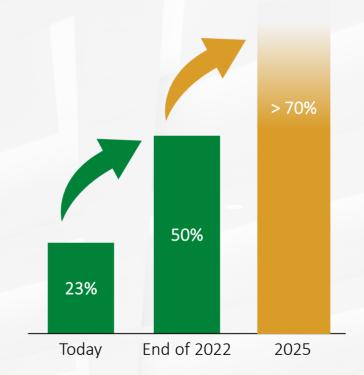
### Linking financing to climate change and innovation





| Overview as of today:            | Pricing<br>adjustment   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sustainability-linked loan (RCF) | <b>•</b>                |
| KfW / EIB loans                  | Use of proceeds concept |
| Planned in 2022:                 | Pricing<br>adjustment   |
| Sustainability-linked bonds      | <b>•</b>                |
| CP-Programme                     |                         |

### Sustainable/green as % of total financial instruments





## Our ambitious target is aligned with the EU Taxonomy\*

**KPI 1:** Specific net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per tonne of cementitious material (GCCA definition)

KPI 2: Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided using CCUS

400kg net CO<sub>2</sub> /t cementitious by 2030 Target:



10 mt cumulative until end of 2030 Target:

> Framework reviewed and Second Party Opinion provided by:



"HC's targets are leading, have set a benchmark for the industry, and outperform the level of ambitiousness of the sector"

Sustainable Financing Framework follows the principles of:



Sustainability Linked Loan Principles

We are further improving our financial position until 2025.



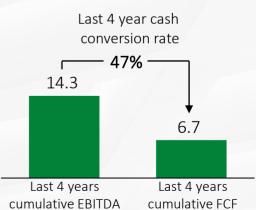
### Low EBITDA volatility and strong growth combined with a high cash generation

### Well balanced footprint and product portfolio >> Stable and solid EBITDA development



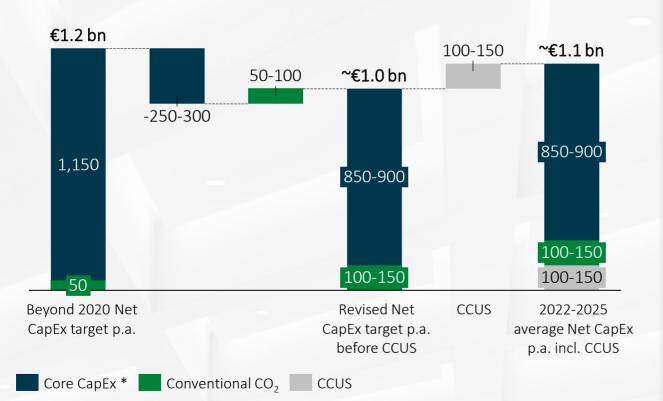
### Clear focus on cash >> High cash conversion rate leading to strong FCF generation





# Core Capex drastically reduced in favour of conventional CO<sub>2</sub> and CCUS capex

### Net CapEx spending p.a.



- 1. Core CapEx down by €250-300 m p.a.
- 2. Conventional CO<sub>2</sub> CapEx up +€50-100 m p.a.
- 3. CCUS added as new category
- 4. Total Net CapEx until 2024 will be below €1.1 bn as major CCUS spend accelerating only during 2025-2028
- 5. Indicative CCUS CapEx 2025-2030 around €200m p.a. on average

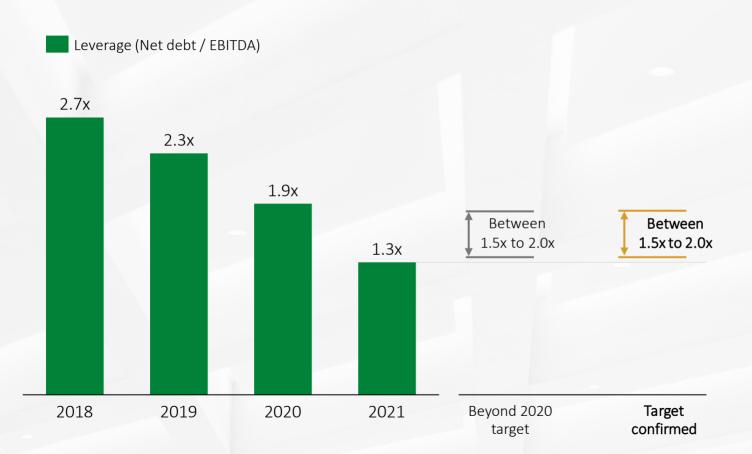


## We will further increase our ROIC target to >10%





# Our leverage is at a very comfortable level, target BBB flat rating well-secured

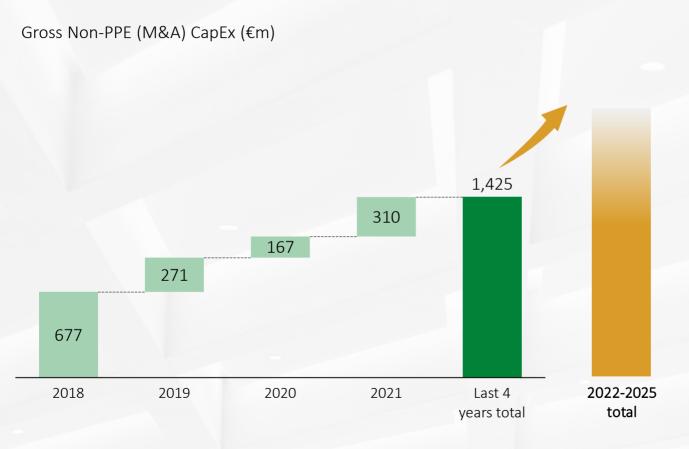




Our cash allocation will further shift to shareholder return and growth.



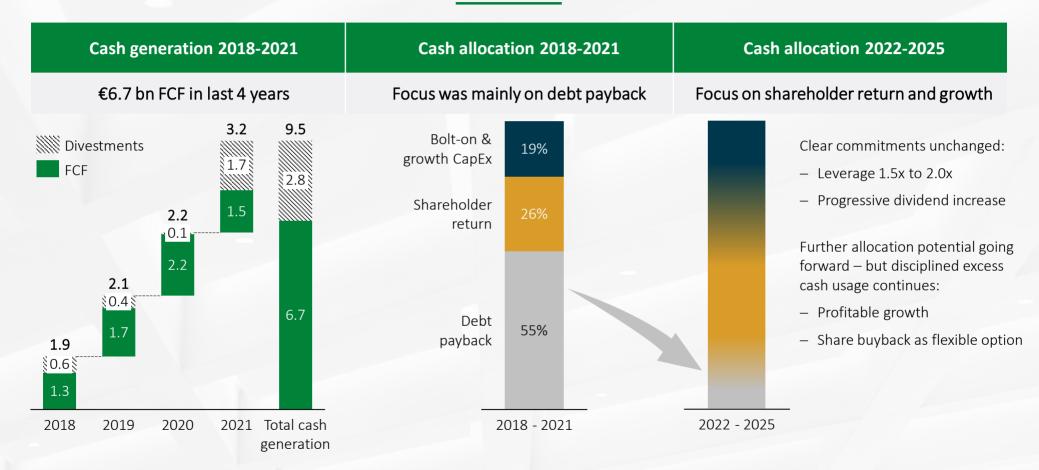
## We will continue to grow the business through bolt-on acquisitions



### Key criteria:

- Strategic fit aligned with portfolio and financial targets
- Contribution to net profit after year 1
- ROIC around 10% after reaching acquisition's full potential
- Immediate contribution to sustainability targets and proactively support transformation
- Clear focus on value creation

# Strong cash generation, focus on shareholder return and growth



We are fully committed to deliver on our ambitious financial targets.



# We set ambitious new targets for 2025

| Key figure            | Beyond 2020 target                   | Current status                         | New targets 2025                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| EBITDA margin         | 22% by 2025 (+300 bps vs. 2019)      | End of 2021: 20.7% (+171 bps vs. 2019) | 20-22% by 2025                        |
| ROIC                  | Clearly above 8%                     | End of 2021: 9.3%                      | Above 10%                             |
| Leverage              | 1.5x to 2.0x                         | End of 2021: 1.3x                      | 1.5x to 2.0x                          |
| Net CapEx             | Below €1.2 bn p.a. <u>excl.</u> CCUS | 2020-2021 average €1.0 bn              | Around €1.1 bn p.a. <u>incl.</u> CCUS |
| Cash conversion rate  | Around 45%                           | Achieved 2019-2021                     | Above 45%                             |
| Sustainable financing | -                                    | 23%                                    | >70 %                                 |
| Dividend policy       | Progressive increase                 | Yes                                    | Progressive increase confirmed        |
| Share buyback         | Flexible option                      | €1 bn announced in 2021                | Flexible option                       |

We further expect profitable growth, driven by good demand, strong pricing and – importantly – our sustainable products. As an early mover in CCUS, we see a substantial margin growth opportunity in Europe. But not only there! We will make this transition – including CCUS – happen within our own FCF and leverage targets. We continue with our well-balanced cash allocation strategy with a focus on value creation and set new ambitious targets for 2025. Our financing is linked to sustainability targets and aligned with the EU taxonomy CO<sub>2</sub> threshold.

