

HEIDELBERGCEMENT

Aggregates Day 2012

Dallas, June 28

HeidelbergCement – Financial Strength

Dr. Lorenz Näger

Member of the Managing Board and Chief Financial Officer



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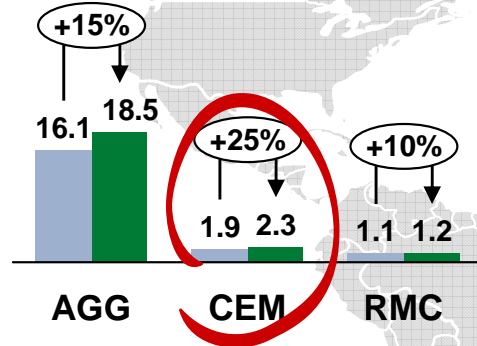
deriving financial strength from:

- 1. Solid results in 1Q2012**
2. Strict cash-flow orientation
3. Strong protection against crisis

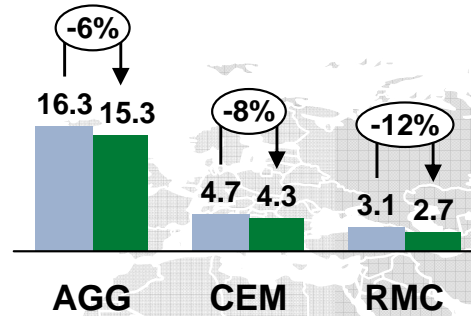
Q1 sales volumes of cement and aggregates increase

2011 2012

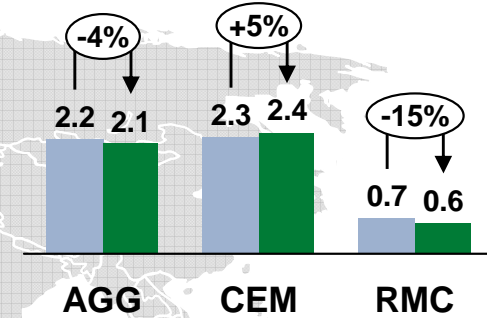
North America



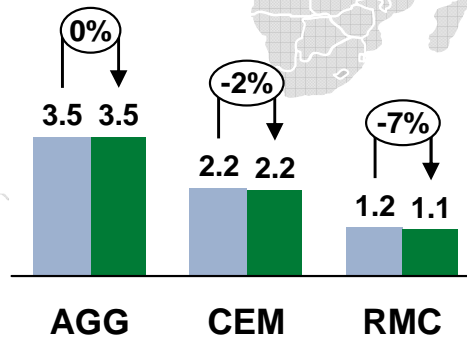
Western and North. Europe



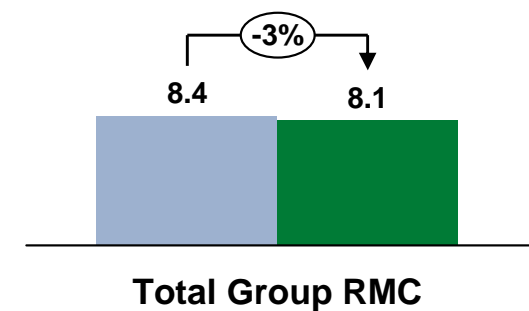
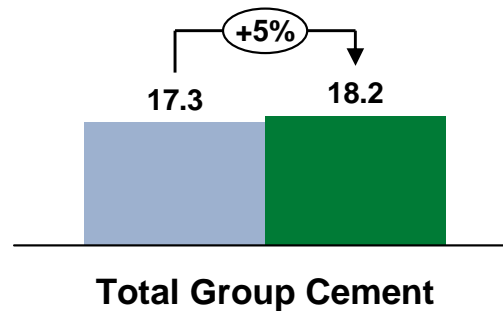
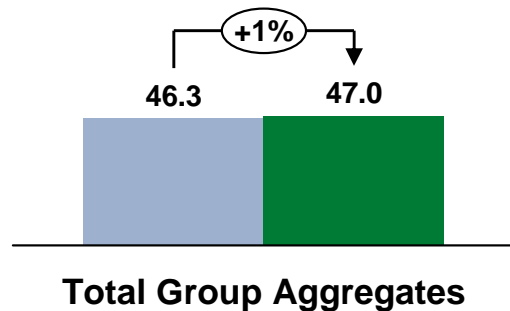
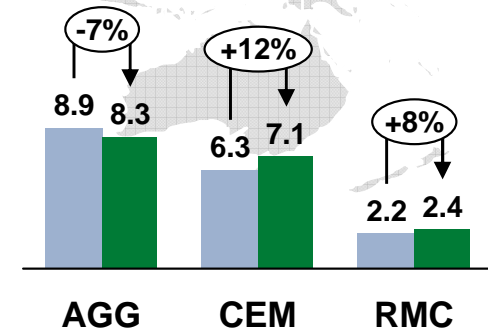
East. Europe - Central Asia



Africa-Mediterranean Basin



Asia - Pacific



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Key figures

€m	January-March		Variance	Variance LfL
	2011	2012		
Volumes				
Cement	17,342	18,207	5%	5%
Aggregates	46,310	46,995	1%	-1%
Ready mix	8,367	8,103	-3%	-3%
Asphalt	1,610	1,390	-14%	-14%
Profit and loss accounts				
Revenue	2,602	2,799	8%	6%
Operating EBITDA	253	214	-16%	-17%
<i>in % of revenue</i>	9.7%	7.6%		
Operating income	60	14	-77%	-77%
Loss for the period	-120	-155	-29%	
Earnings per share (IAS 33) ¹⁾	-0.86	-1.09	-27%	
Cash flow statement				
Cash flow from operating activities	-474	-434	8%	
Total investments	-171	-164	4%	
Balance sheet				
Net debt ²⁾	8,633	8,386	-248	
Gearing	71.0%	63.6%		

1) Attributable to the parent entity.

2) Excluding puttable minorities.

Q1 2012: revenue and operating EBITDA in Group areas

(€m)

Western and Northern Europe	2011	2012
Revenue	947	887
Op. EBITDA	79	25

Eastern Europe-Central Asia	2011	2012
Revenue	187	195
Op. EBITDA	-2	-9

North America	2011	2012
Revenue	523	616
Op. EBITDA	-11	-4

Asia-Pacific	2011	2012
Revenue	656	782
Op. EBITDA	161	177

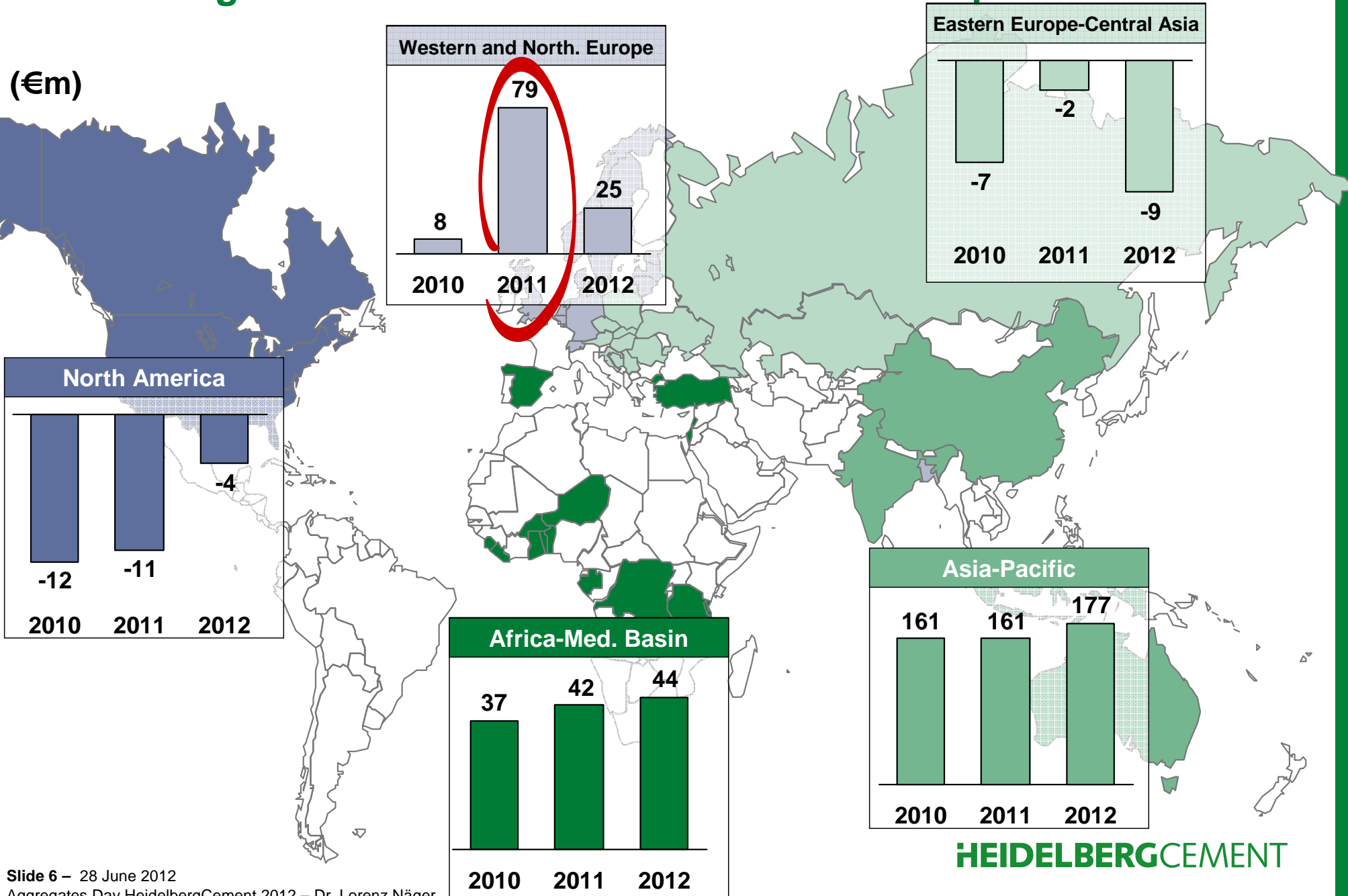
Africa-Mediterranean Basin	2011	2012
Revenue	250	265
Op. EBITDA	42	44

Group Service	2011	2012
Revenue	143	168
Op. EBITDA	3	5

Regional analysis of OIBD

Outstanding Q1 2011 in Western and Northern Europe

(€m)



Income statement

€m	January-March		Variance
	2011	2012	
Revenue	2,602	2,799	8 %
Operating EBITDA	253	214	-16 %
in % of revenue	9.7%	7.6%	
Amortisation and depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	-193	-200	4 %
Operating income	60	14	-77 %
Additional ordinary result	-2	-10	413 %
Result from participations	-4	-1	-75 %
Earnings before interest and income taxes (EBIT)	54	3	-94 %
Financial result	-140	-147	5 %
Loss before tax	-87	-144	66 %
Income taxes	-29	-4	-88 %
Net loss from continuing operations	-116	-148	27 %
Net loss from discontinued operations	-4	-8	77 %
Loss for the period	-120	-155	29 %
Group share of loss	-161	-204	27 %

Statement of cash flows

€m	January-March	
	2011	2012
Cash flow	-38	-8
Changes in working capital	-386	-374
Decrease in provisions through cash payments	-49	-52
Cash flow from operating activities	-474	-434
Total investments	-171	-164
Proceeds from fixed asset disposals/consolidation	26	20
Cash flow from investing activities	-145	-144
Free cash flow	-619	-578
Dividend payments	-2	-3
Net change in bonds and loans	593	-229
Cash flow from financing activities	591	-233
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-28	-810
Effect of exchange rate changes	-31	-33
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-59	-843

Balance Sheet

€m	31 Mar. 2011	31 Dec. 2011	31 Mar. 2012	Variance Mar 12/Dec 11
Assets				
Intangible assets	10.547	11.109	10.955	-154
Property, plant, and equipment	10.538	11.036	10.898	-138
Financial assets	497	553	548	-5
Fixed assets	21.581	22.698	22.400	-298
Deferred taxes	337	379	372	-7
Receivables	2.490	2.427	2.569	142
Inventories	1.492	1.583	1.654	71
Cash and short-term derivatives	836	1.933	1.032	-901
Balance sheet total	26.737	29.020	28.026	-994
Equity and liabilities				
Equity attributable to shareholders	11.251	12.617	12.198	-419
Non-controlling interests	839	952	992	40
Equity	12.090	13.569	13.191	-378
Debt ¹⁾	9.564	9.801	9.462	-339
Provisions	2.094	2.184	2.212	28
Deferred taxes	782	754	678	-76
Operating liabilities	2.207	2.712	2.484	-228
Balance sheet total	26.737	29.020	28.026	-994
Net Debt (excl. puttable minorities)	8.634	7.770	8.386	616
Gearing	71,0%	57,0%	63,5%	

1) Includes non-controlling interests with put options in the amount of €m94 (Mar. 2011), €m98 (Dec.2011), €m44 (Mar. 2012).

Slide 9 – 28 June 2012

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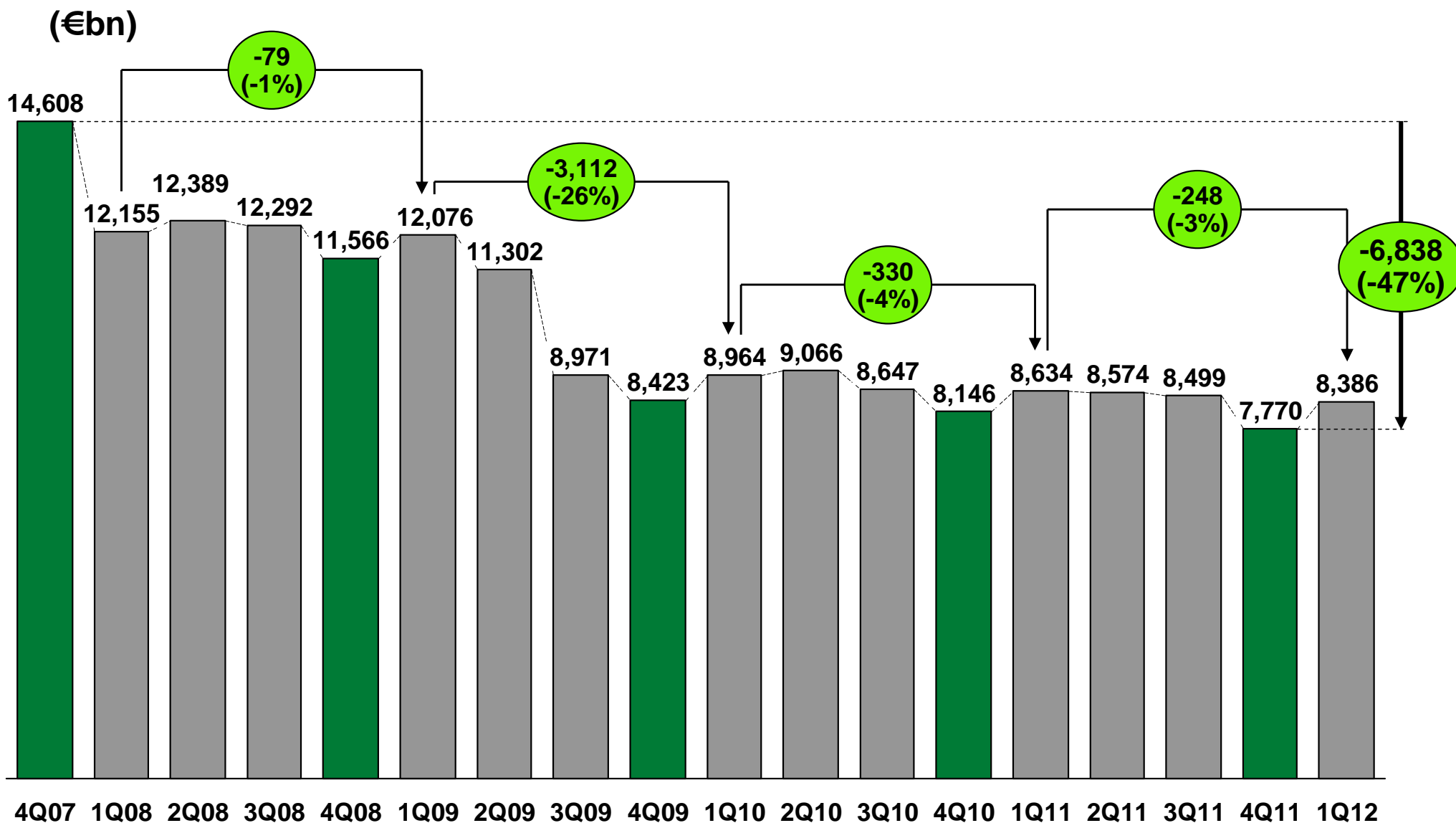
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deriving financial strength from:

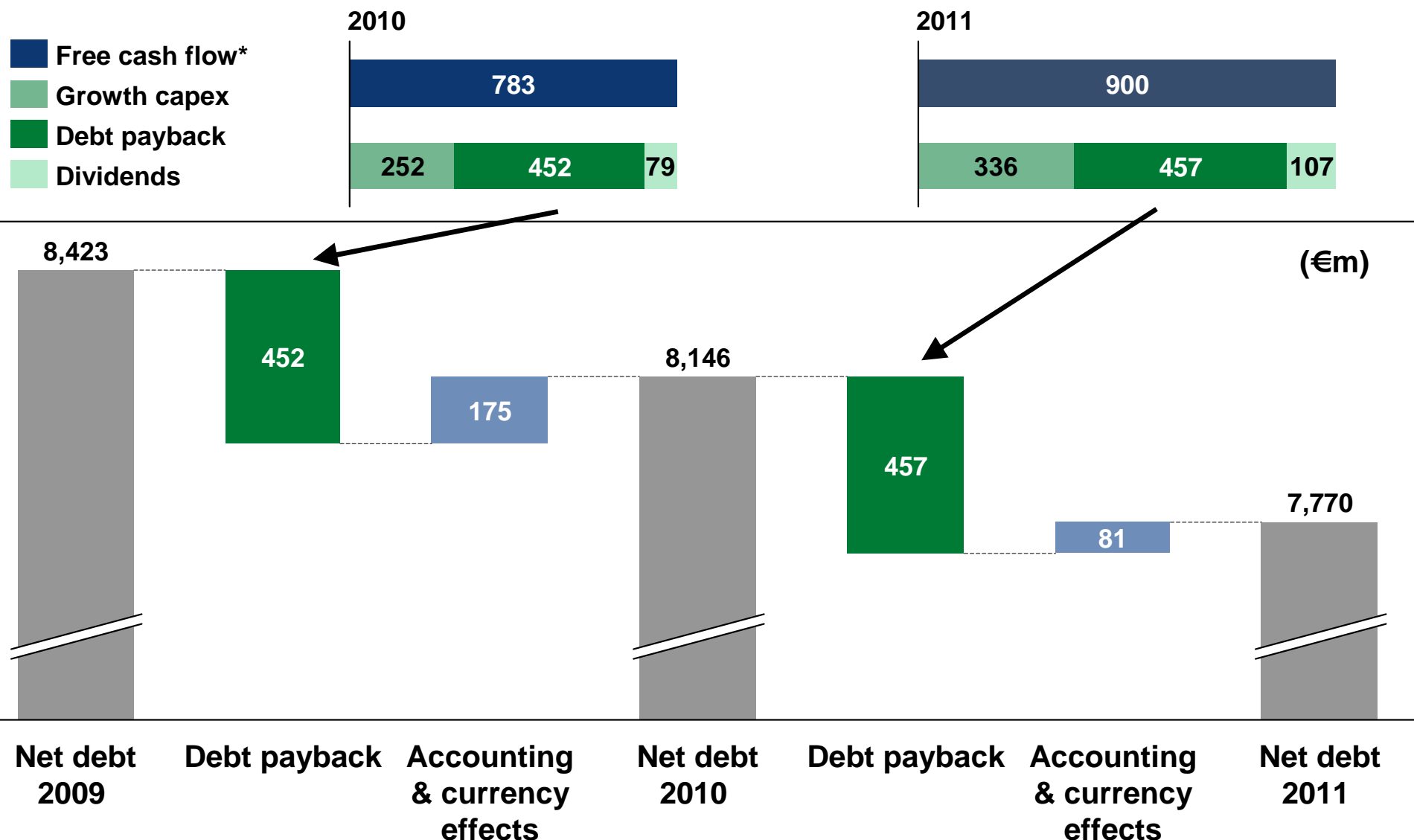
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2. **Strict cash-flow orientation**
 - **Perpetual deleveraging**
 - Disciplined working capital management
 - Investment decisions – criteria and execution
 - Reinforced divestments of non-core assets
3. Strong protection against crisis

18 quarters of continued net debt reduction (y-o-y)



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Free cash flow used for continuous debt reduction



Disciplined use of free cash flow*
Repayment target of €m300–500 clearly reached

*) Net operating cash generated by operating activities less sustainable capex.
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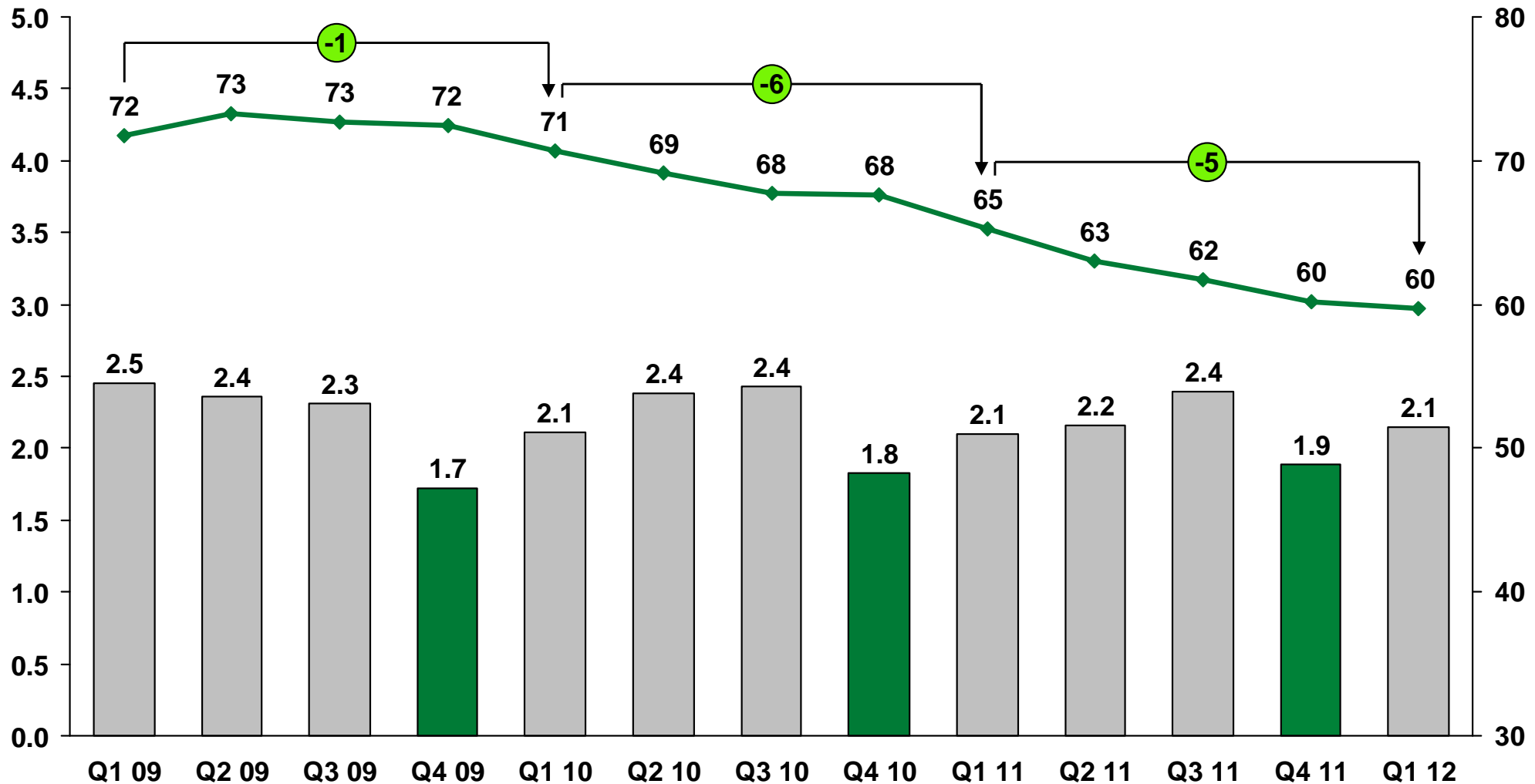
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Successful working capital management

Working capital per quarter (€bn)

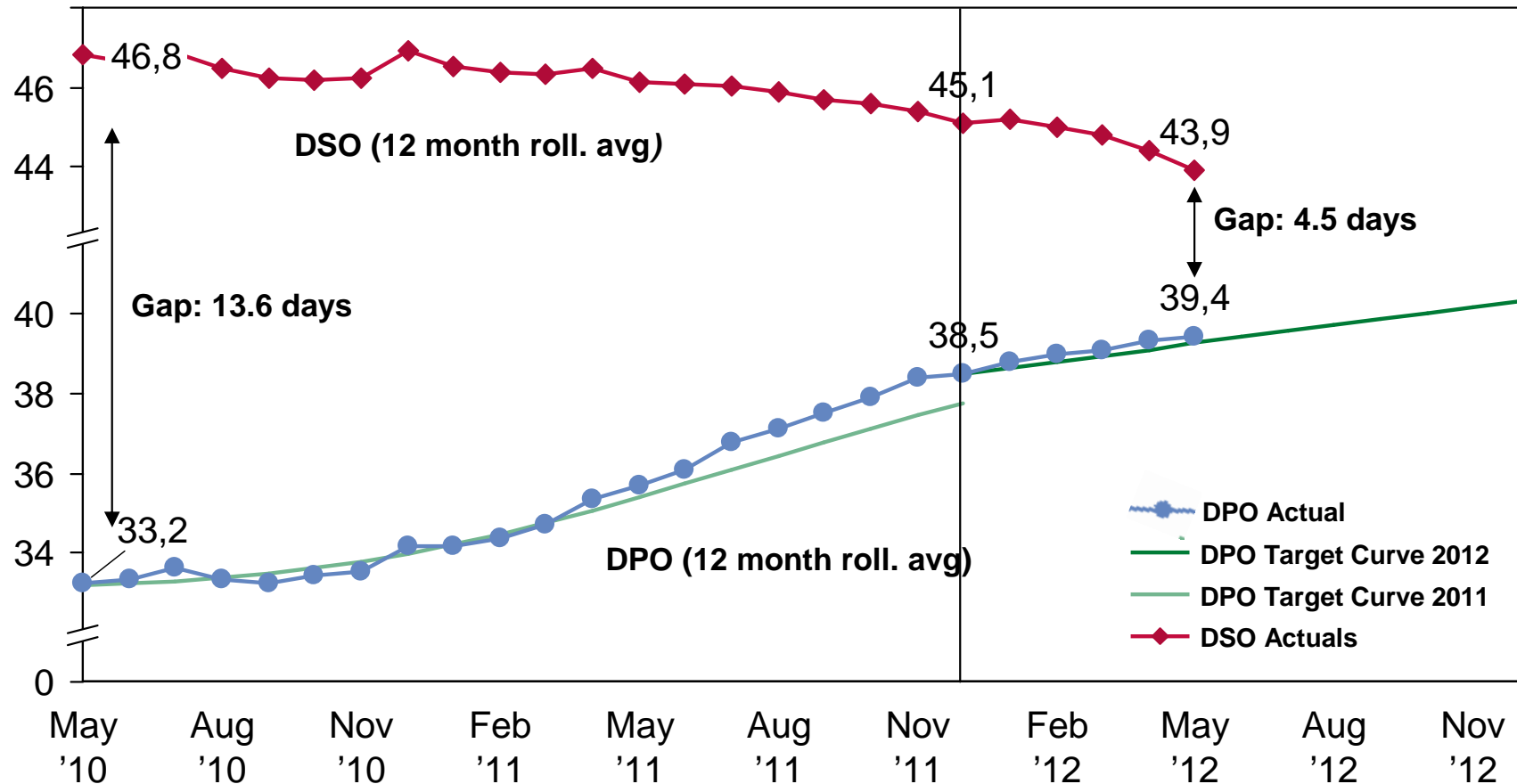
Rolling average working capital (days)



Average working capital days constantly decreasing

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DPO & DSO development on Group level

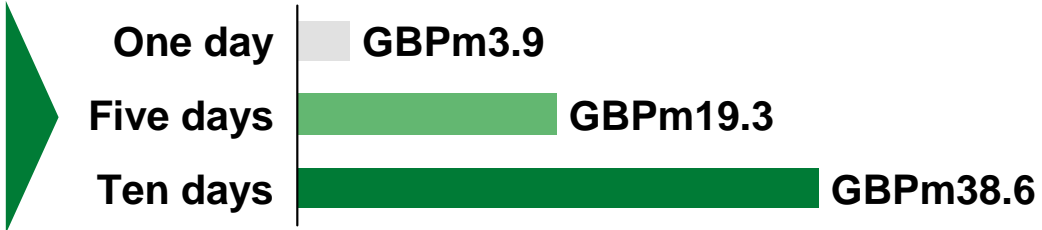


Gap between DPO and DSO has been reduced ACT'11 & YTD'12 in total by 9.1 days
Theoretical Cash Equivalent: €m178.6 + €m76.6 = €m255.3

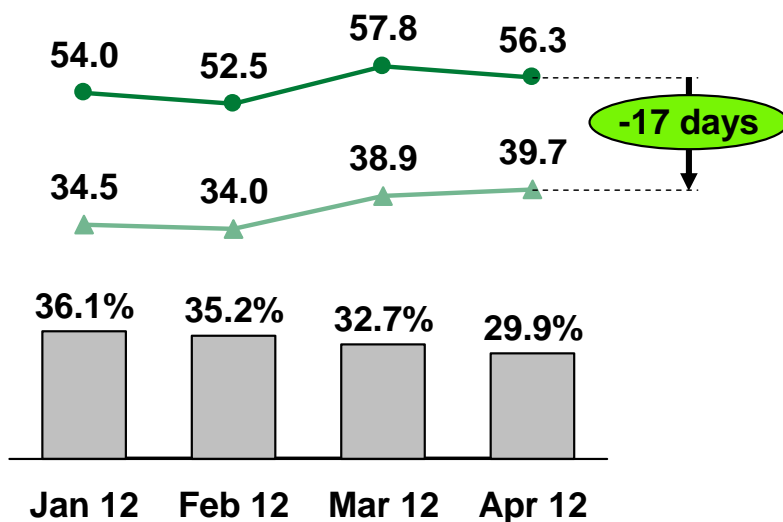
DSO UK pilot

Significant cash savings potential from collecting overdue receivables and reduction of billing errors

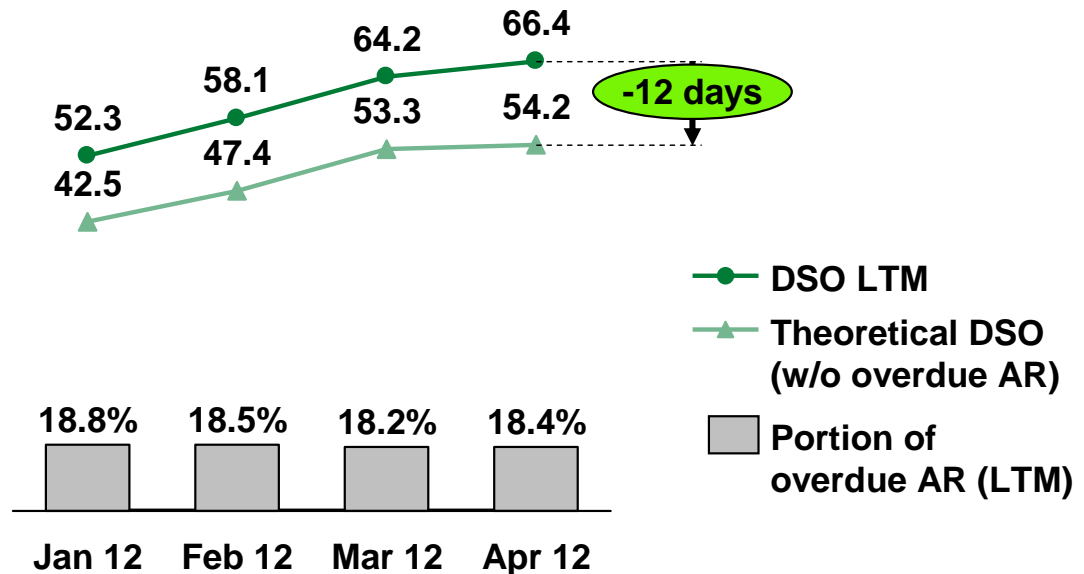
Potential cash savings from DSO improvement¹



DSO Development OL CEM²



DSO Development OL AGG



In NAM each day DSO saving even means US\$12 million cash!

1) Average from all OLs, if we would keep our turnover to a similar level as in 2011.

2) Hanson Cement only, no packed products.

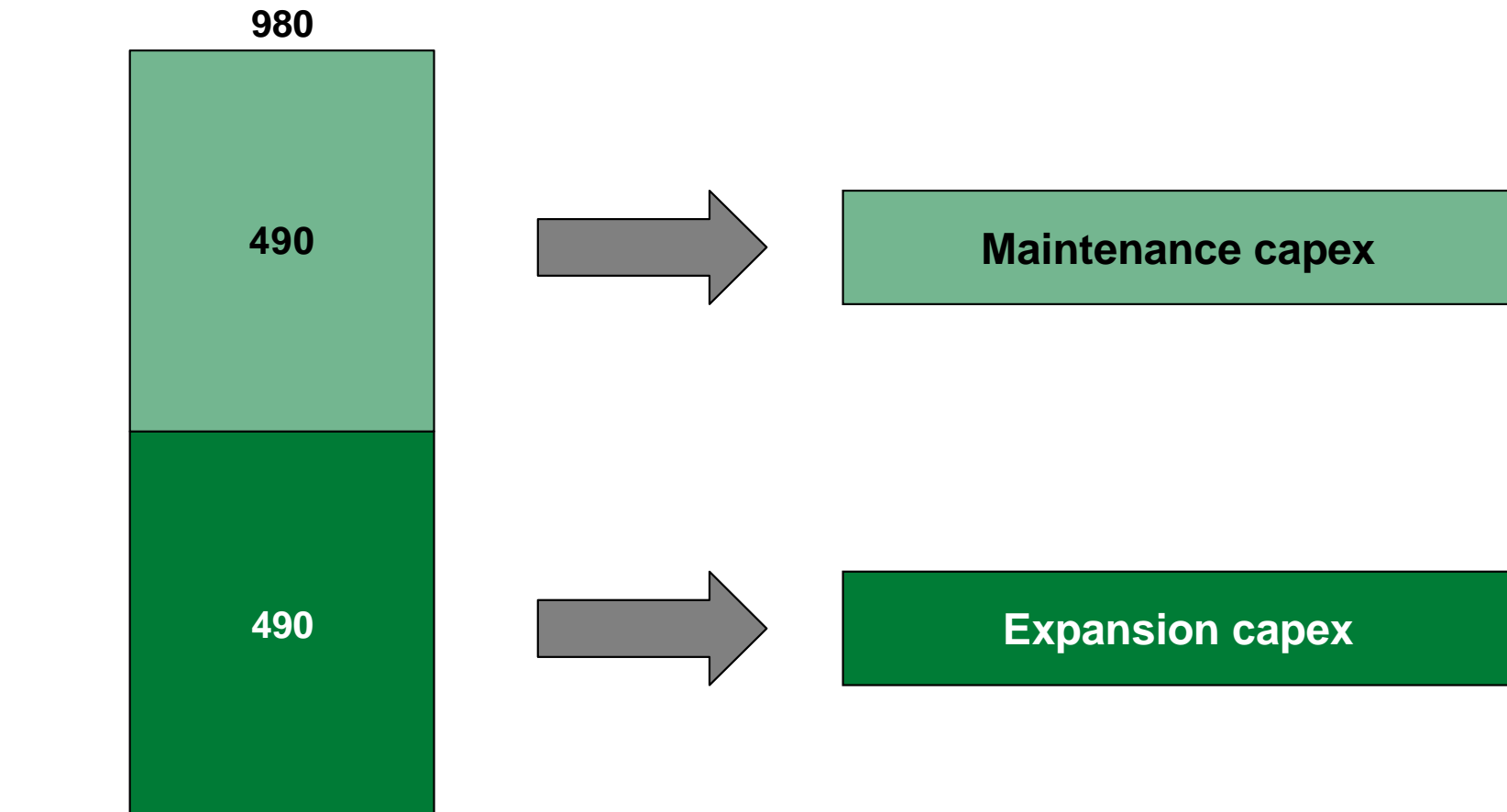
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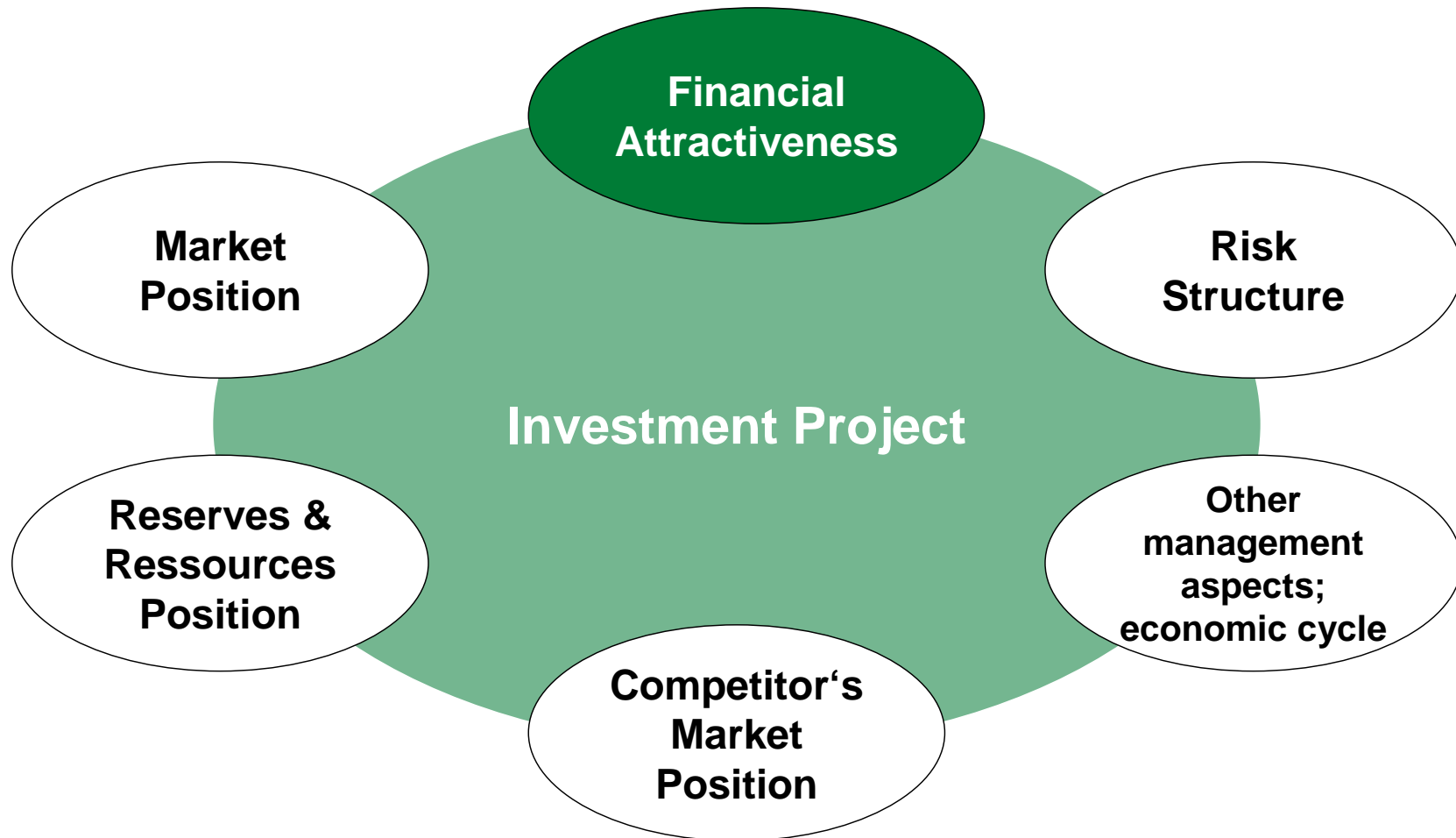
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Capex targets 2012 unchanged

(€m)



Conceptual framework of investment decisions



Financial attractiveness is only one part in decision making

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Investment project attractiveness

Strategic position of investment

- Access to sources
- Access to markets

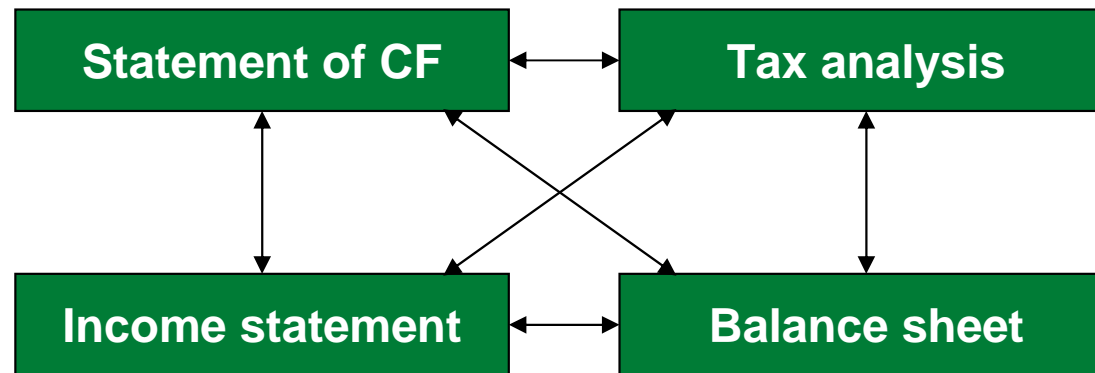
Profit pool potential of micro market

- Margin potential
- Growth potential
- Cost competitiveness

Financial attractiveness

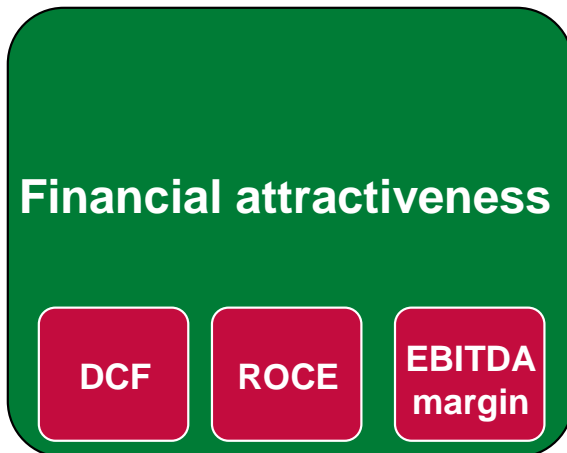
- DCF
- Simulation of BS, IS, CF and tax
- Benchmark to financial targets

HeidelbergCement investment criteria



In addition to the DCF approach, HC uses the balance sheet, income statement, statement of cash flows and tax analysis as criteria

Criteria for financial attractiveness



DCF

- **Cost of capital: to be earned in 2nd year after completion of investment**
- **IRR: to show premium on WACC**

ROCE

- **19%-20%**

EBITDA-margin

- **CEM \geq 33%**
- **AGG \geq 27%**

Tula project

General information

- **Cement capacity 2 mty; expansion to 4 mty possible**
- **Construction period 29 months (May 2009 – September 2011)**
- **Budget – €m348 equaling €174/t of capacity**
- **Equipment supplier from China; general contractor from Turkey**
- **First clinker has been produced in November 2011**

Excellent location for supplying fast growing Moscow market

Tula project

Positive takeaways

- Investment cost and project timing are better than those of competitors in the region
 - HC, Tula: €174/t, 29 months
 - Competitors in the region: ~ €240/t, more than 3 years
- Smooth permitting process
- Good clinker and cement quality
- Key equipment like kiln and mills (coal, raw material, cement) reached planned capacity

Tula on stream with lower investment costs per tonne than local competitors

Investment project attractiveness:

Tula case

Strategic position of investment

- Access to sources
- Access to markets

- Limestone, power and water very close to plant
- Closest plant to Moscow agglomeration

Profit pool potential of micro market

- Margin potential
- Growth potential
- Cost competitiveness

- Price growth
- Population and GDP growth
- Low capex spending

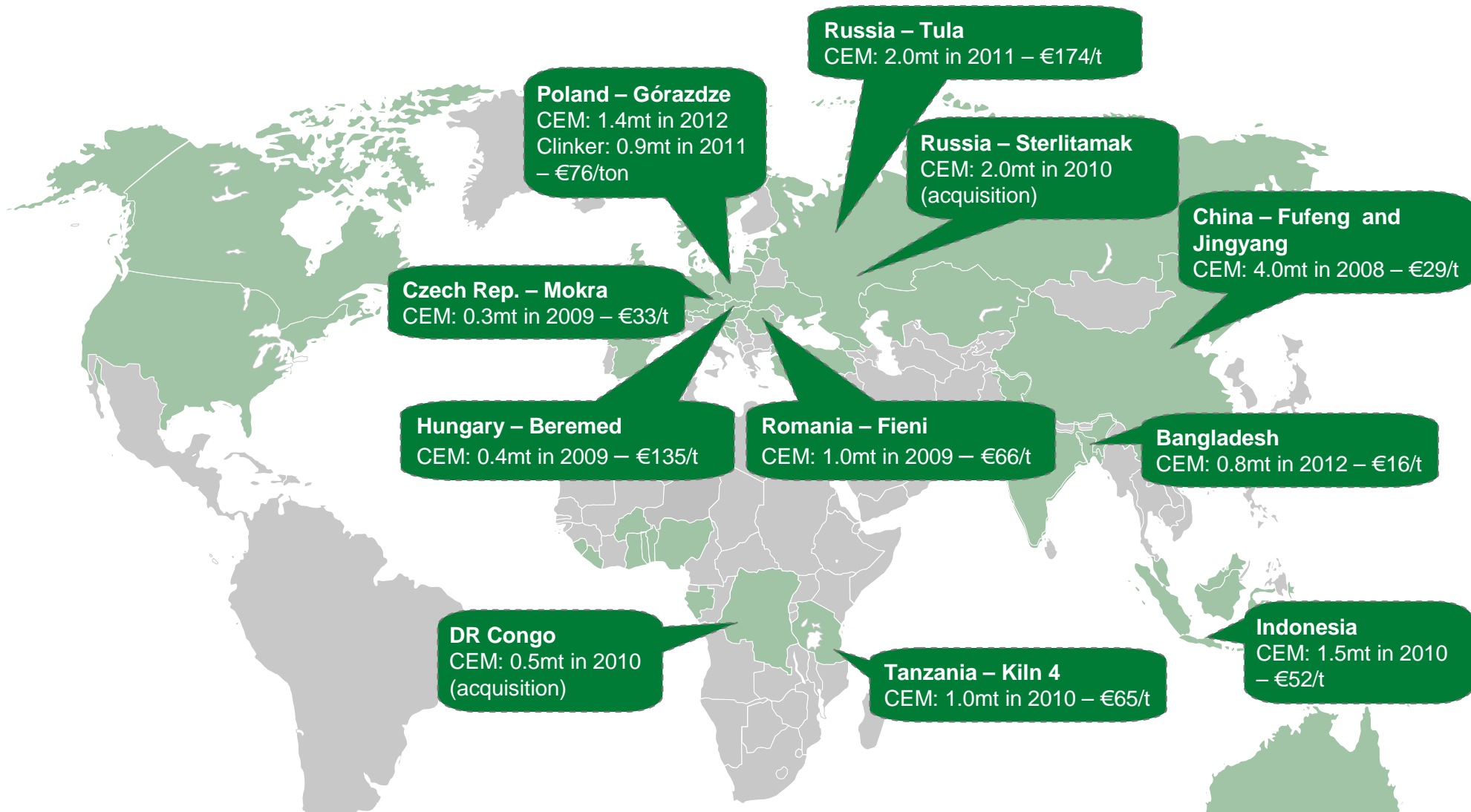
Financial attractiveness

- DCF
- Simulation of BS, IS, CF and tax
- Benchmark to financial targets

- IRR: premium on WACC
- ROCE \geq 22% from year 5 on
- EBITDA margin \geq 35%

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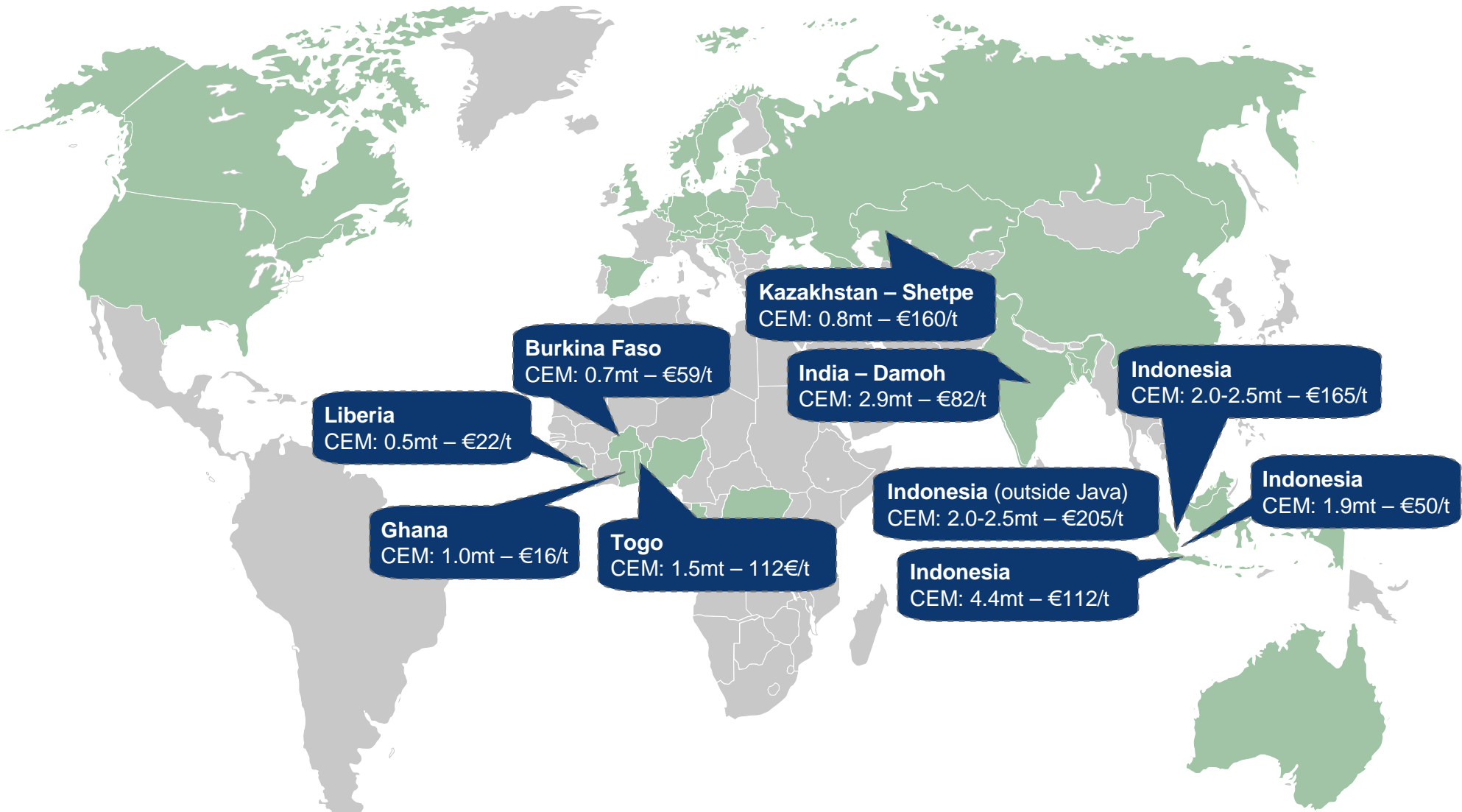
Successful addition of CEM capacity in EM markets at efficient capex (overview 2008 – HY1 2012)



More than 15mt of cement capacity added since 2008

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Planned addition of CEM capacity in EM markets at efficient capex (overview as from HY2 2012)



10mt of additional capacity coming in 2012/2013

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Projected disposals

- **Managing Board is confident and committed to execute €m250-350 disposals**
- **Focus on disposals of single non-core assets in the following segments in recovering North American market**
 - Brick
 - Pipe
 - Precast
 - Pavers
- **Disposals without destroying business portfolio**
 - Assets not fitting Group strategy
 - Limited impact on EBITDA
 - Clear improvement in ND/EBITDA multiple prerequisite
- **Disposal process assumes a stable capital market development**

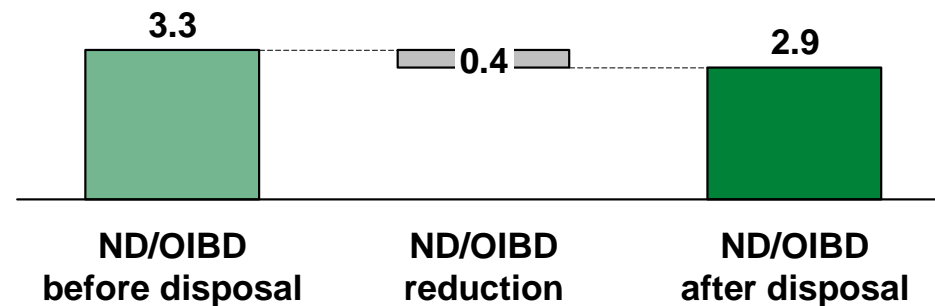
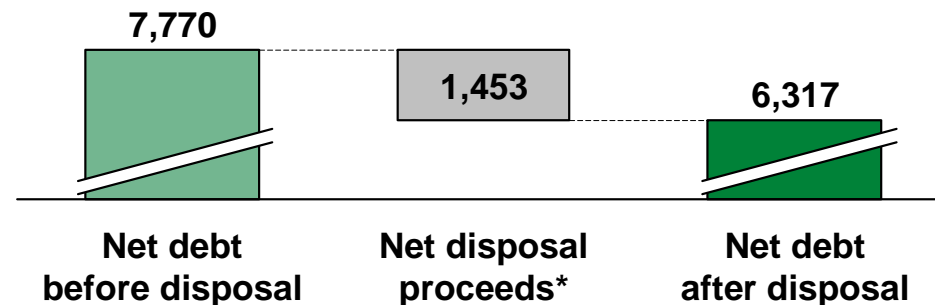
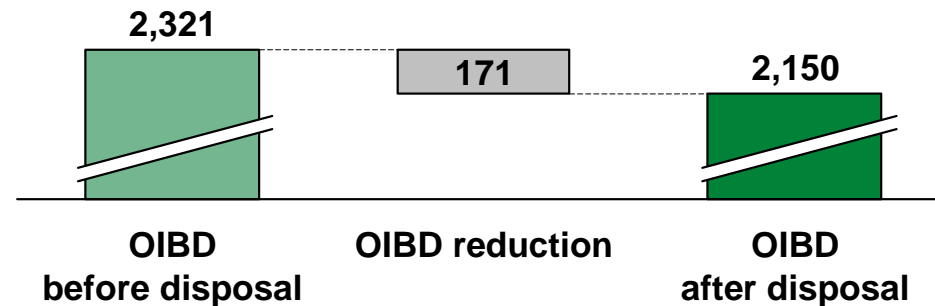
Disposal of business units – case study

HC case study based on FY2011

Disposal of business unit at EV/EBITDA net multiple of 8.5X

Proceeds are used to buy back bonds and hence to reduce debt

ND/EBITDA declines by 0.4x

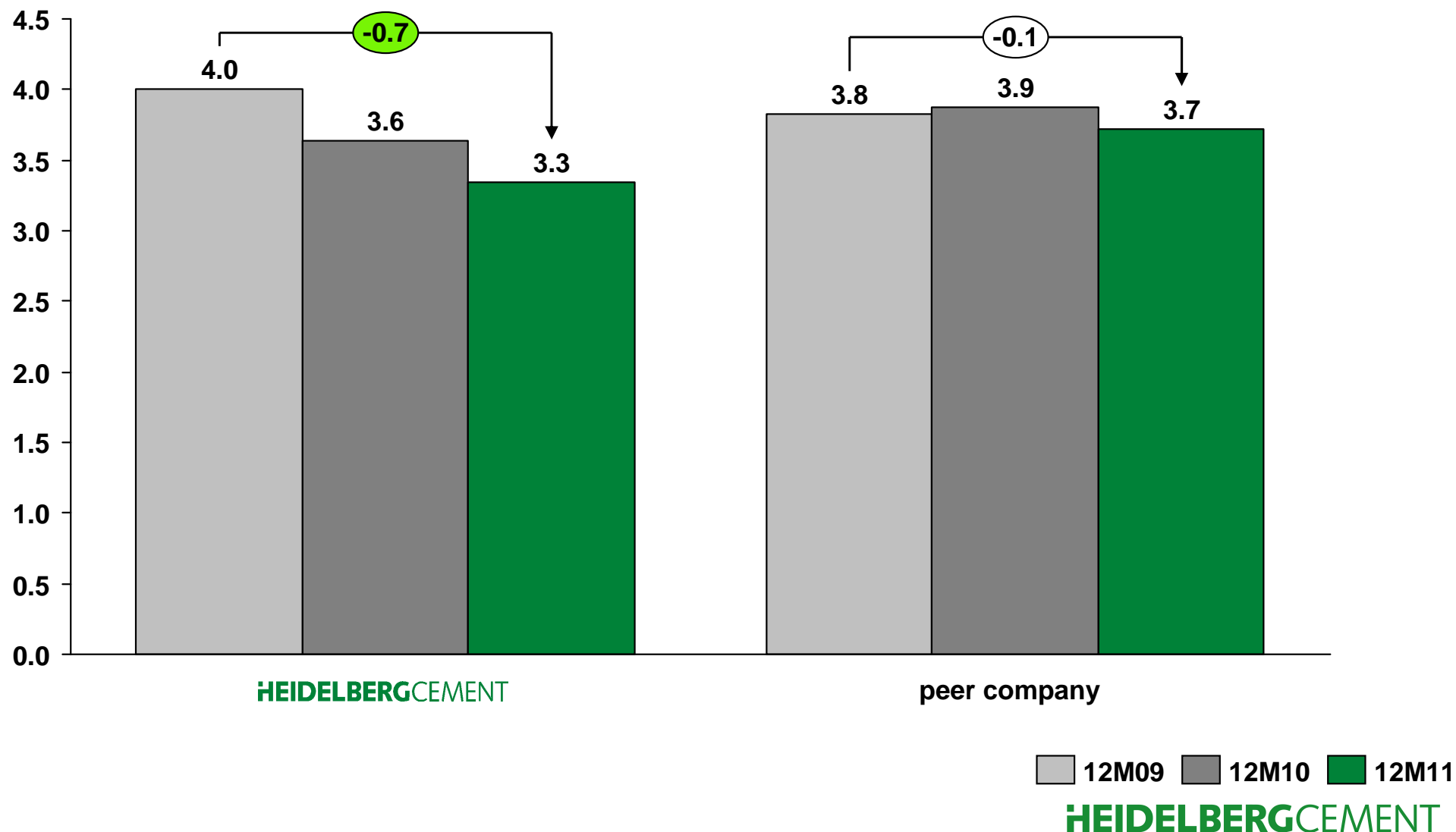


Disposal would buy only 1 year of operational deleverage, while giving a strategic position!

*) Net proceeds after financing.

Net debt/OIBD down at HC without selling assets

HC manages to deleverage 0.3x to 0.4x p.a. by sound operational performance – unlike peer company where ND/OIBD is almost flat despite multibillion disposals



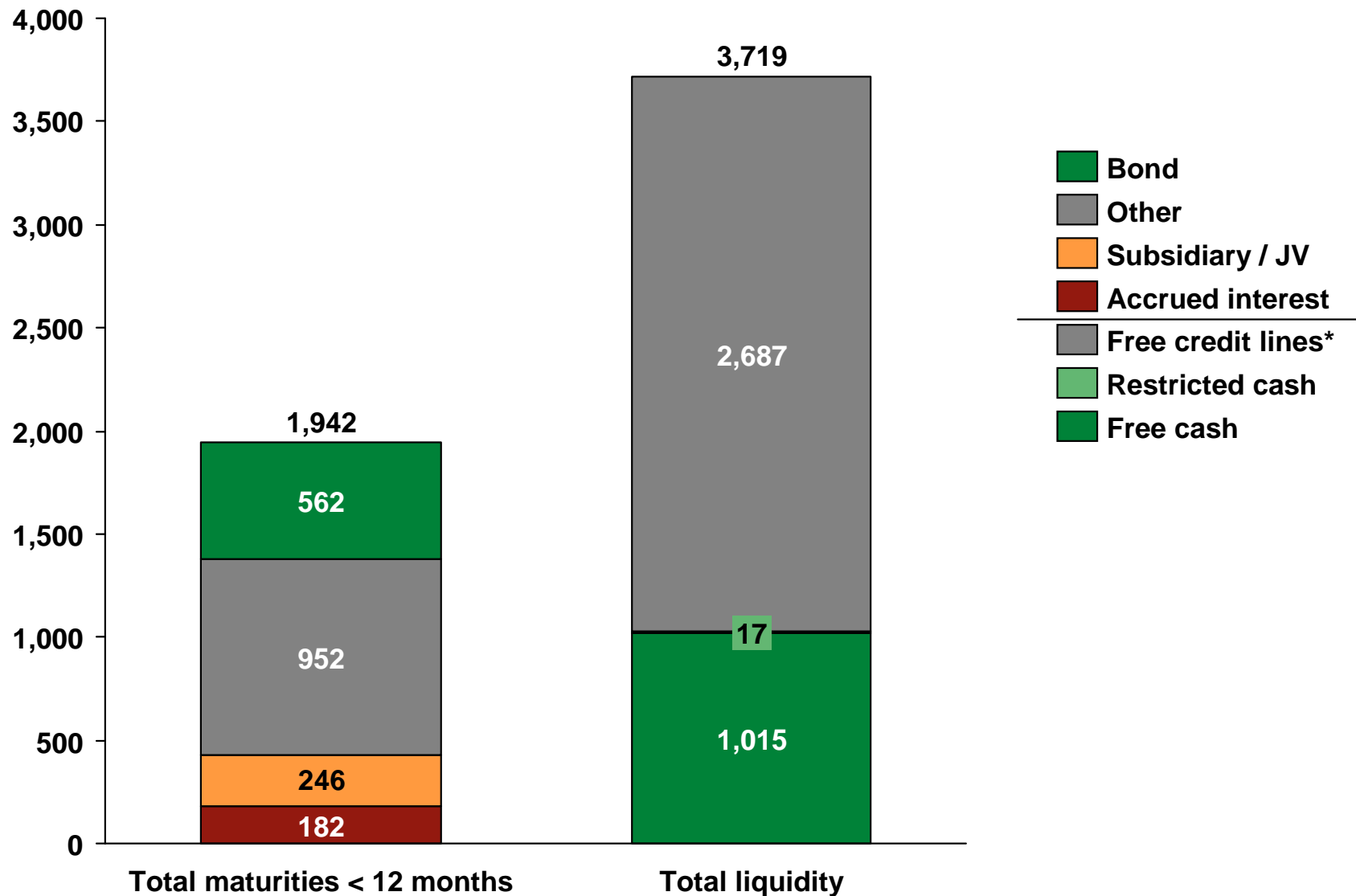
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deriving financial strength from:

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Short-term liquidity headroom

as per 31 March 2012 in €m



*) Total committed confirmed credit line 3,000 €m (Guarantee utilization 250 €m)

Excluding reconciliation adjustments with a total amount of 69 €m (transaction costs to be amortized over the term of the SFA, issue prices and fair value adjustments).

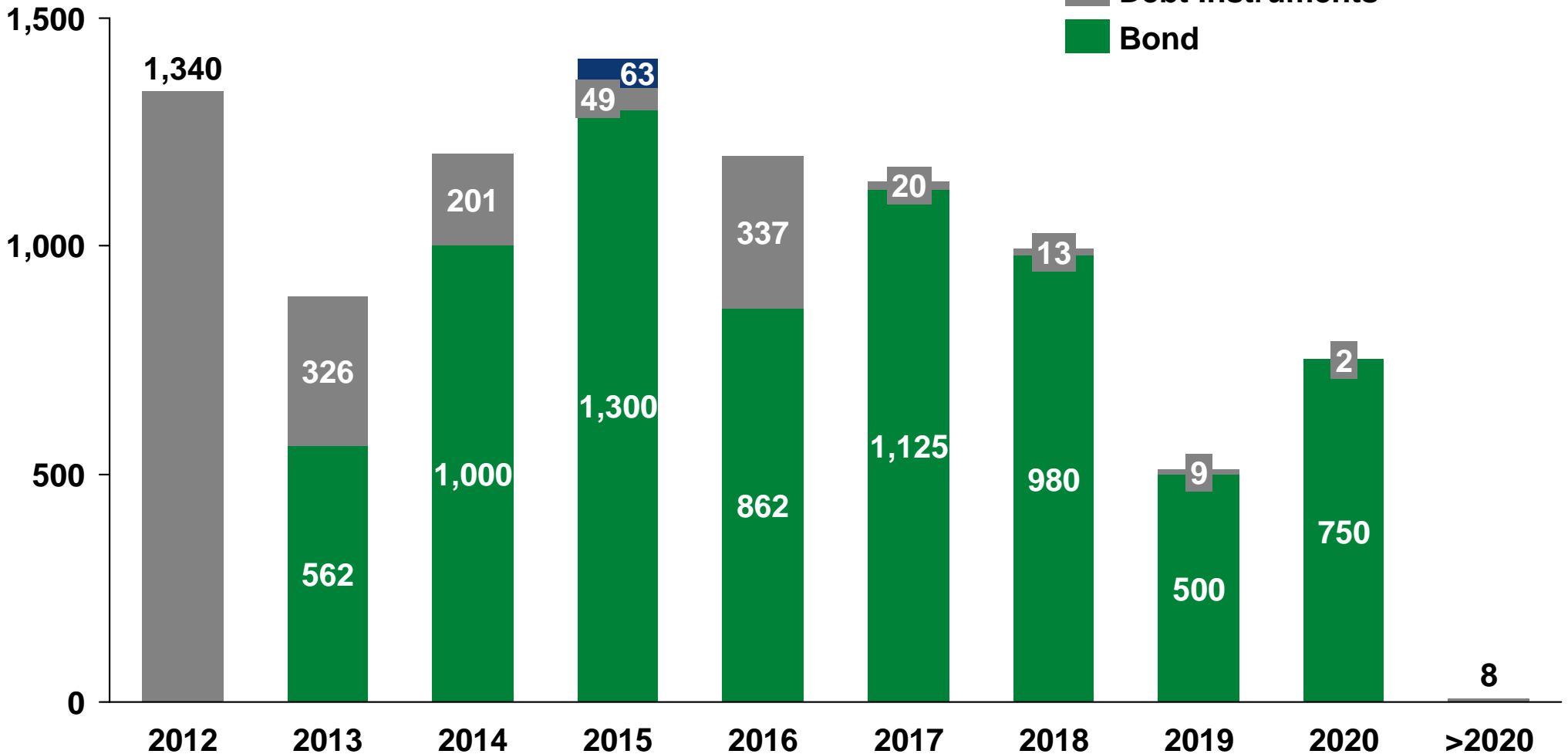
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Debt maturity profile well balanced

as per 31 March 2012 in €m

- Syndicated Facility (SFA)
- Debt Instruments
- Bond



Excluding reconciliation adjustments with a total amount of 17 €m (transaction costs to be amortized over the term of the SFA, issue prices and fair value adjustments).

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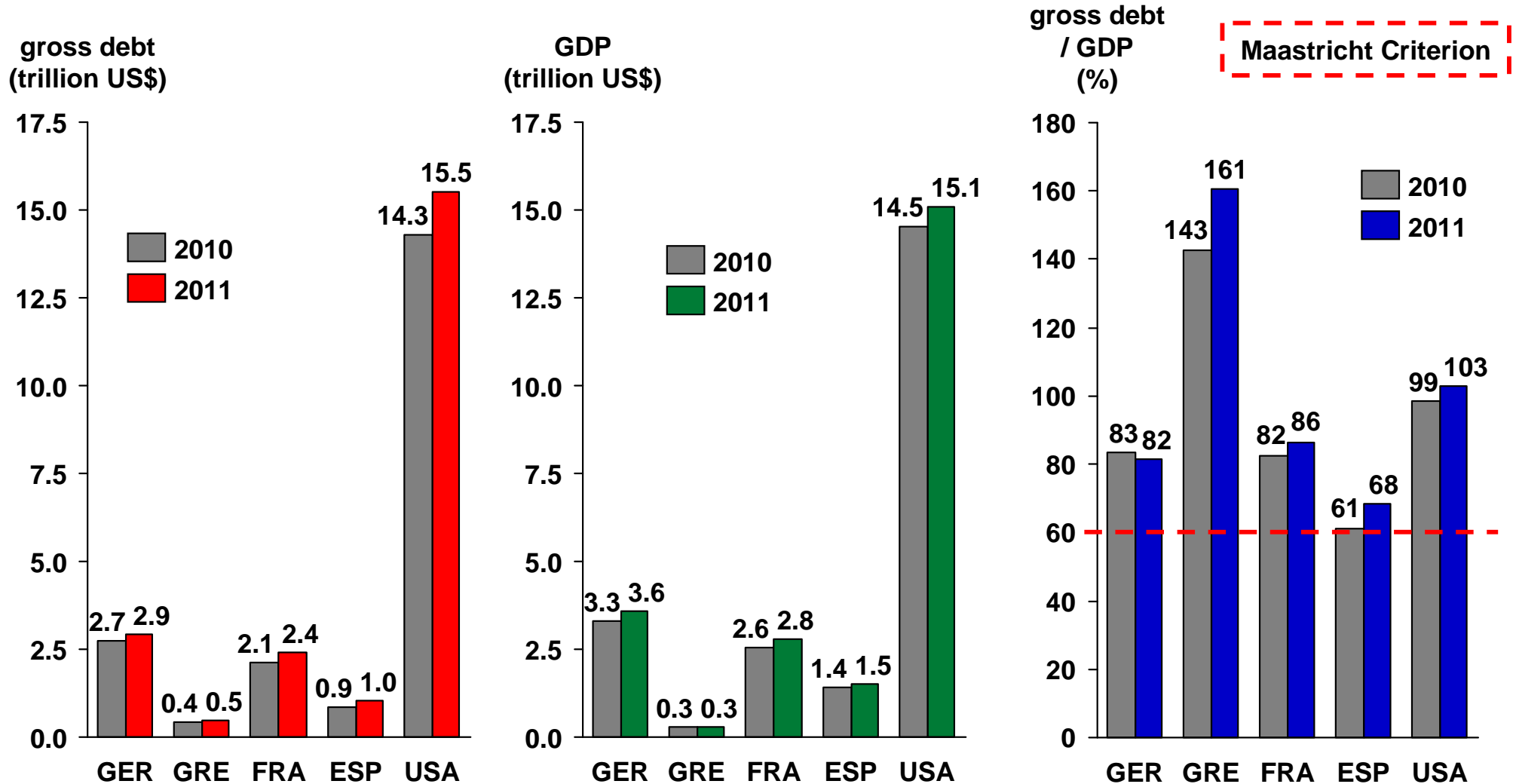
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Update on the sovereign debt crisis



**Nothing has changed,
problems are covered by money printing but they will come back!**

Sovereign debt 2011 vs. 2010



Absolute gross debt increase in all selected countries

Source: IMF.

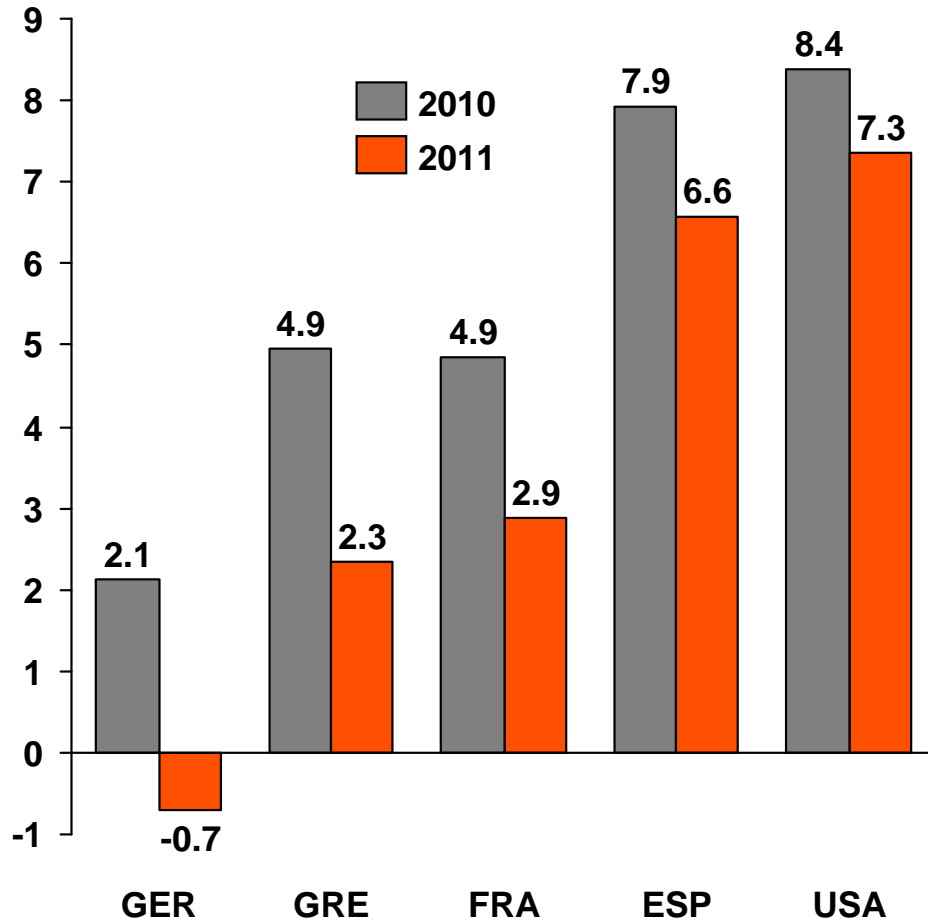
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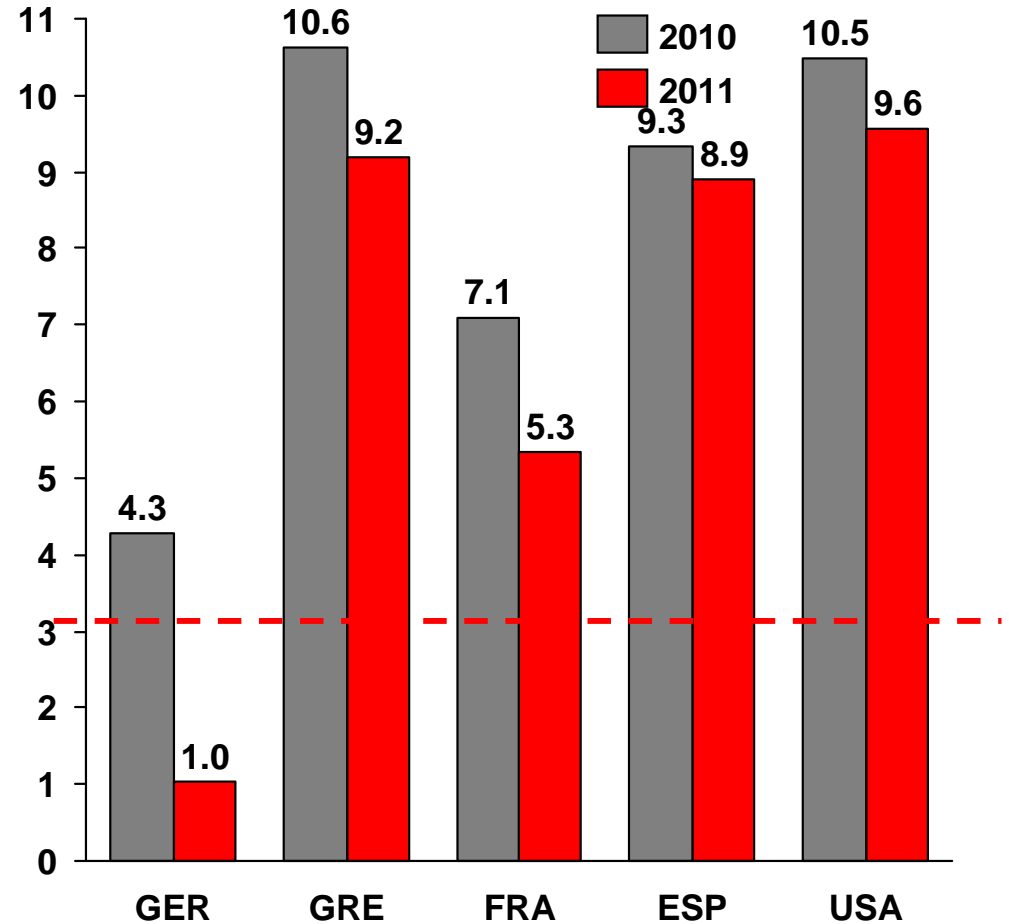
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Household deficit 2011 vs. 2010

primary
net deficit
(%)



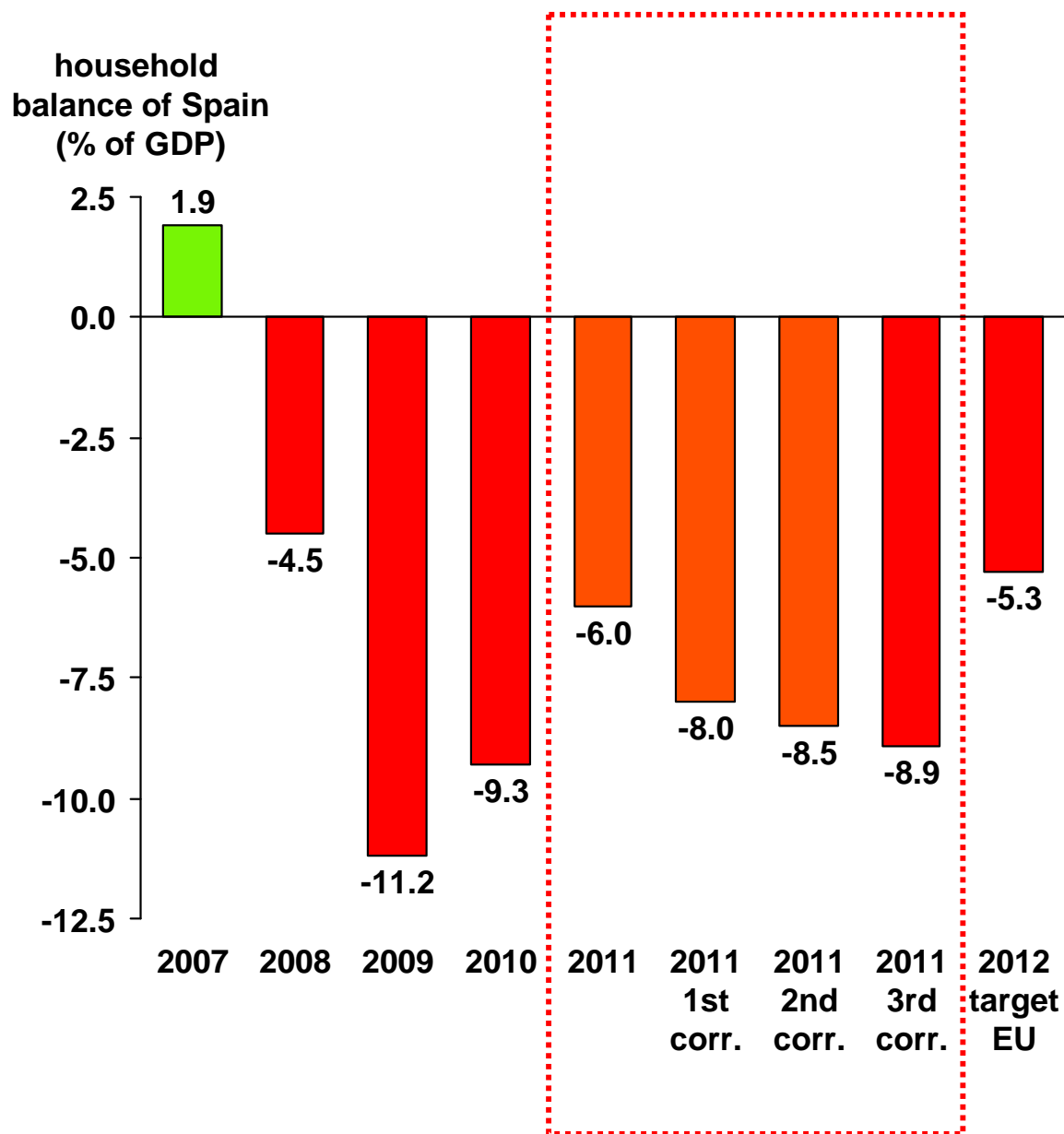
household
deficit
(%)



Most countries have a primary net deficit
Most countries do not comply with Maastricht criterion

Excessive expectations on austerity measures

Austerity measures alone will not be enough to fix sovereign debt crisis



Source: IMF.

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Scenario analysis

Scenario	Eurozone collapse	Grexit	Muddling through - bumpy flight in low altitude	Quick resolution of sovereign debt crisis
Probability	very low	moderate	high	very low
Effect for Eurozone	back to national currencies or north and south Euro	inflation union, weak Euro	inflation union, very weak Euro	fiscal union or stability union, strong Euro
Effect for HC	HC debt denominated in DM; simulation not possible	80% of debt denominated in Euro and only 10% of EBITDA in Euro; HC would benefit in sum		HC bought expensive protection

Financial strength derived from

■ Solid results in 1Q2012

- Recovery in North America
- New mill in Poland on stream as another investment example of low capex spend per tonne of capacity
- Another quarter (number 18) of perpetual deleveraging

■ Strict cash-flow orientation

- Confirmed cash-flow orientation – successful DPO program complimented by ambitious DSO program
- Tough investment criteria
- Reinforced divestments

■ Strong protection against crisis

- Protection against a weakening euro since 80% of debt denominated in euro and only 10% of EBITDA in euro
- High liquidity headroom covering maturities of more than the next 24 months
- Diversified geographic footprint resulting in negligible exposure to PIIGS and no exposure to Arabellion countries

Thank you very much for your attention!

Safe Harbour Statement

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information provided herein has been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

This presentation contains forward-looking statements and information. Forward-looking statements and information are statements that are not historical facts, related to future, not past, events. They include statements about our beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements and information are based on plans, estimates, projections as they are currently available to the management of HeidelbergCement. Forward-looking statements and information therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements and information are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond HeidelbergCement's control, could cause actual results to differ materially from those that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statement or information. For HeidelbergCement particular uncertainties arise, among others, from changes in general economic and business conditions in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues and in which we hold a substantial portion of our assets; the possibility that prices will decline as result of continued adverse market conditions to a greater extent than currently anticipated by HeidelbergCement's management; developments in the financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices, debt prices (credit spreads) and financial assets generally; continued volatility and a further deterioration of capital markets; a worsening in the conditions of the credit business and, in particular, additional uncertainties arising out of the subprime, financial market and liquidity crises; the outcome of pending investigations and legal proceedings and actions resulting from the findings of these investigations; as well as various other factors. More detailed information about certain of the risk factors affecting HeidelbergCement is contained throughout this presentation and in HeidelbergCement's financial reports, which are available on the HeidelbergCement website, www.heidelbergcement.com. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the relevant forward-looking statement or information as expected, anticipated, intended, planned, believed, sought, estimated or projected.