

BEFESA

2023

Stifel German Corporate Conference Copenhagen

Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements and information relating to Befesa and its affiliates that are based on the beliefs of its management, including assumptions, opinions and views of Befesa and its affiliates as well as information cited from third party sources. Such statements reflect the current views of Befesa and its affiliates or of such third parties with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Befesa and its affiliates to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, among others: changes in general economic, political, governmental and business conditions globally and in the countries in which Befesa and its affiliates do business; changes in interest rates; changes in inflation rates; changes in prices; changes to national and international laws and policies that support industrial waste recycling; legal challenges to regulations, subsidies and incentives that support industrial waste recycling; extensive governmental regulation in a number of different jurisdictions, including stringent environmental regulation; management of exposure to credit, interest rate, exchange rate and commodity price risks; acquisitions or investments in joint ventures with third parties; inability to obtain new sites and expand existing ones; failure to maintain safe work environments; effects of catastrophes, natural disasters, adverse weather conditions, unexpected geological or other physical conditions, or criminal or terrorist acts at one or more of our plants; insufficient insurance coverage and increases in insurance cost; loss of senior management and key personnel; unauthorised use of Befesa's intellectual property and claims of infringement by Befesa of others' intellectual property; Befesa's ability to generate cash to service its indebtedness changes in business strategy and various other factors. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected or targeted.

Befesa and its affiliates do not assume any guarantee that the assumptions underlying forward-looking statements are free of errors nor do they accept any responsibility for the future accuracy of the opinions expressed herein or the actual occurrence of the forecasted developments. No representation (express or implied) is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, any information, including projections, estimates, targets and opinions, contained herein, and no liability whatsoever is accepted as to any errors, omissions or misstatements contained herein or otherwise resulting, directly or indirectly, from the use of this document.

This presentation is intended for information only and should not be treated as investment advice. It is not intended as an offer for sale, or as a solicitation of an offer to purchase or subscribe to, any securities in any jurisdiction. Neither this presentation nor anything contained therein shall form the basis of, or be relied upon in connection with, any commitment or contract whatsoever. This presentation may not, at any time, be reproduced, distributed or published (in whole or in part) without prior written consent of Befesa.

2023 figures are preliminary are unaudited.

This presentation includes Alternative Performance Measures (APM), including EBITDA, EBITDA margin, EBIT, EBIT margin, net debt and capital expenditures which are not measures of liquidity or financial performance under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). EBITDA is defined as operating profit for the period (i.e. EBIT) before the impact of amortisation, depreciation, impairment and provisions. EBITDA margin is defined as EBITDA divided by revenue. EBIT is defined as Operating profit for the year. The Company uses EBIT to monitor its financial return after both operating expenses and a charge representing the cost of usage of both its property, plant and equipment and definite-life intangible assets. EBIT margin is defined as EBIT as a percentage of revenue. These non-IFRS measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to results from operating activities, cash flow from operating, investing or financing activities, or other financial measures of Befesa's results of operations or liquidity derived in accordance with IFRS. Befesa believes that the APM included in this report are useful measures of its performance and liquidity. Other companies, including those in the industry in which Befesa operates, may calculate similarly titled financial measures differently than Befesa does. Because all companies do not calculate these financial measures in the same manner, Befesa's presentation of such financial measures may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. These APM are not audited.



01 / Business update

Executive summary

Revenue
€1,181 million

+4% yoy

- Lower zinc and alu prices
- + US zinc refining operations

Adjusted EBITDA
€182 million

-15% yoy

- Lower zinc and alu prices
- Unfavourable zinc TC
- + Higher zinc hedging price
- + Lower energy prices
- + Productivity and savings

Operating cash flow
€117 million

-15% yoy

- Lower earnings
- Higher interest payments
- + Lower tax payments

Growth



- **Palmerton refurbishment:** On track to capture growth in 2025



- **Guangdong:** Monitoring the development of the market; Cautiously progressing in third province

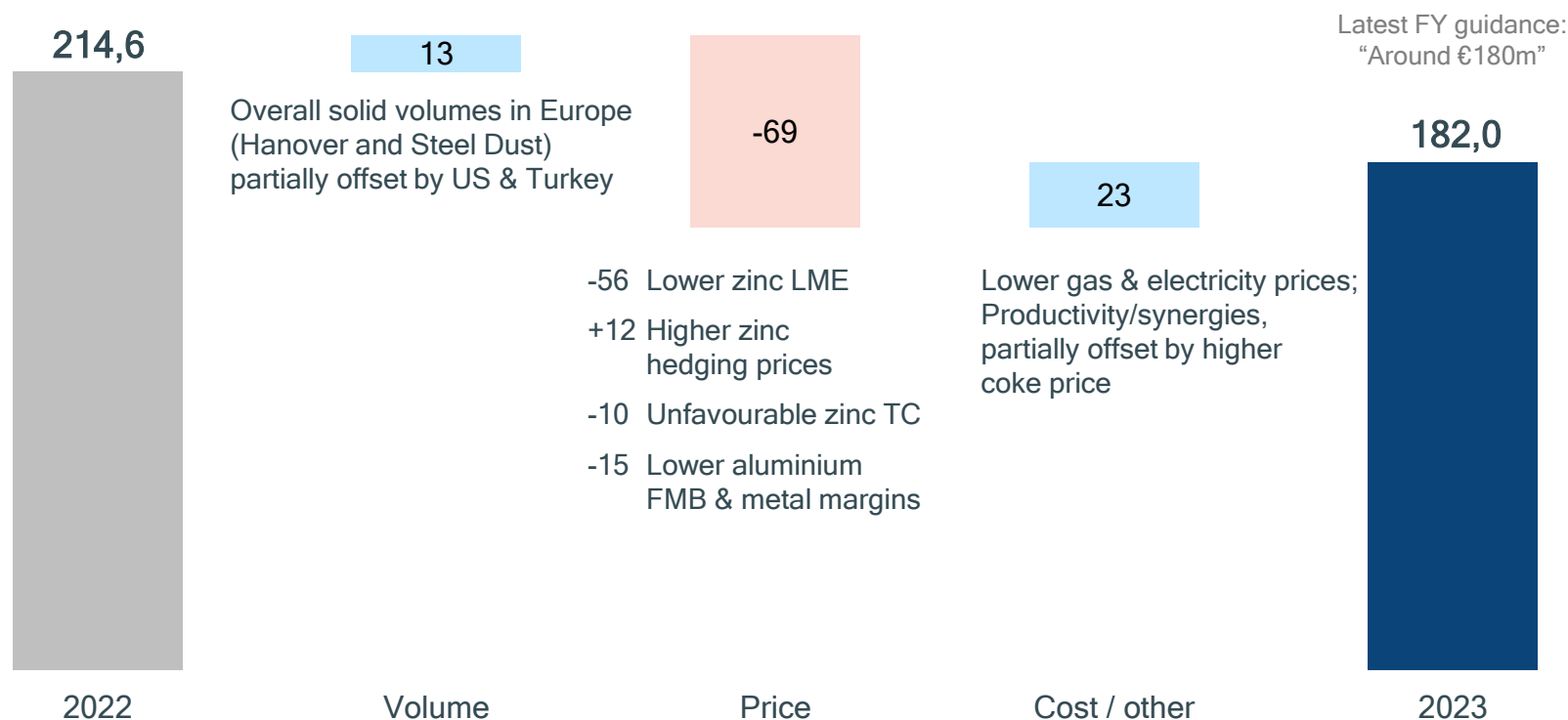
Dividend Dividend proposal for 2023: €0.73 per share (2022: €1.25)

- Outlook**
- **2024:** Expecting to return to the growth path; Pressures faced in '23 to ease in '24
 - **Mid-term:** Decarbonisation and EV trends driving mid-term growth

EBITDA

Total adjusted EBITDA decreased by 15% yoy to €182m in 2023, mainly due to lower zinc and alu prices, unfavourable TC, and higher coke price, partially offset by improved volumes, hedges and synergies

Adjusted EBITDA¹ 2022 to 2023



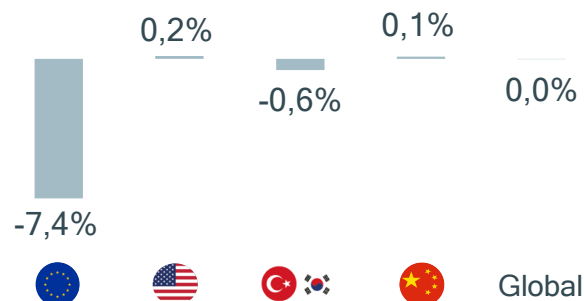
¹ 2023: €106.6m reported Total EBIT + €82.2m D&A = €188.8m reported Total EBITDA - €6.8m adjustments = €182.0m adjusted Total EBITDA
 2022: €164.8m reported Total EBIT + €70.1m D&A = €234.9m reported Total EBITDA - €20.3m adjustments = €214.6m adjusted Total EBITDA

Key volume drivers & impact on Befesa in 2023

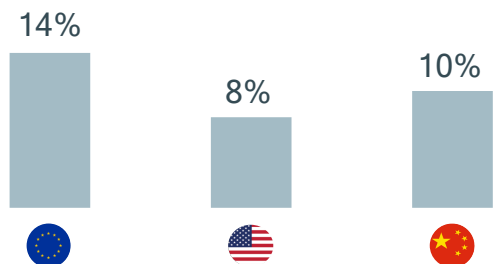
Key volume drivers

% vs prior year

Crude steel production¹



Car sales^{1,2}



¹ % yoy evolution based on December YTD figures

² Sales of new passenger cars for US and China; registrations of new passenger cars for EU

Befesa's volumes



- European Steel Dust plants at solid levels despite challenging steel production
- Aluminium salt slags volumes grew yoy mainly driven by resumption of operations at Hanover



- EAF steel dust volumes decreased yoy, as expected; operational performance improving gradually
- Average plant utilisation of around 65-70%



- EAF steel dust throughput decreased yoy mainly impacted by the earthquake in Q1 in Turkey; Plant running at normal levels



- Despite overall flat steel production in China, EAF steel dust throughput was affected by the real estate crisis
- Plant utilisation of around 60% in Jiangsu; Henan ramping up

The current decrease in zinc prices is one of the largest seen in the last 15 years



¹ London Metal Exchange (LME) zinc daily cash settlement prices, US\$ per tonne

² Morgan Stanley Research; Beyond the 90th percentile are projects that produce 10% of global output at the highest cost. If zinc LME prices are below the cost of production for a sustained period, these marginal producers cannot maintain production which should normalise zinc supply

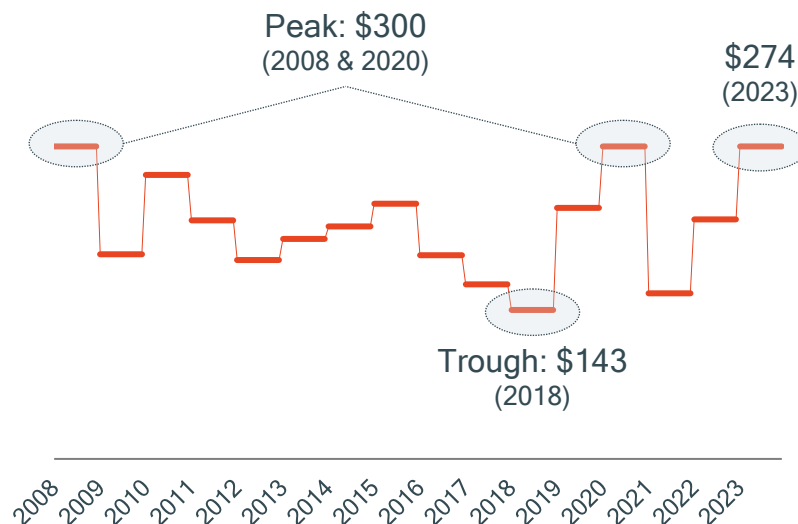
2023 impacted by high TC in a very volatile zinc price environment

Zinc LME¹



- Zinc LME decreased by 37% in 2023, from \$3,509/t peak to \$2,224/t trough
- 2023 averaged at \$2,649/t (€2,450/t), around the last 5-/10- year average level but \$836/t or €852/t below 2022 (at \$3,485/t or €3,302/t)
- Each \$100/t zinc LME price variation impacts c. €8m FY EBITDA

Zinc treatment charges (TC)



- TC for 2023 was settled at \$274/t, the second highest level after the \$300/t peak in 2008 & 2020; TC spot decreased during 2023 to current c. \$100/t
- When TC was settled, zinc LME was at c. \$3,000/t before decreasing to \$2,400–2,500 (Q2/Q3 2023)
- TC as % of \$LME increased from 9% (March/April 2023) to 11% (Q2/Q3 2023)
- Each \$10/t TC variation impacts €2–3m FY EBITDA

¹ London Metal Exchange (LME) zinc daily cash settlement prices, US\$ per tonne

Befesa's hedging strategy provides price visibility and lowers impact from zinc price volatility



- Befesa's hedging strategy unchanged
 - 1–3 years forward
 - Targeting 60% to 75% of zinc equivalent volume
 - Befesa providing no collateral
- Befesa's hedging strategy has proven **successful** providing **price visibility** and **lowering impact** from zinc price volatility
- Befesa with 60–75% of its zinc exposure **hedged** up to July 2025
- For the **unhedged portion**: **each \$100/t change** in zinc LME price represents c. €8m impact on FY EBITDA

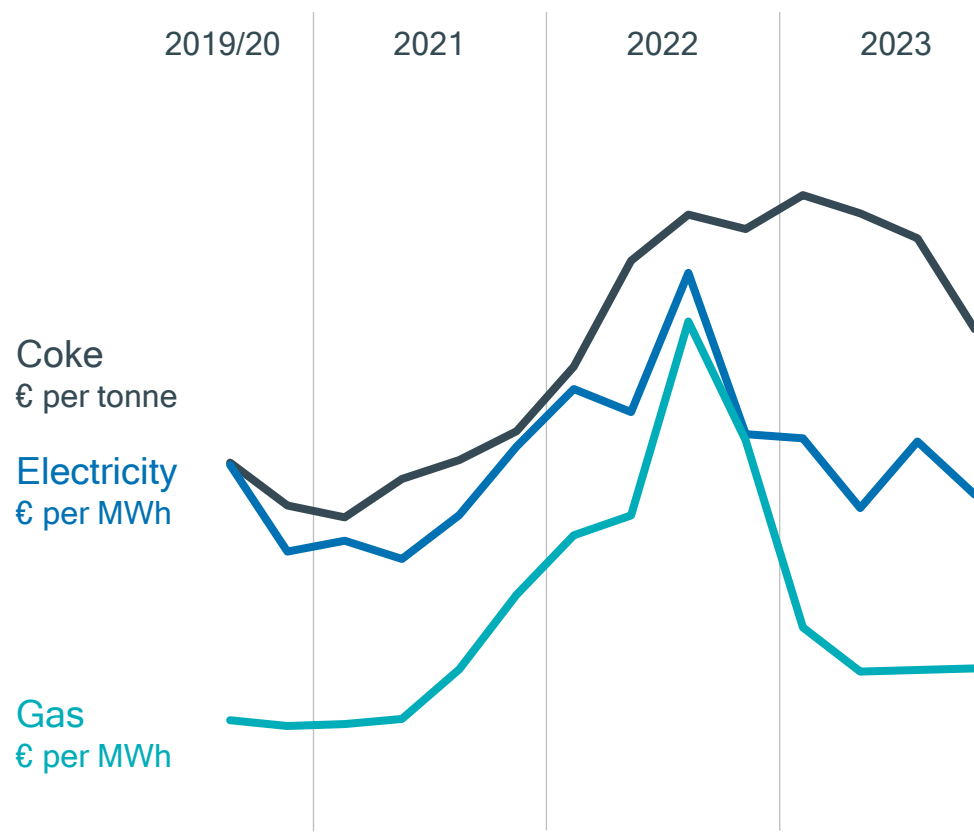
¹ London Metal Exchange (LME) zinc daily cash settlement prices

² Zinc blended prices are averages computed based on the monthly effective LME zinc and hedging prices weighted with the respective hedged and non-hedged volumes

³ Assumes FX €//\$ of 1.10 for 2024, and 2025

Coke price moderated in H2 but is still high; Gas price stabilised around levels of 2021

Befesa's energy price evolution by source



Coke

- After reaching an all-time-high level in Q1 2023, Befesa's coke price moderated during the rest of 2023 around 10% below the 2022 level
- However, 2023 average price was 5% yoy and still 75% above 2019–2021 level

Electricity

- 2023 average price was around 25% lower yoy

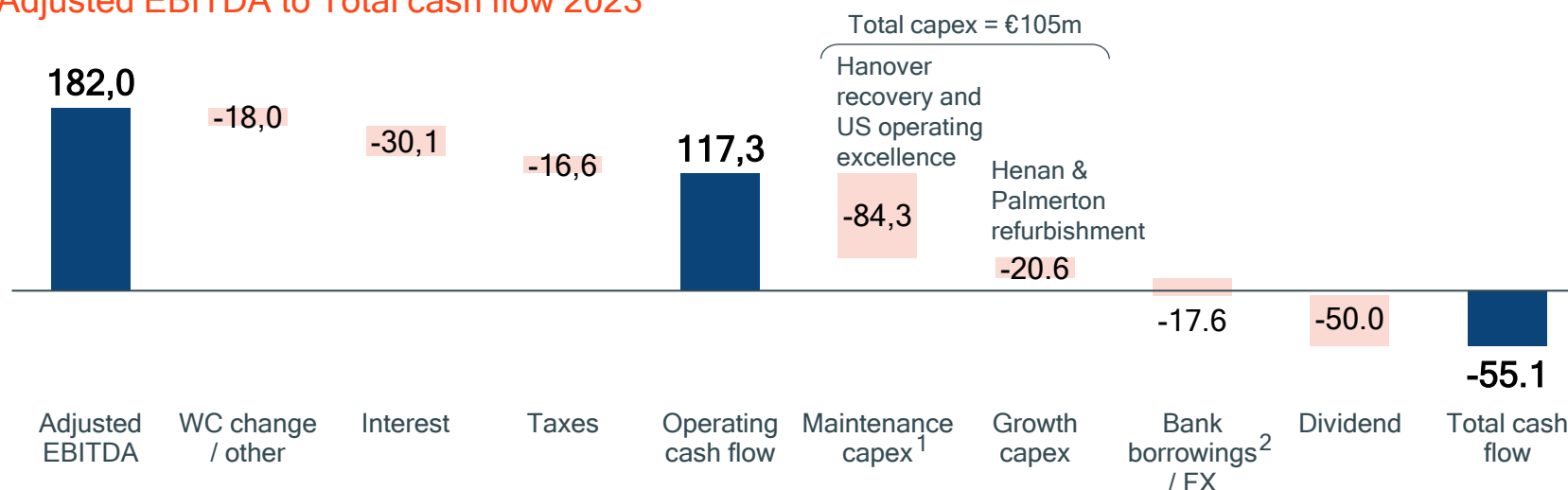
Gas

- 2023 average price stabilised in H2 around levels of 2021, and was about 60% lower yoy

Cash flow, net debt & leverage

Cash on hand at €107m providing >€180m liquidity; Net debt increased to €604m driven by lower earnings; Net leverage of x3.32

Adjusted EBITDA to Total cash flow 2023



€m	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	change yoy
Adjusted EBITDA	214.6	182.0	-15.2%
Operating cash Flow	137.3	117.3	-14.6%
Gross debt	710.8	710.8	flat
Cash on hand	161.8	106.7	-34.0%
Net debt	549.0	604.0	+10.0%
Net leverage	x2.56	x3.32	

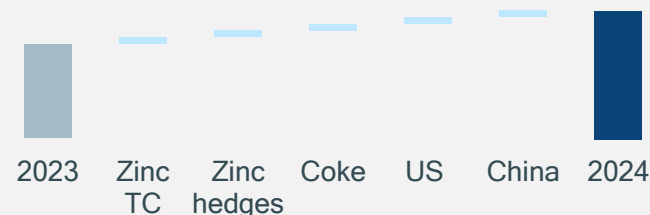
¹ Includes investments required to maintain or replace assets as well as those related to productivity, compliance and IT

² Mainly includes cash bank inflows/outflows from bank borrowings and other liabilities, as well as the effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash

Outlook for 2024

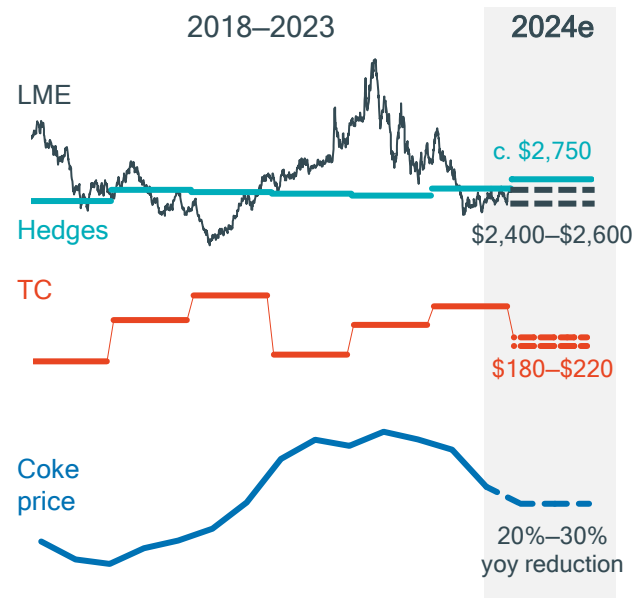
Return to growth path expected in 2024

- **External pressures** faced in 2023 were temporary and **should ease in 2024**
- Detailed earnings guidance to be provided in Q1 reporting once TC have been settled



Zinc TC, LME and hedges

- Zinc TC expected to settle in March / April lower than 2023 level of \$274/t
- C90 cost curve acting as a solid floor for zinc price
- Zinc hedging price at around \$2,750 / €2,500 per tonne (2023: €2,417/t)
- Each €100/t change in zinc LME represents around €8m impact on FY24 EBITDA
- Each \$10/t TC variation represents around €2–3m impact on FY24 EBITDA



Coke

- Expecting 20% to 30% yoy reduction of coke price on average

US

- Palmerton refurbishment continues in 2024; Recycling plants expected to run at c. 70%
- Zinc refining plant performance gradually improving

China

- Jiangsu and Henan plants expected to run at around 90% and 50% utilisation rates respectively

Positive mid-term outlook; balancing capex across markets with different dynamics



Favourable decarbonisation and EV macrorends:

- Shift towards EAF steel mills will increase the generation of steel dust
- Transition to EV will drive higher aluminium demand



Globally balanced in core businesses



€110–€135m additional EBITDA



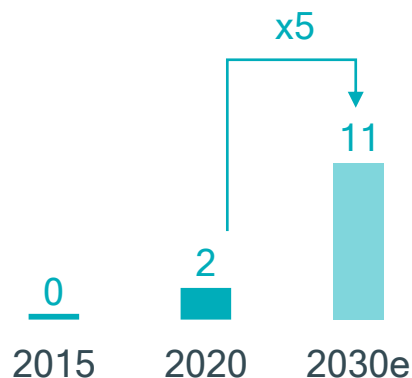
Low risks & high returns



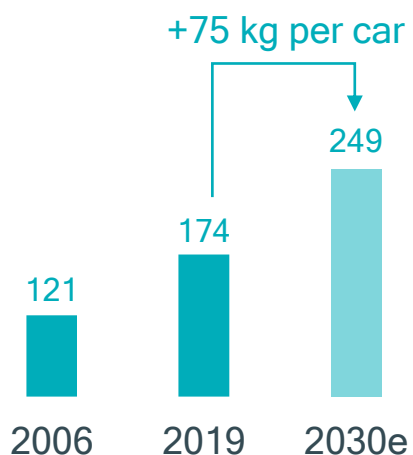
Rigorous execution and monitoring timing

Decarbonisation and EV driving aluminium market growth in Europe

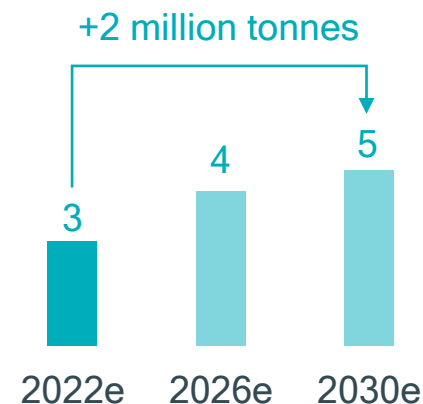
EV unit sales in Europe¹
million units



Alu content per vehicle²
kg per passenger car



Auto alu demand in Europe²
million tonnes



- **Decarbonisation** trend **drives** transition to electric vehicles (EV)
- EV requiring **higher aluminium content per car** to achieve light-weight targets
- Driving **higher aluminium demand** in Europe and increased **need for secondary aluminium and salt slags recycling capacity**

¹ CRU (January 2022)

² Ducker (October 2022)

Well defined growth roadmap in execution

- **Market fundamentals** remain strong and favourably support Befesa's business model & growth plan
















Decarbonisation trend will drive increase of EAF steel production over the coming years in the key markets where Befesa operates



EV trend will drive demand for aluminium in Europe and the US over the coming years as the automotive industry looks for light-weight solutions

- Befesa is **adapting capex deployment to market dynamics**

	Project	Capex / Run-rate EBITDA €m	Status
	1 Zinc refining	110–120 / 35–45	 Turnaround on track; Focus on improving profitability
	2 Palmerton refurbishment		 EPC contract signed; Works ongoing
	4 1 st kiln Guangdong	115–125 / 30–35	 Cautiously progressing; Supply agreements ongoing
	5 2 nd kiln Jiangsu		 Subject to 1 st kiln Jiangsu loading
	6 2 nd kiln Guangdong		 Subject to 1 st kiln Guangdong progress
	7 EAF dust recycling plant	105–115 / 30–35	 Planned in 2026
	8 WOX washing plant		 Planned in 2026
	9 2 nd Aluminium expansion	80–90 / 15–20	 Permits ongoing
	10 Salt slags recycling plant		 Land lot location and permits ongoing
		410–450 / 110–135	 Level of completion

● Steel Dust ● Alu Salt Slags

Palmerton plant refurbishment progressing well to seize market growth in 2025

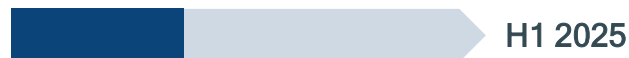


Plant overview



- 2 kilns with c. 163 kt → 220 kt (post-refurbishment) EAF steel dust recycling capacity
- Producing **WOX** as a marketable product

Indicative timing and status



- ✓ EPC contract signed
- > Works ongoing

Timing confirmed:

Phase I: completed by H2 2024

Phase II: completed by H1 2025

Key financials



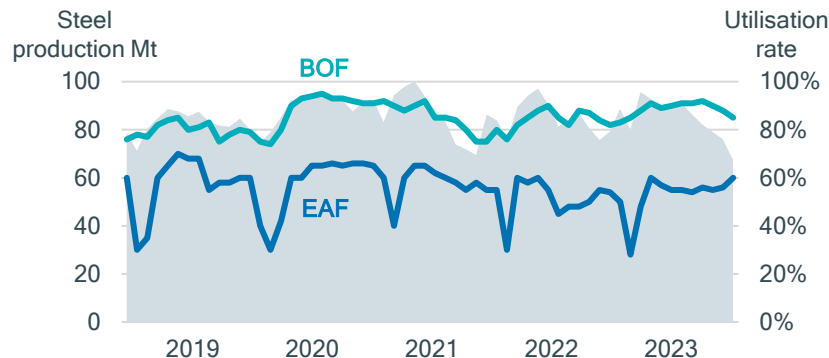
- Capex: €60–€70 million
- EBITDA run-rate: €25–€30 million
- Payback: 2–3 years; IRR: >30%



Growth opportunity in China is attractive and Befesa's plan is being adapted to current market challenges

Challenging market environment in the short term

- Crude steel production in 2023 stable yoy
- EAF mills running at 55–60% versus BOF at 80–90%, due to real estate crisis → reducing steel dust generation



EAF will grow in China

- EAF penetration expected to grow to 20% by 2030
- >60 Mt new EAF capacity announced / underway



Environmental regulation launched 2016/17
Getting stricter but following a two-step approach



Commercial office since 2008
Jiangsu started in 2021, Henan in 2023

Befesa's growth plan in China remains attractive

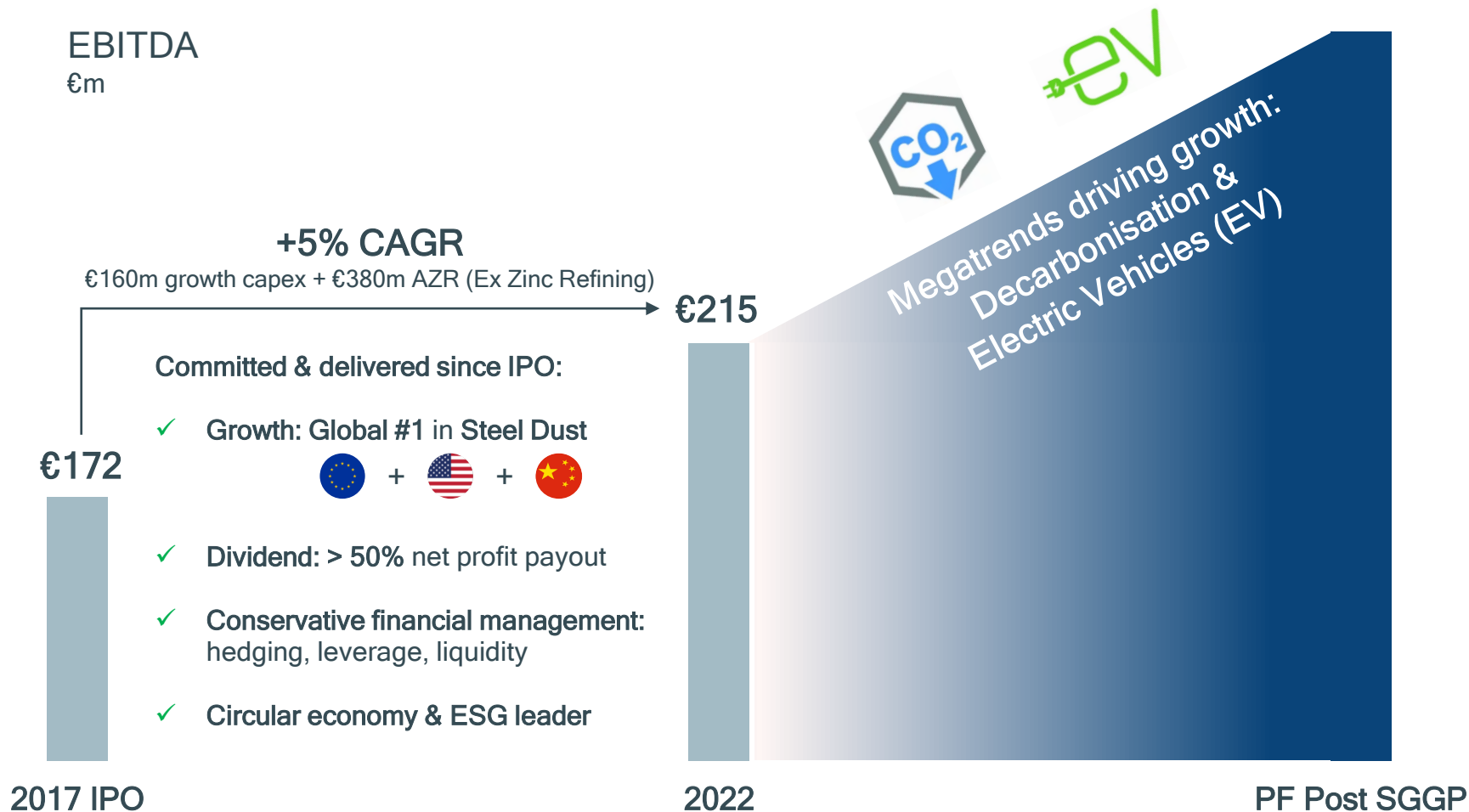
Cautiously progressing in Guangdong province:

- €45–€50m capex deployment likely in 2024/25, subject to ongoing negotiations with local steelmakers
- €8–€12m EBITDA run-rate; 4–5 years payback; >20% IRR



02 / Sustainable Global Growth Plan (SGGP), 2022-2027

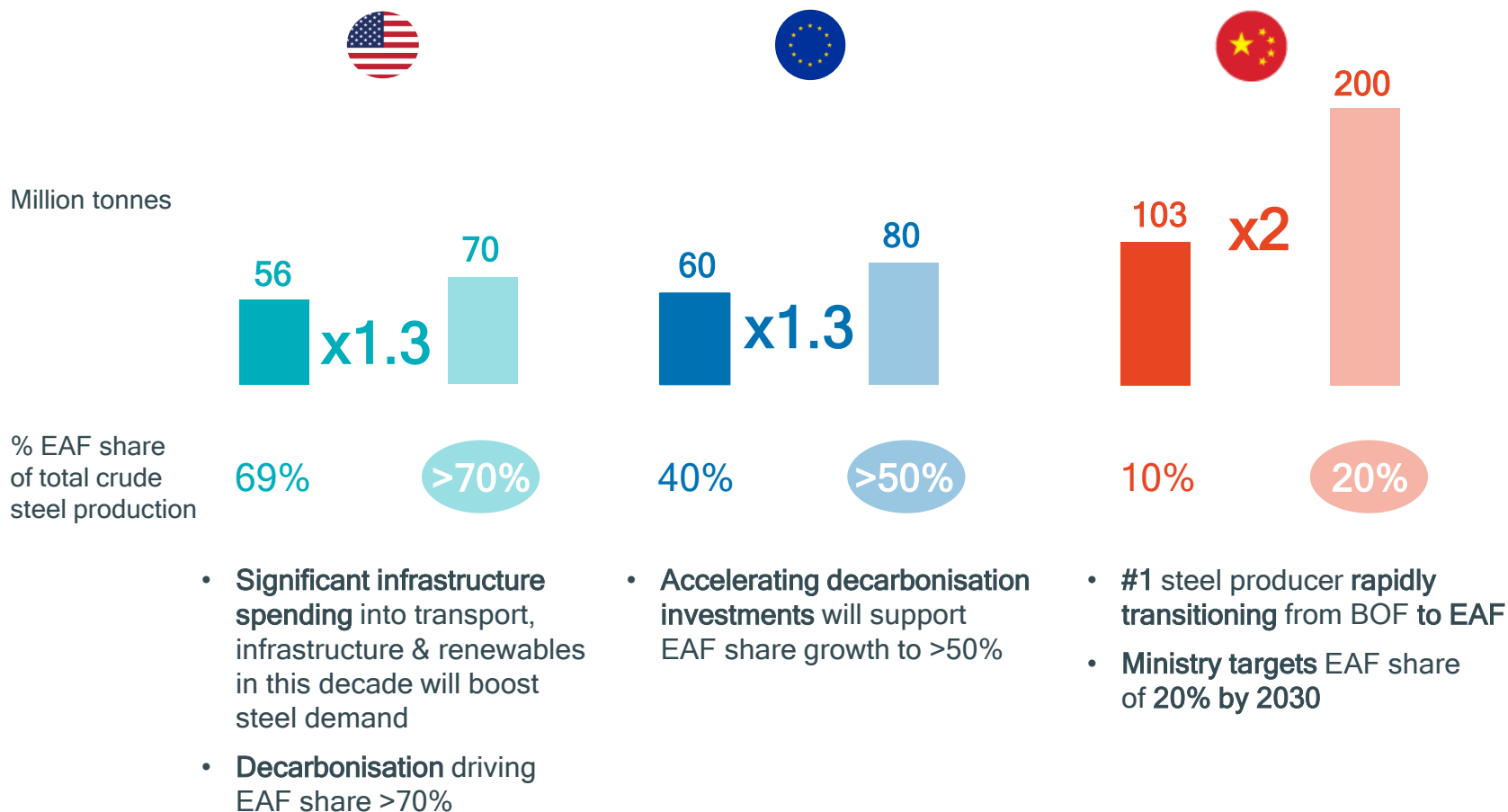
Proven track record since IPO; Megatrends driving growth over next 5 years



Decarbonisation driving EAF steel production in Befesa's key markets

EAF steel production

2022 2030e



Well defined growth roadmap in execution

- Market fundamentals remain strong and favourably support Befesa's business model & growth plan
















Decarbonisation trend will drive increase of EAF steel production over the coming years in the key markets where Befesa operates



EV trend will drive demand for aluminium in Europe and the US over the coming years as the automotive industry looks for light-weight solutions

- Befesa is adapting capex deployment to market dynamics

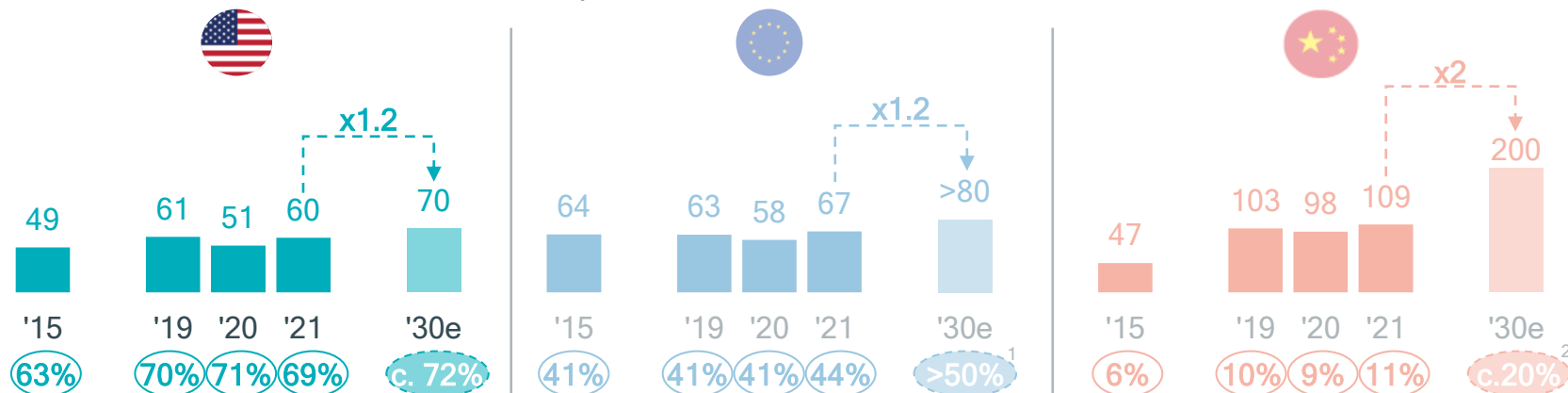
	Project	Capex / Run-rate EBITDA €m	Status
	1 Zinc refining	110–120 / 35–45	 Turnaround on track; Focus on improving profitability  EPC contract signed; Works ongoing
	2 Palmerton refurbishment		
	4 1 st kiln Guangdong	115–125 / 30–35	 Cautiously progressing; Supply agreements ongoing  Subject to 1 st kiln Jiangsu loading  Subject to 1 st kiln Guangdong progress
	5 2 nd kiln Jiangsu		
	6 2 nd kiln Guangdong		
	7 EAF dust recycling plant	105–115 / 30–35	 Planned in 2026  Planned in 2026
	8 WOX washing plant		
	9 2 nd Aluminium expansion	80–90 / 15–20	 Permits ongoing  Land lot location and permits ongoing
	10 Salt slags recycling plant		
		410–450 / 110–135	 Level of completion

● Steel Dust ● Alu Salt Slags

Megatrends and Befesa's approach by market

EAF steel production

million tonnes, EAF % share of total steel production



Primary steel (BOF) consumes 7x more CO₂/t vs. secondary steel (EAF)¹; Decarbonisation favours EAF steel production

Each tonne of steel through EAF vs. BOF → saves 1.5 t CO₂, 1.4 t iron ore, 740 kg coal & 120 kg limestone³

- Approved \$1.2 T infrastructure plan requires more steel output, from '24/25 onwards; Plus, **new announced EAF capacity** driving EAF share >70%
- **Shortage of zinc smelting**

Befesa approach:

- c. 40–50% market share in EAFD; **Improving asset efficiency ahead of higher volume 2024/25 onwards**
→ **Load assets & maintain share**

- Replacing BOF with EAF essential for steelmakers to achieve CO₂ targets; EAF share growing to >50%
- EV transition drives alu demand up & OEMs with preference for recycled alu

Befesa approach:

- c.40-50% market share in EAFD & Alu Salt Slags, and high-cap. utilisation;
→ Invest in new cap. & maintain share

- Government's masterplan demands doubling EAF share to c.20% by 2030²
- Regulation launched 2016/17; **Befesa is 1st mover and market leader** in largest & new EAFD market

Befesa approach:

- Continue capacity **expansion step by step**, monitor recovery from COVID; Planning for **15-20% market share**

Sources: Worldsteel; Company data; IEA; S&P Global Commodity Insights

¹ Net Zero by 2050 (IEA, May 2021), Green Steel for Europe Consortium (June 2021)

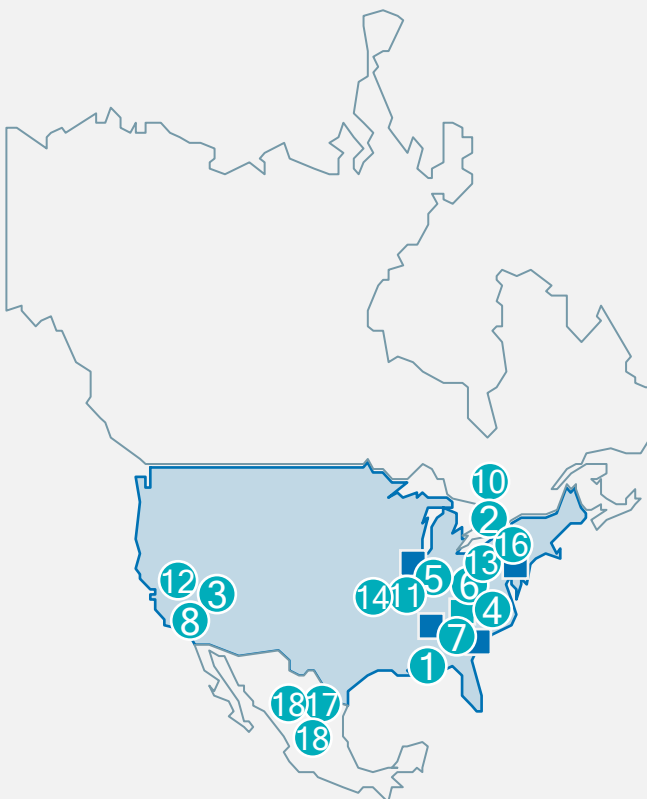
² S&P Global Commodity Insights (April 2022)

³ Bank of America Research (November 2022)



Decarbonisation capex in new EAF capacity on track; New announcements supported by US gov. funding programs

EAF steelmaking capacity announcements in the US, Mt



- Befesa EAF steel dust recycling plants
- Befesa zinc refining plant

1 Option to add a second 1.5 Mt EAF at lower capex intensity



20 Mt new EAF capacity to come online in the coming years
→ 300–350 kt additional EAF steel dust by 2030

Steelmaker	Location	New capacity, Mt	Start up
ArcelorMittal	1 Calvert, Alabama ¹	1.5	H2'24
	2 Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	2.4	2026
	3 Kingman, Arizona	0.6	Q3'24
	4 Lexington, North Carolina	0.4	Q1'25
NUCOR	5 Crawfordsville, Indiana	0.3	Mid '25
	6 Mason County, W Virginia	2.7	H2'25
	7 South Carolina	0.5	Mid'25
	8 Fontana, California	0.4	2026
	9 Pacific Northwest region	0.6	TBD
ALGOMA STEEL INC.	10 Ontario, Canada	0.8	YE'24
NIPPON STEEL	11 Osceola, Arkansas	2.7	Q3'24
PACIFIC STEEL & RECYCLING	12 Mojave, California	0.3	2026
CMC	13 Berkeley County, W Virginia	0.5	Q4'25
HYBAR	14 Osceola, Arkansas	0.6	2026
	15 TBD	0.6	TBD
72 STEEL LLC	16 Aliquippa, Pennsylvania	0.5	2025
Ternium	17 Pesquería, Mexico	2.6	H1'26
DEACERO	18 Saltillo & Celaya, Mexico	1.1	TBD
		20	

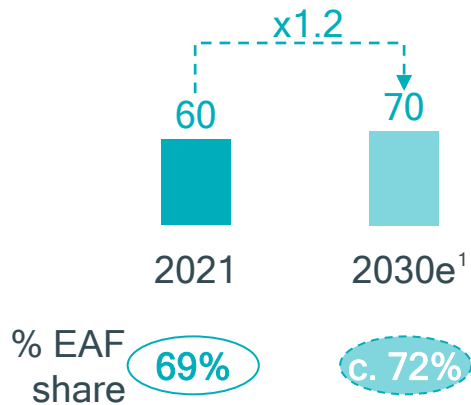


SGGP – Steel Dust – US

EAFD generation in the US expected to increase >0.3 Mt by 2030;
Befesa to fully utilise existing c. 620 kt annual installed capacity

EAF steel production

million tonnes, EAF % of total crude steel output

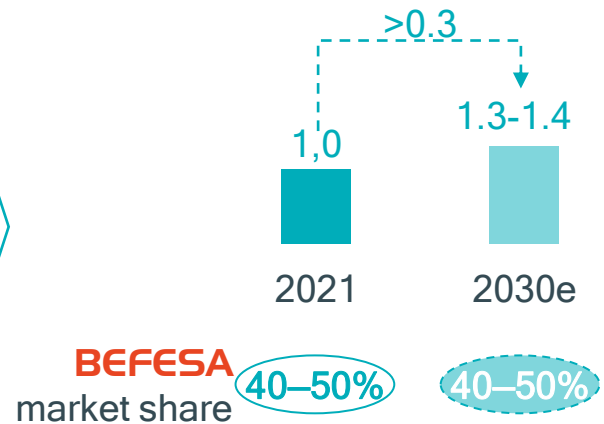


\$1.2 T infrastructure plan
driving higher steel volume
and
decarbonisation driving
EAF share up



EAFD generation

million tonnes



Befesa's expansion projects

- ✓ Acquisition of Zinc refining asset on 30 September 2022 for \$47m cash transaction
- Executing capacity utilisation increase in 2023–26;
 - Targeting c. 200 kt incremental throughput to fully utilise existing c. 620 kt nameplate capacity
 - Refurbishing Palmerton site in 2023–24, to be ready for expected volume increase in '24–26 onwards
 - Efficiencies and refurbishment vital to achieve throughput, energy and CO₂ intensity improvements

c. €110–120m total investment; c. €35–45m total incremental EBITDA p.a.; Low-risk & high-return projects

¹ Macquarie (June 2022)

Turnaround of zinc refining plant on track; Expecting positive EBITDA in 2024



Plant overview



- #1 producer of “green zinc” (SHG zinc), 100% from recycled materials (WOX)
- 141 kt SHG zinc total capacity
- Plant size can process up to 220 kt WOX from Befesa’s recycling plants in the US

Turnaround in a 3-step process



- ✓ 1. Quality improvement
 - High quality needed; Standard SHG specifications to avoid discounts from customers
- ✓ 2. Utilisation increase
 - Breakeven around 83–90%
- 3. Cost reduction
 - Focus on reducing fixed cost

Key financials



- Capex: €50 million
- EBITDA run-rate: €10–15 million (2023: breakeven; 2024: €0–5 million)
- Payback: 4–5 years; IRR: >15%

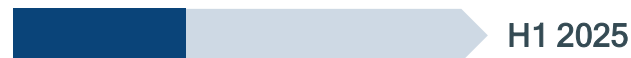
Palmerton plant refurbishment progressing well to seize market growth in 2025



Plant overview

- 2 kilns with c. 163 kt → 220 kt (post-refurbishment) EAF steel dust recycling capacity
- Producing **WOX** as a marketable product

Indicative timing and status



- ✓ EPC contract signed
- > Works ongoing

Timing confirmed:

Phase I: completed by H2 2024

Phase II: completed by H1 2025

Key financials

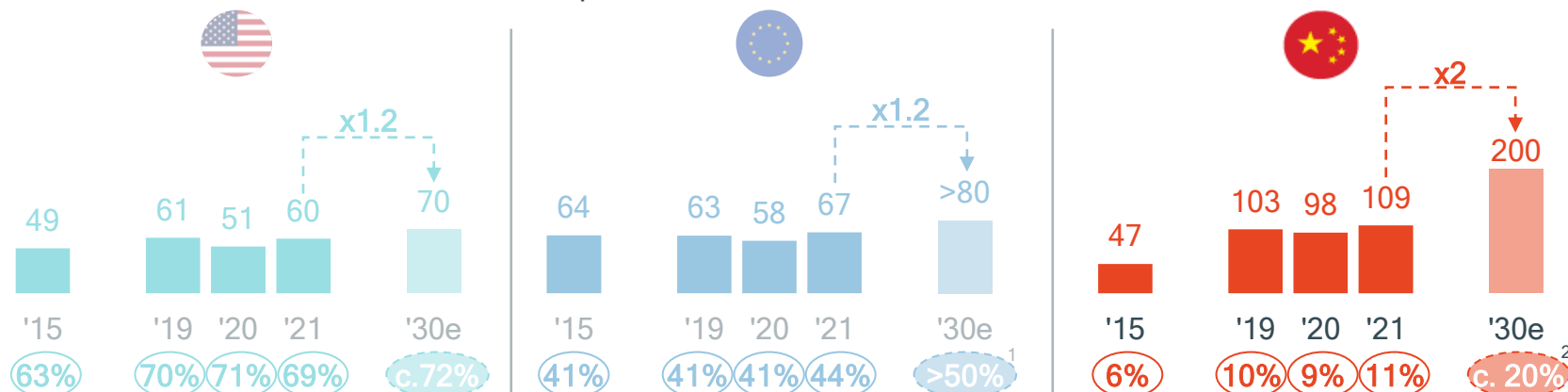


- Capex: €60–€70 million
- EBITDA run-rate: €25–€30 million
- Payback: 2–3 years; IRR: >30%

Megatrends and Befesa's approach by market

EAF steel production

million tonnes, EAF % share of total steel production



Primary steel (BOF) consumes 7x more CO₂/t vs. secondary steel (EAF)¹; Decarbonisation favours EAF steel production

Each tonne of steel through EAF vs. BOF → saves 1.5 t CO₂, 1.4 t iron ore, 740 kg coal & 120 kg limestone³

- Approved \$1.2 T infrastructure plan requires more steel output, from '24/25 onwards; Plus, **new announced EAF capacity** driving EAF share >70%
- Shortage of zinc smelting

Befesa approach:

- c.40-50% market share in EAFD; Improving asset efficiency ahead of higher volume 2024/25 onwards → Load assets & maintain share

- Replacing BOF with EAF essential for steelmakers to achieve CO₂ targets; EAF share growing to >50%
- EV transition drives alu demand up & OEMs with preference for recycled alu

Befesa approach:

- c.40-50% market share in EAFD & Alu Salt Slags, and high-cap. utilisation; → Invest in new cap. & maintain share

- **Government's masterplan** demands doubling EAF share to c. 20% by 2030²
- Regulation launched 2016/17; **Befesa is 1st mover and market leader** in largest & new EAFD market

Befesa approach:

- Continue capacity **expansion step by step**, monitor recovery from **COVID**; Planning for **15–20% market share**

Sources: Worldsteel; Company data; IEA; S&P Global Commodity Insights

¹ Net Zero by 2050 (IEA, May 2021), Green Steel for Europe Consortium (June 2021)

² S&P Global Commodity Insights (April 2022)

³ Bank of America Research (November 2022)

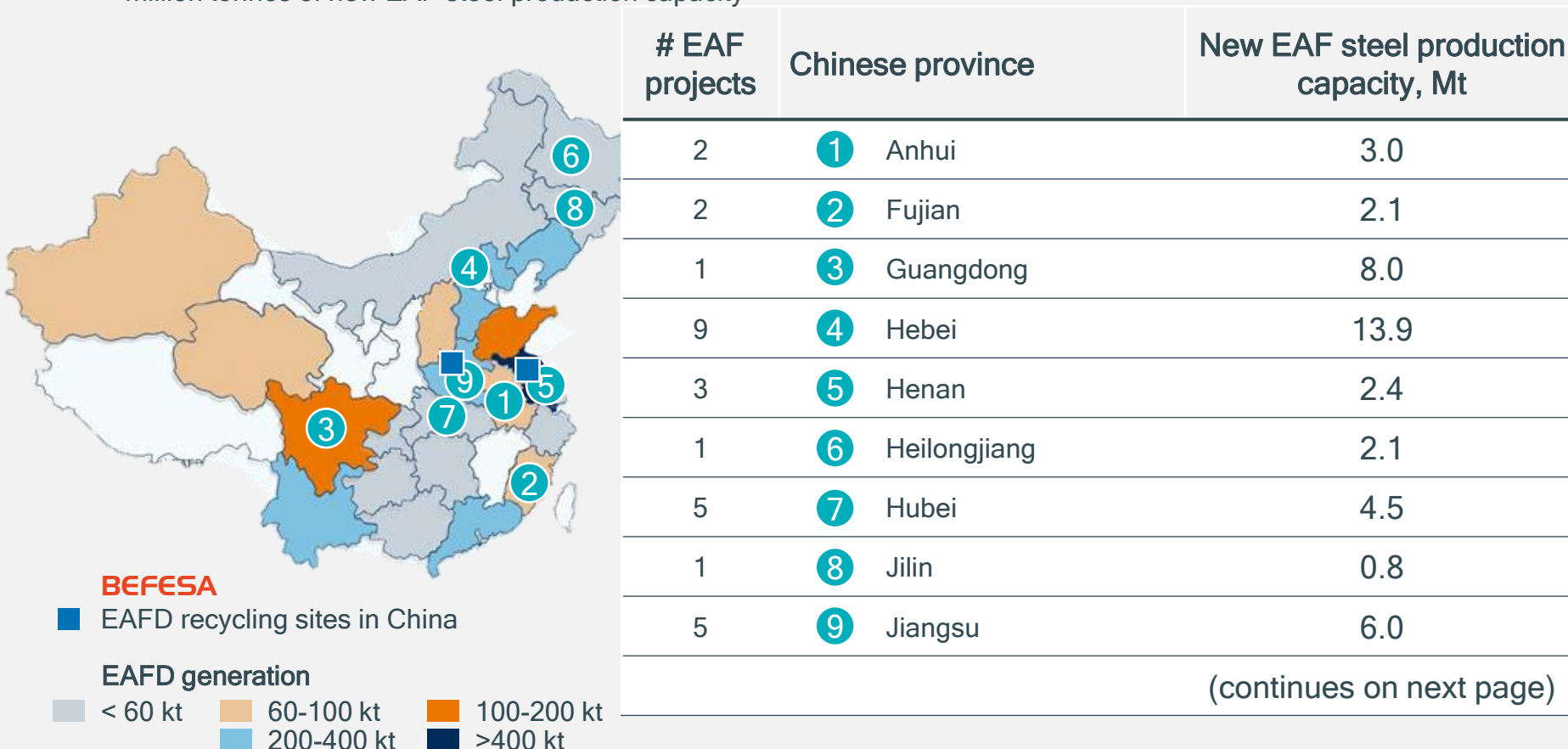


Largest producer of steel, rapidly transitioning from BOF to EAF; a strong growth opportunity

>60 Mt new EAF capacity announced, representing c.1 Mt EAFD incremental generation;
Befesa strategically located in provinces with high EAFD generation

Overview of selected steelmakers

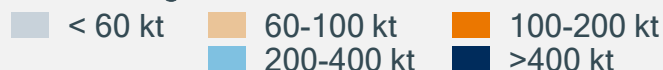
million tonnes of new EAF steel production capacity



BEFESA

■ EAFD recycling sites in China

EAFD generation



Sources: Internal analysis



Largest producer of steel, rapidly transitioning from BOF to EAF; a strong growth opportunity

>60 Mt new EAF capacity announced, representing c. 1 Mt EAFD incremental generation;
Befesa strategically located in provinces with high EAFD generation

Overview of selected steelmakers

million tonnes of new EAF steel production capacity



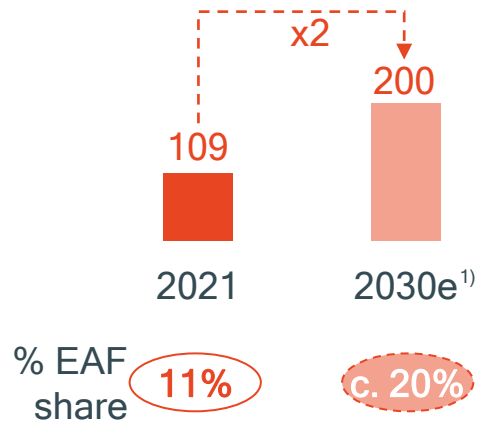


SGGP – Steel Dust – China

EAFD generation in China expected to increase about 1.6 Mt by 2030 as it transitions from BOF to EAF; Befesa to add 3x 110 kt = 330 kt new capacity which will increase market share to 15–20%

EAF steel production

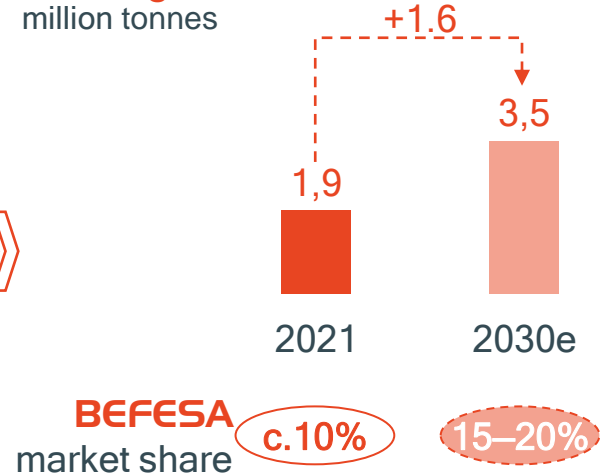
million tonnes, EAF % of total crude steel output



Ministry targets EAF share of 15% by 2025 / 20% by 2030¹ and 60 Mt of targeted 90 Mt EAF steel already announced

EAFD generation

million tonnes



Befesa's expansion projects

- Monitoring recovery from COVID in China ahead of next expansion projects
- Expanding into additional provinces; ✓ LOI signed at Guangdong
- Scale up existing plant sites and new province (Guangdong); Overall, 3x 110 kt = +330 kt
- Risk-averse: Debt, ring-fenced local financing; Equity, investment guaranteed by German Gov. (DIA)

c. €115–125m total investment; c. €25–30m total incremental EBITDA p.a.; Cautious risk-averse approach

Cautiously progressing in Guangdong province



Around 126 million people (2022),
10–15% of China



GDP: US\$1.9 T (2022), Top 10 global;
5% growth target for 2023;
5–6% p.a. growth (2020–2035e)



Largest auto production in China



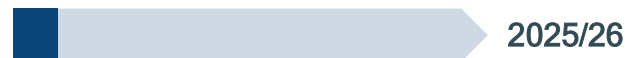
Top 5 EAF steelmaking clusters in
China, with 200–400 kt EAF dust p.a.



Plant overview

- 1 kiln with 110 kt EAF steel dust recycling capacity
- Option for expansion on site:
2 additional kilns x 110 kt = +220 kt capacity

Indicative timing and status



- ✓ Investment agreement signed Q1 2023
 - ✓ Land lot assigned Q1 2023
 - Levelling lot; Preparing basic engineering
 - Long-term supply agreements ongoing
- Start of construction to be monitored during 2024



Key financials

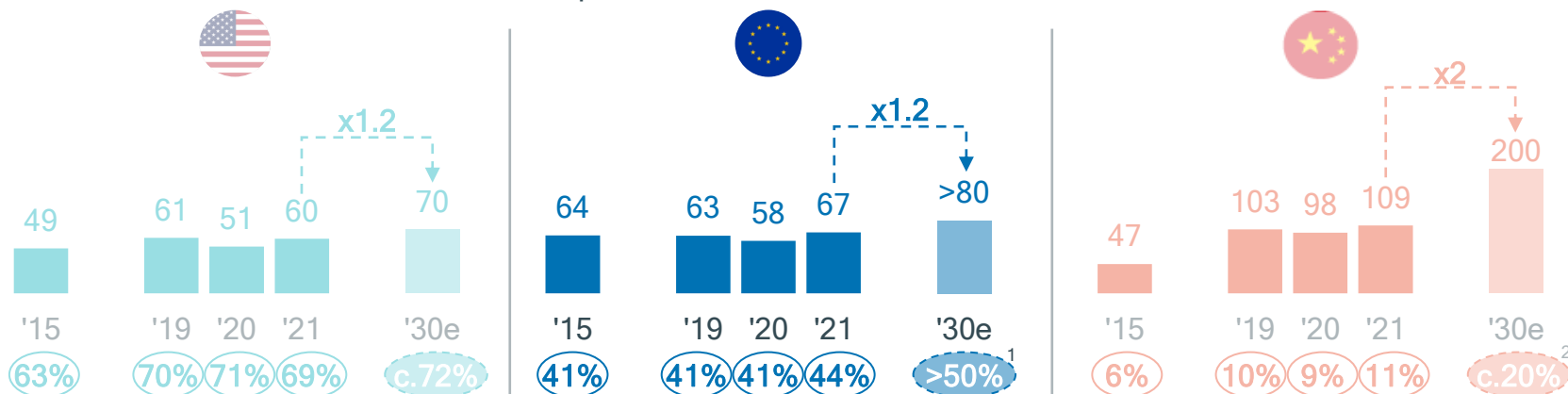


- Capex: €45–50 million
- EBITDA run-rate: €8–12 million
- Payback: 4–5 years; IRR: >20%

Megatrends and Befesa's approach by market

EAF steel production

million tonnes, EAF % share of total steel production



Primary steel (BOF) consumes 7x more CO₂/t vs. secondary steel (EAF)¹; Decarbonisation favours EAF steel production

Each tonne of steel through EAF vs. BOF → saves 1.5 t CO₂, 1.4 t iron ore, 740 kg coal & 120 kg limestone³

- Approved \$1.2 T infrastructure plan requires more steel output, from '24/25 onwards; Plus, **new announced EAF capacity** driving EAF share >70%
- Shortage of zinc smelting

Befesa approach:

- c.40-50% market share in EAFD; Improving asset efficiency ahead of higher volume 2024/25 onwards → Load assets & maintain share

- Replacing BOF with EAF essential for steelmakers to achieve CO₂ targets; EAF share growing to >50%
- EV transition drives alu demand up & OEMs with preference for recycled alu

Befesa approach:

- c. 40-50% market share in EAFD & Alu Salt Slags, and high-cap. utilisation; → Invest in new cap. & maintain share

- Government's masterplan demands doubling EAF share to c.20% by 2030²
- Regulation launched 2016/17; Befesa is 1st mover and market leader in largest & new EAFD market

Befesa approach:

- Continue capacity expansion step by step, monitor recovery from COVID; Planning for 15-20% market share

Sources: Worldsteel; Company data; IEA; S&P Global Commodity Insights

¹ Net Zero by 2050 (IEA, May 2021), Green Steel for Europe Consortium (June 2021)

² S&P Global Commodity Insights (April 2022)

³ Bank of America Research (November 2022)

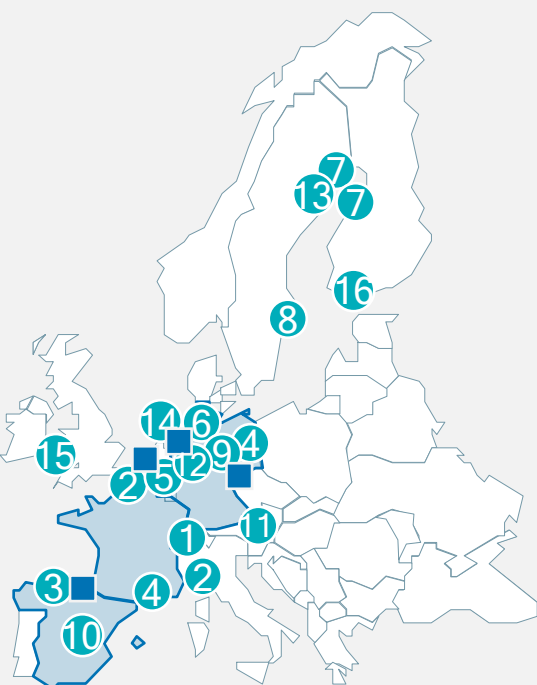


Accelerating decarbonisation investments in Europe will support EAF share growing to >50% by 2030

EAF steelmaking capacity announcements in Europe, Mt



Steelmaker	Location	New capacity, Mt	Start up
ArcelorMittal	1 Belval, Luxembourg	0.4	2025
	2 Genoa & Novi Ligure, Italy	2.5	H1'24
	3 Gijón, Spain	1.1	H1'26
	4 Fos-sur-Mer & Dunkirk, France	2.0	H1'27
	5 Ghent, Belgium	2.0	2030
	6 Bremen & Eisenhüttenstadt, Ger	1.0	2030
SSAB	7 Luleå, Sweden; Raahе, Finland	5.0	2030
	8 Oxelösund, Sweden	0.2	2030
SALZGITTER AG <small>Research, Development and Technology</small>	9 Peine, Niedersachsen, Germany	1.9	'25–30
Hydnum Steel	10 Puertollano, Spain	1.5 ¹	2026
voestalpine	11 Linz & Donawitz, Austria	2.5	H1'27
thyssenkrupp	12 Duisburg, Germany	2.5	H1'27
H2green steel	13 Boden-Luleå, Sweden	5	2030
TATA STEEL	14 IJmuiden, The Netherlands	TBD	2030
	15 Port Talbot, UK	3.0	2027
BLASTR <small>Green Steel</small>	16 Inkoo, Finland	2.5	TBD
		33	



■ Befesa EAF steel dust recycling plants

1 Plant capacity expected to expand to 2.6 Mt from 2030 (steelorbis)



Adding new EAFD recycling capacity and WOX washing expansion

c. €105–115m total investment; c. €30–35m total incremental EBITDA p.a.; Low-risk & high-return projects



New EAFD recycling plant

- Grow with EAFD addressable market and invest in a **new 140–160 kt state-of-the-art EAFD plant**
- Construction + ramp-up in 2025–26; **Operational by 2026–27**
- **Low-risk and high-return project**



WOX washing expansion

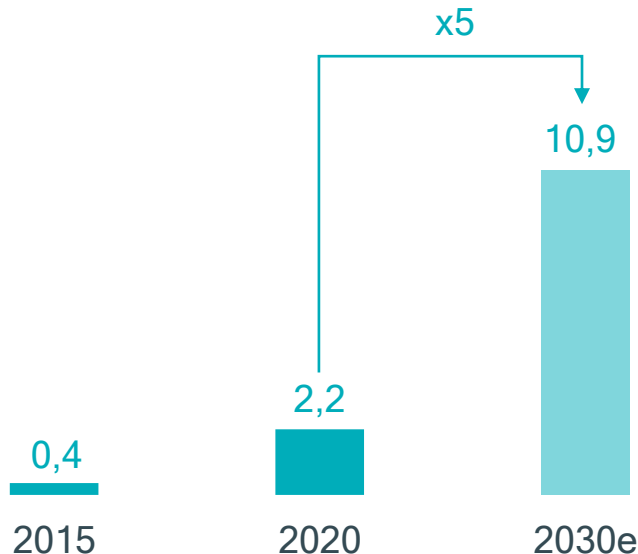
- **Expand WOX washing capacity** at Gravelines, France, in line with incremental European EAFD capacity
- Construction + ramp-up in 2025–26; **Operational by 2026–27**
- Investment required to enable EAFD capacity growth



Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services – Decarbonisation trend drives transition to EV

Automotive industry switching from combustion to Electric Vehicles (EV)

EV unit sales in Europe¹
million units



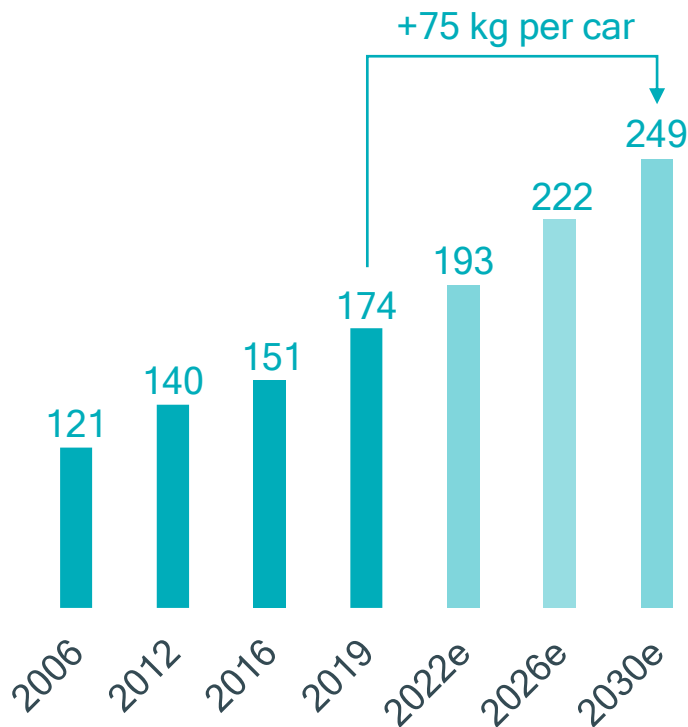
- EU approved plan to ban sales of vehicles with combustion engines (ICE) by 2035²
- EV unit sales forecasted to grow x5 from c. 2 million in 2020 to >10 million by 2030
- EV cars requiring light-weight construction, favouring aluminium demand

¹ CRU (January 2022).
² eceee.org (June 2022).



EV requiring higher aluminium content per car to achieve light-weight targets

Average aluminium content per vehicle¹
net weight, kg per passenger car



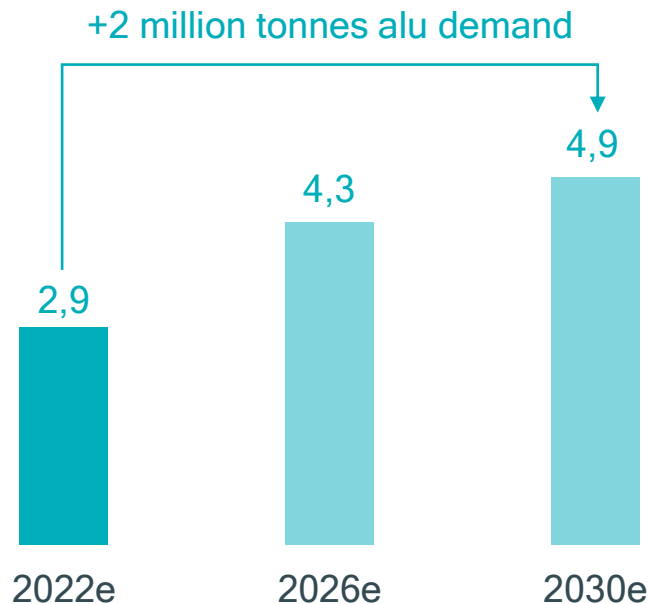
- Average aluminium content per vehicle (passenger cars) has steadily been increasing, from 121 kg/car in 2006 to 193 kg/car in 2022
- Growing and mandatory **electrification** requires **light-weighting** construction and drives **growing demand for aluminium**
- Aluminium content per vehicle expected to **accelerate** to 249 kg/car by 2030

¹ Ducker (October 2022)



... driving higher aluminium demand with increased needs for 2nd alu & salt slags recycling

Aluminium demand from Auto in Europe¹ net weight, million tonnes



- Automotive aluminium demand will continue to grow to address light-weighting needs
- OEMs aim to reduce their carbon footprint through use of recycled metal
- Requiring increased production of secondary aluminium and salt slags recycling volumes
- Expecting incremental >300 kt salt slags generation in Europe by 2030
- Befesa's salt slags recycling market share is c. 45%; **Adding recycling capacity to maintain leadership market share**

¹ Aluminium demand from passenger cars and light commercial vehicles; Ducker (October 2022)



Expansion of 2nd Aluminium and New Salt Slags recycling plant

Expansion of 2nd Aluminium

- Expand 2nd aluminium production capacity by c. 90 kt at existing site (Bernburg) in line with expected volume
- Permits + construction + ramp-up: 2023–25; Operational by 2026
- Low-risk & medium-return project



New Salt Slags recycling plant

- Invest in a new c. 120 kt state-of-the-art salt slags recycling plant in line with incremental secondary aluminium capacity
- Permits + construction + ramp-up: 2023–26; Operational by 2026–27
- Low-risk & medium-return project



Befesa's expansion projects

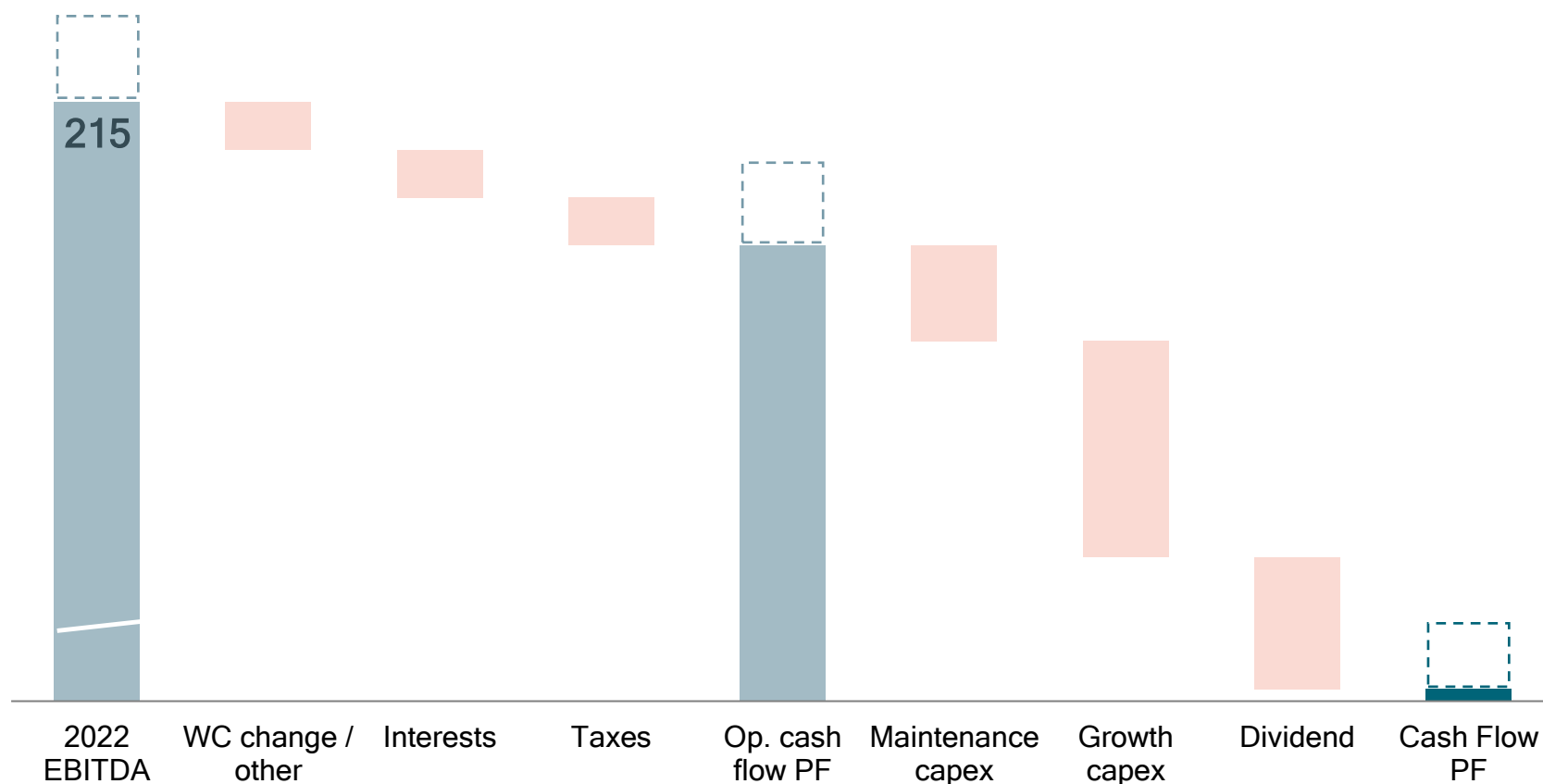
- Expansion of 2nd Aluminium will increase capacity from existing 205 kt to c. 295 kt
 - New Salt Slags recycling plant will increase capacity from existing 450 kt to c. 570 kt
- c. €80–90m total investment; +€15–20m total incremental EBITDA p.a.; Low-risk & medium-return projects

Befesa can self-fund SGGP while keeping leverage c. x2.5 and distributing dividends

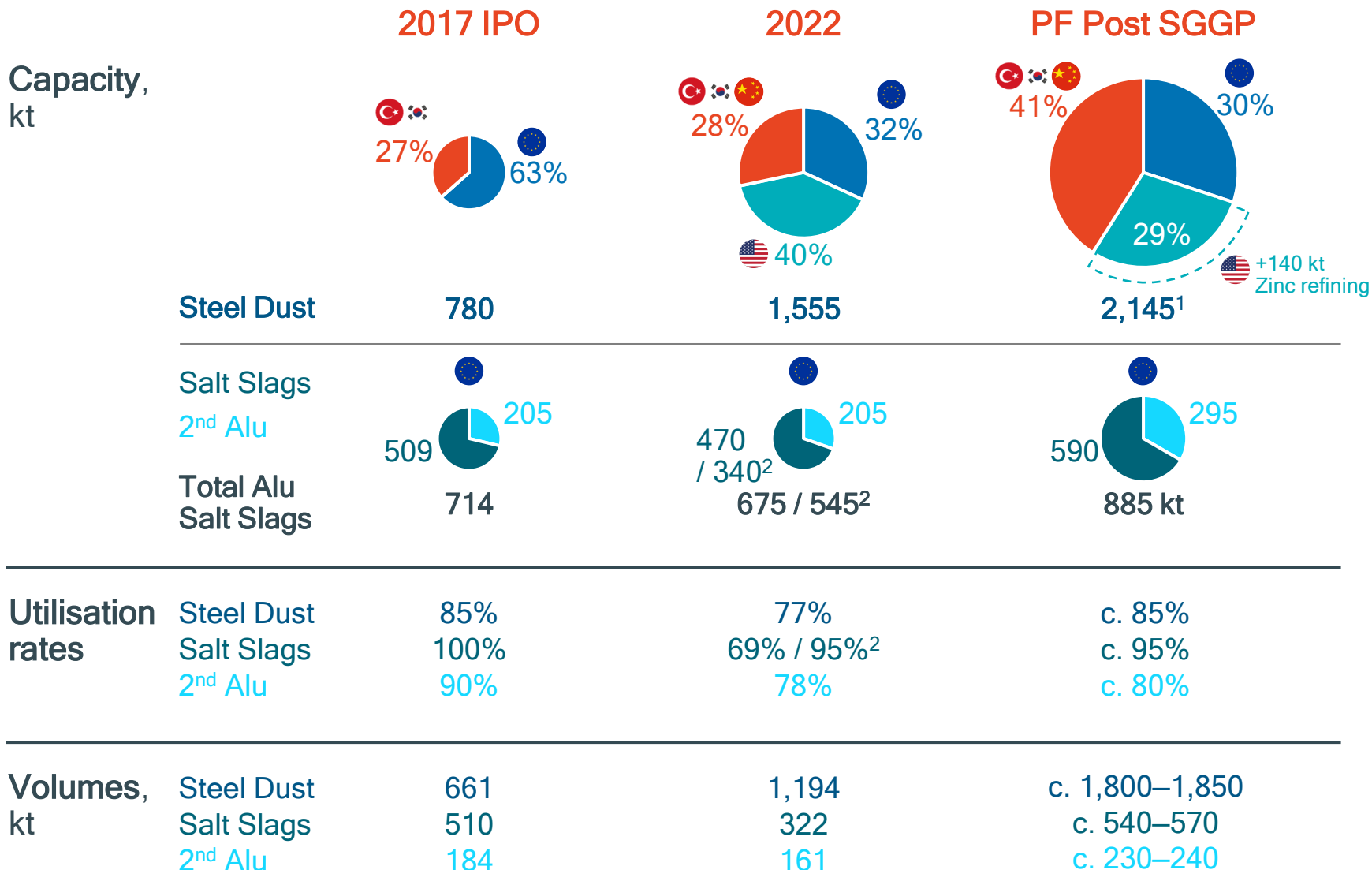
EBITDA to Cash flow management walk

Illustrative conceptual annual view within SGGP period, €m

+125 to +155



Diversifying Befesa's global footprint ...



¹ 2,145 kt Steel Dust capacity excludes 140 kt from Zinc Refining

² Normalised for 130 kt Hanover installed capacity due to plant shutdown in 2022

... core-business focus drives portfolio growth

2017 IPO

2022

PF Post SGGP

Revenue,
€m

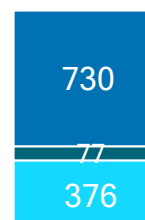
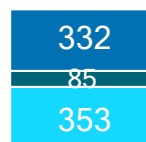
Total¹

€725

€1,136

c. €1,650–1,800

■ Steel Dust
incl. Zinc refining
■ Salt Slags
■ 2nd Alu



EBITDA,
€m

Total¹

€172

€215

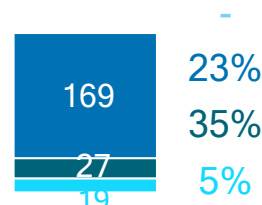
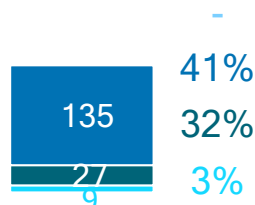
c. €340–370

% margin
24%

% margin
19%

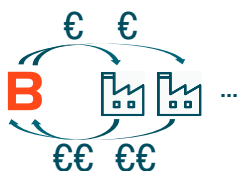
% margin
19–23%

■ Steel Dust
incl. Zinc refining
■ Salt Slags
■ 2nd Alu



¹ Total revenue after intersegment adjustments; Total adjusted EBITDA

Committing to growth through the cycle



Strong financial backbone and high cash flow generation allows to **self-fund SGGP**



Targeting to continue **dividend** distribution at **40–50%** of net profit



Prudent risk and liquidity management;
Modular SGGP growth initiatives timing in control of Befesa

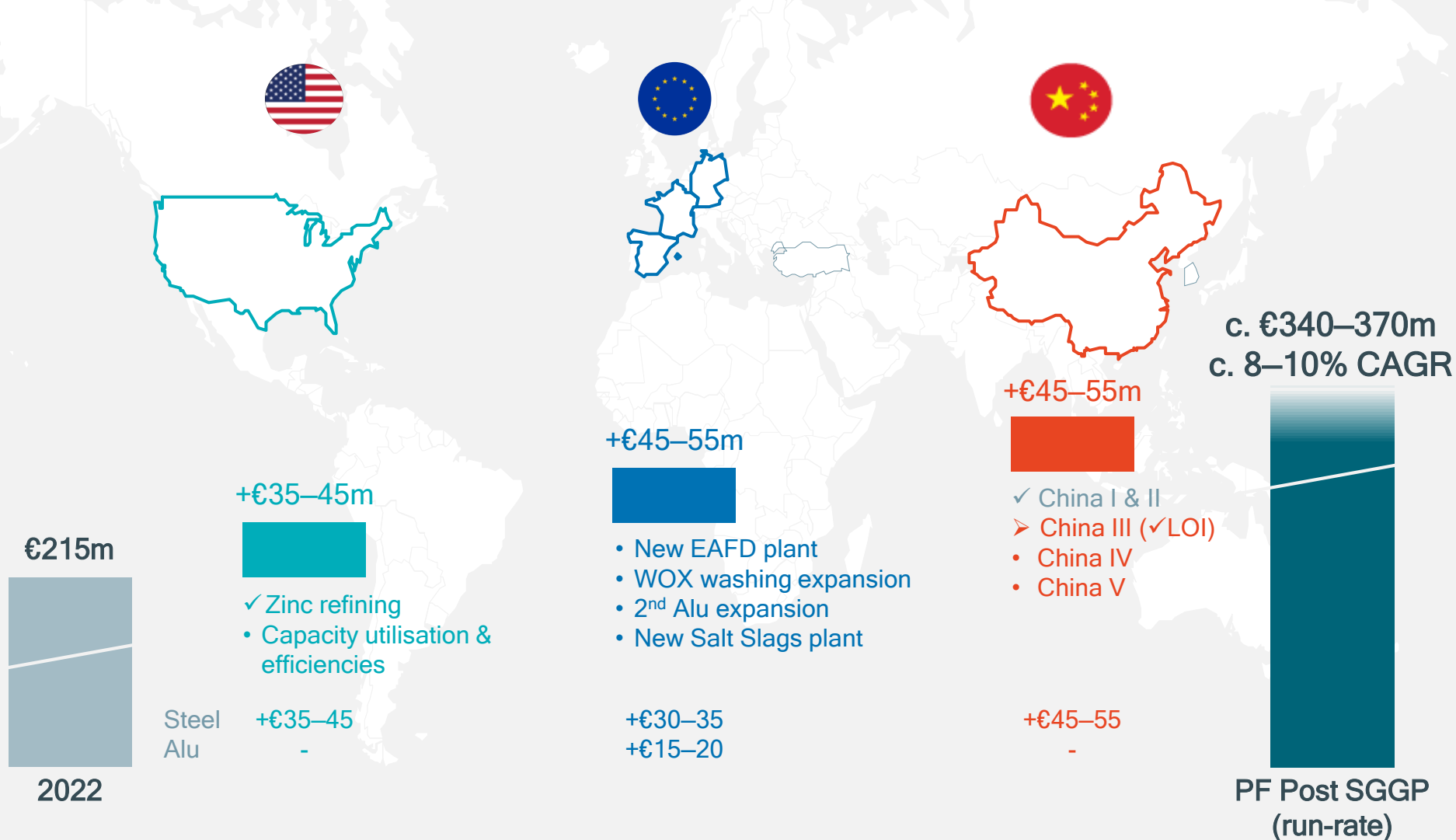


Investing in **core businesses**; **Low risk and high returns**,
at **3–5 years** payback and **>20% IRR**



Integrate SGGP into annual **guidance & budget** process

Well defined growth roadmap driving €125–155m incremental EBITDA, 8–10% CAGR, globally balanced





03 / Q4 2023 results

Consolidated key financials

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 11% yoy to €45m in Q4 2023; Lower zinc & alu prices, unfavourable zinc TC, partially offset by improved volumes, better hedges and lower energy prices

Adjusted EBITDA¹ Q4 2022 to Q4 2023



		Q4 2022	Q4 2023	yoy change
Revenue	€m	295.5	276.4	-6%
Adjusted EBITDA	€m	50.7	45.2	-11%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	%	17.2	16.4	
Net profit	€m	19.0	30.4	+60%
EPS	€	0.47	0.76	+60%
Operating cash flow	€m	59.0	53.6	-9%
Cash	€m	161.8	106.7	-34%
Net debt	€m	549.0	604.0	+10%
Net leverage ²		x2.56	x3.32	

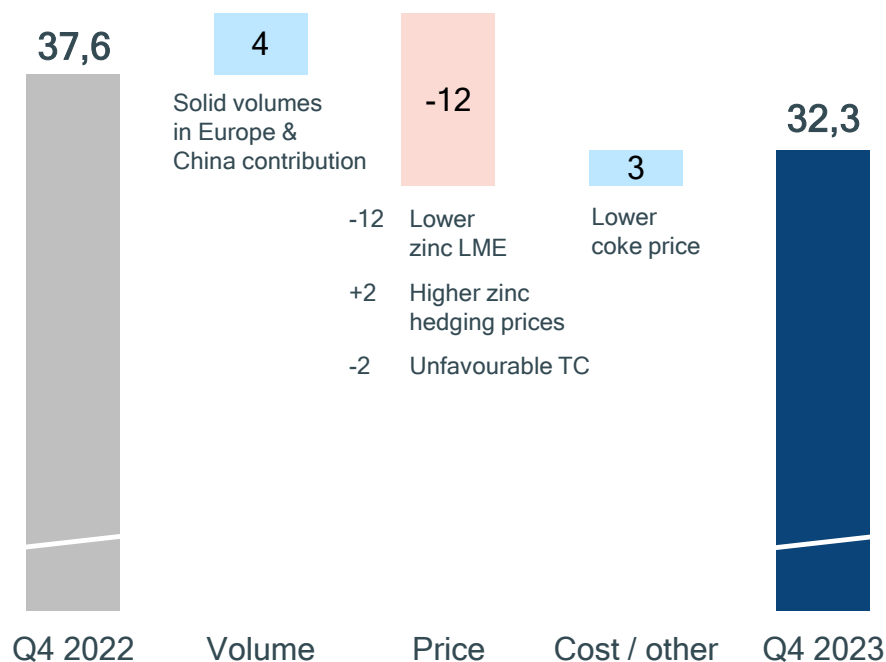
¹ Q4 2023: €42.1m reported Total EBIT + €21.2m D&A = €63.3m reported Total EBITDA - €18.0m adjustments = €45.2m adjusted Total EBITDA
Q4 2022: €38.4m reported Total EBIT + €15.4m D&A = €53.8m reported Total EBITDA - €3.0m adjustments = €50.7m adjusted Total EBITDA

² Net leverage calculated as Net debt over Adjusted EBITDA.

Steel Dust Recycling Services

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 14% yoy to €32m in Q4 2023, mainly due to lower zinc prices and unfavourable zinc TC, partially offset by improved volumes, hedges and lower coke price

Adjusted EBITDA Q4 2022 to Q4 2023



		Q4 2022	Q4 2023	yoy change
Revenue	€m	197.0	180.2	-9%
Adjusted EBITDA	€m	37.6	32.3	-14%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	%	19.1	17.9	
Steel dust throughput	Kt	296	305	+3%
Plant utilisation	%	76	70	
WOX sold	Kt	96	98	+2%
Zinc LME	€/t	2,944	2,322	-21%
Zinc hedging	€/t	2,436	2,462	+1%
Zinc blended ¹	€/t	2,563	2,426	-5%
Zinc TC	\$/t	230	274	+19%

¹ Blended rate between hedged prices and average spot prices, weighted by the respective hedged and non-hedged volumes, reflecting the effective price to Befesa

Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services

Adjusted EBITDA increased by 3% yoy to €12m in Q4 2023; Lower energy prices mostly offset by lower aluminium prices

Adjusted EBITDA Q4 2022 to Q4 2023



		Q4 2022	Q4 2023	yoy change
Revenue ¹		98.7	98.6	flat
– Salt Slags	€m	20.0	25.9	+30%
– Secondary Alu		89.6	89.0	-1%
Adjusted EBITDA		11.8	12.1	+3%
– Salt Slags	€m	5.0	7.1	+41%
– Secondary Alu		6.8	5.1	-25%
Adjusted EBITDA margin (Salt Slags)	%	25.1	27.2	
Salt Slags & SPL treated	Kt	82	103	+25%
Salt Slags utilisation	%	69	87	
Alu alloys produced	Kt	39	42	+10%
Secondary Alu utilisation	%	75	82	
Alu FMB ²	€/t	2,312	2,191	-5%

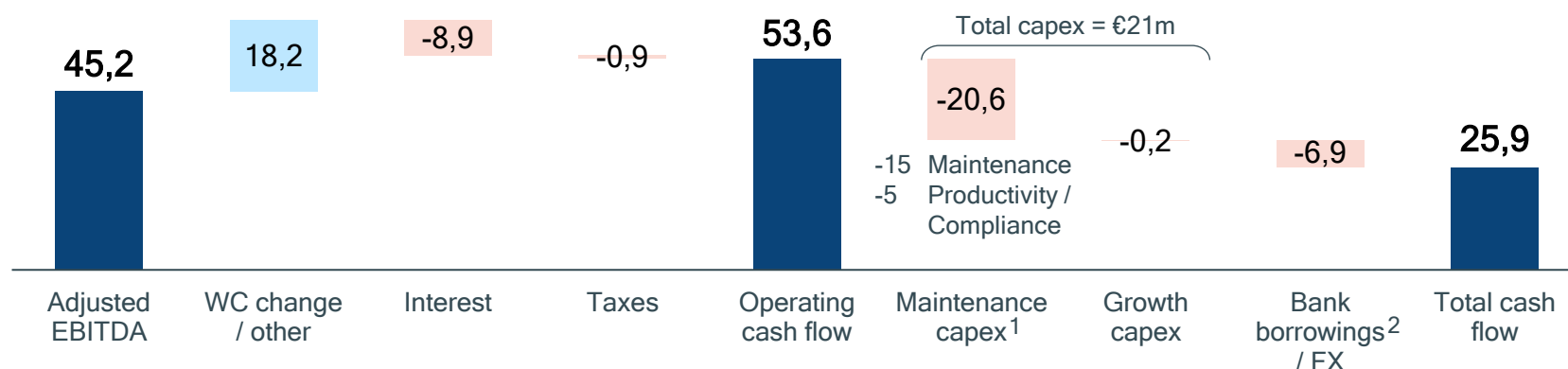
¹ Total revenue is after intersegment eliminations (Q4 2022: €10.9m; Q4 2023: €16.4m)

² Aluminium scrap and foundry ingots aluminium pressure diecasting ingot DIN226/A380 European Metal Bulletin free market duty paid delivered works

Cash flow, net debt & leverage

Cash on hand at €107m providing >€180m liquidity; Positive cash flow generation of €26m in Q4 2023

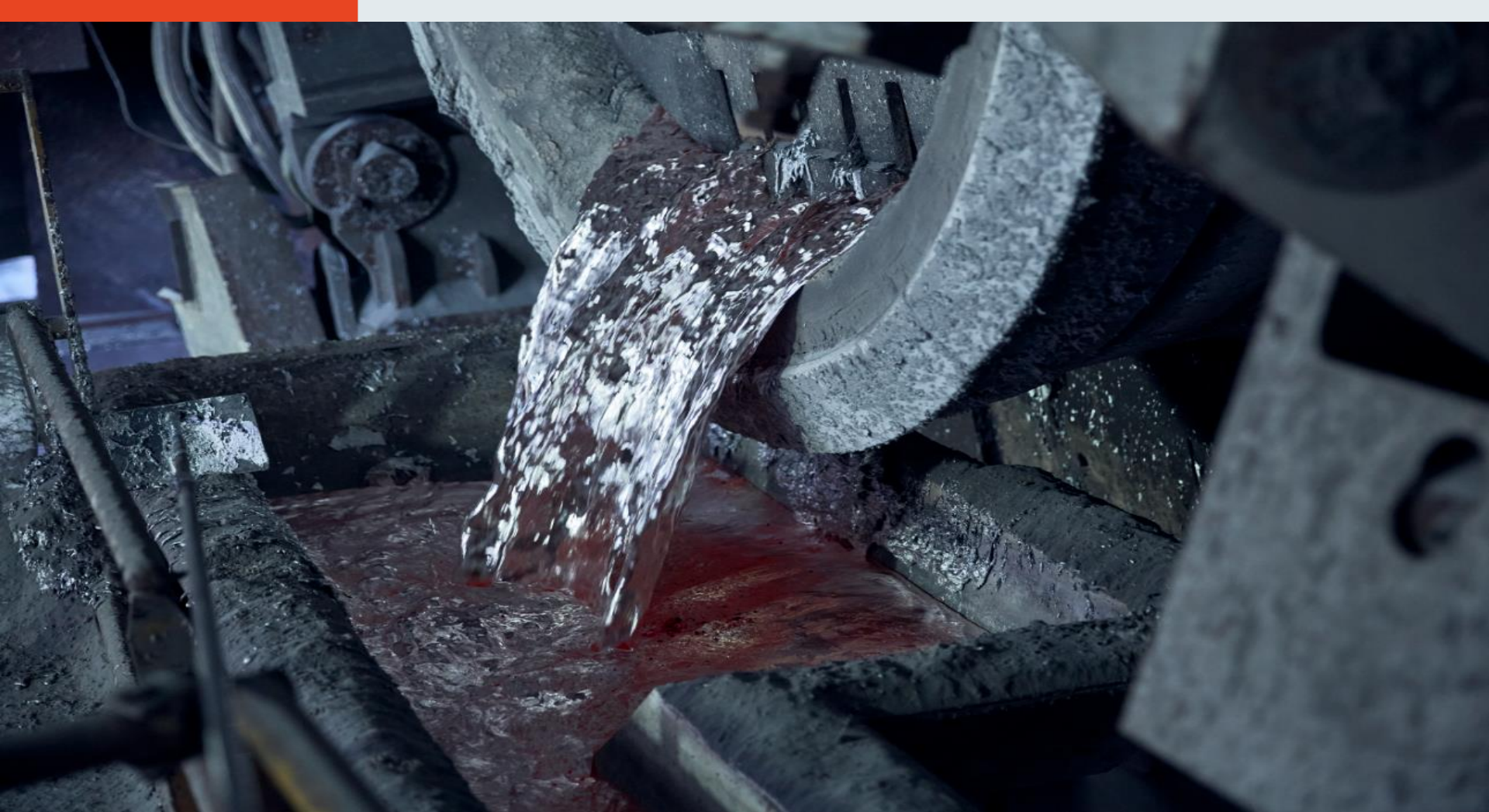
Adjusted EBITDA to Total cash flow Q4 2023



€m	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	change yoy
Adjusted EBITDA	214.6	182.0	-15.2%
Operating cash Flow	137.3	117.3	-14.6%
Gross debt	710.8	710.8	flat
Cash on hand	161.8	106.7	-34.0%
Net debt	549.0	604.0	+10.0%
Net leverage	x2.56	x3.32	

1 Includes investments required to maintain or replace assets as well as those related to productivity, compliance and IT

2 Mainly includes cash bank inflows/outflows from bank borrowings and other liabilities, as well as the effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash



04 / Befesa overview

Environmental services for the Steel & Alu industries



- 24 plants globally; c. 1,800 employees
- #1 globally in Steel Dust Recycling and #1 in Europe Alu Salt Slags Recycling Services
- €182m EBITDA in 2023; Earnings split: 74% Steel Dust / 26% Alu Salt Slags services
- Dividend proposal for 2023: €0.73/share
- 2017 IPO Frankfurt Stock Exchange → 2018 SDAX → 2021 MDAX



- 100% circular economy: Recycling around 1.9 Mt hazardous residues from secondary steel (EAF) and aluminium industries
- Extracting zinc, aluminium, salt and selling those back to the market preventing the use of virgin resources
- Producing iron oxide and aluminium oxide as useful industrial filler materials



Growth

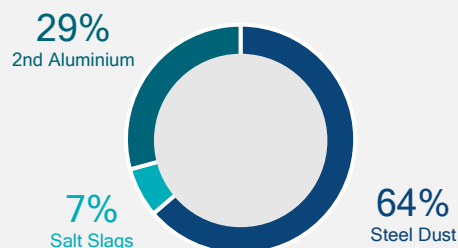
- Environmental regulation → Befesa 1st mover as market leader:
 2010 Turkey,  2012 South Korea,  2017 China
- Acquisition:
 2021 Steel Dust recycling assets (AZR); 2022 Zinc refining asset (AZP)
- Market and customers growth:
 Decarbonisation drives EAF vs. BOF with c. 1.5t CO₂ less per ton of steel
 EV accelerates Alu growth (c. 120kg '06 → 190kg '22 → 250kg '30 alu per car)

Befesa at a glance

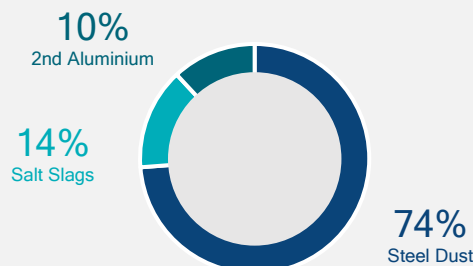
Global leader in Europe, the US and Asia in providing regulated critical hazardous waste recycling services to the steel and aluminium industries

2023

€1,181m
Revenue



€182m
Adjusted EBITDA



Steel Dust Recycling

#1

Position global
(c. 40–50% market share)

25%

EBITDA margin
(2020–2023 average)

>15 years
relationships



Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling

#1

Position in Europe in salt slags subsegment
(c. 45% market share)

29%

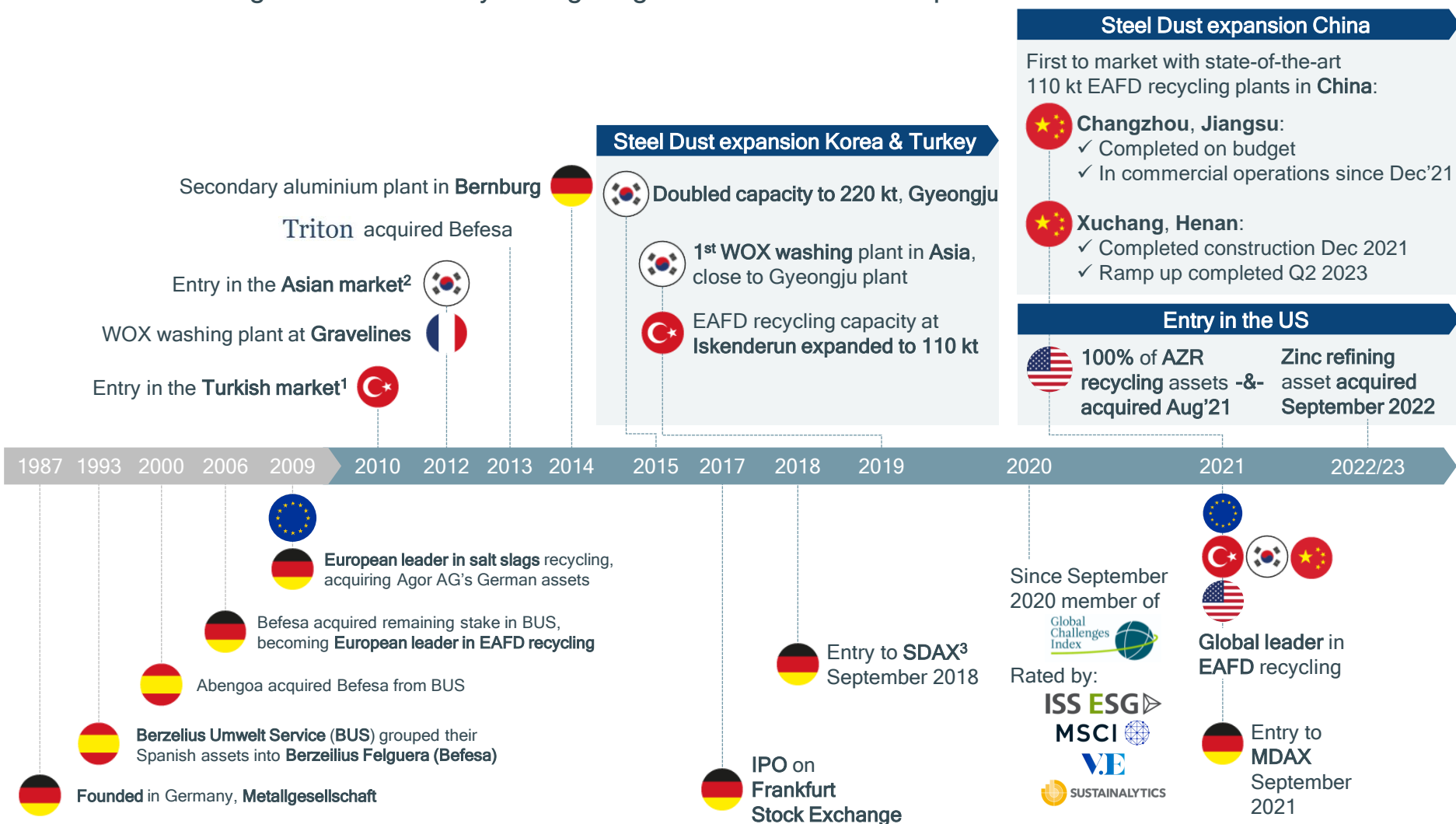
EBITDA margin in salt slags subsegment
(2020–2023 average)

>15 years
relationships



Key milestones

Befesa has grown successfully through organic initiatives and acquisitions



1 Through 51/49 JV with Canadian Silvermet

2 By acquiring subsequent stakes in the Korean Hankook

3 Free-float at 100% after Triton's exit on 6 June 2019

Leader in circular economy for >30 years

Environmental regulations

getting stricter and expanding into new geographies; enforcing recycling to drive resource efficiency and lower carbon footprint

Recycling service solutions

critical to the steel and aluminium industries; long-term service relationships with strong barriers to entry and high captive demand

Proven track record

to grow and diversify Befesa's portfolio; developing markets as industry leader & first mover; resilient through the cycles

Global leader

with balanced footprint, close to clients, in Europe, the US & Asia, applying state-of-the-art technology

Favourable mega trends

Decarbonisation, Electric Vehicles (EV), circular economy, drive secondary steel & aluminium demand → requiring Befesa's recycling services

Strong financial backbone

Long-term capital structure & prudent hedging approach enable stable cash flows to fund growth SGGP roadmap

Experienced & stable team

focused on customer service, ESG, profitable and sustainable growth

Shareholder returns

through consistent dividend distribution and high returns on expansion projects

Highly regulated and critical service model

Befesa is the leading environmental services partner in the circular economy of the 2nd steel and aluminium industry by recycling and avoiding the landfilling of c. 1.9 Mt hazardous residues and recovering over 1.6 Mt of new valuable materials



All figures are of the year 2023

Value chains are simplified and only reflect Befesa's core business segments, i.e. Steel Dust and Aluminium Salt Slags:

- Within the Steel Dust Recycling segment Befesa manages a Stainless sub-segment (90 kt stainless-steel dust throughput) and the US zinc refining plant (115 kt SHG zinc sales & 121 kt cathodes produced)
- Within the Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling segment Befesa manages a Secondary Aluminium sub-segment (168 kt secondary aluminium alloys produced)

Proven resilience & growth through cycles

Attractive growth track record with proven margin resilience despite volatile environment - driven by a successful service-focused business model & prudent financial practices

Key
macro
events

Global
financial crisis

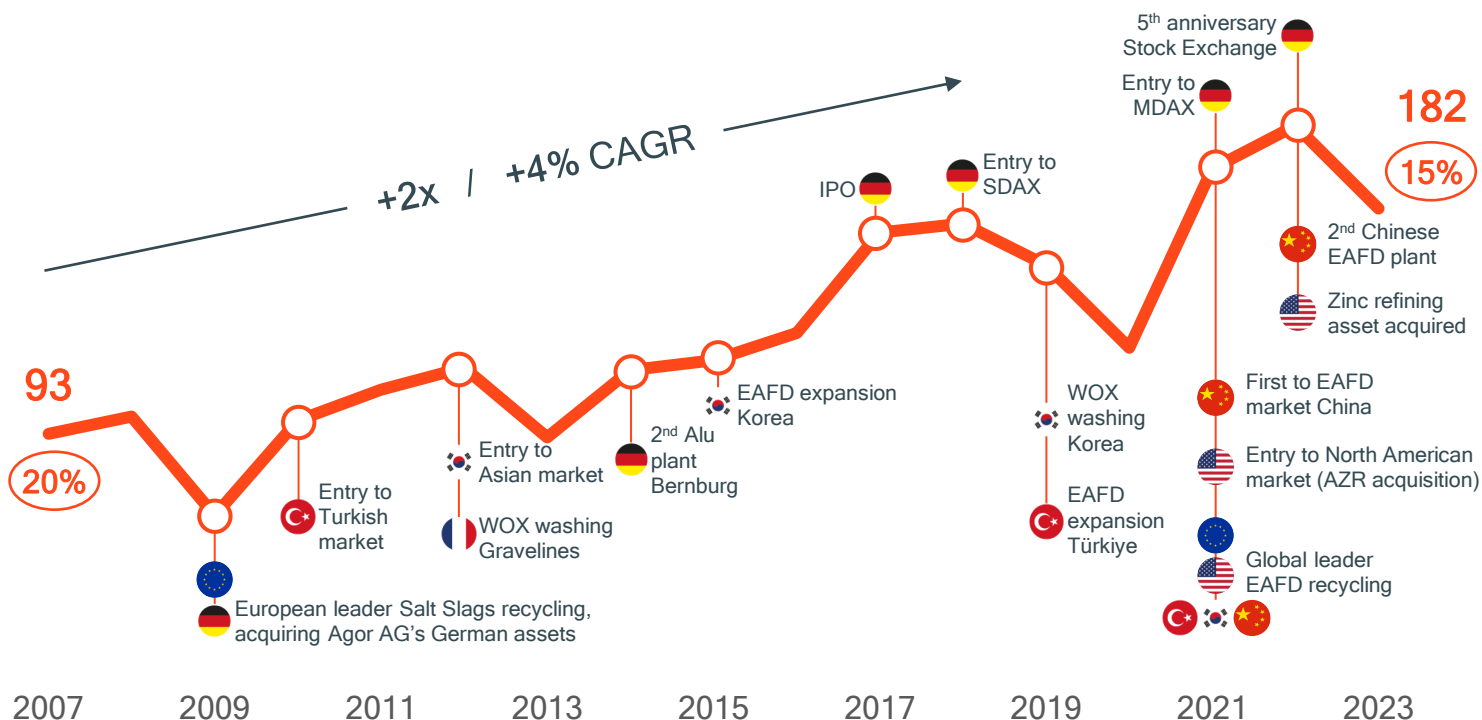
European
debt crisis

COVID pandemic
Global supply chain disruptions
Energy crisis

EBITDA
margin

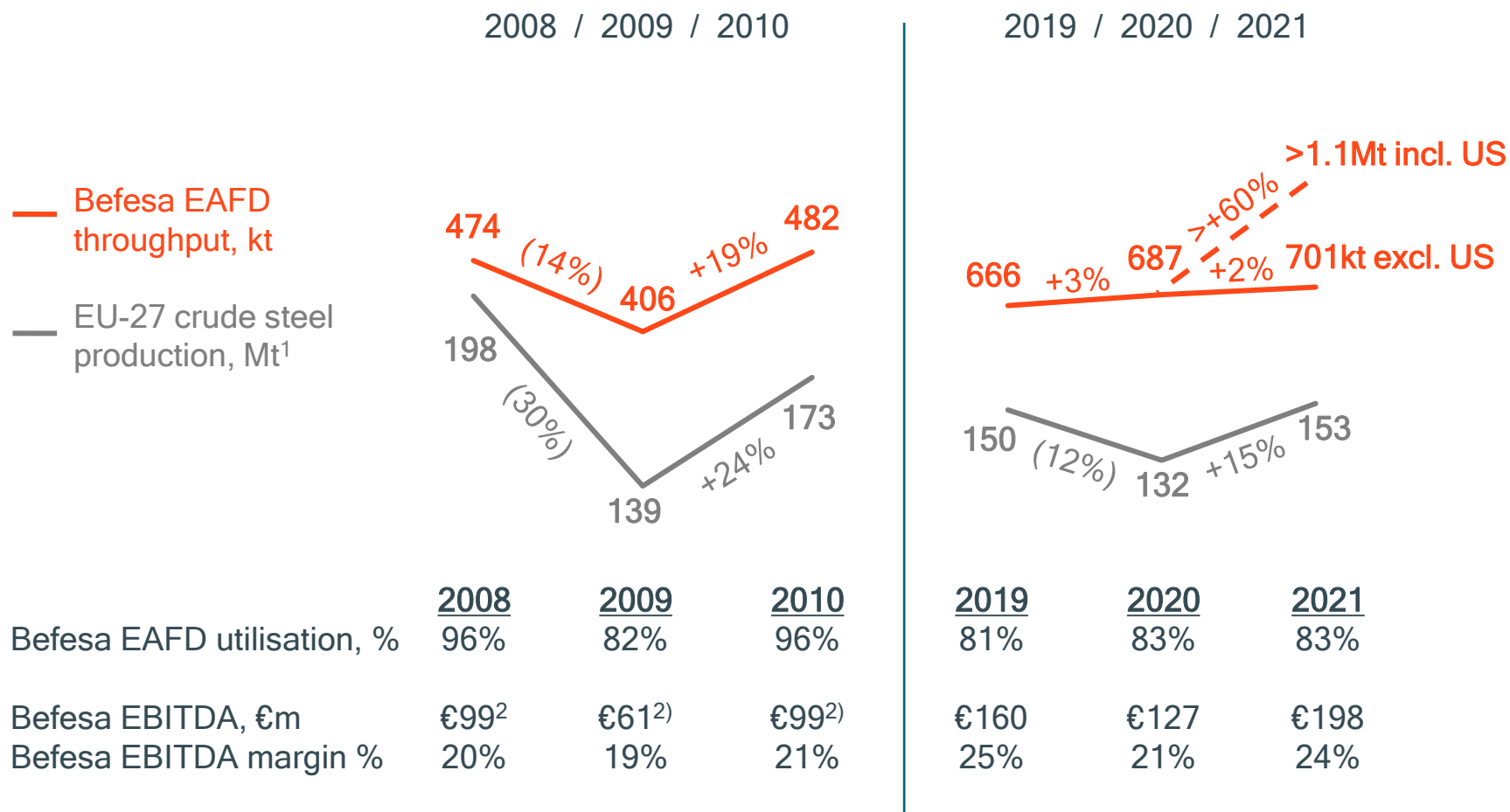


EBITDA
(€m)



Befesa's resilience during latest crises

Befesa has demonstrated resilient volumes and capacity utilisation levels during the latest crises

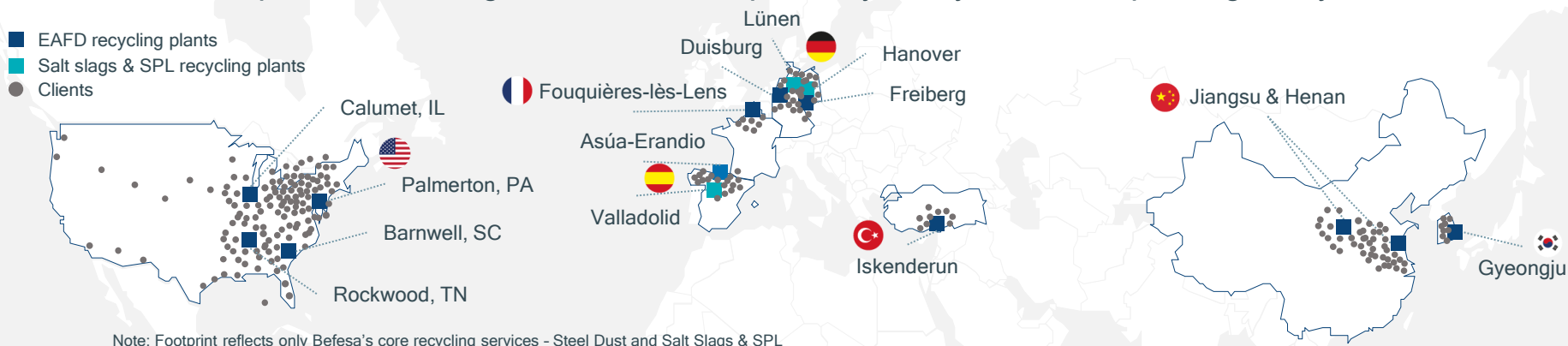


¹ worldsteel.org

² Total EBITDA is the sum of Steel Dust & Aluminium Salt Slags segments proforma (PF) comparable to Befesa structure in '19/'20; Thus, it excludes divested IES, EPC and Concessions businesses

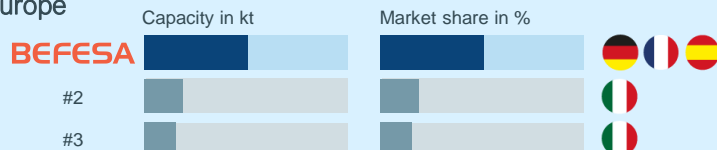
Global leader in Europe, North America and Asia

Befesa is the global leader in steel dust and the European leader in salt slags recycling services with a competitive advantage due to its close-proximity to key clients; 24 plants globally

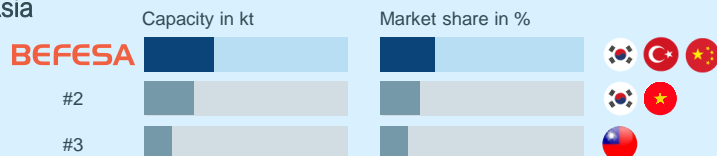


STEEL DUST RECYCLING

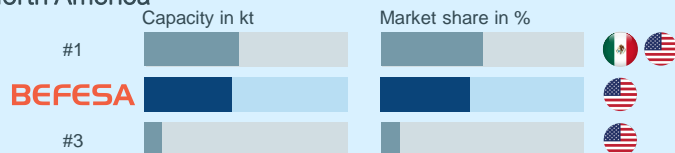
Europe



Asia

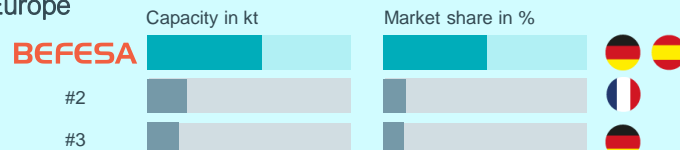


North America



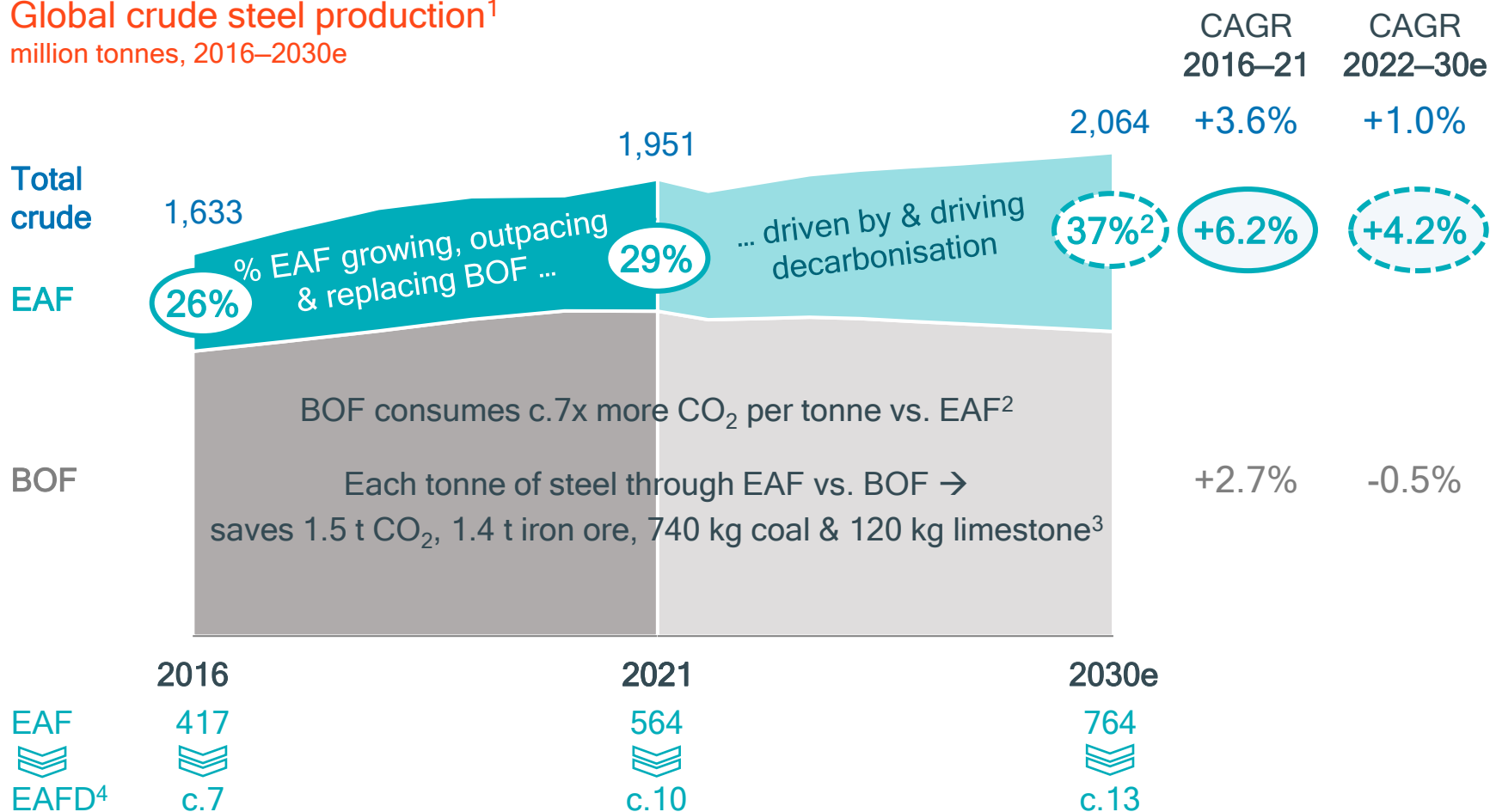
ALU SALT SLAGS RECYCLING

Europe



Decarbonisation megatrend favouring and driving EAF steel growth

Global crude steel production¹
million tonnes, 2016–2030e



¹ 2016-21 actuals from [Worldsteel](#); 2022-2030e from "Steel - Eye of the Storm", Morgan Stanley (September 2022)

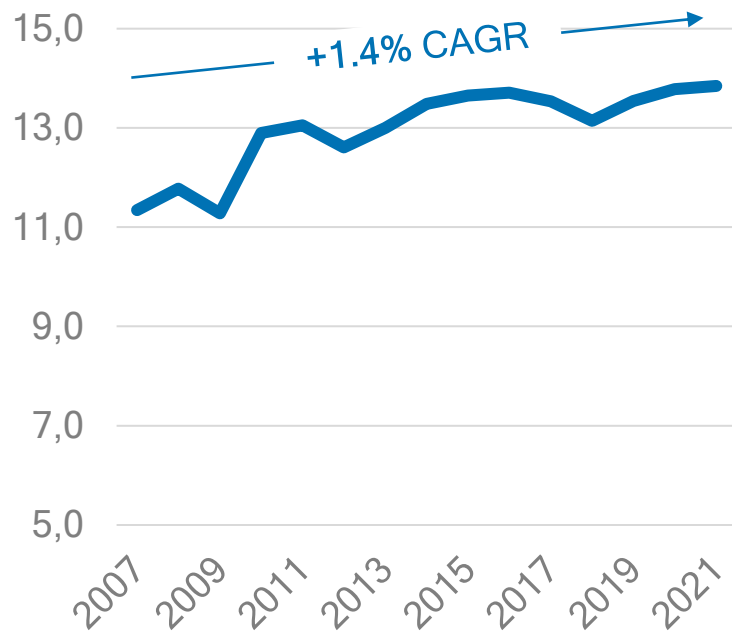
² "Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector", IEA (May 2021); Green Steel for Europe Consortium (June 2021)

³ Bank of America Research (November 2022)

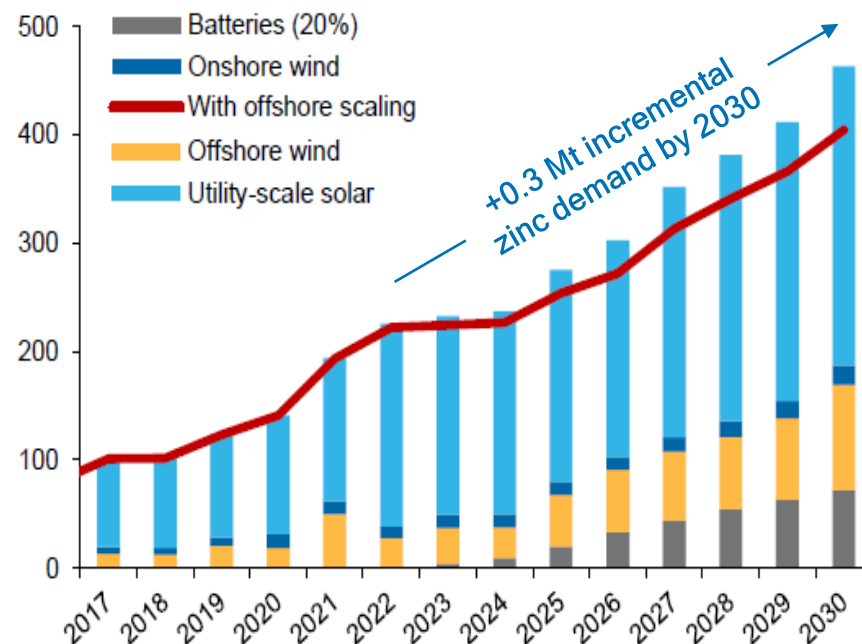
⁴ Total EAFFD addressable market based on the assumed mid-point 17.5kg EAFFD generation per tonne of EAF steel output

Zinc global production grew at 1.4% CAGR over L15 years; Incremental demand from transition to renewable energy

Global refined zinc metal production¹
million tonnes



Zinc annual demand from wind, solar & batteries²
thousand tonnes



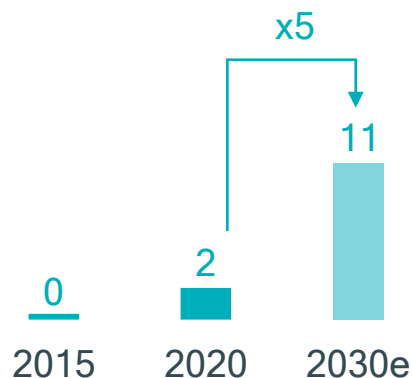
WOX, mixed with virgin zinc concentrates, preferred by smelters, is <5% of global zinc available; Befesa continues to be sold out

¹ International Lead & Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)

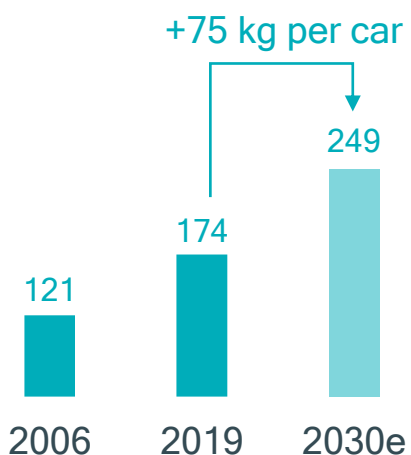
² "Commodities Outlook: The (super) cycle is dead, long live the cycle", Macquarie (October 2022)

Decarbonisation and EV driving aluminium market growth in Europe

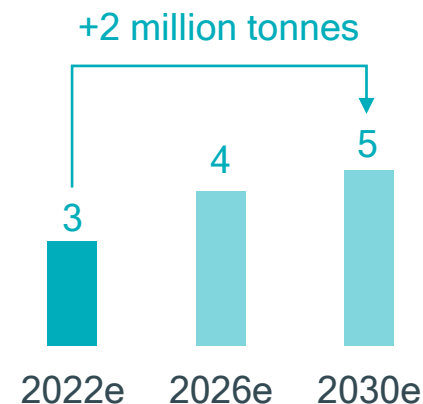
EV unit sales in Europe¹
million units



Alu content per vehicle²
kg per passenger car



Auto alu demand in Europe²
million tonnes



- **Decarbonisation trend drives** transition to Electric Vehicles (EV)
- EV requiring **higher aluminium content per car** to achieve light-weight targets
- ... driving **higher aluminium demand** in Europe and increased **need for secondary aluminium and salt slags recycling capacity**

¹ CRU (January 2022)

² Ducker (October 2022)

Strong financial backbone

Long-term and efficient capital structure
with no maturities
up to July 2026

Prudent zinc hedging
approach

Rigorous cash management

→ **Resilient earnings and cash flows**

→ **Stable & high liquidity**

→ **Moderate leverage**
at c. x2.5

... to **self-fund** growth
roadmap in the
US, Europe and Asia

Experienced and stable management team

Senior management team delivering results through long-standing industry expertise, entrepreneurial spirit and focus on operational excellence as well as governance and compliance processes



Javier Molina
Executive Chair

- Executive Chair since 2022
- Befesa CEO 2000-2022
- Leading Befesa for 22+ years



Asier Zarraonandia
CEO

- CEO since 2022
- VP Steel Dust 2006-2022
- 22 years with Befesa



Rafael Pérez
CFO

- CFO since 2023
- 15+ years with Befesa



Federico Barredo
VP Aluminium
Salt Slags
Recycling Services

- 25+ years with Befesa
- Running Befesa's Aluminium Salt Slags business for >20 years

Key achievements / track record

-  Extensive experience in steel and aluminium recycling business, incl. managing through the cycle
-  Strong performance results through focus on operational excellence
-  Building strong business foundation of ESG, compliance and health & safety processes
-  Successful international expansion
-  Track record of successful acquisitions and turnarounds, e.g., BUS, Agor, Alcasa, Hankook, Silvermet, AZR, AZP
-  Experience in developing greenfield projects, e.g., Gravelines, South Korea, Bernburg, China



05 / ESG

ESG highlights

Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)¹

0.45 LTIR in 2023 (all time low)

-18% yoy (2021: 0.55)

-92% vs baseline (2015: 5.71)

ESG Ratings²

ISS ESG

31 December 2023

B / Prime

SUSTAINALYTICS

#13 / 74

V.E

#7 / 103

MSCI

BBB

arabesque s-ray

Top 5%

S&P Global

Top 9%

ESG Report 2023

The Befesa ESG Report 2023 will be issued in **June 2024**

¹ Befesa's own employees and contractors

² Industry groups under which Befesa is ranked by the respective ESG rating companies: ISS ESG (Metals processing & production); Sustainalytics (Commercial services, subindustry facilities management); V.E (Business services); MSCI (Commercial services & supplies); arabesque-sray (Industrial services); S&P Global (Commercial & professional services)

ESG: Enhanced transparency and performance

Transparency / reporting

Detailed ESG Report



External ratings



Health & safety

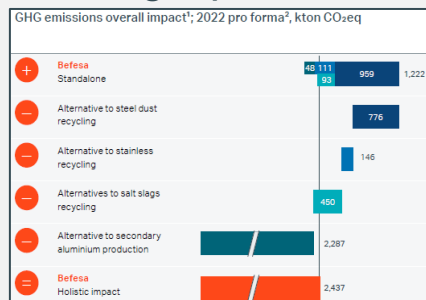
LTIR¹ improved by 92% since 2015



¹ Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) of Befesa's own employees and contractors, 2023 vs 2015 baseline

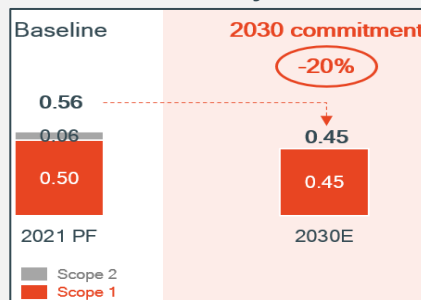
CO₂ holistic approach

Saving >2mt CO_{2eq} vs. virgin production



CO₂ intensity targets

-20% by 2030
Net zero by 2050



Sustainability Committee



Reviews and monitors sustainability strategy, policies, guidelines, plans and progress on a quarterly basis

Sustainability at the core of Befesa

Befesa's operations have a direct net positive environmental impact as well as multiple positive indirect effects by enabling EAF steel and aluminium recycling

BEFESA

Direct environmental benefits



Avoidance of GHG emissions



Reducing landfill of hazardous residues



Recovery and production of new valuable materials



Best-in-class technology (BAT)

Indirect sustainability benefits



Circular economy pure player



Decarbonisation of steel and aluminium, and energy transition



Natural resources depletion rate

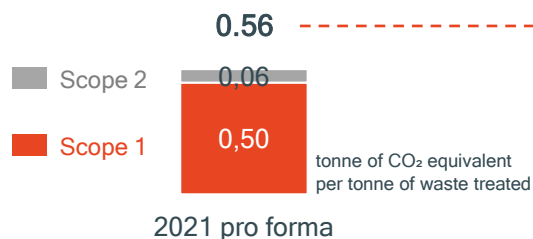


Growth ambition to increase recycling capacity

Climate action plan

Committing to a 20% GHG emissions intensity reduction by 2030 and aiming at net zero emission by 2050

Baseline



2030 commitment

-20%

0.45

0,45

2030e

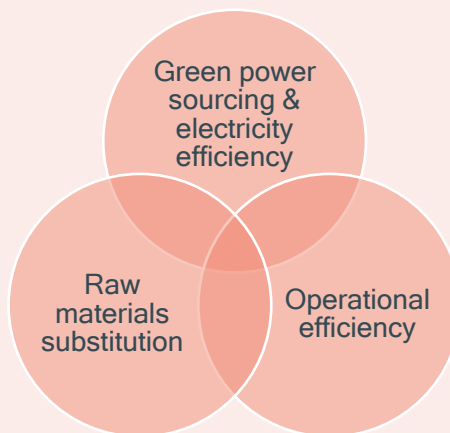
2050 vision

Net zero emission

-

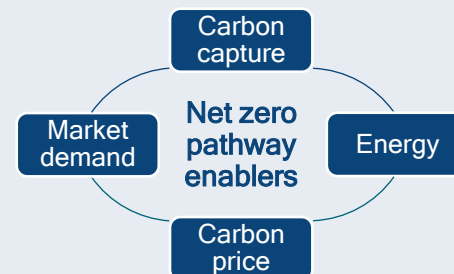
2050e

2030 roadmap



Technology investment commitments

- Substitution of coke with CO₂-neutral reducing agent (biomass)
- New technologies to recycle EAFD
- Carbon capture on Waelz kiln
- Replacement of fuel by hydrogen
- Energy generation from gas capture



- ✓ Recognised sustainability leader in the circular economy
- ✓ Befesa Climate Change Policy
- ✓ Sustainability Committee established
- »»» Further increase transparency on sustainability metrics
- »»» Continuous dialogue with all stakeholders to better understand materiality of sustainability topics

Selected ESG targets

Environmental

>2.4mt¹



waste recycled by 2025

>1.8mt²



new materials recovered by 2025

ISO



ISO certification schedule (China & US)



-20% by 2030
net zero by 2050

¹ Updated from the target set in 2020 of >2 Mt

² Updated from the target set in 2020 of >1.6 Mt

Social

-50%³



LTIR by 2024

BEzero

maintain zero fatalities



HR policies & procedures

full integration across US business



boost initiatives for people with disabilities



HR digitalisation



continue leadership training programmes

³ Compared to 2019

Governance

IT



improve CIS assessment rating until 2023

≥90%

admin employees trained in compliance each year



continue training for all employees



continue roll-out and ≥90% coverage by 2022



continue annual risk assessment



establish Sustainability Committee in 2022 ✓



women in Board 2022 ✓



06 / Appendix & Investor's agenda

Key financials 2023 vs 2022

(€m, unless otherwise stated)

	Steel Dust	Salt Slags	Secondary Aluminium	Corporate & eliminations	Total Befesa
Revenue¹ <i>yoy change</i>	785.6 <i>+55.3 / +7.6%</i>	86.3 <i>+9.0 / +11.6%</i>	360.2 <i>-15.6 / -4.2%</i>	-51.5 <i>-4.1 / -</i>	1,180.6 <i>+44.6 / +3.9%</i>
Reported EBITDA <i>yoy change</i>	142.2 <i>-36.6 / -20.5%</i>	24.7 <i>-13.9 / -36.0%</i>	21.6 <i>+2.6 / +13.7%</i>	0.2 <i>+1.8 / -</i>	188.8 <i>-46.1 / -19.6%</i>
Reported EBITDA margin % <i>yoy change</i>	18.1% <i>-638 bps</i>	28.6% <i>-2,128 bps</i>	6.0% <i>+94 bps</i>	- <i>-</i>	16.0% <i>-468 bps</i>
Adjusted EBITDA² <i>yoy change</i>	134.1 <i>-34.5 / -20.5%</i>	26.0 <i>-1.0 / -3.6%</i>	21.6 <i>+2.6 / +13.7%</i>	0.0 <i>+0.3 / -</i>	182.0 <i>-32.6 / -15.2%</i>
Adjusted EBITDA margin % <i>yoy change</i>	17.1% <i>-602 bps</i>	30.1% <i>-476 bps</i>	6.0% <i>+94 bps</i>	- <i>-</i>	15.4% <i>-348 bps</i>

¹ Total revenue in Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services amounted to €399.0m (2022: €406.8m) after intersegment eliminations of €47.6m (2022: €46.3m)

² 2023: €106.6m reported Total EBIT + €82.2m D&A = €188.8m reported Total EBITDA - €6.8m adjustments = €182.0m adjusted Total EBITDA

Key financials Q4 2023 vs 2022

(€m, unless otherwise stated)

	Steel Dust	Salt Slags	Secondary Aluminium	Corporate & eliminations	Total Befesa
Revenue¹ <i>yoy change</i>	180.2 -16.8 / -8.5%	25.9 +5.9 / +29.6%	89.0 -0.6 / -0.7%	-18.8 -7.6 / -	276.4 -19.1 / -6.4%
Reported EBITDA <i>yoy change</i>	47.7 +20.3 / +74.0%	5.8 -10.9 / -65.3%	5.1 -1.7 / -25.3%	4.7 +1.8 / -	63.3 +9.5 / +17.7%
Reported EBITDA margin % <i>yoy change</i>	26.5% +1,256 bps	22.3% -6,096 bps	5.7% -188 bps	- -	22.9% +469 bps
Adjusted EBITDA² <i>yoy change</i>	32.3 -5.3 / -14.1%	7.1 +2.0 / +40.8%	5.1 -1.7 / -25.3%	0.8 -0.5 / -	45.2 -5.5 / -10.8%
Adjusted EBITDA margin % <i>yoy change</i>	17.9% -116 bps	27.2% +217 bps	5.7% -188 bps	- -	16.4% -81 bps

¹ Total revenue in Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services amounted to €98.6m (Q4 2022: €98.7m) after intersegment eliminations of €16.4m (Q4 2022: €10.9m)

² Q4 2023: €42.1m reported Total EBIT + €21.2m D&A = €63.3m reported Total EBITDA - €18.0m adjustments = €45.2m adjusted Total EBITDA

Multi-year trend – Key financials¹

(€m, unless otherwise stated)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Revenue	667.4 ²	720.1	647.9	604.3	821.6	1,136.0	1,180.6
Reported EBITDA	153.0	176.0	159.6	123.5	189.6	234.9	188.8
Reported EBITDA margin %	22.9% ²	24.4%	24.6%	20.4%	23.1%	20.7%	16.0%
Adjusted EBITDA³	172.4	176.0	159.6	127.0	197.6	214.6	182.0
Adjusted EBITDA margin %	25.8% ²	24.4%	24.6%	21.0%	24.0%	18.9%	15.4%
Net profit⁴	49.3	90.2	82.7	47.6	99.7	106.2	58.0
EPS⁵ (€)	1.02	2.65	2.43	1.40	2.68	2.66	1.45
Operating cash flow⁶	91.5	103.8	102.5	92.5	117.9	137.3	117.3
Cash position end of period	117.6	150.6	125.5	154.6	224.1	161.8	106.7
Net debt	406.4	376.8	416.9	393.6	470.6	549.0	604.0
Net leverage	x2.36	x2.14	x2.61	x3.10	x2.38	x2.56	x3.32

1 Full year actual figures audited by external auditors

2 2017 reported revenue amounted to €724.8m; Revenue of €667.4m is comparable after amendment IFRS 15 impacting non-operating revenue

3 2017 EBITDA adjusted due to one-off non-recurrent items primarily related to the IPO; 2020 EBITDA adjusted for €3.5m for the UK Salt Slags plant closure; 2021 EBITDA adjusted for €14.0m one-time AZR acquisition costs, and -€6.0m Hanover Salt Slags plant fire impact; 2022 EBITDA adjusted for -€20.3m, mainly driven by Zinc refining acquisition impacts; 2023 EBITDA adjusted for -€6.8m

4 Net profit and total basic earnings/(losses) per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Befesa S.A.

5 2017 EPS impacted by the conversion of the preferred shares carried out in Oct'17 prior to the IPO; The weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating total basic EPS in 2017 was 25,025 thousand shares vs. 34,067 thousand shares used in 2018-2020; 2021 EPS based on 37,285 weighted average thousand shares after the capital increase of 5,933 thousand new shares to partly fund the AZR acquisition; EPS in 2022 and 2023 based on 39,999 thousand outstanding shares

6 Operating cash flow is after WC change, taxes and interests; pre capex and pre dividend

Operational data 2023 vs 2022 – Steel Dust Recycling Services

	2022	2023	yoy change
 EAF steel dust throughput (kt) 	1,193.8	1,194.8	+1.0 / +0.1%
 EAF steel dust avg. capacity utilisation (%) 	76.8%	69.5%	-731 bps
 Waelz oxide (WOX) sold (kt) 	407.4	399.1	-8.3 / -2.0%
 Zinc LME price (€/t) 	3,302	2,450	-852 / -25.8%
 Zinc hedging price (€/t) 	2,379	2,417	+38 / +1.6%
 Zinc blended price¹ (€/t) 	2,627	2,425	-203 / -7.7%

1 Blended rate between hedged prices and average spot prices, weighted by the respective hedged and non-hedged volumes, reflecting the effective price to Befesa

Operational data Q4 2023 vs 2022 – Steel Dust Recycling Services

	Q4 2022	Q4 2023	yoy change
EAf steel dust throughput (kt)	296.2	305.0	+8.8 / +3.0%
EAf steel dust avg. capacity utilisation (%)	75.6%	70.4%	-521 bps
Waelz oxide (WOX) sold (kt)	96.1	98.1	+2.0 / +2.1%
Zinc LME price (€/t)	2,944	2,322	-622 / -21.1%
Zinc hedging price (€/t)	2,436	2,462	+26 / +1.1%
Zinc blended price ¹ (€/t)	2,563	2,426	-137 / -5.3%

1 Blended rate between hedged prices and average spot prices, weighted by the respective hedged and non-hedged volumes, reflecting the effective price to Befesa

Operational data 2023 vs 2022 – Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services

	2022	2023	yoy change
Salt slags & SPL treated (kt)	322.1	360.8	+38.7 / +12.0%
Salt slags & SPL avg. capacity utilisation (%)	68.5%	76.8%	+823 bps
Aluminium alloys produced (kt)	160.6	168.2	+7.6 / +4.7%
Secondary alu avg. capacity utilisation (%)	78.4%	82.1%	+370 bps
Aluminium alloy FMB price ¹ (€/t)	2,438	2,188	-251 / -10.3%

¹ Aluminium scrap and foundry ingots aluminium pressure diecasting ingot DIN226/A380 European Metal Bulletin free market duty paid delivered works

Operational data Q4 2023 vs 2022 – Aluminium Salt Slags Recycling Services

	Q4 2022	Q4 2023	yoy change
Salt slags & SPL treated (kt)	82.2	103.0	+20.7 / +25.2%
Salt slags & SPL avg. capacity utilisation (%)	69.4%	86.9%	+1,748 bps
Aluminium alloys produced (kt)	38.7	42.4	+3.8 / +9.7%
Secondary alu avg. capacity utilisation (%)	74.9%	82.1%	+726 bps
Aluminium alloy FMB price ¹ (€/t)	2,312	2,191	-121 / -5.2%

¹ Aluminium scrap and foundry ingots aluminium pressure diecasting ingot DIN226/A380 European Metal Bulletin free market duty paid delivered works

Multi-year trend – Operational data

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAF steel dust throughput (kt)	661.0	717.1	665.8	687.0	885.7	1,193.8	1,194.8
EAF steel dust average capacity utilisation (%)	84.7%	92.0%	80.7% / 90.1% ¹	83.2%	83.3% ²	76.8%	69.5%
Waelz oxide (WOX) sold (kt)	217.8	240.9	217.6	239.2	291.0	407.4	399.1
Zinc LME price (£/t)	2,572	2,468	2,276	1,979	2,544	3,302	2,450
Zinc hedging price (£/t)	1,876	2,051	2,317	2,239	2,151	2,379	2,417
Zinc blended price ³ (£/t)	2,160	2,168	2,280	2,136	2,275	2,627	2,425
Salt Slags & SPL treated (kt)	509.9	517.0	492.6	444.6	395.0	322.1	360.8
Salt Slags & SPL avg. cap. utilisation (%)	96.2%	97.5%	92.9%	83.9% / 86.9% ⁴	84.0%	68.5% / 96.7% ⁴	76.8%
Alu alloys produced (kt)	184.1	169.3	176.7	174.3	185.8	160.6	168.2
Secondary Alu average capacity utilisation (%)	89.8%	82.6% / 98.1% ⁵	86.2% / 91.1% ⁶	85.0%	90.6%	78.4%	82.1%
Aluminium alloy FMB price ⁷ (£/t)	1,766	1,715	1,397	1,424	2,112	2,438	2,188

¹ Installed capacity and corresponding utilisation rates in 2019 are normalised for the capacity upgrade in Turkey, from 65 kt to 110 kt (plant was shutdown from end of January to mid-August 2019)

² Installed capacity and corresponding utilisation rates in 2021 are proportional figures based on the actual number of days the China and the US plants (after acquisition) operated in the year

³ Blended rate between hedged prices and average spot prices, weighted by the respective hedged and non-hedged volumes, reflecting the effective price to Befesa

⁴ Installed capacity and corresponding utilisation rates in 2020 and following years is normalised for the UK plant closure occurred at year-end 2020; in 2022, it is normalised for the Hanover plant shutdown

⁵ Installed capacity and corresponding utilisation rates in 2018 are normalised for the furnace upgrades in Bilbao (plant was shutdown three months, from 2nd week of June to 3rd week of September), as well as the Barcelona - phase I (plant was shutdown two months, from 4th week of August to 4th week of October)

⁶ Installed capacity and corresponding utilisation rates in 2019 are normalised for the furnace upgrade in Barcelona - phase II (plant was shutdown three months, from mid-August to mid-November)

⁷ Aluminium scrap and foundry ingots aluminium pressure diecasting ingot DIN226/A380 European Metal Bulletin free market duty paid delivered works

Investor's agenda

Financial calendar

Annual Report 2023

21 March 2024

Q1 2024 Statement & Conf. Call

25 April 2024

Annual General Meeting

20 June 2024

H1 2024 Interim Report & Conference Call

25 July 2024

Q3 2024 Statement & Conf. Call

31 October 2024

Next investor conferences

March 2024

London - Jefferies Pan-European Mid-Cap Conference

19 March - Jefferies

Copenhagen - Stifel Copenhagen Conf.

21 March - Stifel

Q2/Q3 2024

Miami - BofA Global Metals, Mining and Steel Conference

13-17 May - Bank of America

New York - Berenberg European Conference 2024

23 May - Berenberg

Kepler Cheuvreux ESG Conf. (virtual)

29 May - Kepler Cheuvreux

Boston - Stifel Cross Sector Insight Conf.

5 June - Stifel

Berenberg Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Conference (virtual)

11 June - Berenberg

London - ODDO BHF London Forum

27 June - ODDO BHF

London - 4th Stifel London Industrials Conf.

4 & 5 September - Stifel

London - Citi's Growth Conference 2024

18 & 19 September - Citi

Munich - 13th Baader Investment Conf.

23-26 September - Baader

Contact details

Investor Relations

Phone: +49 (0) 2102 1001 0

email: irbefesa@befesa.com