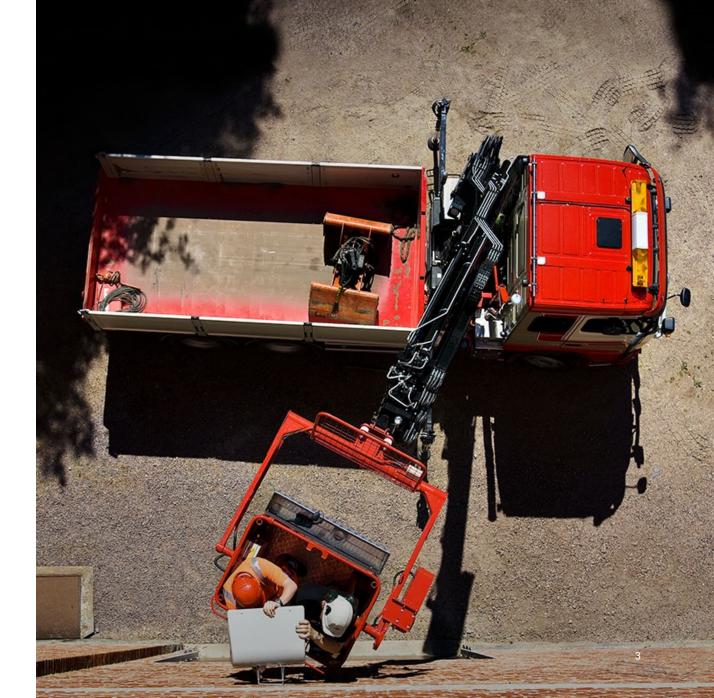


## Content

- 1. Cargotec in brief
- 2. Investment highlights
- 3. Kalmar
- 4. Hiab
- 5. MacGregor
- 6. Recent progress
- 7. Appendix





# **Cargotec** in brief





### Strong global player with well-balanced business

Sales:

EUR 3,304 million

**EBIT: 7.3%** 

#### Kalmar

Sales: **EUR 1,618 million** EBIT: **8.9%** (EUR 143.6 million)

#### Hiab

Sales: EUR 1,149 million

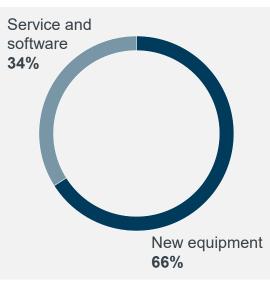
EBIT: 11.7% (EUR 134.5 million)

#### MacGregor

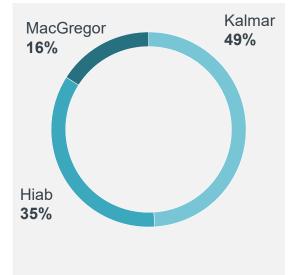
Sales: EUR 538 million

EBIT: **-0.3%** (EUR -1.6 million)

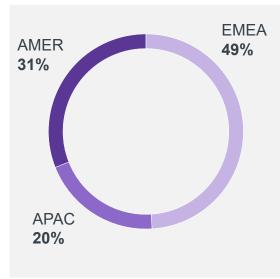
# Sales split: new equipment vs service and software



## Sales by business areas



## Sales by geographical area



### Strengths we are building upon

Leading market positions in all segments

Strong brands

Loyal customers

Leading in technology



### **Key competitors**

Cargotec is a leading player in all of its business areas









Other



ABB

**WHYSTER-YALE** 



LIEBHERR

























**TERBERG** 











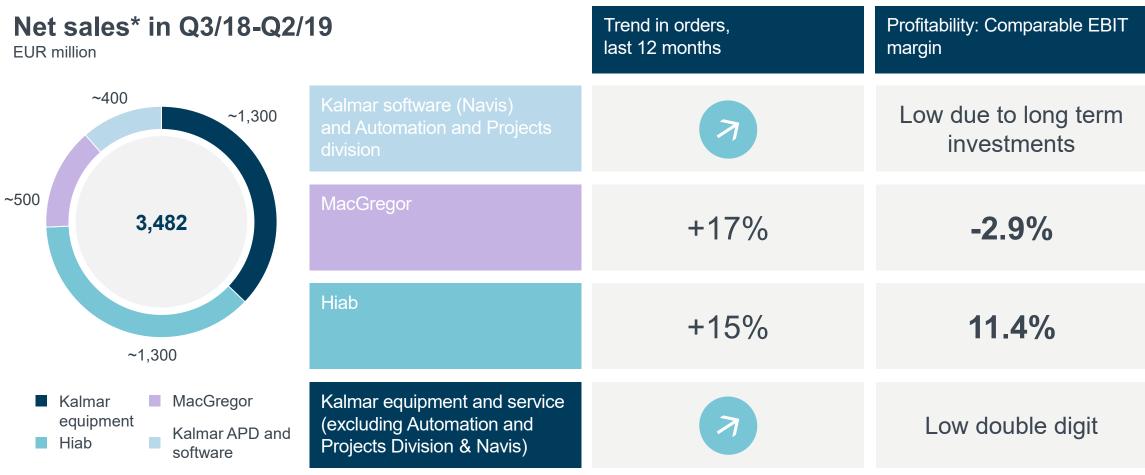








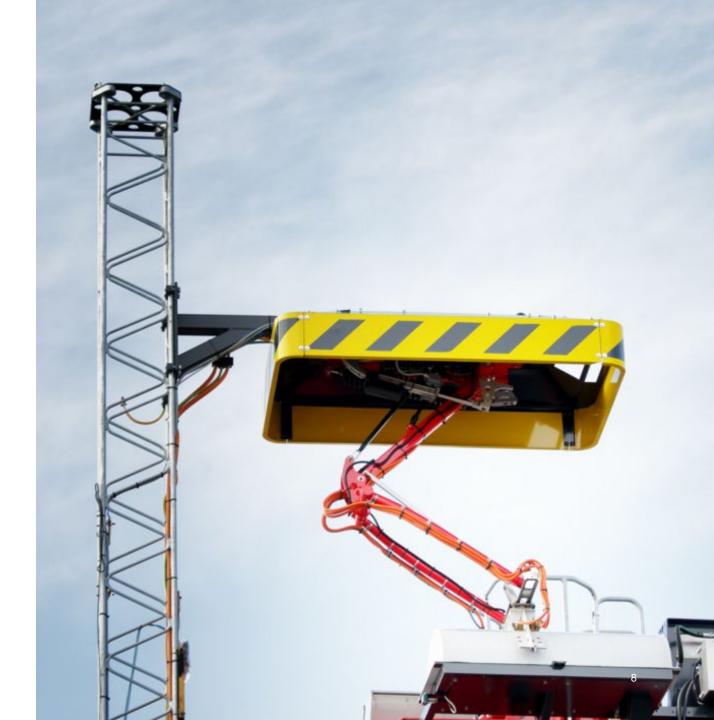
### Currently two businesses performing well





\* Figures rounded to closest 100 million

# Investment highlights





# **Investment highlights: Why invest in Cargotec?**

- 1. Technology leader and strong market positions, leading brands in markets with long term growth potential
- 2. Our vision is to become the global leader in intelligent cargo handling
- 3. Growing service & software business and asset-light business model are increasing stability
- 4. Capitalising global opportunities for future automation and software growth
- 5. On track for profitability improvement and to reach financial targets





# 1. Technology leader and strong market positions, leading brands in markets with long term growth potential

# Global megatrends

- Globalisation and trade growth
- Urbanisation
- Growing middle class

# Growth drivers

- Container throughput growth
- Construction activity
- Automation
- Digitalisation

# Competitive advantages

- Strong brands
- Full automation offering
- Technology leadership

# Market position

#1 or #2 in all major segments

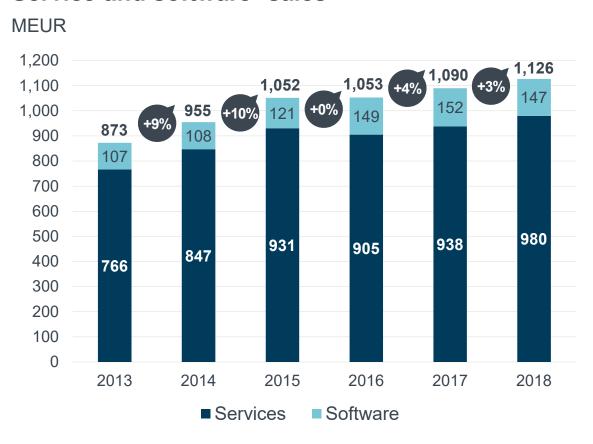


# 2. Our vision is to become the global leader in intelligent cargo handling

| VISION   | GLOBAL LEADER IN INTELLIGENT CARGO HANDLING   |  |
|----------|---|--|
|          | WIN THROUGH CUSTOMER CENTRICITY   | ACCELERATE DIGITALISATION  |
| MUST-WIN | We help our customers achieve their goals by aligning our offering and way of working to serve them better.             | We build and expand our digital solutions to offer a great customer experience and more efficient business processes.              |
| BATTLES  | ADVANCE IN SERVICES   | PRODUCTIVITY FOR GROWTH  |
|          | We extend our offering towards intelligent solutions that enable us to serve our customers wide across their lifecycle. | We focus on activities that add value and benefit our customers and us by developing our business operations and common platforms. |

# 3. Growing service & software business and asset-light business model are increasing stability

#### Service and software\* sales



### Asset-light business model with a flexible cost structure

- Kalmar and Hiab: efficient assembly operation
- MacGregor: efficient project management and engineering office: > 90% of manufacturing and 30% of design and engineering capacity outsourced
- No in-house component manufacturing

#### **Next steps to increase service and software sales:**

- Improve service offering through digital solutions
- Build on Navis position as industry leader
- Increase spare parts capture rates
- Boost service contract attachment rates



# 4. Capitalising global opportunities for future automation and software growth

### Industry trends support growth in port automation:

- Only 40 terminals (out of 1,200 terminals) are automated or semiautomated currently globally
- Ships are becoming bigger and the peak loads have become an issue
- Increasing focus on safety
- Customers require decreasing energy usage and zero emission ports
- Optimum efficiency, space utilization and reduction of costs are increasingly important
- Shortage and cost of trained and skilled labour pushes terminals to automation

### Significant possibility in port software:

- Container value chain is very inefficient: total value of waste and inefficiency estimated at ~EUR 17bn
- Over 50% of port software market is in-house, in long term internal solutions not competitive
- Navis has leading position in port ERP

### **Customers consider their automation decisions carefully**

- Shipping line consolidation
- Utilisation rates of the existing equipment base
- Container throughput volumes
- Efficiency of the automation solutions

#### **Automation creates significant cost savings\***

125%

| Labour costs | 60% less labour costs |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Total costs  | 24% less costs        |

Profit increase



\* Change when manual terminal converted into an automated operation



# 5. Clear plan for profitability improvement and to reach financial targets

#### Growth

Target to grow faster than market

- Megatrends and strong market position supporting organic growth
- M&A potential

#### Service and software

Targeting service and software sales 40% of net sales, minimum EUR 1.5 billion in 3-5 years\*

#### Balance sheet and dividend

Target gearing < 50% and increasing dividend in the range of 30-50% of EPS, dividend paid twice a year

#### **Profitability**

Target 10% operating profit and 15% ROCE in 3-5 years\*

Higher service and software sales key driver for profitability improvement

#### Cost savings actions:

 2020 EUR 30 million (indirect purchasing and new Business Services operations)

Product re-design and improved project management

### Sales and comparable operating profit development





\*Target announced in September 2017



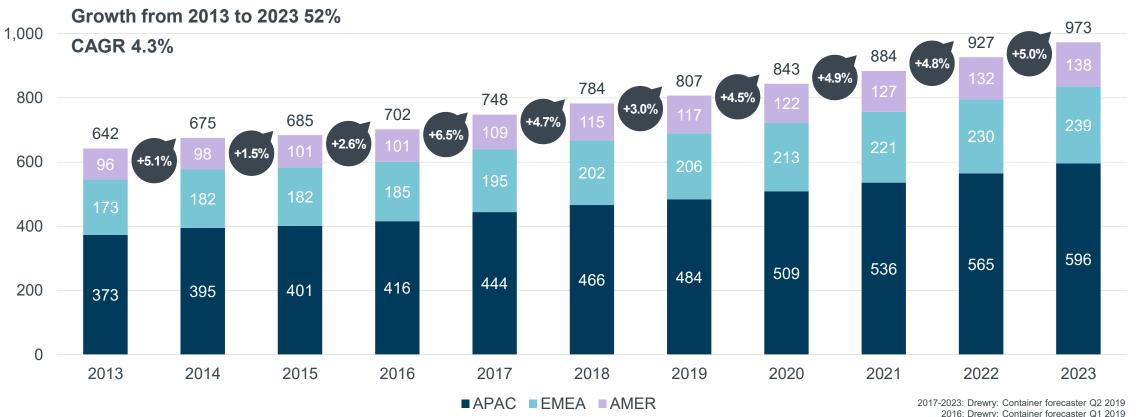
# Kalmar





### Container throughput still forecasted to grow year on year

**TEU** million

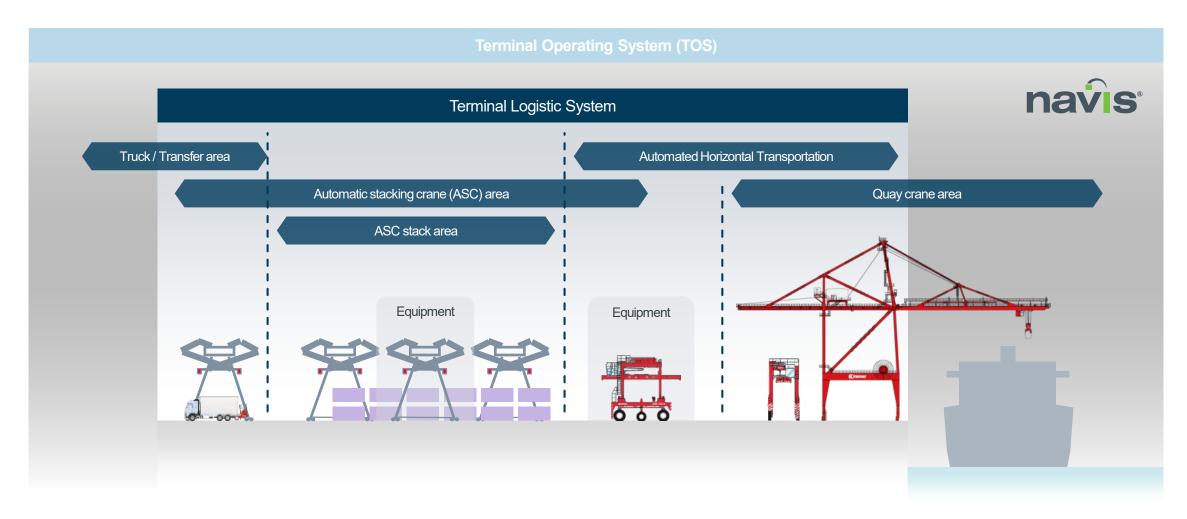




2015 Drewry: Container forecaster Q1 2018

2013-2014 Drewry Global Container Terminal Operators Annual Report 2013

### Flexible and scalable Navis TOS software





Kalmar's operating environment



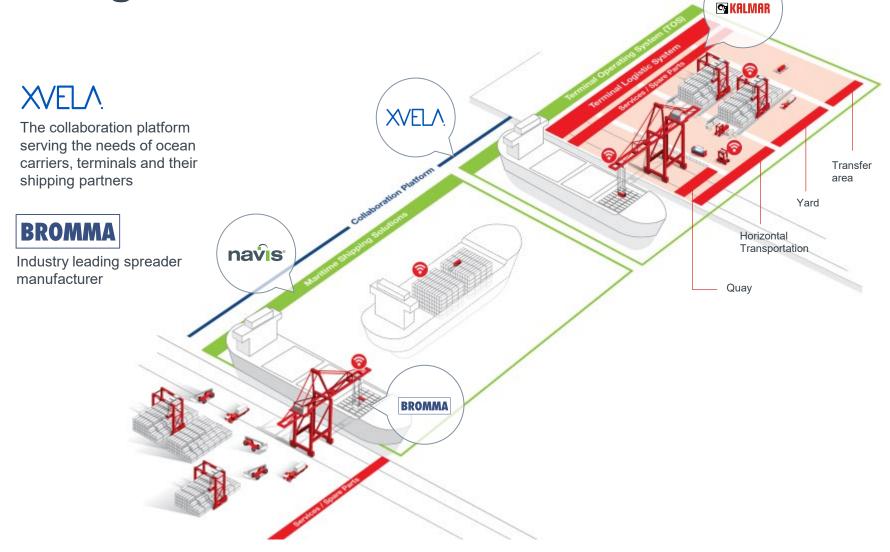
Provides integrated port automation solutions including software, services and a wide range of cargo handling equipment



TOS coordinates and optimises the planning and management of container and equipment moves in complex business environments.

Navis provides also maritime shipping solutions:

- Stowage planning
- Vessel monitoring
- Loading computer
- Route planning





# XVELA provides benefits to ocean carriers and terminal operators

- Today's container supply chain is a fragmented and siloed framework
- Information sharing between parties is not optimally structured
  - Forms of communication today include email, phone calls, EDI, paper plans
  - Problems: incomplete data, errors, information not available on time
- In-house developed XVELA is a many-to-many platform to solve these issues
  - Real-time stowage collaboration
  - Port-to-port visibility and collaboration
  - Synchronisation of planning between carriers and terminals

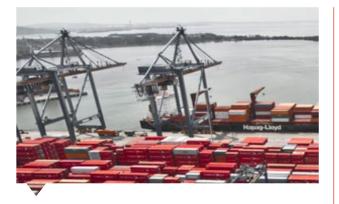
#### Benefits of XVELA:

- Faster vessel turn times
- Operational efficiencies
- Cost savings





# Services provide our biggest medium-term growth opportunity



Market share Equipment & Projects

20-30%



Software

20-30%



Services

3-5%

Market size

6B€

0.5-1B€

8B€



# Recent automation deals highlight our successful investments in automation

#### Kalmar and Navis to deliver world-first intermodal automation solution to Sydney, Australia

Greenfield intermodal terminal, Qube's Moorebank Logistics Park

First fully automated intermodal terminal in the world

Kalmar OneTerminal contract, including Navis N4 TOS

All equipment can be operated electrically on local solar power

Order value EUR 80 million, booked in Q2 2018

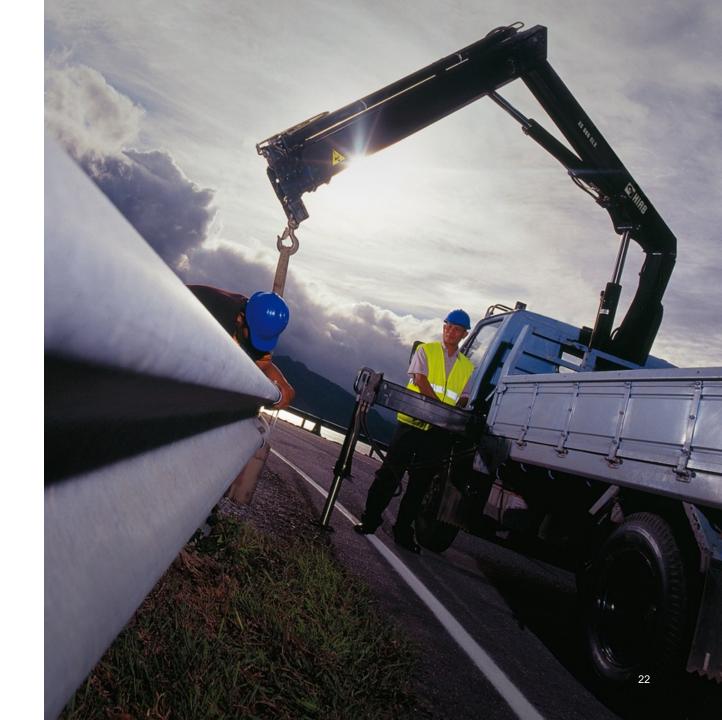
### Fully digitalised and autonomous container handling solution with software and services to Yara

Solution enables autonomous, cost efficient and emission-free operations of the Yara Birkeland container ship in Norway



# Hiab

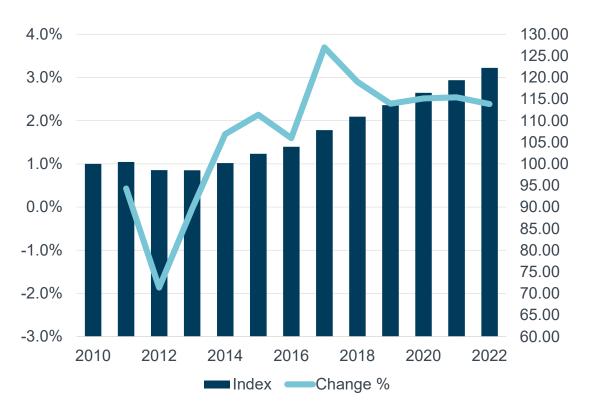




### Construction output driving growth opportunity

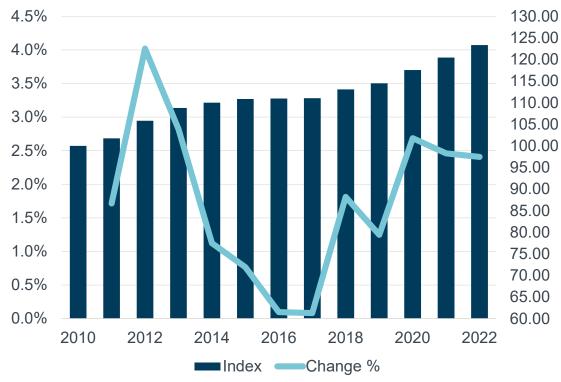
### **EMEA** construction output

y/y change (%)



### **AMER** construction output

y/y change (%)





Oxford Economics: Industry output forecast 3/2019

# Strong global market position and customers across diverse industries



### **Industry segment** indicative sales mix 2018 Most important segments Construction and **Building Material Delivery Logistic** Waste & Recycling Timber, Paper & Pulp Defense Logistic Road & Rail Other



### Attractive megatrends and growth drivers

MEGA TRENDS

MARKET GROWTH

KEY SEGMENTS

PRODUCT OFFERING

SERVICE SOLUTIONS



- Urbanisation and Consumption growth driving needs for efficiency
- Digitalisation and Connectivity enabling new business solutions
- North America and main European markets continue to grow
- Developing markets strong load handling equipment penetration potential
- Construction, Waste & Recycling, Logistics and Governmental business segments show continued growth projection
- New applications market and segment growth potential
- Developing for increasing demand in Electrification and Automation
- Growing demand for comprehensive life-cycle service offerings and tailored business solutions



### Hiab's key growth drivers



**Cranes** 

Gain market share in big loader cranes and crane core markets



**Tail lifts** 

Enter fast growing emerging markets and standardise and globalise business model



**Truck-mounted forklifts** 

Accelerate penetration in North America and Europe

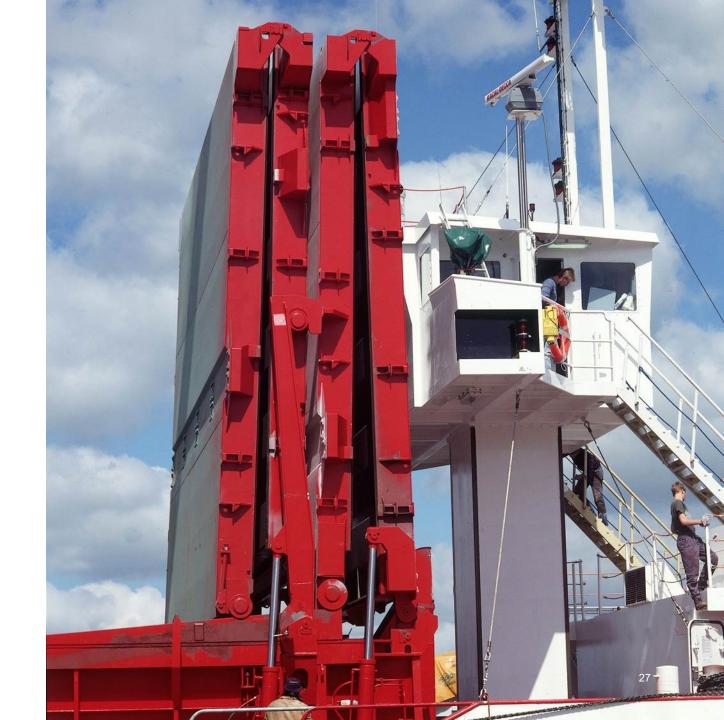


**Services** 

Increase spare parts capture rates driven by connectivity and e-commerce



# MacGregor





### We are an active leader in all maritime segments

~3/4 of sales

Merchant
Cargo Flow

MARKET
POSITION

#1

Marine People Flow

#1

Marine Resources & Structures

**#1-2** 

Naval Logistics and Operations

**#1-2** 

Offshore Energy

#1

- Container cargo
- Bulk cargo
- General cargo
- Liquid cargo
- RoRo cargo

- Ferry
- Cruise
- Superyachts
- Walk-to-work

- Research
- Fishery
- Aquaculture
- Mining
- Floating structures

- Naval & Military
   Supplies Logistics
- Naval & Military Operations Support
- Ship-to-ship transfer

- Oil & Gas
- Renewables

#### Lifecycle Services



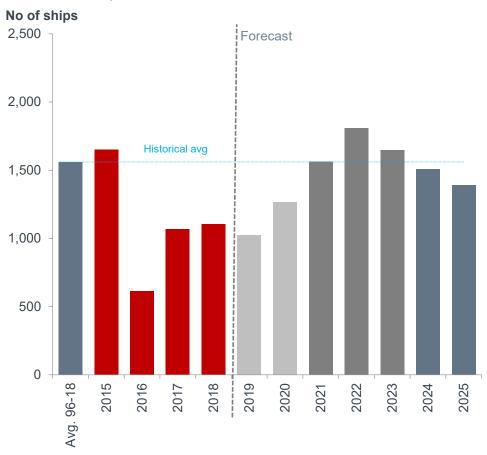
Picture: Statoil



# Merchant Ships and Offshore contracting activity below historical levels

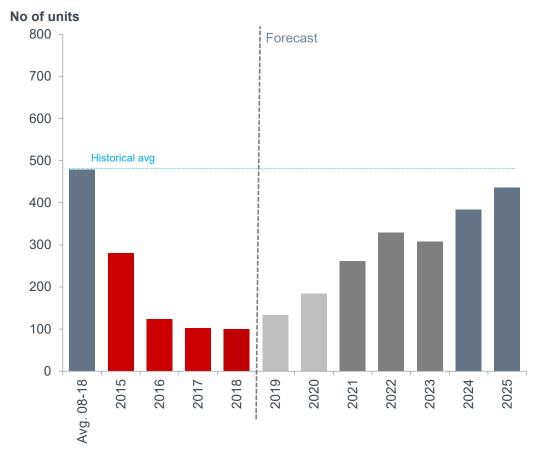
#### **Long term contracting 2015-2025**

Merchant ships > 2,000 gt (excl ofs and misc)



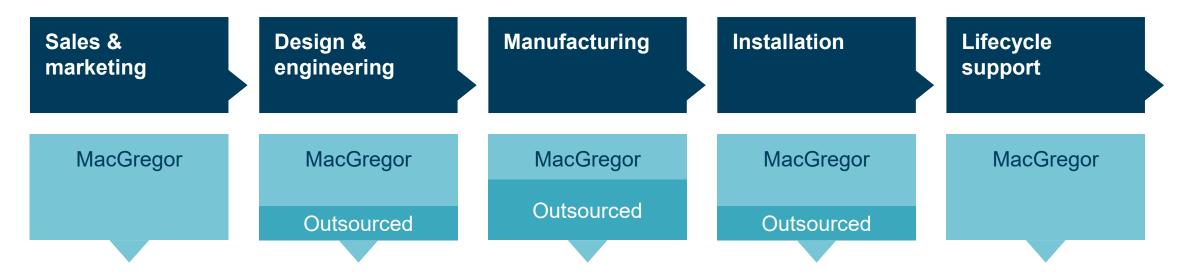
#### Long term contracting 2015-2025

Mobile offshore units



Source: Clarksons March 2019

# MacGregor's asset-light business model gives flexibility



Cost-efficient scaling

90% of manufacturing outsourced

30% of design and engineering capacity outsourced



# Recent progress





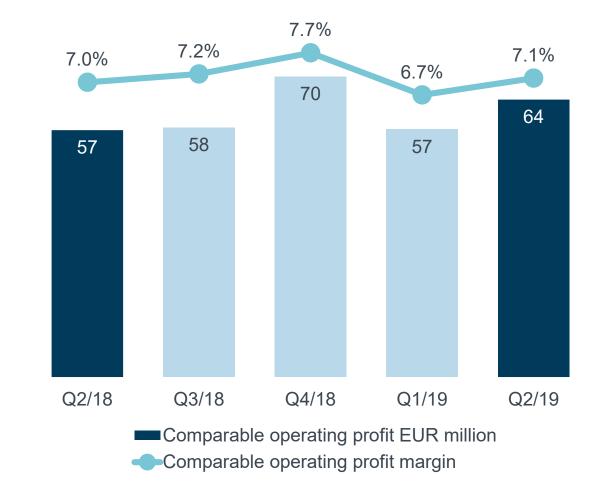
# Highlights of Q2 2019 – Comparable operating profit increased

Good momentum in orders received continued in Hiab

- Total orders -11%
  - Kalmar -24%
  - Hiab +13%
  - MacGregor -11%

Comparable operating profit 12% higher than in Q2/18

- Kalmar's comparable operating profit increased strongly
- Record high operating profit for Hiab
- MacGregor at loss productivity to be addressed





### Acquisition of TTS marine and offshore business

## Strategic rationale

Service growth potential

Strengthening MacGregor's position also in China

Based on revised estimates, potential cost synergies are estimated to be around EUR 25-30 million on annual level

## Overview of the acquired businesses

Employs 900 people

Sales approximately EUR 211 million in 2017\*

Services 26% of revenues

### **Acquisition**

Acquired businesses represent around 90% of total sales of TTS Group

Announced enterprise value EUR 87 million

Acquisition was completed on 31 July 2019

- TTS results will be consolidated into MacGregor's financial figures as of 1 September 2019
- Temporary conditions regarding certain new equipment business in China



# Market environment in H1 2019

### Growth in number of containers handled at ports continued

 Customers are starting automation projects mainly with phased investments

### Construction activity on good level

 Good development continued in Europe and the US

# Market remained challenging in merchant sector, and orders remained below historical levels

 In offshore, activity remained on a low level

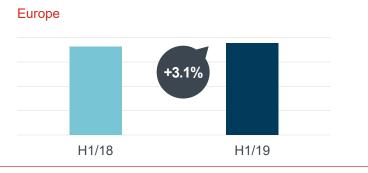
#### Global container throughput (MTEU) – Key driver for Kalmar



### Construction output – Key driver for Hiab



#### Source: Oxford Economics



#### Long term contracting – Key driver for MacGregor





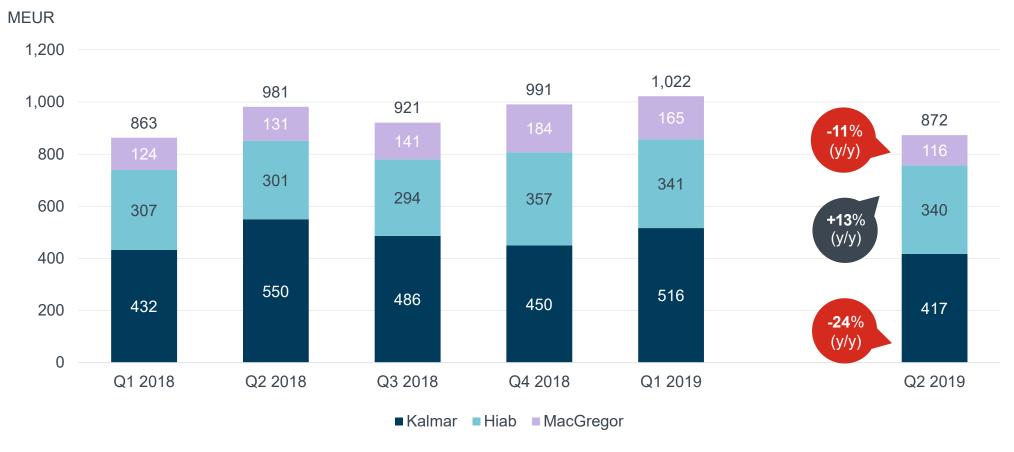


Source: Clarkson Research

Source: Drewry

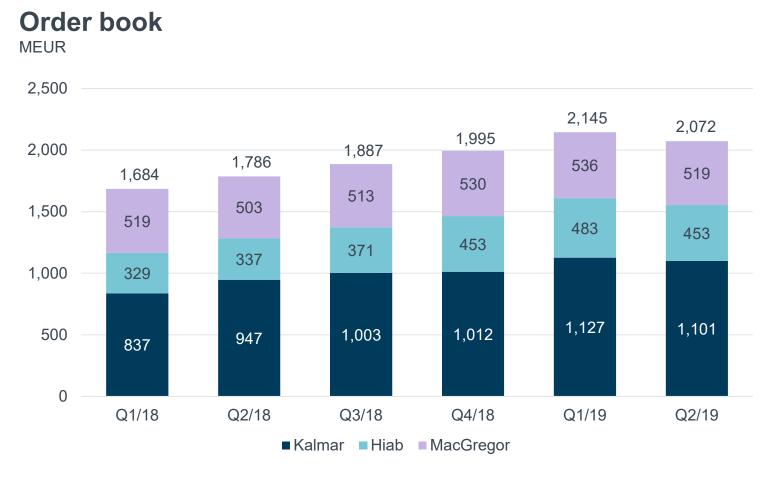
# Orders received declined – Comparison period included a large automation order for Kalmar

#### **Orders received**

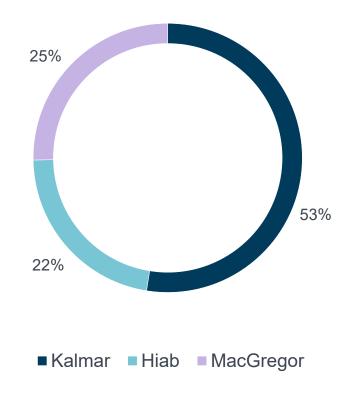




### Order book 16% higher than in Q2/18



# Order book by reporting segment, Q2 2019

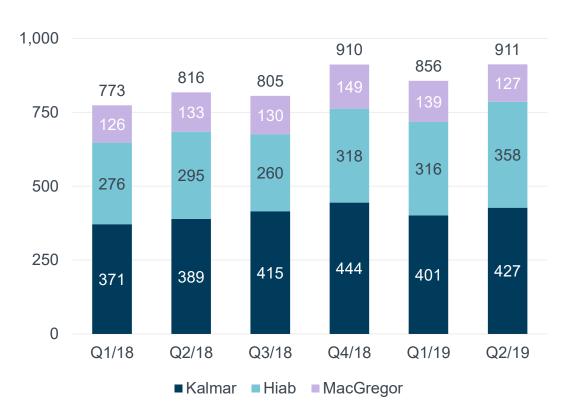




# Sales increased by 12% and comparable operating profit by 12%

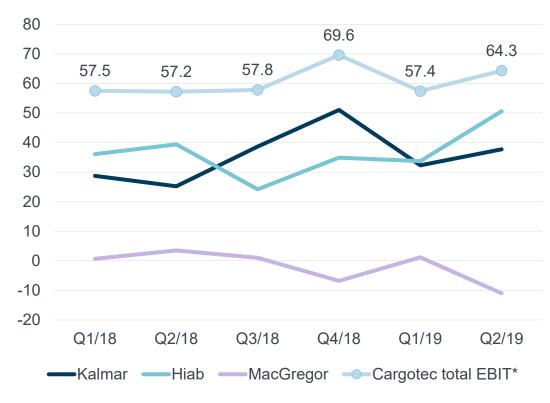
#### Sales

**MEUR** 



#### Comparable operating profit

**MEUR** 

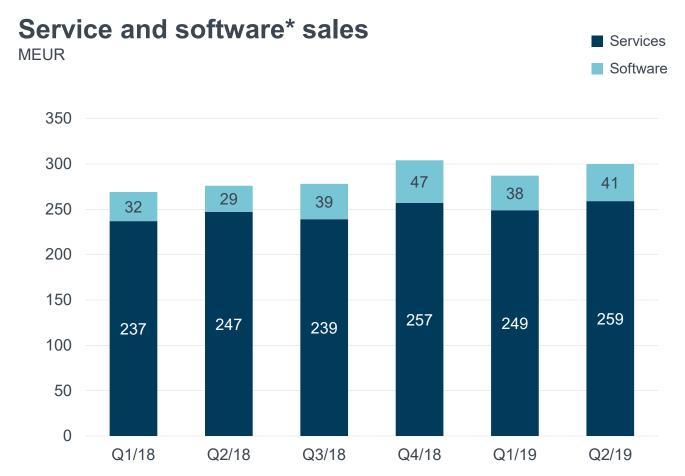


\*) Including Corporate admin and support



37

### Growth in service and software sales continued



<sup>\*</sup>Software sales defined as Navis business unit and automation software

#### Q2 2019 service sales +5%

- Kalmar +2%
  - +6% in comparable FX and adjusted for divestments
- Hiab +14%
- MacGregor -1%
- Total service sales +6% in comparable FX and adjusted for acquisitions and divestments

Software sales +42%

Service and software sales constituted 33% of total sales in H1/19



# Kalmar Q2 – Strong profit growth

#### Orders received decreased

- Comparison period included EUR 80 million automation order
- Lower orders in mobile equipment

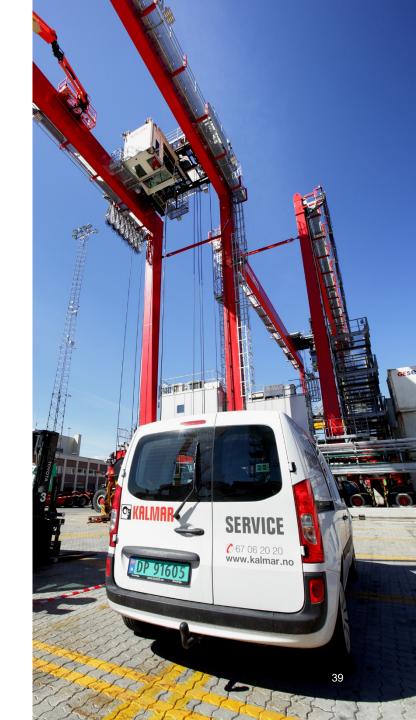
#### Sales increased +10%

 Services growth +6% in comparable FX and adjusted for divestments

Profitability improvement driven by higher sales

| MEUR                               | Q2/19 | Q2/18 | Change  |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Orders received                    | 417   | 550   | -24%    |
| Order book                         | 1,101 | 947   | +16%    |
| Sales                              | 427   | 389   | +10%    |
| Comparable operating profit        | 37.7  | 25.2  | +49%    |
| Comparable operating profit margin | 8.8%  | 6.5%  | +235bps |





# Hiab Q2 – Record high operating profit

Orders received grew +13%

- Growth in EMEA (+13%) and Americas (+18%)
- Services +7%

Sales +22%

- Sales +14% excl. Effer acquisition
- Service sales +14%

Comparable operating profit increased due to sales growth

| MEUR                               | Q2/19 | Q2/18 | Change |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Orders received                    | 340   | 301   | +13%   |
| Order book                         | 453   | 337   | +35%   |
| Sales                              | 358   | 295   | +22%   |
| Comparable operating profit        | 50.6  | 39.4  | +29%   |
| Comparable operating profit margin | 14.1% | 13.4% | +76bps |



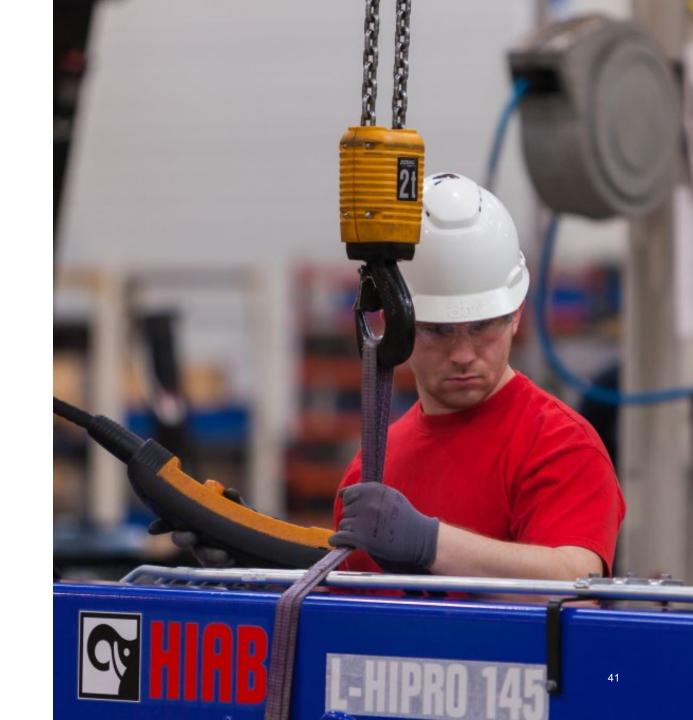


# Addressing the supply chain challenge

We have been strategically and operationally addressing the challenges with a **dedicated task force and program** focusing on

- Our business operations planning and managing demand and growth
- Improving on potential bottlenecks across the total value chain
- Specific activities to increase efficiency and output in assembly operations
- Sourcing, supplier management & development, and competence





# MacGregor Q2 – Weak result

#### Orders received -11%

 Decline in equipment orders, service orders +19%

#### Sales -5%

Service sales -1%

#### Comparable operating profit at loss

- Comparable operating profit declined due to lower sales, cost overruns in certain offshore projects and low capacity utilisation in offshore
- Productivity to be addressed

| MEUR                               | Q2/19 | Q2/18 | Change    |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Orders received                    | 116   | 131   | -11%      |
| Order book                         | 519   | 503   | +3%       |
| Sales                              | 127   | 133   | -5%       |
| Comparable operating profit        | -11.0 | 3.5   | < -100%   |
| Comparable operating profit margin | -8.7% | 2.6%  | -1,134bps |





# Key figures – Sales and operating profit increased

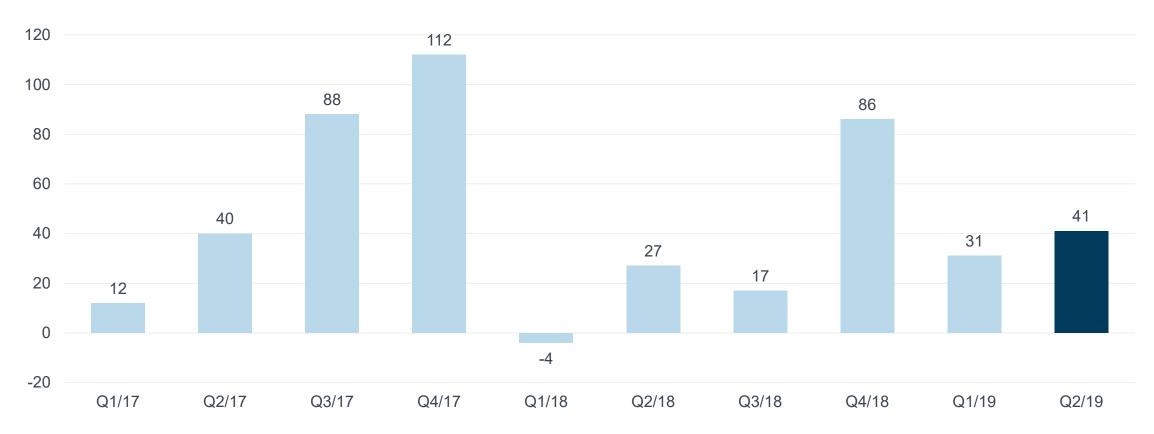
|                                     | Q2/19 | Q2/18 | Change  | H1/19 | H1/18 | Change  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| Orders received, MEUR               | 872   | 981   | -11%    | 1,894 | 1,844 | +3%     |
| Order book, MEUR                    | 2,072 | 1,786 | +16%    | 2,072 | 1,786 | +16%    |
| Sales, MEUR                         | 911   | 816   | +12%    | 1,767 | 1,589 | +11%    |
| Comparable operating profit, MEUR   | 64.3  | 57.2  | +12%    | 121.7 | 114.7 | +6%     |
| Comparable operating profit, %      | 7.1%  | 7.0%  | +5bps   | 6.9%  | 7.2%  | -33bps  |
| Items affecting comparability, MEUR | -11.3 | -35.8 | +69%    | -17.6 | -40.1 | +56%    |
| Operating profit, MEUR              | 53.0  | 21.3  | > +100% | 104.1 | 74.5  | +40%    |
| Operating profit, %                 | 5.8%  | 2.6%  | +321bps | 5.9%  | 4.7%  | +120bps |
| Net income, MEUR                    | 29.0  | 2.3   | > +100% | 60.0  | 36.0  | +67%    |
| Earnings per share, EUR             | 0.45  | 0.03  | > +100% | 0.93  | 0.55  | +70%    |
| Earnings per share, EUR*            | 0.57  | 0.51  | +11%    | 1.12  | 1.08  | +3%     |



# Cash flow from operations improving

#### Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes

**MEUR** 





# Strong financial position

# Interest-bearing net debt EUR 876 million (31 Dec 2018: 625)

- Average interest rate\* 1.9% (2.4%)
- Net debt/EBITDA 2.8 (2.3)

# Net debt and gearing increased mainly due to IFRS 16

Gearing without IFRS 16 approximately 49%

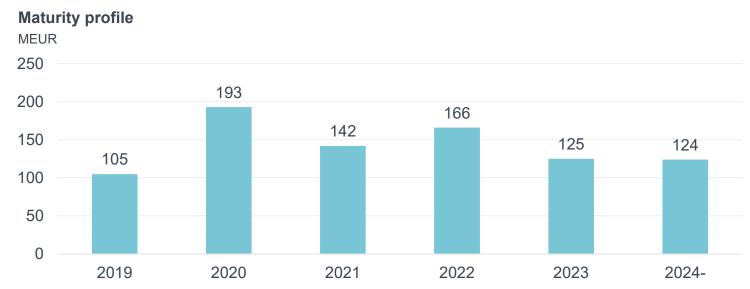
# Total shareholders' equity EUR 1,406 million (1,426)

Equity/total assets 38.8% (40.9%)

#### **Balanced maturity profile**

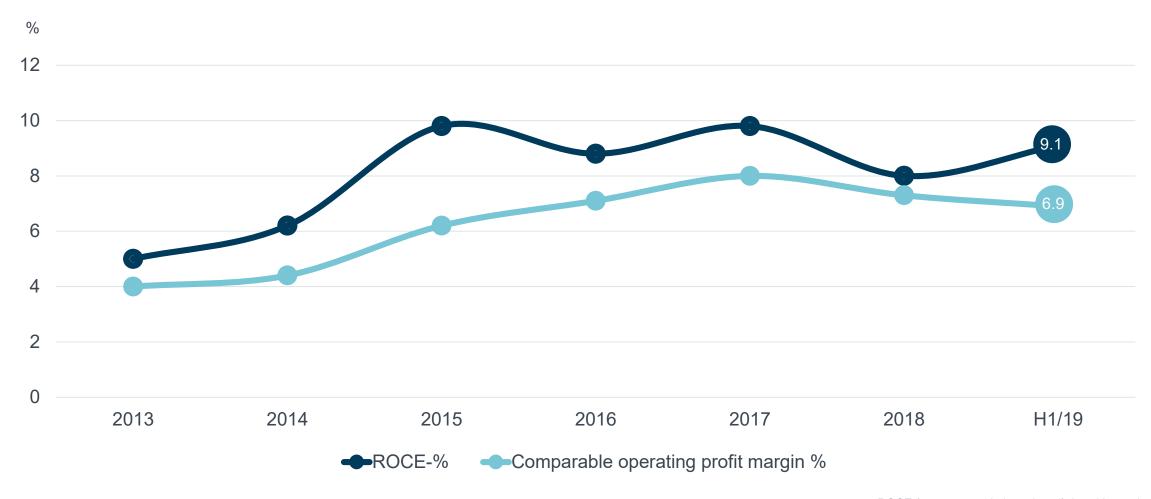
EUR 105 million loans maturing in 2019







# **ROCE** improving





ROCE (return on capital employed), last 12 months

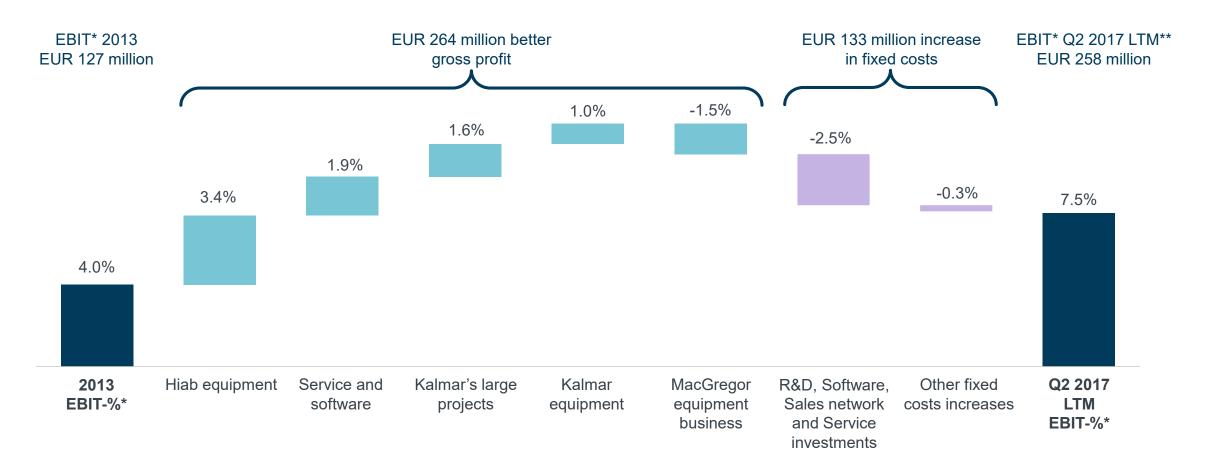


## **Outlook for 2019**

Cargotec reiterates its outlook published on 8 February 2019 and expects its comparable operating profit for 2019 to improve from 2018 (EUR 242.1 million).



# We have increased EBIT\* margins since 2013 through operational improvements





# Group wide EUR 50 million cost savings programme proceeding faster than expected

#### **WHY**

- Investments in common systems as enabler
- EUR ~600 million addressable indirect cost base

#### **WHAT**

 Reductions in indirect purchasing spend (EUR 30 million), and more efficient support functions (EUR 20 million)

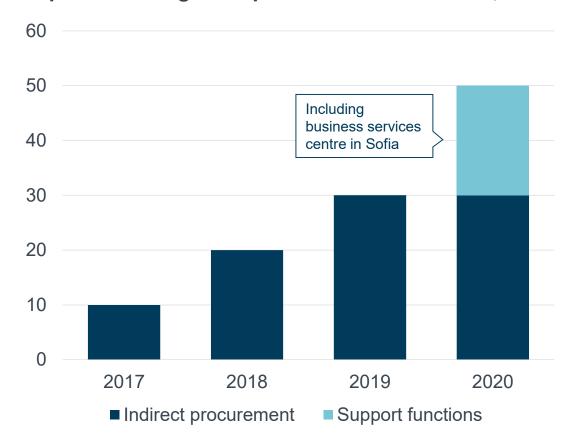
#### **HOW**

- Central procurement organization to drive indirect procurement cost and efficiency
- Establishing support function services in Sofia
- Automation in Finance, HR, information management and procurement

#### **RESULTS**

 EUR 27 million savings realised since the beginning of the programme in 2017

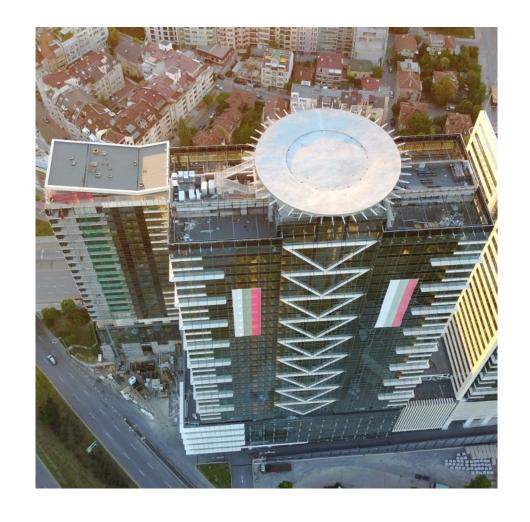
#### Expected savings compared to 2016 cost level, MEUR





# We have established Cargotec Business Services in Sofia to improve support function efficiency by EUR 20 million

- Savings from consolidation, outsourcing of certain activities, labour arbitrage and robotics
- Scope: Finance, Human Resources,
   Information Management and Indirect
   Procurement services primarily from Sofia,
   Bulgaria
- Good progress in establishing Cargotec Business Services
  - Cargotec Business Service (CBS) centre in Sofia,
     Bulgaria officially opened 30 January 2018





# M&A strategy focusing on bolt-on acquisitions

#### Key acquisition criteria

Contribution to 15% ROCE target

Recurring business

Increase the potential for services through larger installed base and increased presence

Group gearing long term target of 50%

#### Interest-bearing net debt and gearing

**MEUR** 



#### M&A focus by business area:

#### Kalmar

Expand service footprint and software offering

#### Hiab

Expand geographical presence, service and product offering

#### **MacGregor**

Focus on distressed assets and software and intelligent technology



# Progress in M&A in 2017

#### **RAPP MARINE GROUP**

Strengthen MacGregor's offering for the fishery and research vessel segment

Sales

**EUR 40 million** 

in 2017

Around 30% of sales from services

#### **ARGOS**

Hiab entrance to Brazilian loader crane market

Sales

**EUR 6 million** 

in 2017

#### **INVER PORT SOLUTIONS**

Broaden Kalmar's existing service capabilities throughout Australia

Sales

**EUR 5 million** 

in 2017



# Acquisition of EFFER finalised in Q4 2018

#### Effer in brief

Global leader in the heavy cranes segment

2018 sales around EUR 97 million and operating profit EUR 5 million

Distribution network of over 100 dealers covering 60 countries globally

#### Strategic rationale

Effer complements Hiab's loader cranes portfolio and expands the offering in heavy cranes

Leverage Hiab's global service network to boost Effer service sales

Strenghthen Hiab's position in Effer's core market areas

#### Transaction highlights

Enterprise value EUR 50 million

Acquisition was closed on 6 November 2018



# TTS product portfolio

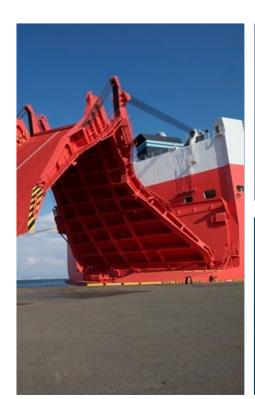
RoRo, Cruise & Navy

Container, Bulk & Tank Vessels

Multipurpose & General Cargo

**Offshore Vessels** 

**Services** 



















# Shaping the portfolio

Two divestments made during Q2/18

#### **Divestments**

- Siwertell and Kalmar Rough Terrain Center
- Both outside of Kalmar's core areas of container ports, heavy industry and distribution

Revaluation of RHI shares during Q2/18, non-cash EUR 30 million charge





# Our target is to reach 10% EBIT





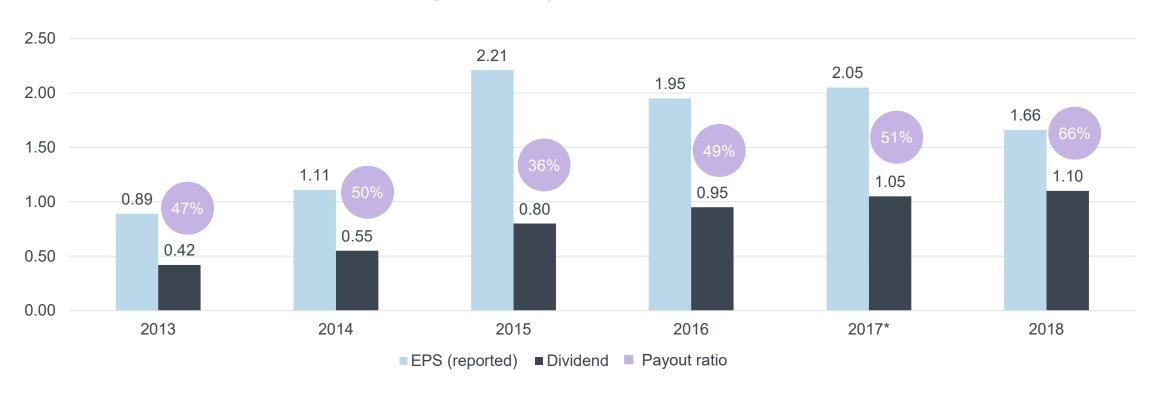
Target announced in September 2017, target to be reached in 3-5 years \*Comparable operating profit

# Steadily increasing dividend

#### EUR 1.10 dividend per B share for 2018

Dividend to be paid in two EUR 0.55 instalments

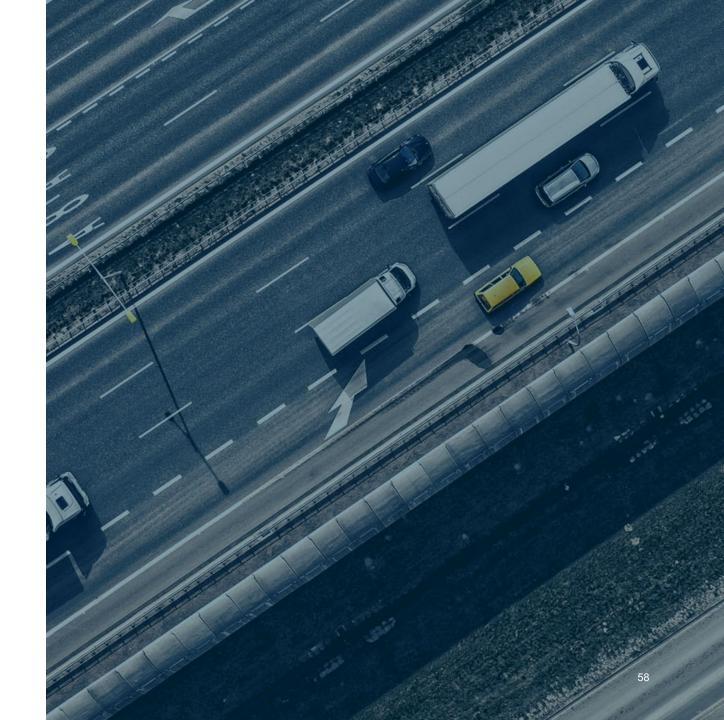
Calculated from EPS excl. restructuring costs, payout ratio for 2018 is 47%





# **Appendix**

- 1. Largest shareholders and financials
- 2. Sustainability
- 3. Kalmar
- 4. Hiab
- 5. MacGregor



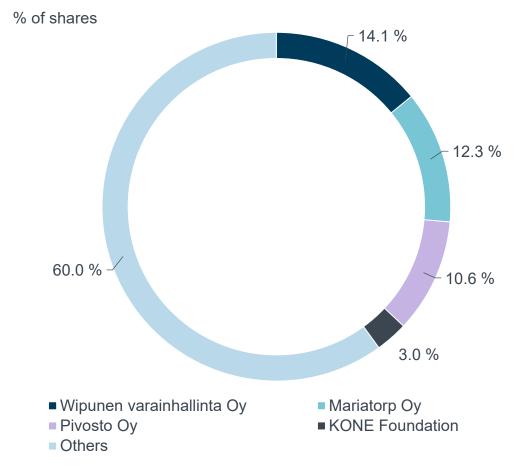


# Largest shareholders 31 August 2019

|     |   | % of shares | % of votes |
|-----|---|-------------|------------|
| 1.  | Wipunen varainhallinta Oy                     | 14.1        | 23.7       |
| 2.  | Mariatorp Oy                                  | 12.3        | 22.9       |
| 3.  | Pivosto Oy                                    | 10.6        | 22.2       |
| 4.  | KONE Foundation                               | 3.0         | 5.5        |
| 5.  | Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance<br>Company | 2.3         | 1.0        |
| 6.  | Varma Mutual Pension Insurance<br>Company     | 1.8         | 0.8        |
| 7.  | The State Pension Fund                        | 1.2         | 0.5        |
| 8.  | Mandatum Life Insurance Company<br>Ltd.       | 0.7         | 0.3        |
| 9.  | Elo Mutual Pension Insurance<br>Company       | 0.7         | 0.3        |
| 10. | Veritas Mutual Pension Insurance<br>Company   | 0.7         | 0.3        |
| Non | ninee registered and non-Finnish<br>lers      | 28.0        |            |

**Total number of shareholders** 

24,723



Wipunen varainhallinta Oy is a company controlled by Ilkka Herlin, Mariatorp Oy a company controlled by Niklas Herlin's estate and Pivosto Oy a company controlled by Ilona Herlin.



# Examples of our wide equipment offering































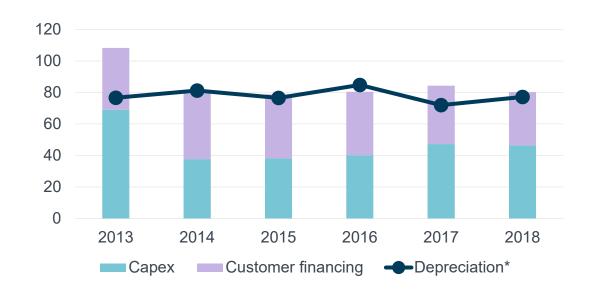






# Capex and R&D

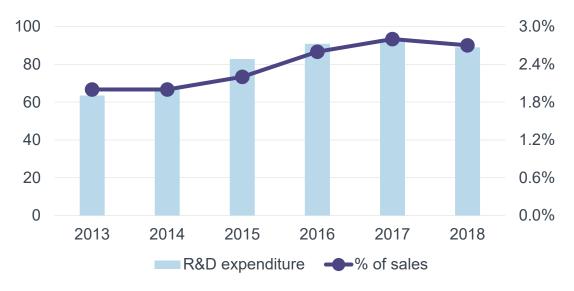
#### **Capital expenditure**



#### Main capex investments:

- Kalmar innovation center in Ljungby, Sweden
- Investments in multi-assembly units in Kalmar and Hiab
- Intangible assets, such as global systems to improve efficiency in operational activities and support functions

#### **Research and development**



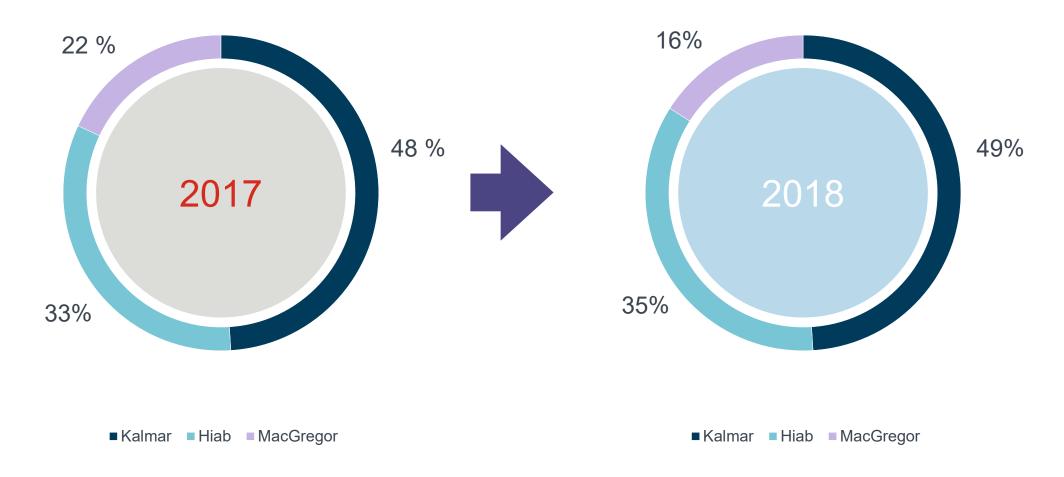
#### **R&D** investments focused on

- Digitalisation
- Competitiveness and cost efficiency of products

\*) Including amortisations and impairments

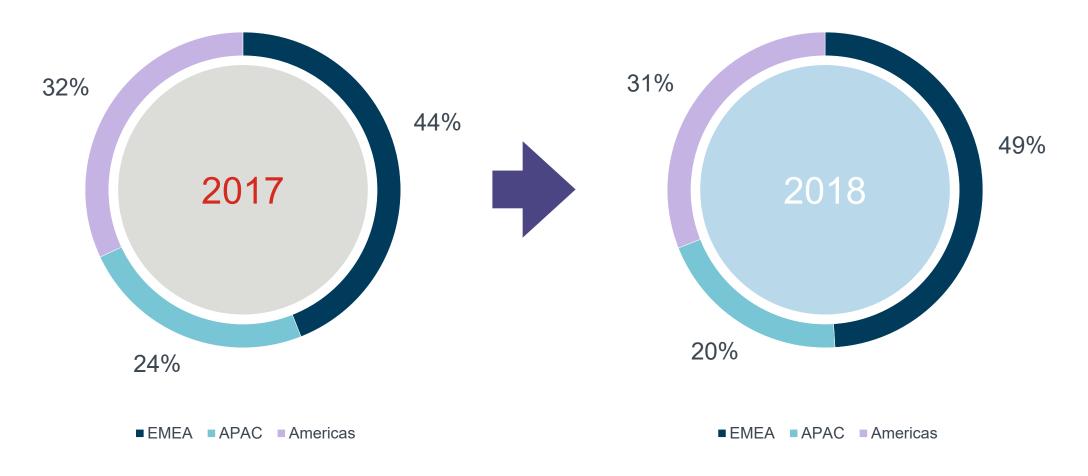


# Hiab's share increasing in sales mix



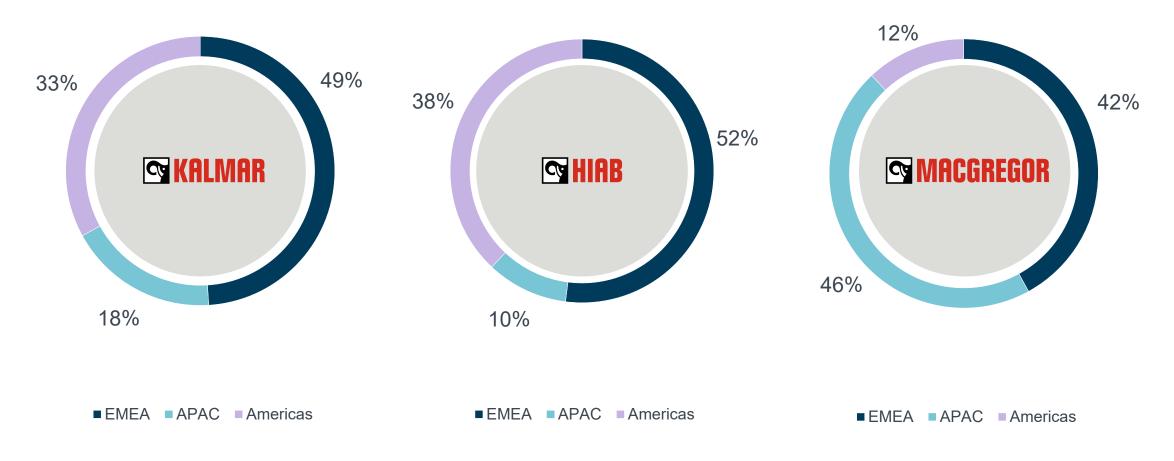


# Well diversified geographical sales mix





# Sales by geographical segment by business area 2018





## Cargotec's R&D and assembly sites



#### **EMEA**

- Arendal, Norway (MacGregor R&D)
- Averøy, Norway (Macgregor prod + R&D)
- Kristiansand, Norway (MacGregor R&D)
- Dundalk, Ireland (Hiab prod. + R&D)
- · Witney, UK (Hiab prod.)
- Whitstable, UK (MacGregor prod.)
- · Zaragoza, Spain (Hiab prod.)
- Uetersen, Germany (MacGregor prod. + WS + R&D)
- Schwerin, Germany (MacGregor prod.)
- Stargard Szczecinski, Poland (Kalmar + Hiab prod.)
- Bispgården, Sweden (Hiab prod.)
- Lidhult, Sweden (Kalmar R&D)
- Bjuv, Sweden (Kalmar prod.)
- Örnsköldsvik, Sweden (MacGregor WS + WH + R&D)
- Hudiksvall, Sweden (Hiab R&D)
- Helsinki, Finland (HQ)
- Kaarina, Finland (MacGregor R&D)
- Raisio, Finland (Hiab prod.)
- Tampere, Finland (Kalmar WS + R&D)

#### **APAC**

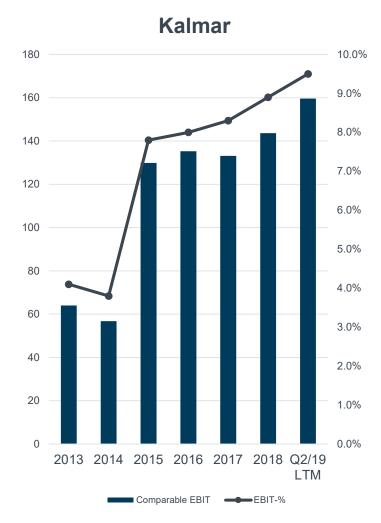
- Chungbuk, South Korea (Hiab prod.)
- Tianjin, China (MacGregor prod.)
- Bangalore, India (Kalmar prod. + R&D)
- Chennai, India (Navis–Kalmar R&D)
- Ipoh, Malaysia (Bromma prod.)
- Shanghai, China (Kalmar prod. + WH)
- Busan, South Korea (MacGregor prod.)
- Singapore, (R&D)

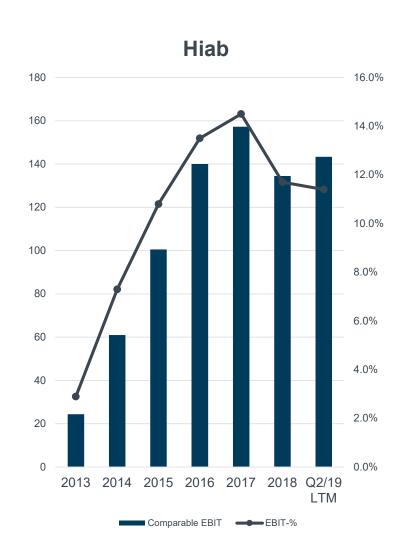
#### **Americas**

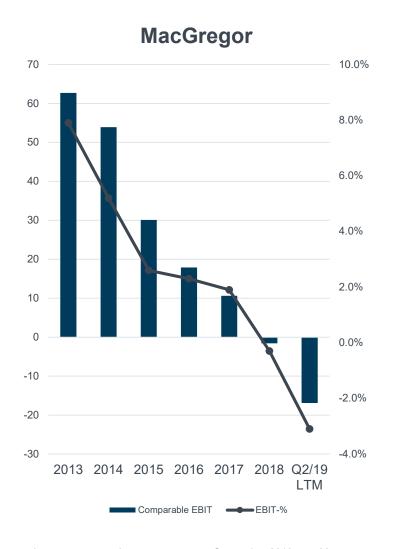
- Ottawa, Kansas (Kalmar prod.)
- Oakland, California (Kalmar R&D)
- Cibolo, Texas (Kalmar prod.)
- Tallmadge, Ohio (Hiab prod.)



# Comparable operating profit development

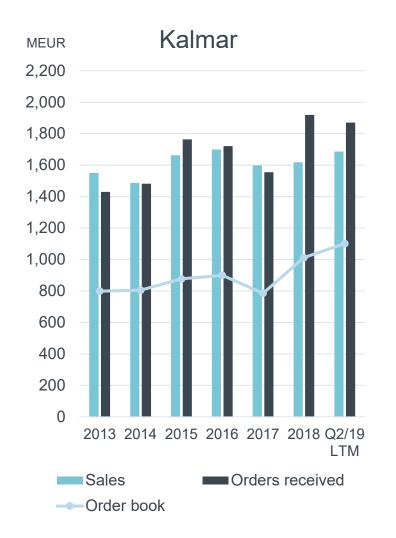


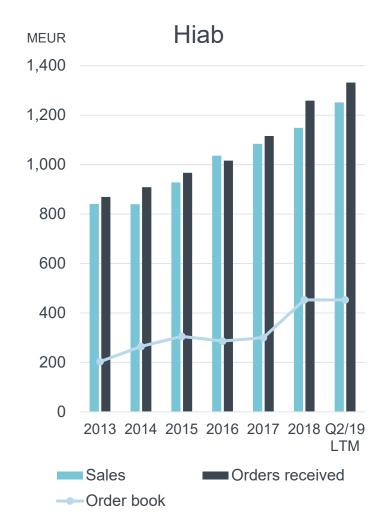


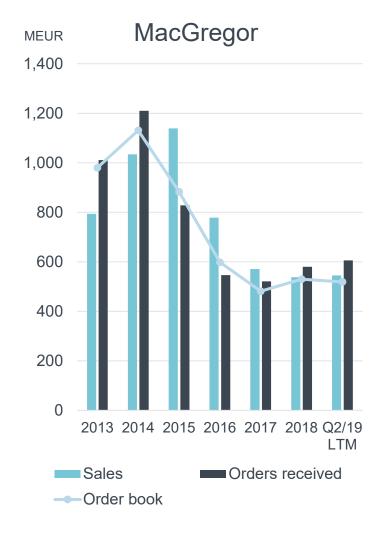




## Sales and orders received development



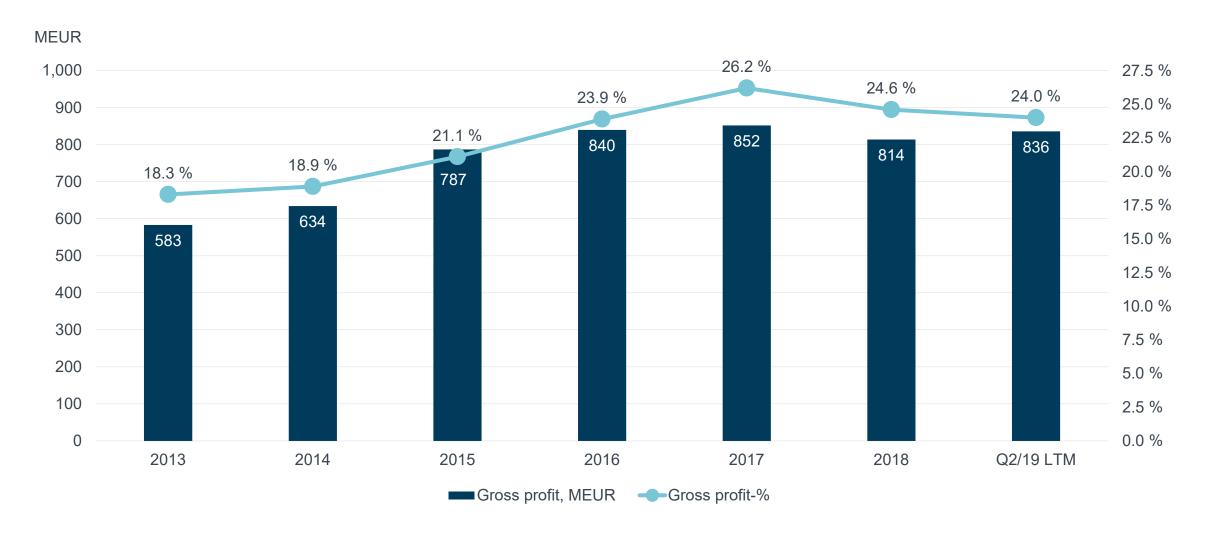






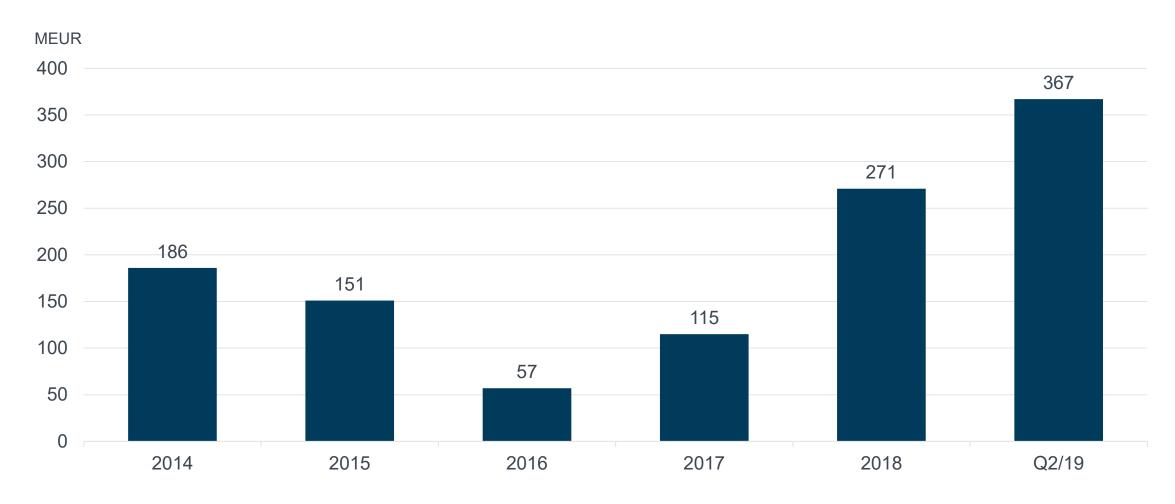
LTM = Last 12 months

# **Gross profit development**



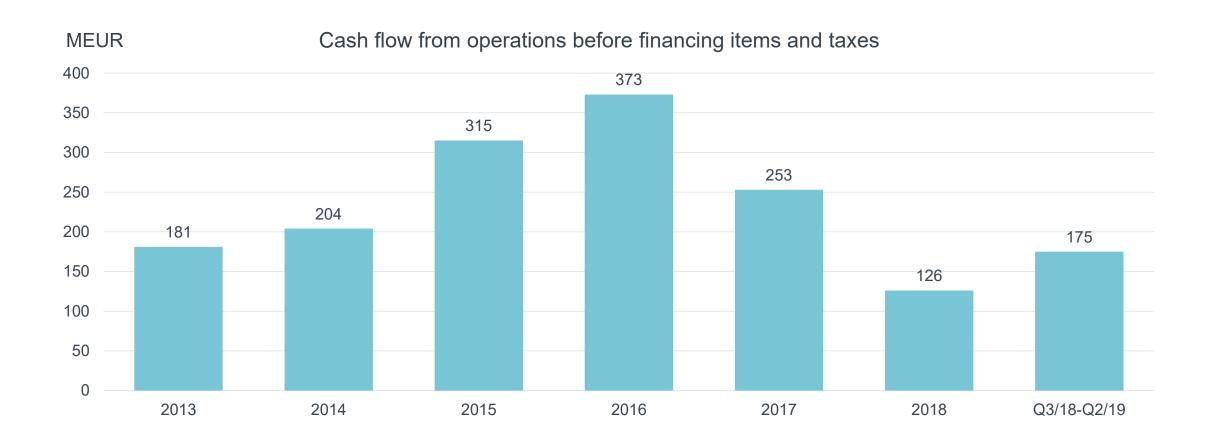


# Net working capital increased due to higher inventories and accounts receivable





# Cash flow from operations development





## **Income statement Q2 2019**

| MEUR  | Q2/19  | Q2/18  | Q1-Q2/19 | Q1-Q2/18 | 2018     |
|---|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sales   | 911.4  | 816.5  | 1,767.3  | 1,589.1  | 3,303.5  |
| Cost of goods sold  | -694.5 | -617.1 | -1,344.1 | -1,187.4 | -2,489.3 |
| Gross profit  | 216.9  | 199.3  | 423.2    | 401.7    | 814.2    |
| Gross profit, %   | 23.8%  | 24.4 % | 23.9%    | 25.3 %   | 24.6%    |
| Other operating income  | 7.6    | 13.6   | 16.4     | 21.5     | 44.8     |
| Selling and marketing expenses  | -58.5  | -60.0  | -119.3   | -115.3   | -234.4   |
| Research and development expenses   | -26.5  | -23.7  | -51.5    | -48.4    | -94.7    |
| Administration expenses   | -67.5  | -65.0  | -131.4   | -128.3   | -252.9   |
| Restructuring costs   | -11.0  | -34.9  | -16.7    | -38.7    | -53.8    |
| Other operating expenses  | -7.8   | -8.3   | -15.6    | -17.6    | -35.4    |
| Costs and expenses  | -163.6 | -178.4 | -318.1   | -326.9   | -626.5   |
| Share of associated companies' and joint ventures' net income                   | -0.2   | 0.4    | -1.1     | -0.3     | 2.3      |
| Operating profit  | 53.0   | 21.3   | 104.1    | 74.5     | 190.0    |
| Operating profit, %   | 5.8%   | 2.6 %  | 5.9%     | 4.7 %    | 5.8%     |
| Financing income and expenses   | -8.2   | -5.8   | -16.4    | -12.5    | -28.9    |
| Income before taxes   | 44.9   | 15.5   | 87.7     | 62.0     | 161.1    |
| Income before taxes, %  | 4.9%   | 1.9 %  | 5.0%     | 3.9 %    | 4.9%     |
| Income taxes  | -15.9  | -13.2  | -27.7    | -26.0    | -53.1    |
| Net income for the period   | 29.0   | 2.3    | 60.0     | 36.0     | 108.0    |
| Net income for the period, %  | 3.2%   | 0.3 %  | 3.4%     | 2.3 %    | 3.3%     |
| Net income for the period attributable to:                                      |        |        |          |          |          |
| Equity holders of the parent  | 29.0   | 1.7    | 59.9     | 35.5     | 107.0    |
| Non-controlling interest  | 0.0    | 0.7    | 0.1      | 0.5      | 1.1      |
| Total   | 29.0   | 2.3    | 60.0     | 36.0     | 108.0    |
| Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent: |        |        |          |          |          |
| Earnings per share, EUR   | 0.45   | 0.03   | 0.93     | 0.55     | 1.66     |
| Diluted earnings per share, EUR   | 0.45   | 0.03   | 0.93     | 0.55     | 1.65     |



## **Balance sheet 30 June 2019**

| ASSETS, MEUR  | 30 Jun<br>2019 | 30 Jun<br>2018 | 31 Dec<br>2018 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Non-current assets  | 77.00          | 131            |                |
| Goodwill  | 994.7          | 949.1          | 970.9          |
| Other intangible assets                                   | 257.2          | 255.3          | 278.6          |
| Property, plant and equipment                             | 465.7          | 300.4          | 308.7          |
| Investments in associated companies and joint ventures    | 100.4          | 99.4           | 99.8           |
| Share investments   | 0.3            | 0.3            | 0.3            |
| Loans receivable and other interest-bearing assets*       | 34.8           | 36.1           | 36.0           |
| Deferred tax assets                                       | 137.7          | 152.5          | 137.3          |
| Other non-interest-bearing assets                         | 8.0            | 8.4            | 9.5            |
| Total non-current assets                                  | 1,998.7        | 1,801.4        | 1,841.1        |
| Current assets  |                |                |                |
| Inventories   | 752.1          | 671.1          | 688.8          |
| Loans receivable and other interest-bearing assets*       | 1.4            | 2.6            | 1.8            |
| Income tax receivables                                    | 39.5           | 58.0           | 56.0           |
| Derivative assets   | 10.2           | 13.6           | 17.4           |
| Accounts receivable and other non-interest-bearing assets | 888.7          | 788.7          | 822.5          |
| Cash and cash equivalents*                                | 156.0          | 170.2          | 256.3          |
| Total current assets                                      | 1,847.8        | 1,704.2        | 1,842.8        |
| Total assets  | 3,846.5        | 3,505.7        | 3,683.9        |
|   |                |                |                |

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES, MEUR                                  | 30 Jun<br>2019 | 30 Jun<br>2018 | 31 Dec<br>2018 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent       |                |                |                |
| Share capital   | 64.3           | 64.3           | 64.3           |
| Share premium account   | 98.0           | 98.0           | 98.0           |
| Translation differences                                       | -32.8          | -38.5          | -44.2          |
| Fair value reserves   | -9.1           | -8.2           | -13.5          |
| Reserve for invested non-restricted equity                    | 57.4           | 69.0           | 58.5           |
| Retained earnings   | 1,228.1        | 1,192.7        | 1,262.5        |
| Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent | 1,406.0        | 1,377.2        | 1,425.6        |
| Non-controlling interest                                      | 2.8            | 2.6            | 3.0            |
| Total equity  | 1,408.8        | 1,379.8        | 1,428.5        |
| Non-current liabilities                                       |                |                |                |
| Interest-bearing liabilities*                                 | 724.5          | 532.9          | 717.1          |
| Deferred tax liabilities                                      | 26.9           | 17.0           | 28.1           |
| Pension obligations   | 92.2           | 85.5           | 92.3           |
| Provisions  | 8.0            | 16.9           | 10.7           |
| Other non-interest-bearing liabilities                        | 62.6           | 57.4           | 58.6           |
| Total non-current liabilities                                 | 914.2          | 709.7          | 906.8          |
| Current liabilities   |                |                |                |
| Current portion of interest-bearing liabilities*              | 230.4          | 216.6          | 168.4          |
| Other interest-bearing liabilities*                           | 113.2          | 57.1           | 44.5           |
| Provisions  | 87.3           | 90.4           | 86.7           |
| Advances received**   | 216.4          | 180.3          | 190.3          |
| Income tax payables   | 13.8           | 47.5           | 39.6           |
| Derivative liabilities  | 5.9            | 18.8           | 5.8            |
| Accounts payable and other non-interest-bearing liabilities** | 856.6          | 805.5          | 813.5          |
| Total current liabilities                                     | 1,523.5        | 1,416.2        | 1,348.6        |
| Total equity and liabilities                                  | 3,846.5        | 3,505.7        | 3,683.9        |



#### Cash flow statement Q2 2019

| MEUR  | Q1-Q2/19 | Q1-Q2/18 | 2018   |
|---|----------|----------|--------|
| Net cash flow from operating activities                                   |          |          |        |
| Net income for the period   | 60.0     | 36.0     | 108.0  |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment                                 | 58.1     | 38.2     | 77.2   |
| Other adjustments   | 44.7     | 57.9     | 99.2   |
| Change in net working capital   | -90.4    | -109.3   | -158.7 |
| Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes                | 72.3     | 22.8     | 125.8  |
| Cash flow from financing items and taxes                                  | -56.0    | -64.2    | -85.6  |
| Net cash flow from operating activities                                   | 16.3     | -41.3    | 40.2   |
| Net cash flow from investing activities                                   |          |          |        |
| Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired                          | -3.9     | -19.8    | -70.7  |
| Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold                                 | -        | -21.3    | -15.5  |
| Investments in associated companies and joint ventures                    | -        | -0.5     | -0.5   |
| Cash flow from investing activities, other items                          | -24.4    | -30.8    | -50.6  |
| Net cash flow from investing activities                                   | -28.3    | -72.3    | -137.3 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities                                   |          |          |        |
| Treasury shares acquired  | -2.2     | -        | -9.4   |
| Repayments of lease liabilities   | -20.7    | -0.8     | -1.3   |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings  | 50.0     | -        | 199.5  |
| Repayments of long-term borrowings  | -151.8   | -16.6    | -83.7  |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings                                       | 115.0    | 8.3      | 3.4    |
| Repayments of short-term borrowings                                       | -40.0    | -3.4     | -2.6   |
| Profit distribution   | -35.6    | -34.3    | -68.0  |
| Net cash flow from financing activities                                   | -85.3    | -46.8    | 37.7   |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents                                       | -97.3    | -160.5   | -59.3  |
| Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period | 225.5    | 284.7    | 284.7  |
| Effect of exchange rate changes   | 3.3      | -1.0     | 0.1    |
| Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period       | 131.4    | 123.3    | 225.5  |
| Bank overdrafts at the end of period                                      | 24.5     | 46.9     | 30.8   |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period                            | 156.0    | 170.2    | 256.3  |



### Sustainability



# Sustainability is a great business opportunity

We serve an industry, which produces the majority of emissions as well as GDP in the world

- Inefficient industry with potential to improve

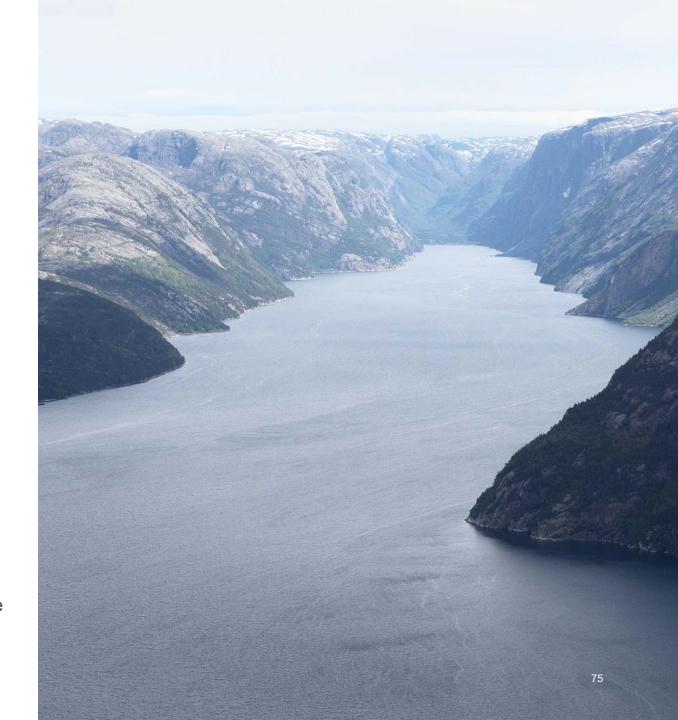
**Our vision** to be the leader in intelligent cargo handling also drives sustainability

- Increasing efficiency and life-time solutions

We are in a position to be the global frontrunner, setting the sustainability standards for the whole industry

- We are ready to shape the industry to one that is more sustainable







## Sea Freight Transport is by far the most sustainable transport mode in terms of emissions

Compared to transportation of goods

- → by trains, sea freight emits~2-3 times less emissions
- → by trucks, sea freight emits~3-4 times less emissions
- → by air cargo, sea freight emits~14 times less emissions



#### Sustainability is our competitive advantage

#### Sales account for around 21% of the total revenue in 2018:

Significant R&D and digitalisation investments drive the growth of offering for eco-efficiency

Systems efficiency

Efficiency for environmental industries

Emission efficiency

Resources efficiency



- Visibility to identify inefficient use of resources and fuel
- Software and design system



- Offering to support the operations in environmental industries
- Cargotec solutions for environmental industries



- Technology to enable fuel and emission efficient offering
- Products with features to decrease fuel usage and avoidance of maritime hydraulic oil emissions



- Service enabling the extended usage of products or new applications
- Product conversions and modernizations



# Key to more sustainable cargo handling business is solution development



Waste in cargo handling business due to inefficiencies ~17 billion euros



~2.5 mil barrels (1.8 mil CO2 equivalent tonnes) of fuel savings enabled by Cargotec port equipment solutions during past 6 to 10 years



~31 900 CO2 eqv. tonnes

of emissions from Cargotec factories annually



empty containers



# Cargotec sustainability managed with clear policies, processes and KPIs on varying areas

- Cargotec is a supporter of UN Global Compact and other major international sustainability initiatives
- We have a clear governance on sustainability issues with Board of Directors overview on the subject
- Safety is our key priority and we have clear improvement program to further decrease our current IIFR rate of 6.7
- Focus on climate change and human rights risks in 2019













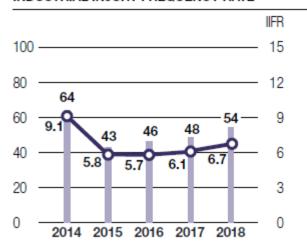
#### Performance highlights 2018

Permanent Code of Conduct panel and case investigation process 72% of all employees have conducted the code of conduct e-learning tool

All strategic suppliers were taken into the sustainability self-assessment tool process

Supplier code of conduct sent to all strategic suppliers

#### INDUSTRIAL INJURY FREQUENCY RATE\*



- Number of lost time injuries
- Cargotec IIFR\*\*
  - \* Cargotec assembly sites
  - \*\* Number of injuries per million hours worked

30% of the electricity used by Cargotec is generated from renewable energy sources

Offering for eco-efficiency 21% of total sales

17 products were added to our Offering for ecoefficiency portfolio

A renewed human rights risk assessment was conducted on Cargotec operations

#### OFFERING FOR ECO-EFFICIENCY



- Total sales
- Offering for eco-efficiency, % of sales
  - \*The 2016 share of sales is a company estimate and the figure has not been audited

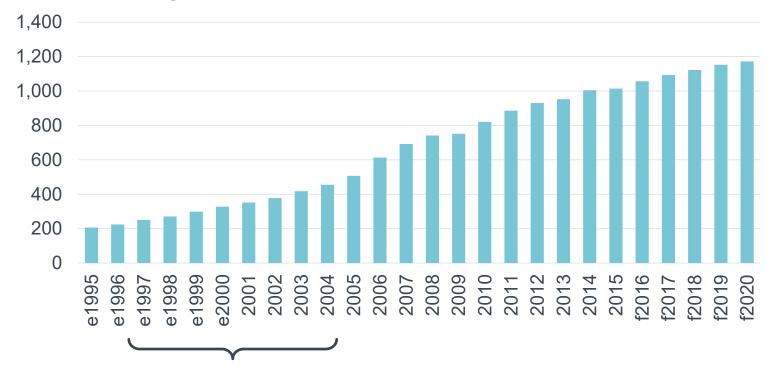


### Kalmar appendix



# The current replacement market size for key terminal equipment is EUR 1 billion annually and the market is expected to double in the next decade

#### **Total Capacity MTEU**



The replacement market will grow in coming years, as the container terminal capacity has expanded significantly during the last two decades.

### Average lifetime of type of equipment:

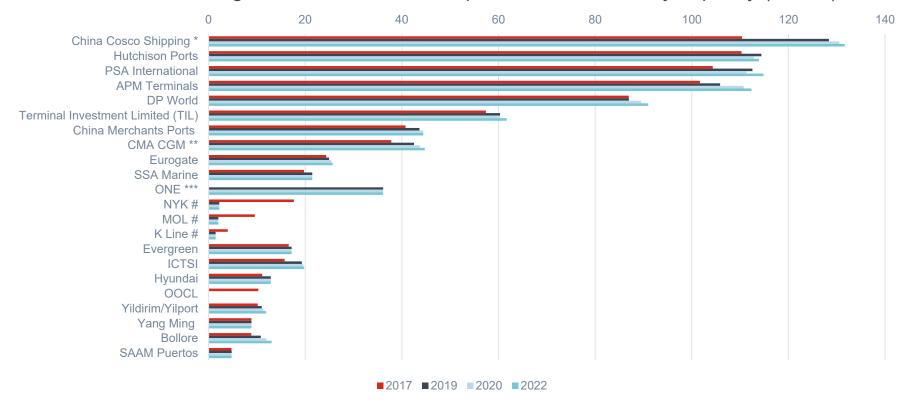
- STS 25 yrs
- RTG -15 yrs
- SC 8-10 yrs
- RS/ECH/TT 8 yrs

Replacement after lifetime of equipment



# Global container terminal operators – Most capacity expected to be added by Cosco

#### Largest container terminal operators measured by capacity (MTEU)



Source: Drewry

# Japenese terminals only from 2019 onwards



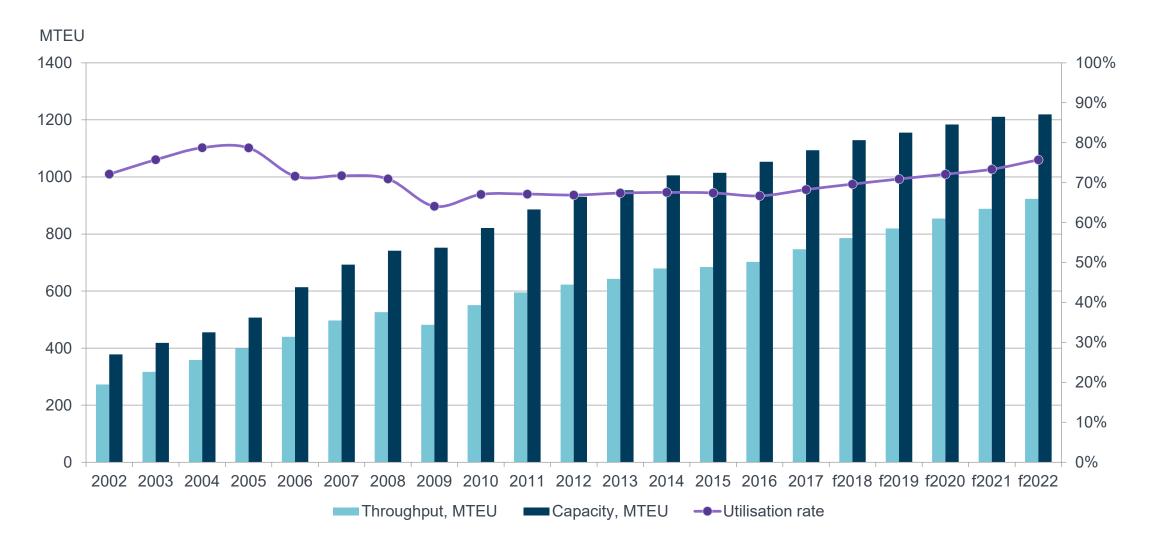
<sup>\*</sup> Cosco figure does not include OOCL terminals in 2017 and 2018 as acquisition not finalised. Chinese and Taiwanese terminals included from 2019 onwards, Long Beach excluded

<sup>\*\*</sup> CMA CGM includes APL terminals

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> International terminals of NYK, K Line and MOL combined as part of ONE merger

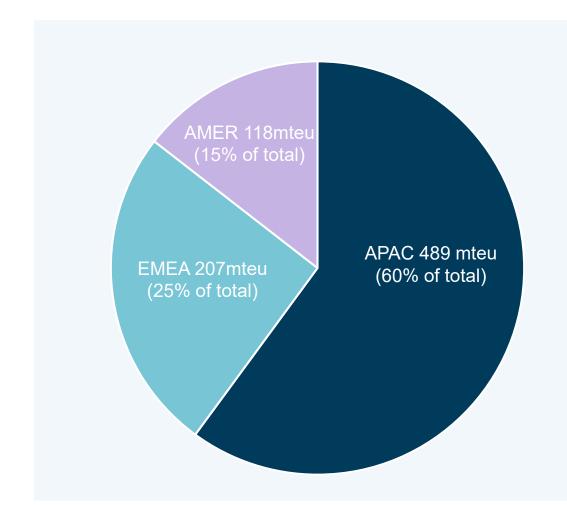
Figures include total capacity for all terminals in which shareholding held (regardless of size of shareholding), i.e. includes double counting

#### Global container throughput and capacity development





### 59% of global container throughput is expected to take place in APAC in 2019



Global container throughput expected to grow 4.1% in 2019

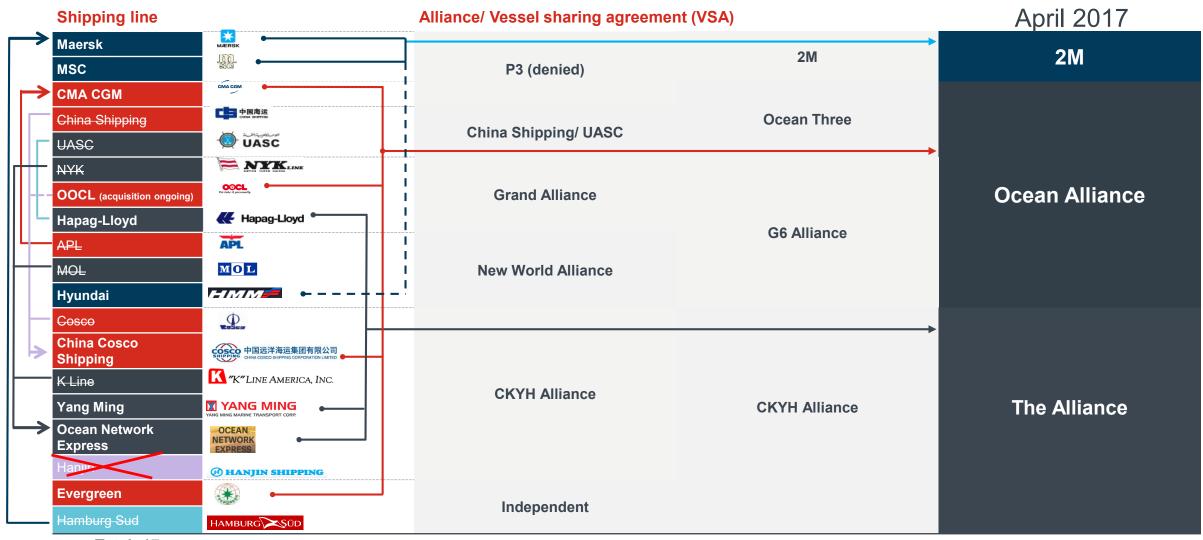
- APAC +5.1% (+24 mteu)
- EMEA +2.0% (+4 mteu)
- AMER +4.4% (+4 mteu)

→ 75% of growth will come from APAC

Source: Drewry: Container forecaster Q4 2018



#### Three alliances controlling about 80% of global container fleet capacity



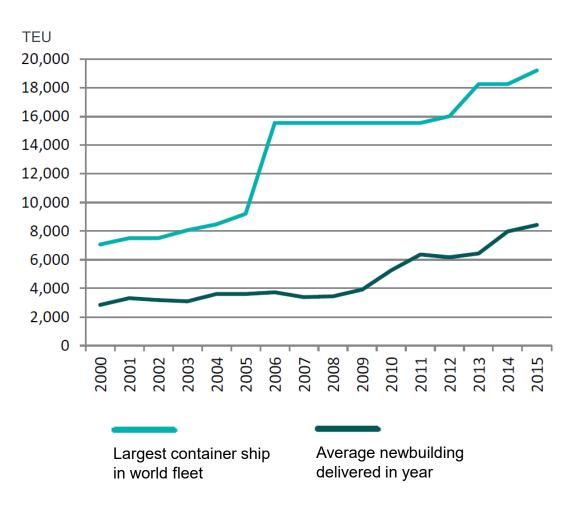
Total: 17 (9 after further consolidations)

- The arrows indicate changes, confirmed or planned, through M&A or JV over the last 18 months. Hanjin bankrupt. Hyundai isn't currently officially part of any alliance, but formed a cooperative relationship with 2M.
- Ocean Network Express (ONE) launch April 2018.
- COSCO Shipping's planned acquisition of OOCL expected to completed by the end of June
- Analyse excludes Zim, PIL and Wan Hai

Sources: Drewry, Alphaliner, Cargotec

#### Ship sizes increasing dramatically

- The largest containership in the fleet has nearly tripled since 2000
- The average size of new builds doubles between 2009 and 2014



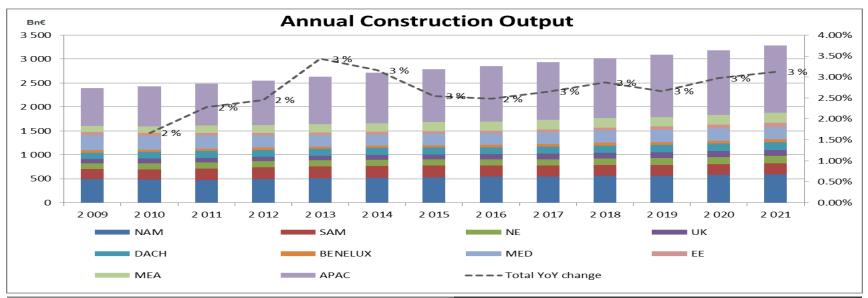
Source: Drewry November 2015



### Hiab appendix



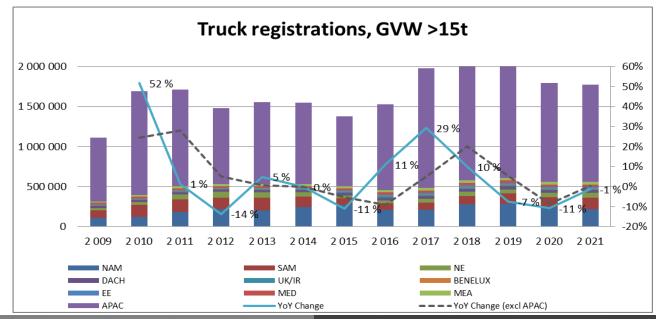
#### **Construction output forecast**



| Changes vs last Forecast |       |       |       |       |       |         | YoY changes |       |       |      |      |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|--|--|--|
|                          | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  |         | 2017        | 2018  | 2019  | 2020 | 2021 |  |  |  |
| NAM                      | 0.0%  | -0.3% | -1.0% | -1.2% | -1.1% | NAM     | 1.4%        | 2.5%  | 0.7%  | 2.4% | 2.4% |  |  |  |
| SAM                      | -0.5% | -1.8% | -3.7% | -3.8% | -3.3% | SAM     | -3.6%       | -1.8% | -0.9% | 2.6% | 3.4% |  |  |  |
| NE                       | -5.6% | -2.8% | -2.8% | -2.7% | -2.5% | NE      | 2.8%        | 5.4%  | 3.0%  | 2.0% | 2.0% |  |  |  |
| UK                       | 0.0%  | -0.4% | 0.0%  | -0.3% | -0.4% | UK      | 7.3%        | 0.7%  | 2.2%  | 1.7% | 1.7% |  |  |  |
| DACH                     | 0.0%  | -0.3% | 0.1%  | 0.1%  | 0.2%  | DACH    | 2.9%        | 2.7%  | 2.2%  | 1.5% | 1.3% |  |  |  |
| BENELUX                  | 0.0%  | 0.7%  | 3.8%  | 3.5%  | 3.3%  | BENELUX | 3.2%        | 5.1%  | 5.2%  | 1.5% | 1.5% |  |  |  |
| MED                      | -0.1% | 0.0%  | 0.2%  | 0.1%  | 0.0%  | MED     | 3.2%        | 3.0%  | 2.3%  | 2.3% | 2.1% |  |  |  |
| EE                       | 1.6%  | 2.4%  | 3.2%  | 3.3%  | 3.4%  | EE      | 4.6%        | 11.9% | 4.4%  | 3.1% | 3.0% |  |  |  |
| MEA                      | 0.2%  | -1.6% | -3.3% | -3.4% | -3.4% | MEA     | 1.9%        | -1.9% | -0.1% | 3.0% | 3.9% |  |  |  |
| APAC                     | 0.8%  | 0.7%  | 1.4%  | 1.3%  | 1.2%  | APAC    | 3.9%        | 4.1%  | 4.5%  | 3.9% | 4.0% |  |  |  |
| Total                    | 0.0%  | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.1% | Total   | 2.7%        | 2.9%  | 2.7%  | 3.0% | 3.1% |  |  |  |



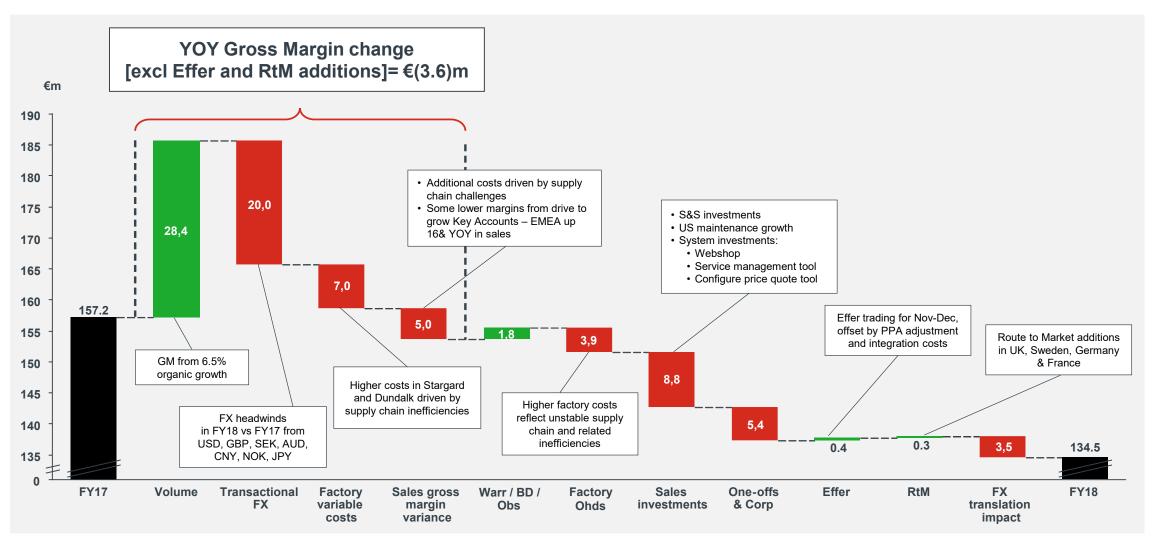
#### **Global truck volumes**



| Changes vs last Forecast |       |       |       |       |       | YoY changes (vs. prev. year) |       |        |        |        |       |  |  |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|
|                          | 2 017 | 2 018 | 2 019 | 2 020 | 2 021 |                              | 2 017 | 2 018  | 2 019  | 2 020  | 2 021 |  |  |
| NAM                      | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 1.6%  | -1.6% | -2.4% | NAM                          | 0.6%  | 31.1%  | 1.2%   | -16.9% | -6.4% |  |  |
| SAM                      | 0.0%  | -0.5% | 16.1% | 6.0%  | 9.4%  | SAM                          | 8.4%  | 19.9%  | 27.2%  | 1.7%   | 8.0%  |  |  |
| NE                       | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | -5.2% | -3.1% | 0.3%  | NE                           | 27.5% | 4.6%   | -0.5%  | 1.0%   | 7.9%  |  |  |
| DACH                     | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 0.2%  | -0.1% | -0.2% | DACH                         | 1.8%  | 12.6%  | -6.2%  | -4.5%  | -1.5% |  |  |
| UK/IR                    | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 30.5% | 13.7% | 7.1%  | UK/IR                        | 0.3%  | -11.1% | 23.0%  | -12.1% | -2.2% |  |  |
| BENELUX                  | 0.0%  | 7.2%  | -2.3% | -4.1% | -4.0% | BENELUX                      | 5.4%  | 14.5%  | -19.7% | -3.0%  | 3.8%  |  |  |
| EE                       | 0.0%  | -0.6% | 1.9%  | -3.8% | 1.6%  | EE                           | -1.6% | 27.9%  | 5.2%   | -5.9%  | 7.2%  |  |  |
| MED                      | -0.7% | 0.2%  | 0.5%  | 0.0%  | 1.0%  | MED                          | 19.3% | 9.8%   | -2.2%  | -8.5%  | 6.9%  |  |  |
| MEA                      | 0.0%  | 0.4%  | -1.9% | -1.0% | -1.3% | MEA                          | -2.4% | 3.4%   | -0.5%  | 5.4%   | 2.7%  |  |  |
| APAC                     | 0.2%  | 0.1%  | 5.8%  | 3.3%  | -0.2% | APAC                         | 39.7% | 6.6%   | -12.1% | -11.9% | -2.1% |  |  |
| Total                    | 0.2%  | 0.1%  | 5.3%  | 2.4%  | 0.3%  | Total                        | 29.4% | 9.9%   | -7.5%  | -10.9% | -1.3% |  |  |



#### Operating Profit Bridge FY Actual 2018 vs 2017 (AER)



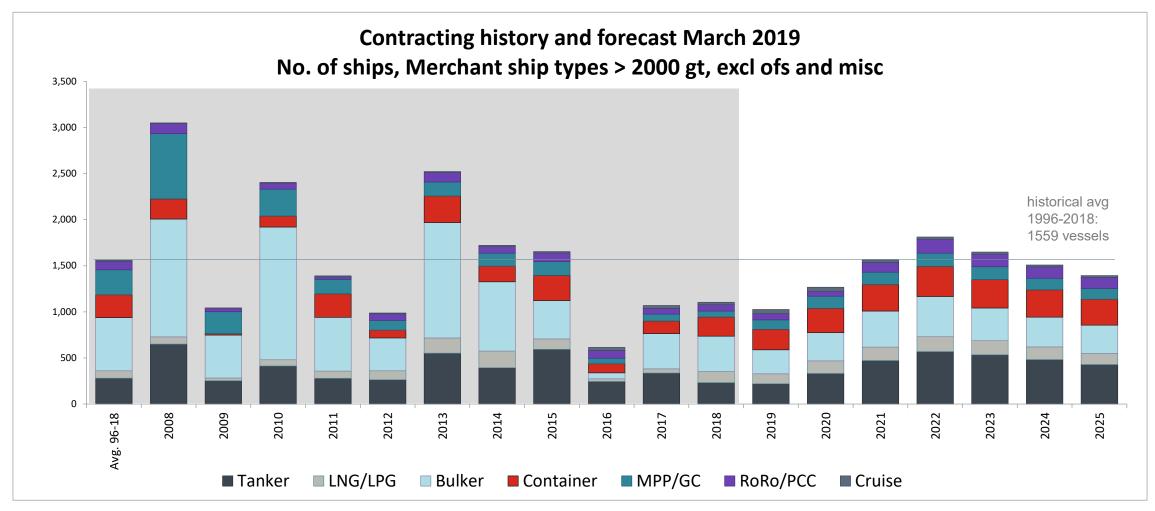


### MacGregor appendix



#### Merchant ships: Contracting forecast by shiptype (no of ships)

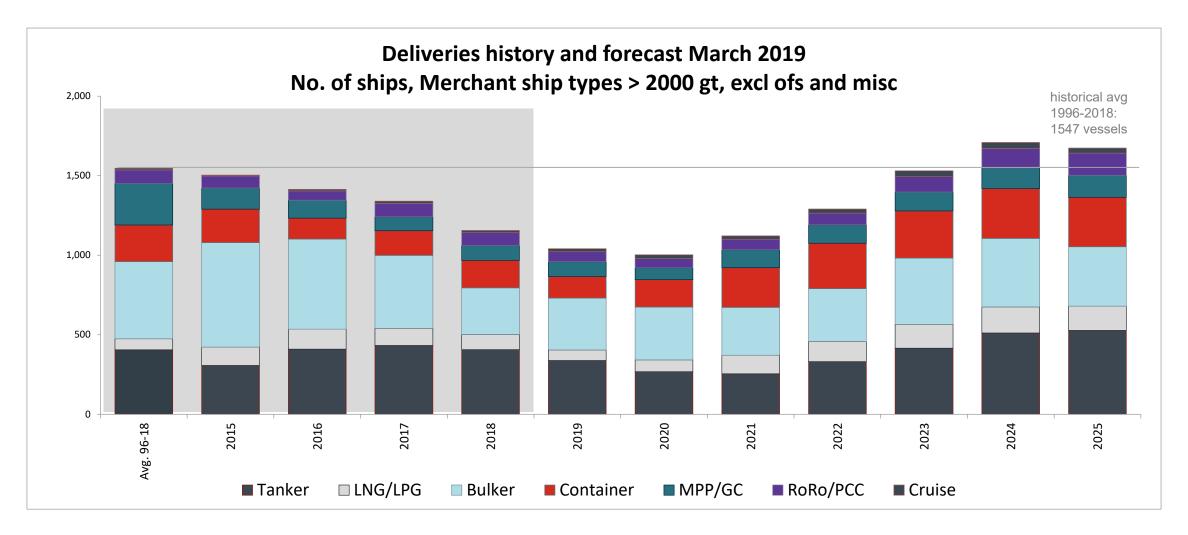
Merchant ship types > 2000 gt, base case





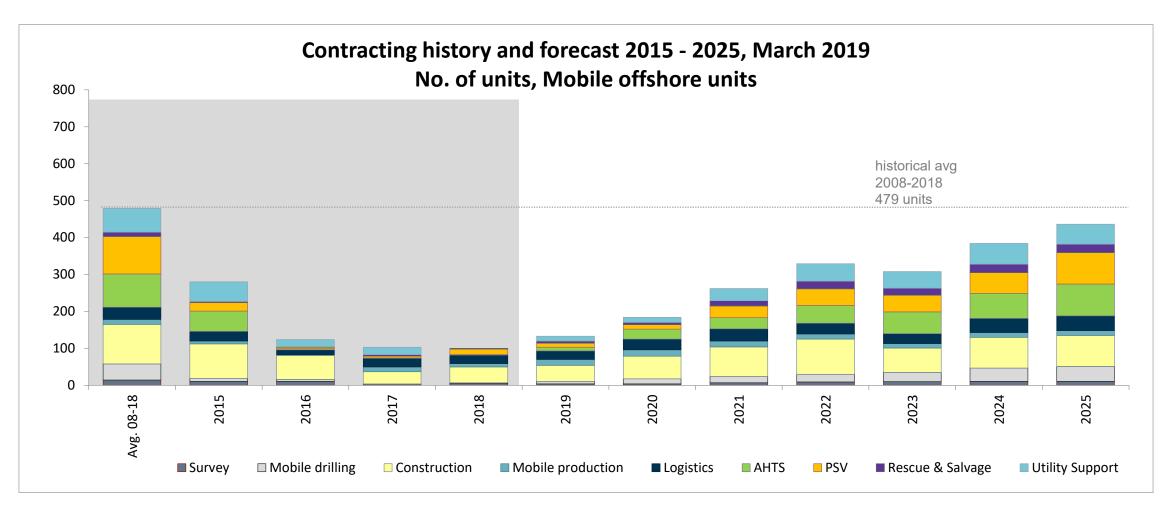
#### Merchant ships: Deliveries forecast by shiptype (no of ships)

Merchant ship types > 2000 gt, base case



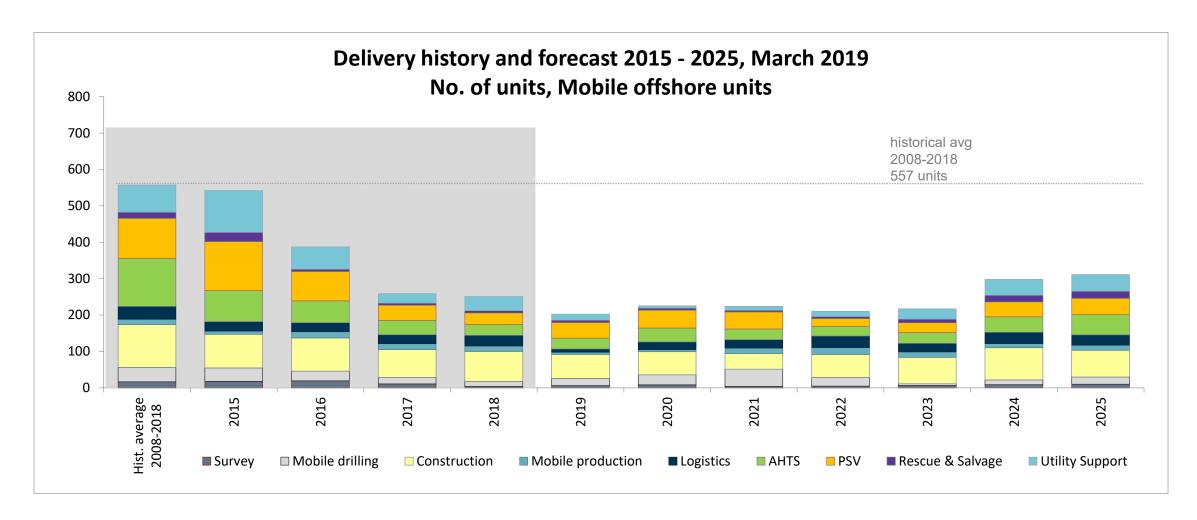


### Offshore mobile units: Contracting forecast by shiptype (number of units)





### Offshore mobile units: Deliveries forecast by shiptype (no of units)



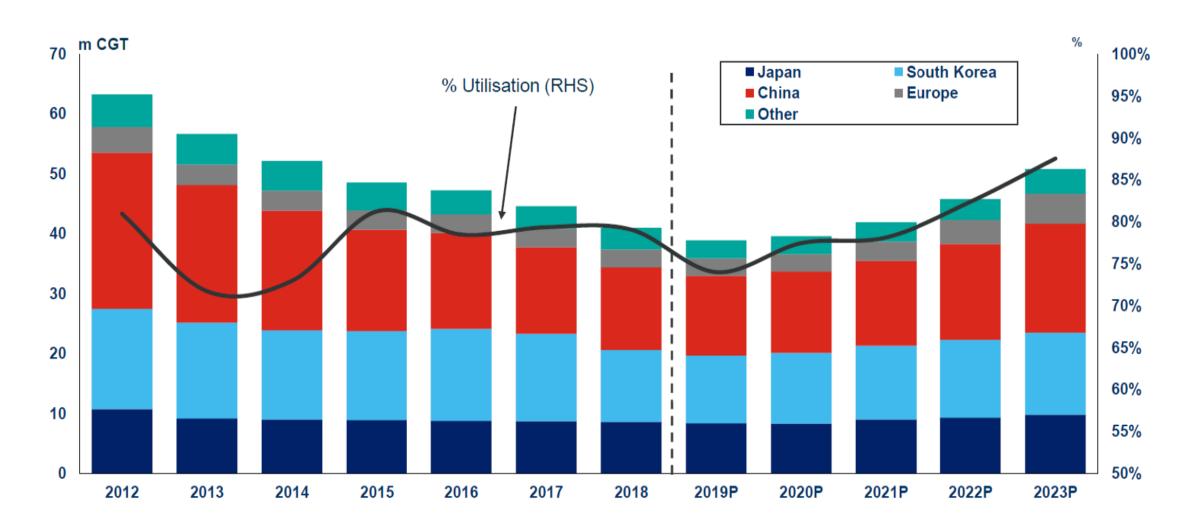


# Shipbuilding - contracting ships >2000 gt/dwt

| Global Contracting Activity (1st June 2019) |       |       |                 |      |      |                                 |      |      |        |         |         |      |  |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------|------|------|---------------------------------|------|------|--------|---------|---------|------|--|
|   |       | N     | lo.             |      | \$bn |                                 |      |      | m. CGT |         |         |      |  |
|   | 2017  | 2018  | 2019ytd %y-o-y* |      | 2017 | 2018   2019ytd % <i>y-o-y</i> * |      | 2017 | 2018   | 2019ytd | %y-o-y* |      |  |
| TOTAL (>2,000 Dwt/GT**)                     | 1,224 | 1,274 | 329             | -38% | 71.3 | 76.8                            | 28.7 | -10% | 29.1   | 33.9    | 9.6     | -32% |  |
| Vessel Type                                 |       |       |                 |      |      |                                 |      |      |        |         |         |      |  |
| Bulkers                                     | 404   | 426   | 82              | -54% | 12.1 | 13.0                            | 3.0  | -45% | 8.8    | 9.0     | 1.9     | -49% |  |
| Tankers                                     | 368   | 257   | 57              | -47% | 15.4 | 11.9                            | 2.7  | -45% | 8.5    | 6.2     | 1.4     | -44% |  |
| Containerships                              | 140   | 213   | 53              | -40% | 6.0  | 11.3                            | 2.6  | -46% | 3.7    | 6.2     | 1.3     | -49% |  |
| Gas Carriers                                | 47    | 122   | 42              | -17% | 4.3  | 15.2                            | 5.5  | -13% | 1.8    | 6.7     | 2.3     | -19% |  |
| Offshore                                    | 46    | 53    | 12              | -46% | 8.8  | 5.2                             | 3.9  | 79%  | 0.9    | 1.0     | 0.4     | -13% |  |
| Others                                      | 219   | 203   | 83              | -2%  | 24.7 | 20.2                            | 11.0 | 31%  | 5.4    | 4.7     | 2.2     | 14%  |  |
| Builder Country/Region                      |       |       |                 |      |      |                                 |      |      |        |         |         |      |  |
| China                                       | 569   | 505   | 167             | -21% | 20.0 | 21.2                            | 8.7  | -1%  | 4.7    | 11.7    | 4.1     | -15% |  |
| South Korea                                 | 203   | 288   | 63              | -48% | 17.3 | 27.1                            | 7.3  | -36% | 2.2    | 7.6     | 2.8     | -11% |  |
| Japan                                       | 206   | 343   | 43              | -70% | 5.4  | 11.1                            | 1.6  | -65% | 2.4    | 3.4     | 0.9     | -40% |  |
| Europe                                      | 93    | 93    | 43              | 11%  | 22.1 | 15.8                            | 9.3  | 42%  | 3.7    | 3.9     | 1.5     | -7%  |  |
| Other                                       | 153   | 45    | 13              | -31% | 6.5  | 1.7                             | 1.7  | 141% | 16.1   | 7.3     | 0.2     | -92% |  |



#### Shipbuilding capacity and utilisation scenario

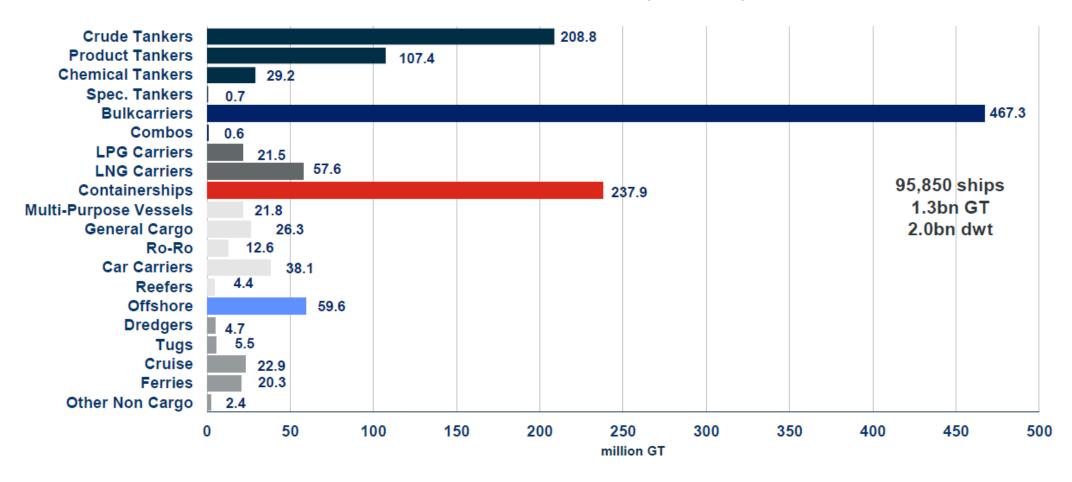




#### Shipping – The world fleet

World fleet comprises currently roughly 96,000 ships

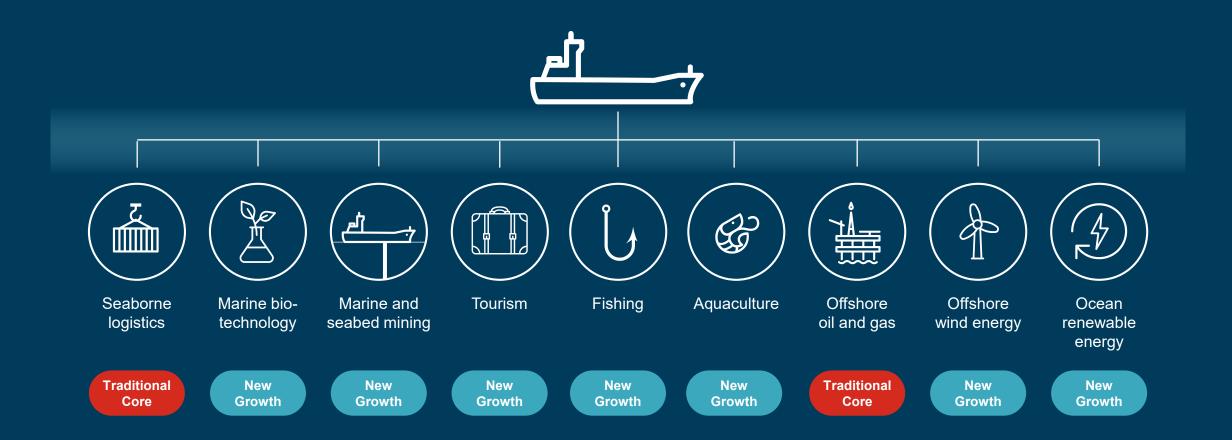
World Fleet as at March 2019 (million GT)





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#### We are capturing "blue growth" opportunities





#### **Disclaimer**

Although forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are based upon what management of the company believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on them. The company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws.

All the discussion topics presented during the session and in the attached material are still in the planning phase. The final impact on the personnel, for example on the duties of the existing employees, will be specified only after the legal requirements of each affected function/ country have been fulfilled in full, including possible informing and/or negotiation obligations in each function / country.



### **CARGOTEC**