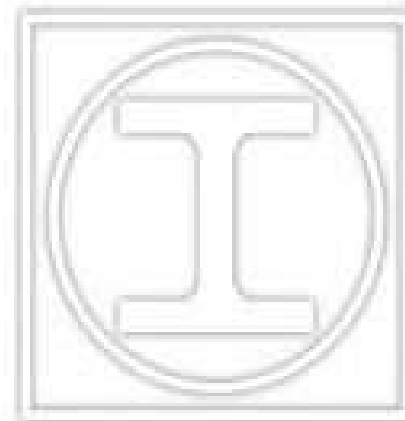


SIDMA S.A.

S T E E L P R O D U C T S



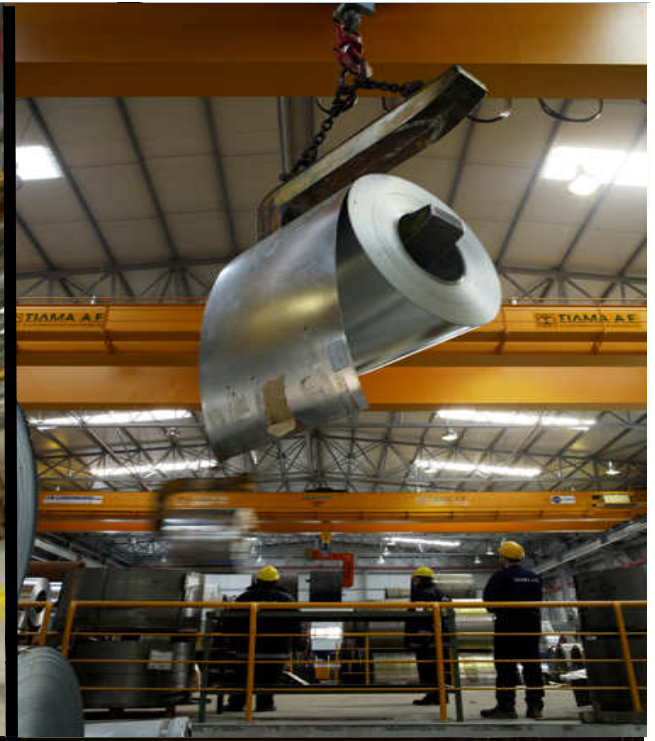
2nd CFO Forum
19 June 2012



Agenda

- I Short company profile
- II The current economic environment
- III How can we increase value in the current environment?
- IV Cost Reduction – Improving of Margins
- V Working capital management – Improving of Cash Flows
- VI SIDMA Case
- VII Conclusions - Questions





I. Short Company Profile :

1. Sidma at a Glance
2. Typical Product & Services
3. Geographic Coverage

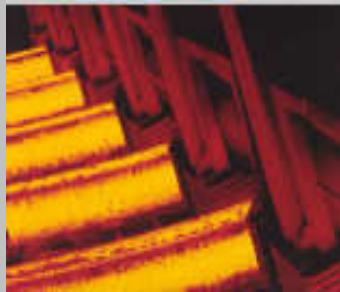


SIDMA S.A.
STEEL PRODUCTS

SIDMA S.A. at a glance



Producer



SIDMA S.A.

Products: Flat, Long,
Wire Products & Panels.

Services: Slitting & Cutting, Shot
blasting & Painting, Polishing, Plasma &
Oxygen cutting.

- ❑ Listed Company in ASE
- ❑ Leading steel distributor in the Greek and Balkan markets combined.
- ❑ Distribution network with 6 warehouses in Greece and the Balkans.
- ❑ 250 employees.
- ❑ FY 2011 Sales ≈ € 150 million

Customer

Construction:

- Building and civil engineering

Merchants:

- Retail

Manufacturing :

- Machinery
- White Appliances
- Mechanical Engineering

Others:

- Public Sector
- Metal products
- Shipbuilding
- Etc.

Typical Product & Services



Flat Products



Profile Steel / Hollow Profiles / Tubes



Long Products / Structural Steel



Corrugated Products



Cutting to Length Bending



Blasting / Coating



Cutting and Slitting



Oxygen & Plasma cutting

Geographic Coverage



Goal: To create a network of modern Steel Service Centers in the Balkans

Strategic Alliance in above countries: with SIDENOR and some of our main suppliers

Business opportunities:

- Better growth rates than local market.
- Potential increase in demand for steel products (infrastructure modernization, metal construction, white appliances, ship-building).
- Insufficient number of large and organized steel service centers.

Comparative Advantages:

- Know-how & long experience in the steel sector.
- Important position of the SIDENOR Group in the Balkans.



Exports ■ Actual Presence ■



II. Current Economic Environment

1. Euro Area Sovereign Crisis
2. The Impact



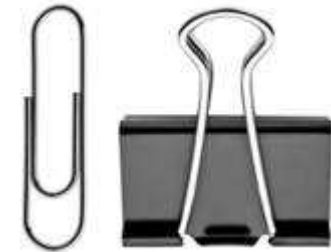
SIDMA S.A.
S T E E L P R O D U C T S

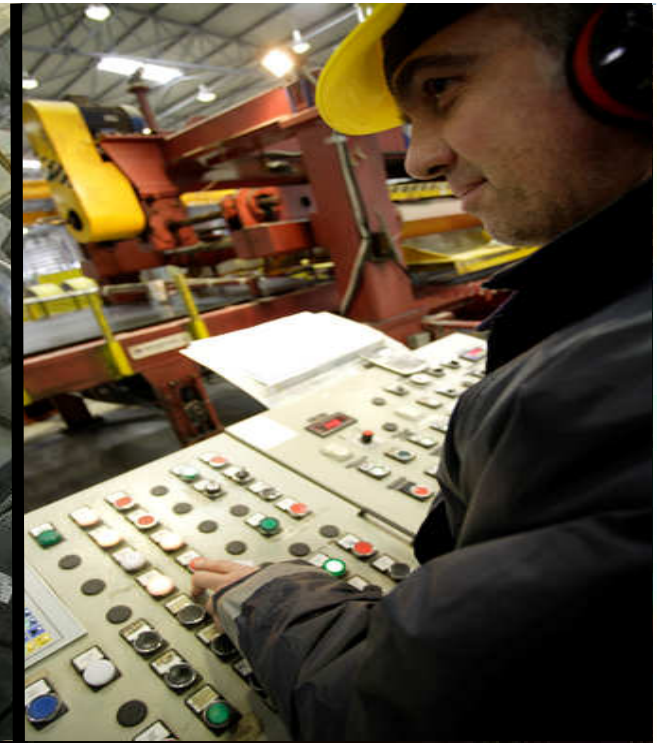
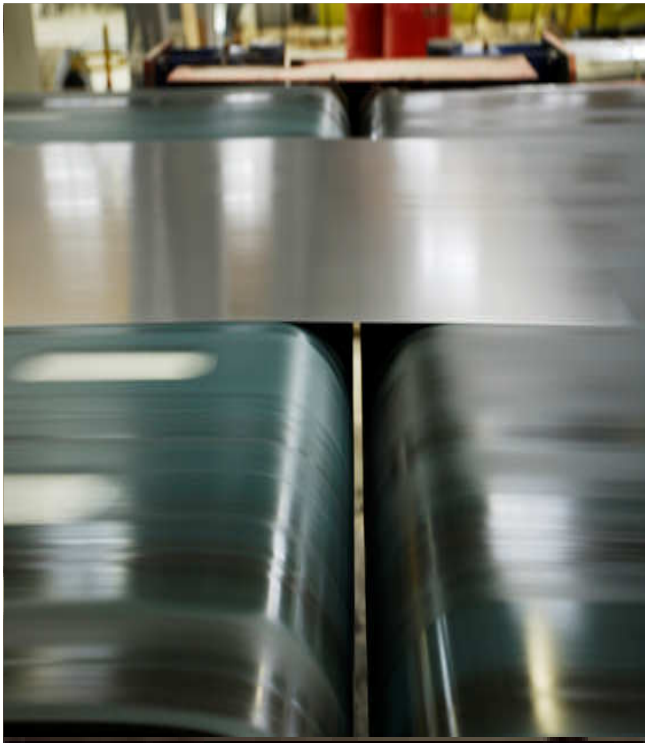
Rising Severity of Euro Area Sovereign Crisis



The Impact

- Improvement in Europe will take years not months
- Growth will slow further
 - Fitch Ratings sees major GDP headwinds going into 2013
 - Growth markets cannot decouple from stagnant western economies
- Credit should get much more expensive
 - Solvency II and Basel III
 - Recapitalisation/de-leveraging
 - Defaults will increase from their current low level
- Credit will become scarce
- Corporates will replace banks in financing their clients





III. Increase Shareholder Value

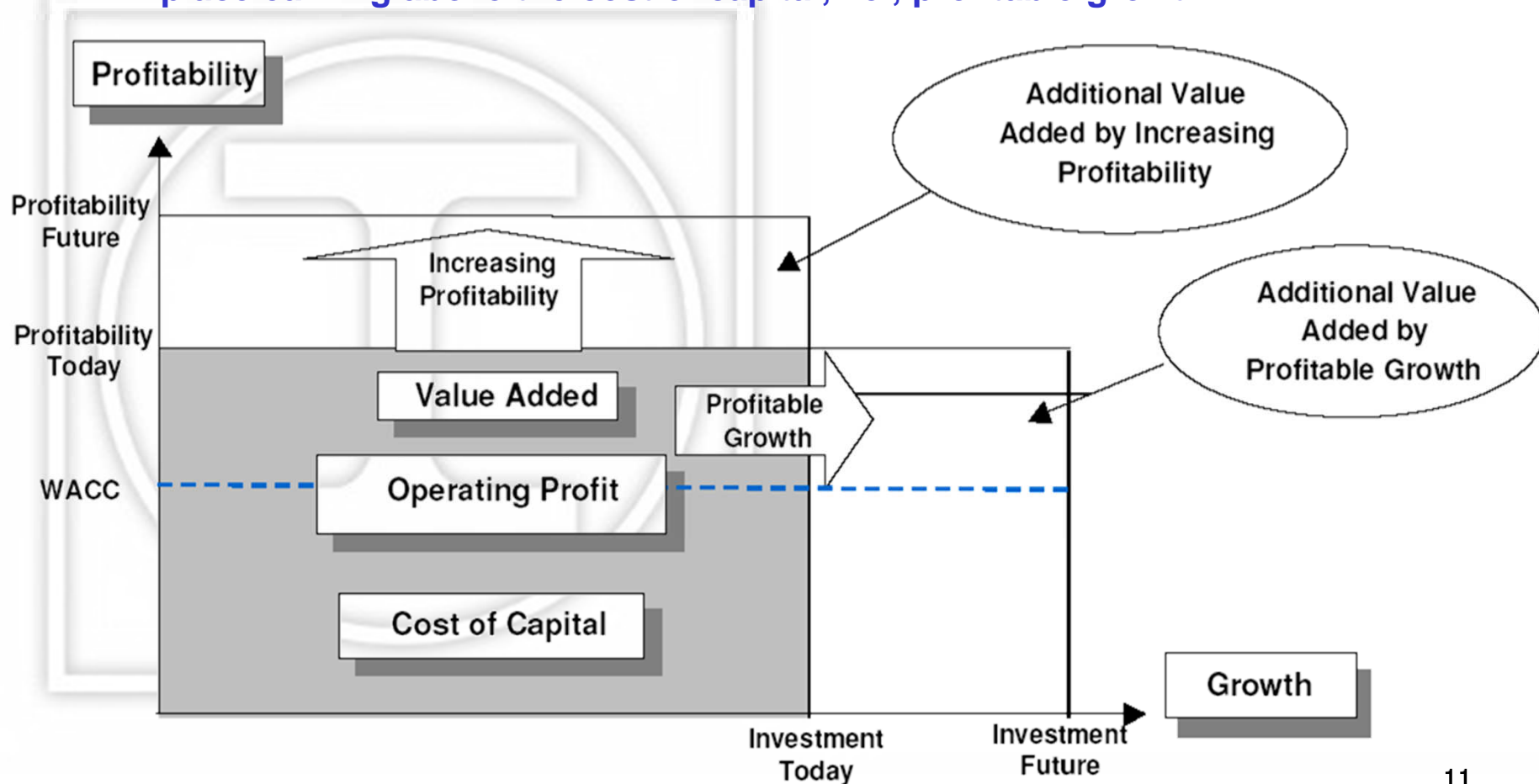
1. Increase profitability through cost cutting
2. Increase liquidity through Working Capital management



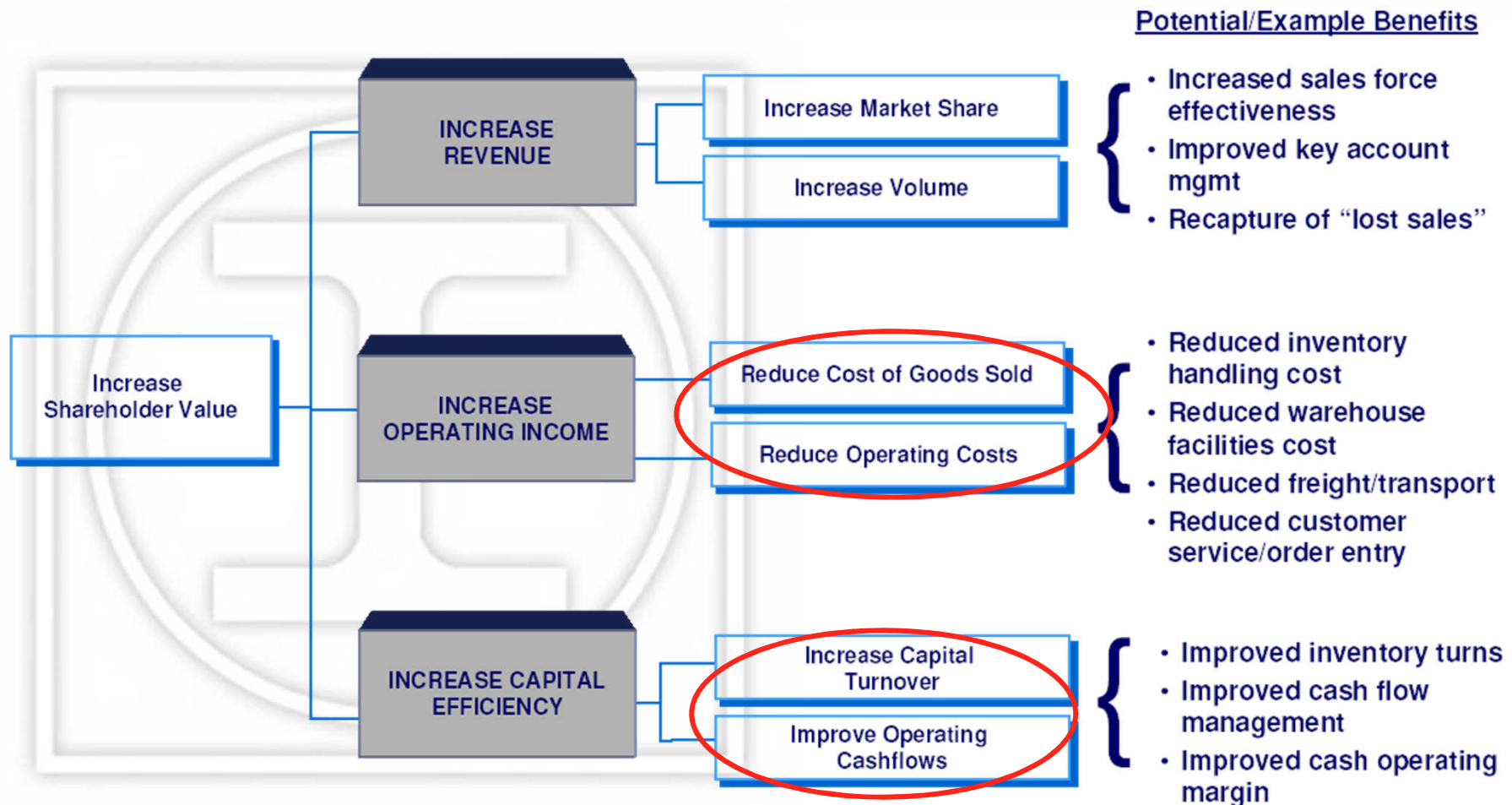
To enhance shareholder wealth, we need to address either the profitability or the growth components of the business



Value can be created either by increasing profitability, or by putting new assets in place earning above the cost of capital, i.e., profitable growth



Shareholder value framework





IV. Cost Management



Fit for the Future. Building competitive advantage through strategic cost reduction.



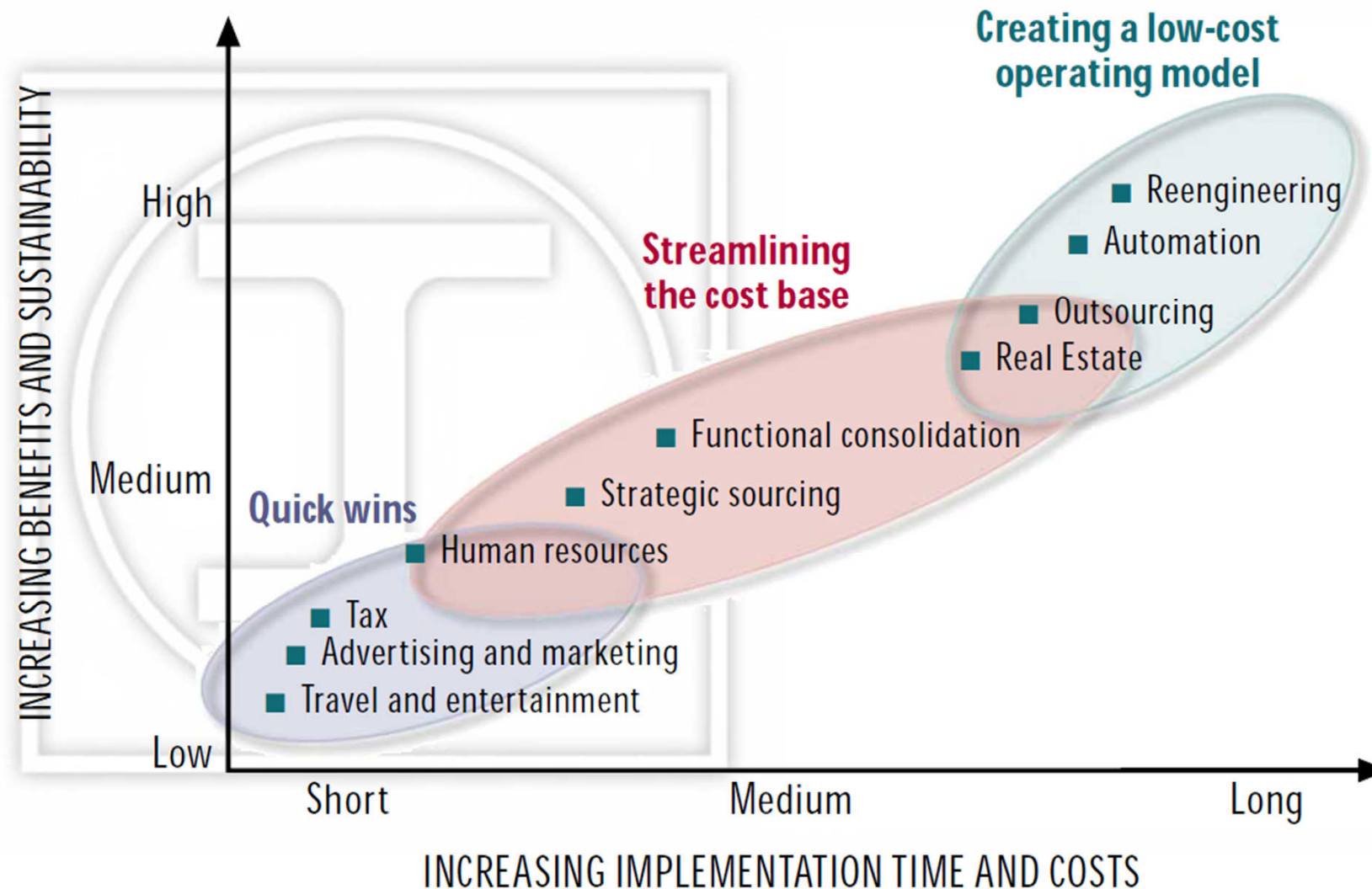
CATEGORY	SAMPLE INITIATIVES	POTENTIAL COST REDUCTION*	COMMENTS
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pay severance benefits from qualified pension plan ■ Consolidate pension and benefit programs ■ Link compensation more closely to performance 	5–10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Single largest expense category, often 50 percent of total expenses ■ Reductions of 25 percent in HR administrative expenses are possible ■ Improved HR practices can also drive desired business outcomes
Occupancy Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Renegotiate leases ■ Contest tax assessments ■ Seek government incentives 	5–20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Difficult to achieve short-term savings due to lease contracts ■ Savings of up to 20 percent are possible, but only if aggressively pursued; three to five years required for full implementation
Travel and Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Revise policies and procedures ■ Improve monitoring and enforcement of compliance 	5–10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Additional short-term savings can be achieved quickly (30 percent or more), but are not sustainable
Advertising and Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Revise policies and procedures ■ Improve monitoring of return on spend 	5–10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Although larger cost reductions are possible, these are not sustainable without long-term damage ■ Firms that maintain their level of marketing activity can gain market share
Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tax-efficient structuring of financing, leasing, research and development, and corporate restructuring 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cost reductions can be substantial, although size of savings varies widely depending on the characteristics of individual firms and country tax regimes

Fit for the Future. Building competitive advantage through strategic cost reduction.

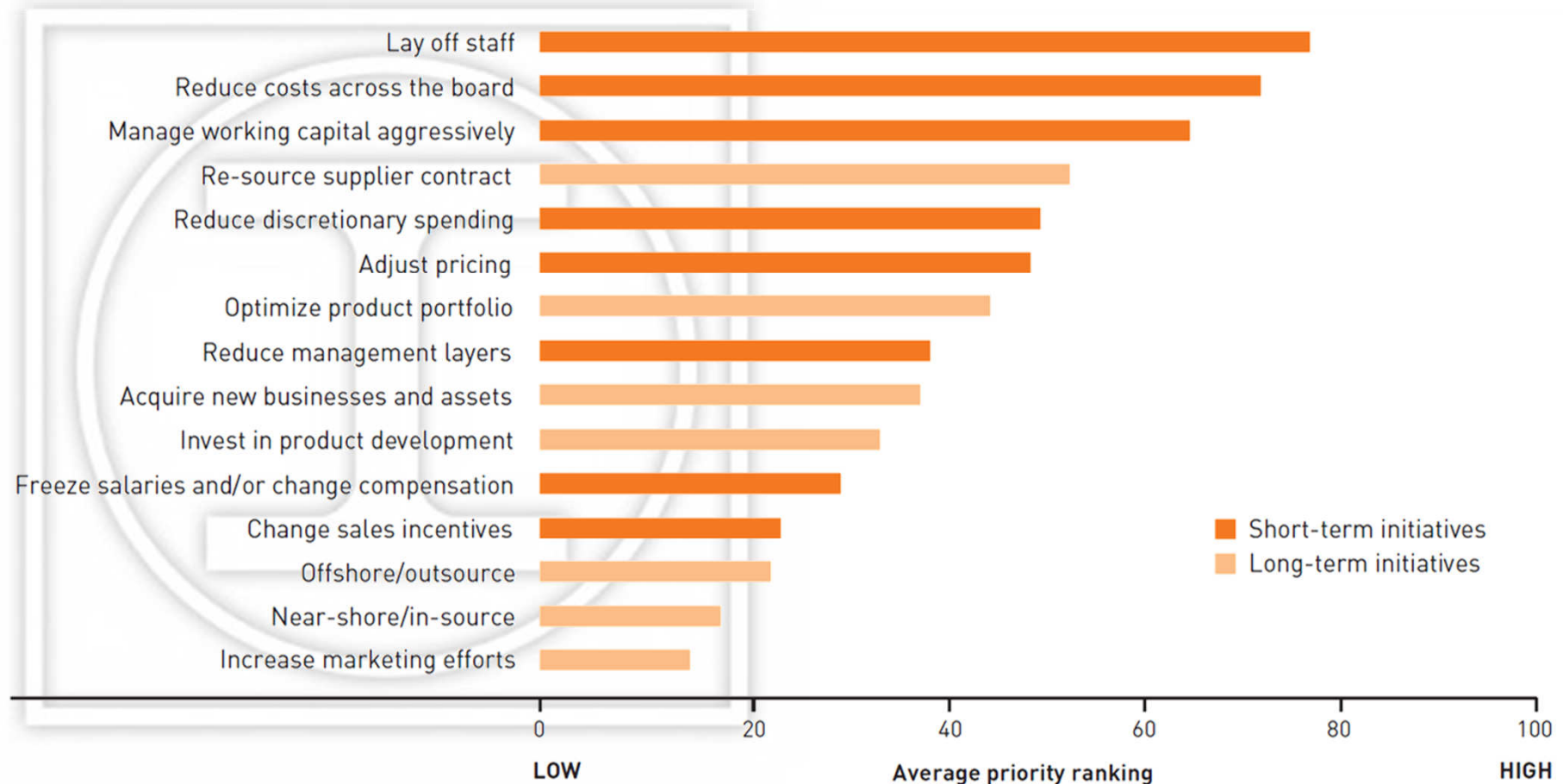


Outsourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Outsourcing aspects of major business processes ■ Strategic partnerships with vendors 	Up to 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shift to lower-cost provider, who performs function as core competency ■ Replace fixed costs with variable costs ■ Management time and resources freed to focus on core business activities ■ Opportunity to generate additional revenue from strategic partnerships with vendors ■ Outsourcing not a cure for inefficient operations
Strategic Sourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Create global procurement ■ Create uniform standards ■ Reduce number of suppliers ■ Improve monitoring of contract compliance 	15–25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Global purchasing power leveraged ■ Increased price transparency ■ Improved oversight to ensure that appropriate goods and services are purchased and at competitive cost
Functional Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shared-service centers to achieve economies of scale 	10–20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Multiple operations centers resulting from acquisitions have often not been integrated ■ Redundant IT systems can be eliminated and headcount reduced ■ Service centers can be located where real estate and labor are less expensive
Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Straight through processing ■ Billing and collection ■ Procurement ■ T&E administration 	15–20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eliminating manual processes can reduce headcount ■ Reduced interest expense on outstanding receivables ■ Automated processes are less expensive to administer and produce fewer processing errors
Reengineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Elimination of bottlenecks, redundancies, and unnecessary handoffs 	25–30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Zero-based evaluation of business processes can result in significant reductions in headcount ■ Streamlined processes must not weaken risk management controls

Fit for the Future. Building competitive advantage through strategic cost reduction.



Priority ranking of cost reduction measures



Source: Harvard Business Press; Shumeet Banerji, Paul Leinwand and Cesare R. Mainardi; "Cut Costs, Grow Stronger".

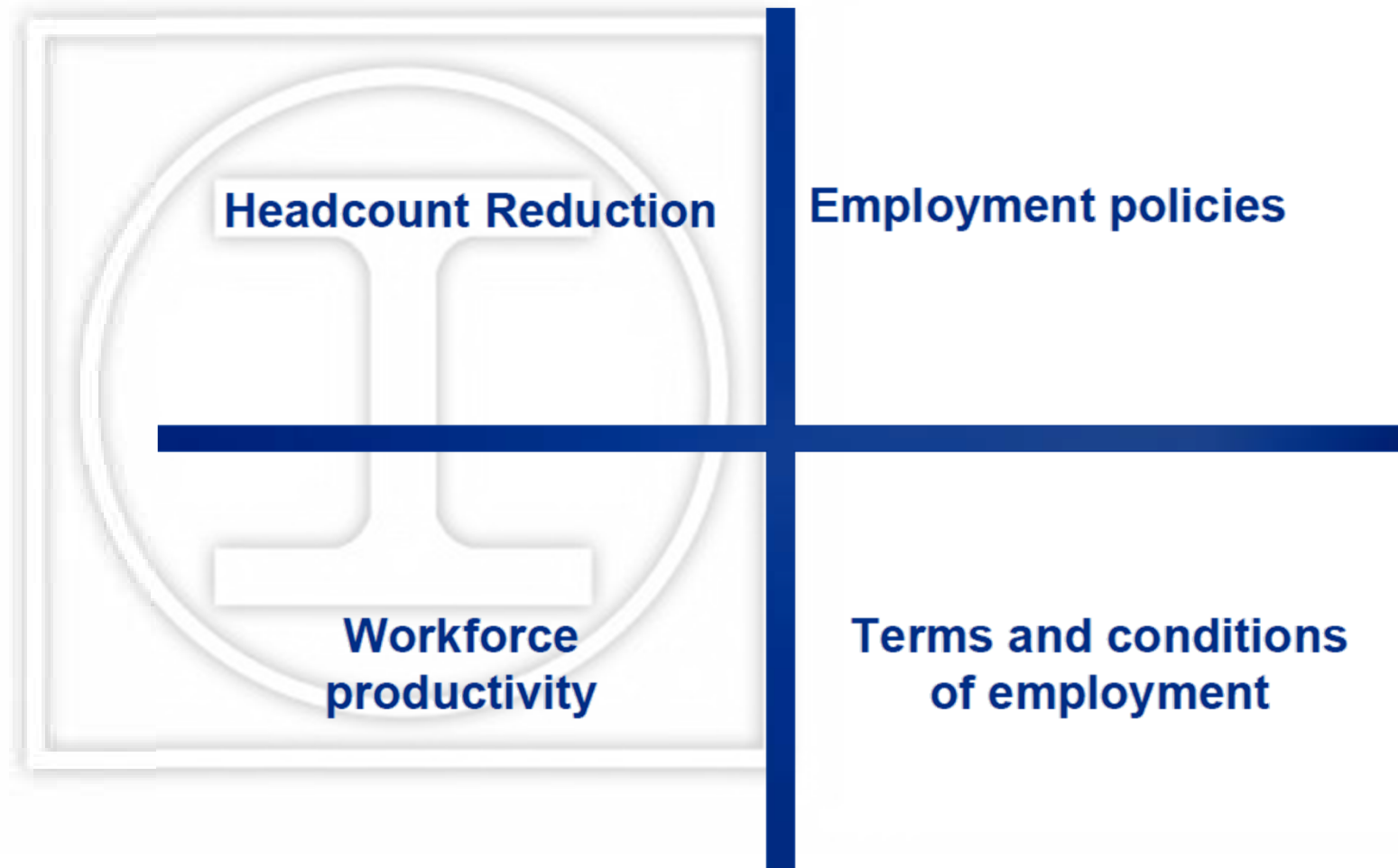
Cut Inventory – Not People



Greenwich Associates Survey of 243 US financial decision makers from midsize firms (\$10m – \$500m in revenues), March 2010

ACTION	Popularity %	Aver.Saving (\$000s)
Staffing reduction	47	400
Freeze salaries	37	245
Reduced discretionary exp	21	250
Reduced inventory	17	520
Reduction of bonuses	17	190
Hiring freeze	11	200
Aggressive Working Capital	9	350
Reduced supplier costs	8	230
Cut travel expenses	7	230

Workforce cost reduction – key areas of activity



Cost management challenges – Indirect Costs



- Staff and management have limited time and resources to address non-strategic costs.
- No internal benchmark data on purchases.
- Limited negotiating power.
- Lack of expertise and/or tools
- Multiple suppliers and multiple order points.

Top 12 Cost Categories

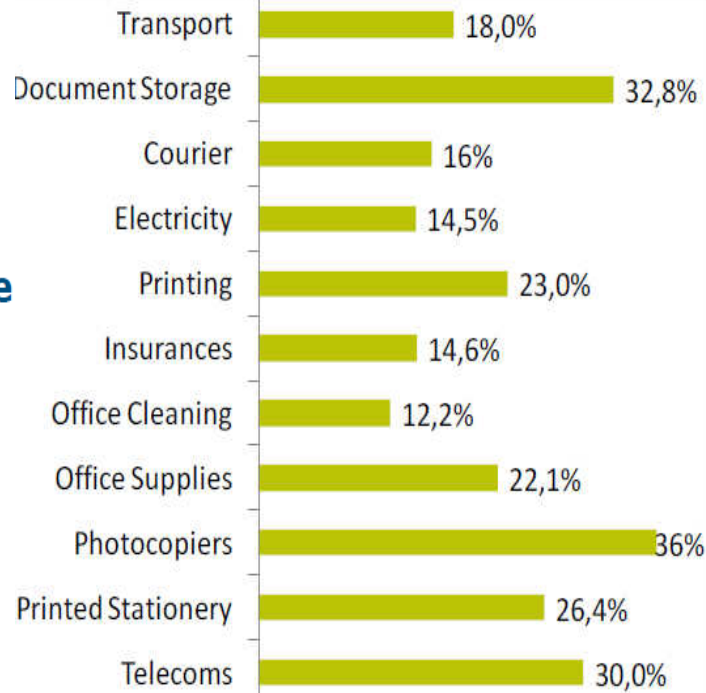


- Logistics & Transport
- Courier
- Energy
- Packaging
- Temporary & Outsourced Personnel – HR
- Banking and Finance
- Telecommunications
- Insurance
- Printing
- Office Supplies
- Leasing & Rental
- Waste management

Typical cost reductions by expense category



Average Saving 19,7%



Expense Reduction Analysts

Average Savings in Greece

17%

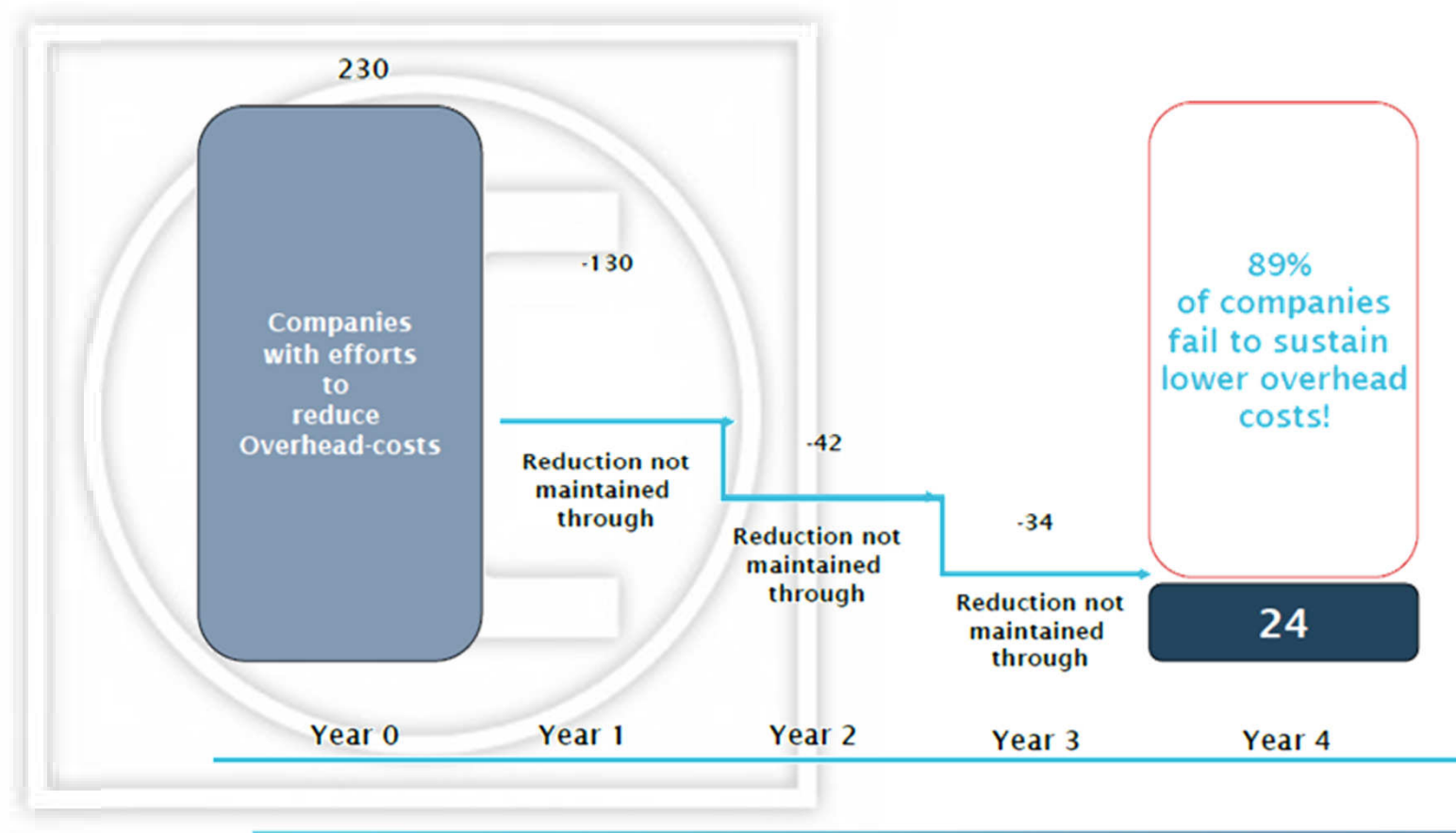
Categories

Savings

Courier	21%
Insurances	25%
3PL Logistics	12%
Stationary	18%
Cleaning services	17%
Printing	26%
Mobiles	28%
Internet	30%
Fixed telephone lines	29%
International Transport	13%
Packaging Materials	12%



Sustainable Cost Reduction



Source: McKinsey Global Survey

Cost reduction planning



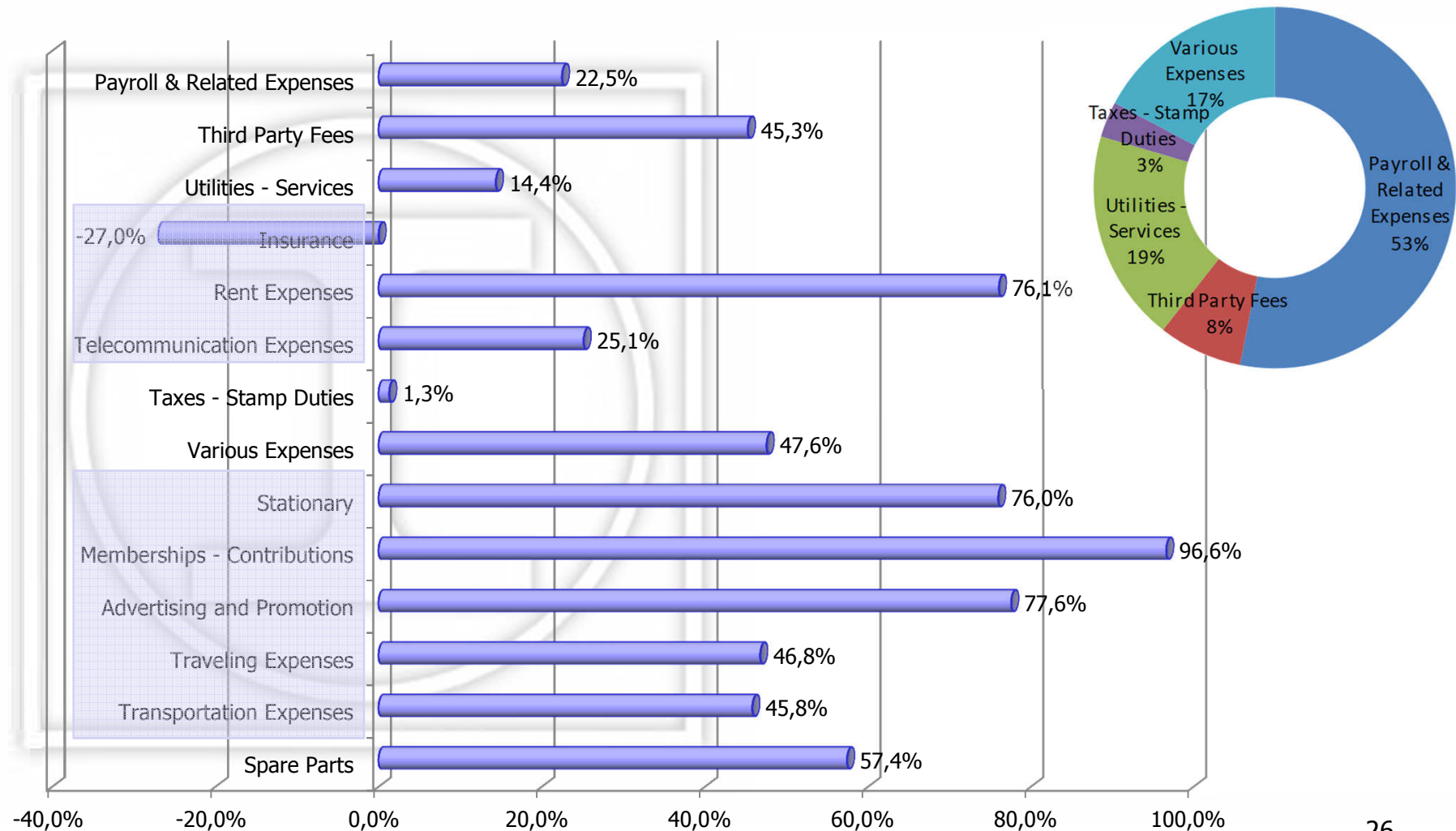
- Establish an overall strategy for cost reduction.
 - Re-examine the company's goals and strategies. Where the company is heading for the next few years?
- Identify the core and non-core activities.
 - "must have" vs "nice to have"
- Develop a goal for each activity.
 - What is the minimum resource required for each activity?
- Establish expectations.
 - What % of cost savings can we envision?
- Measure results.
 - Adjust budget lines for surviving activities.
- Audit savings on an on-going basis.
 - Sustain lower costs.

Resetting the cost structure @ SIDMA



- Defined what impact we wanted to achieve in our current costs.
 - A hard reset ($\approx 30\%$) more than a modest 3-5 %
- Defined which cost categories were off-limits (i.e. HSE).
- Top Management put full weight behind the initiative from day one by communicating the importance of resetting the cost base.
- Backed up cost estimates with benchmarks to show where we could improve relative to competition and the top quartile in our industry.
- Handpicked talented staffers from a wide array of functions and freed them from their day-to-day work for a certain period of time.
- Used a strategic approach known as zero-based cost management.
 - The budgets for assets, operations, functions & departments were rewound to nil so a fresh argument could be made for every funding decision.
- Presented the results to top management.
 - After approval a commitment session was held with department heads to challenge the findings.

Cost Reduction @ SIDMA between 2008 -2011



Cost Reduction @ SIDMA between 2008 -2011



☐ *General Cost Reduction*

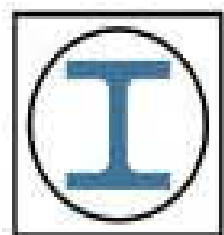
- o Decrease of operating expenses by 30% during the 3-year period between 2008 to 2011 or € 5 million.*
- o Decrease of operating costs by a further 10 % in 2012.*

☐ *Cost Reduction of Capital Investments*

- o By € 8,5 m in 2011 against 2008.*

☐ *Cost Reduction through Consolidation of Operations*

- o Aspropirgos Warehouse evacuation.*
- o All South Greece operations move to Inofyta achieving economies of scale and other financial benefits of ~ € 1 million / year.*

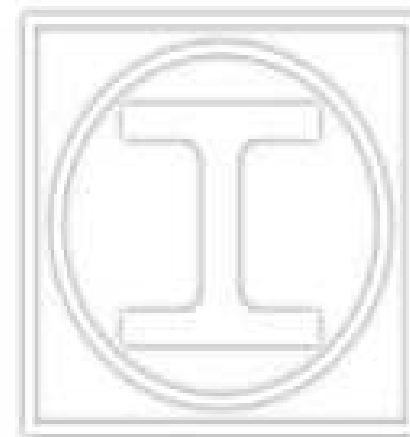


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STEEL PRODUCTS



V. Capital Efficiency



Working Capital Management



Harvard Business Review



With credit so hard to get during this recession, the old adage that "cash is king" is even more relevant.

www.hbr.org

Kaiser & Young surveyed many companies and found that the traditional business focus on the bottom line actually ties up working capital, setting managers on a death march towards bankruptcy.

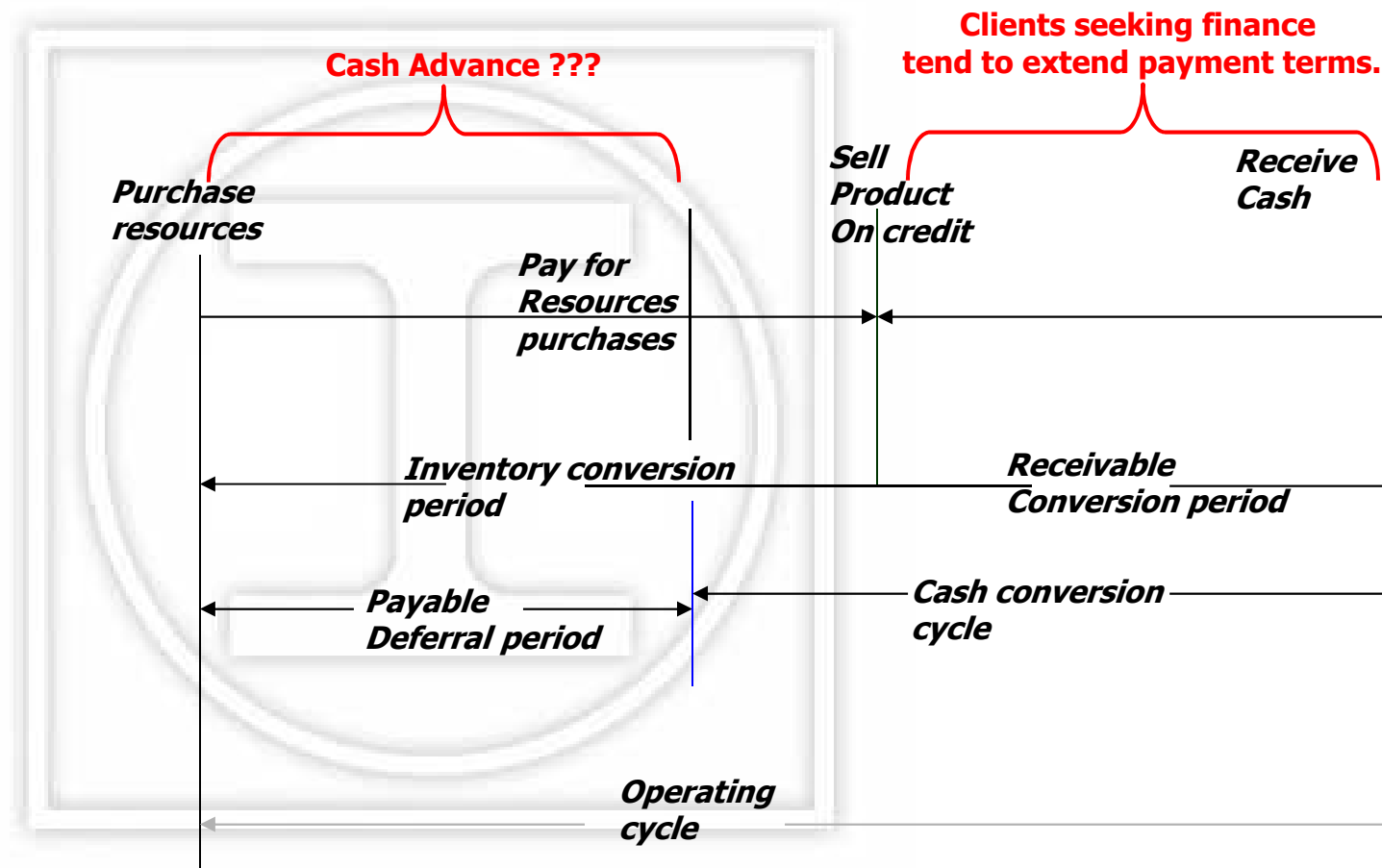
FINANCIAL CRISIS SPOTLIGHT

Thanks to the credit crisis, companies are scrambling for cash. Time to take a cold, hard look at the way you manage working capital.

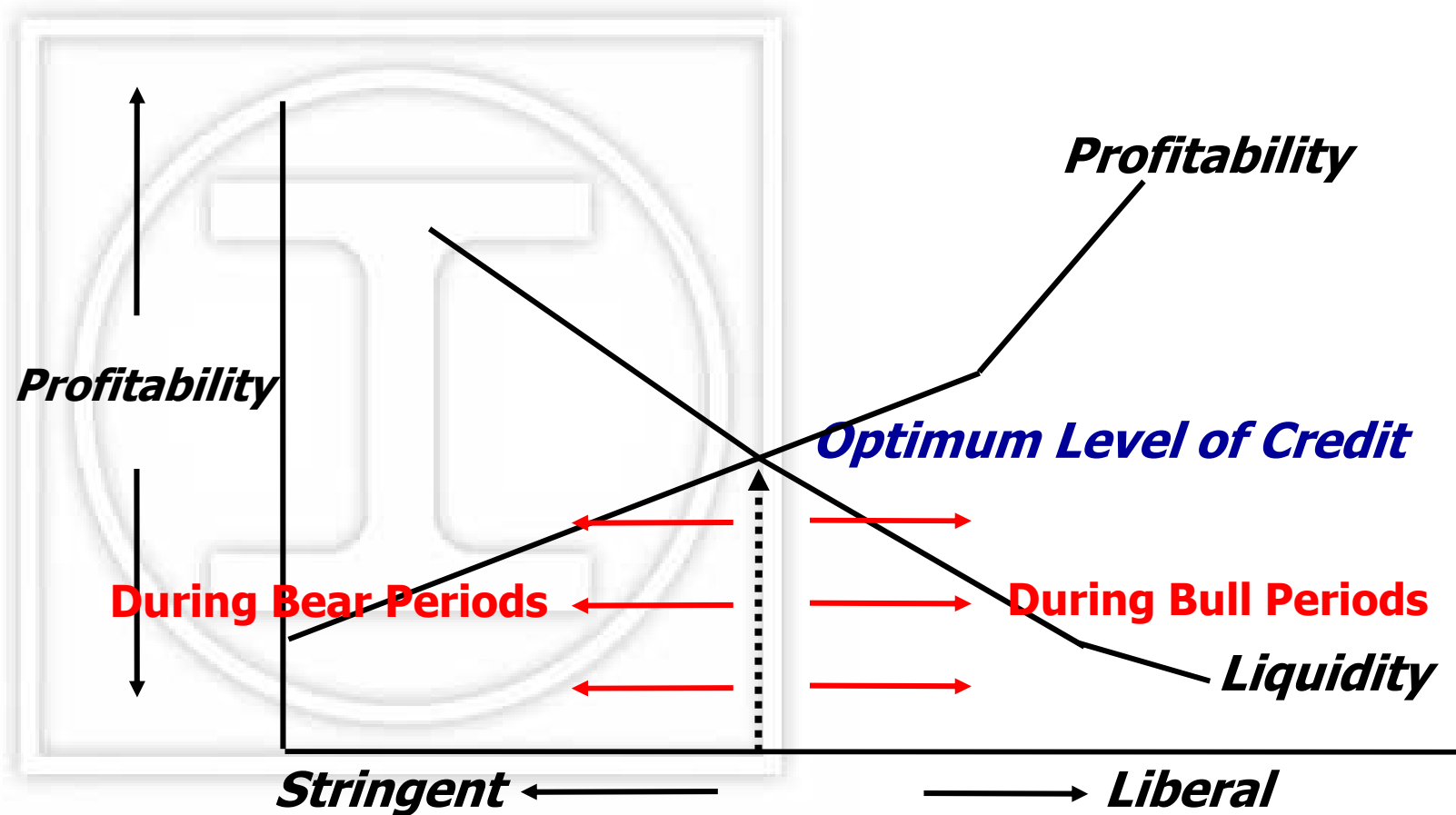
Need Cash? Look Inside Your Company

by Kevin Kaiser and S. David Young

Working Capital Components



Dimensions of Receivables Management



Credit Mission @ SIDMA:



Manage risk. Support Sales with:

- Highest **prudent** credit limits
- Rapid credit decisions

Goals:

- Standardize & simplify credit decisions
- Reduce processing costs

Approach:

- Credit managed separately from Collections. Close collaboration.
- Credit risk is being managed by the Financial department instead of the Commercial.
- Nevertheless very close cooperation between Sales and Finance.



Credit Scoring

Scoring:

- Customer Financial Data
- Internal Metrics
 - Payment history
 - Sales forecasts
- External Data
 - Third Party Credit Information Provider data
 - Sector Risk Ratings

Credit Risk Classification & Credit Limits

- Based on score



Predictive Scores are the primary driver to reducing risk and managing costs



Predictive scores enable us to:

- Predict slow paying or non-paying customers
- Predict potential bankruptcies/failures
- Implement a consistent approach to risk management
 - Apply consistent rules
 - Enable automated decisioning
 - Allows portfolio Risk Management

Sample Credit Score



COMPANY:				
SAP CODE : 10599		VAT:	DATE : 7/12/2011	
	2010	2009	2008	
Book Value of Fixed Assets at Year End	958.319	629.973	383.878	
Current Assets	16.312.698	4.332.151	1.112.601	
Receivables	13.642.792	3.308.404	739.544	
Total Assets	17.271.157	4.962.334	1.496.759	
Retained Earnings	1.361.102	139.836	8.446	
Book Value Of Equity	1.525.102	229.836	98.446	
Current Liabilities	15.681.162	4.732.497	1.398.313	
Total Liabilities	0	1.179.391	753.847	
Long Term debt	0	0	0	
Short Term debt	15.681.162	4.732.497	1.398.313	
Working Capital	631.536	-400.346	-285.712	
Sales	24.879.646	5.877.672	1.346.563	
Earnings before interest and taxes	1.964.648	296.609	81.554	
Depreciation	217.041	99.043	36.391	
Interest Charges	142.073	98.746	65.785	
Earnings before taxes	1.688.712	161.526	7.784	
Taxes	467.446	30.136	3.956	
Z-score	1,92	1,35	0,96	
Z'-score For Emerging Markets	4,61	3,27	2,46	
Cash flows from operating activities (OpCF)	1.727.888	18.269	-362.131	
Total liabilities/Turnover	0,6	0,8	1,0	
Credit period (AVG)	163	171	168	
OpFCF Interest Coverage (x)	12,2	0,2	-5,5	
CAPital EXpenditure	545.387	729.016	420.269	
Free Operating Cashflow	1.182.501	-710.747	-782.400	
Free Operating Cashflow / Total Debt		-60%	-104%	
EBIT Interest Coverage (x)	13,8	3,0	1,2	
Return on Capital (%)	128,8%	21,0%	9,6%	
Total Debt / Capital (%)	0,0	83,7	88,4	
Working Capital/Total Assets	X1 =	0,037	-0,081	-0,191
Retained Earnings / Total Assets	X2 =	0,079	0,028	0,006
EBIT / Total Assets	X3 =	0,114	0,060	0,054
Book value of Equity / Total Liabilities	X4 =	0,097	0,049	0,070
Sales / Total Assets	X5 =	1,441	1,184	0,900

$Z = 0.72 X1 + 0.85 X2 + 3.11 X3 + 0.42 X4 + 1.0 X5$
 $Z' = 6.56 X1 + 3.26 X2 + 6.72 X3 + 1.05 X4 + 3.25$
 OpCF = Funds from operations adjusted for WC changes
 Free Operating Cash Flow = OpCF - CAPEX
 CAPEX = BV of Assets at Year End - BV of Assets at Beg. of Year + Depreciation

Safe Zone

Average E.M. Score	U.S. Equivalent Rating	Average E.M. Score	U.S. Equivalent Rating
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------	------------------------

8,15	AAA	Gray Zone	5,65	BBB-
7,60	AA+		5,25	BB+
7,30	AA		4,95	BB
7,00	AA-		4,75	BB-
6,85	A+		4,50	B+
6,65	A	Distress	4,15	B
6,40	A-		3,75	B-
6,25	BBB+		3,20	CCC+
5,85	BBB		2,50	CCC
			1,75	CCC-
			1,70	D

Mortality Rates, by S&P 1971 - 2004. Cumulative Probability after # of years

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AAA	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,03%	0,03%	0,03%	0,03%
AA	0,00%	0,00%	0,32%	0,48%	0,51%	0,54%	0,54%	0,59%	0,57%
A	0,01%	0,11%	0,13%	0,22%	0,28%	0,39%	0,45%	0,65%	0,76%
BBB	0,36%	3,56%	4,49%	6,16%	6,89%	7,31%	7,50%	7,68%	7,87%
BB	1,19%	3,64%	7,88%	9,74%	12,00%	12,93%	14,36%	15,07%	16,52%
B	2,85%	9,51%	16,20%	23,37%	27,94%	30,96%	33,46%	34,97%	36,25%
CCC	7,98%	22,31%	37,50%	45,06%	47,37%	52,35%	55,01%	56,43%	56,43%

The company is rated according to S&P as:

Z'-score	EBIT Interest Coverage (x)	Total Debt / Capital (%)
B+	AA	AAA
with cumulative probability to default after 3 years equals to:		
16,20%	0,32%	0,0%

Financial Ratios per Rating (3-Year Medians for 1998-2000), US Firms

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC
EBIT int. cov. (x)	21,4	10,1	6,1	3,7	2,1	0,8	0,1
EBITDA int. cov. (x)	26,5	12,9	9,1	5,3	3,4	1,8	1,3
Free oper.cash flow/total debt(%)	55,4	24,6	15,6	6,6	1,9	-4,5	-14,0
Return on Capital (%)	34,9	21,7	19,4	13,6	11,6	6,6	1,0
Operating Income/Sales (%)	27,0	22,1	18,6	15,4	15,9	11,9	11,9
Long Term Debt/capital (%)	13,3	28,2	33,9	42,5	57,2	69,7	68,8
Total debt / capital (%)	22,9	37,7	42,5	48,2	62,6	74,8	87,7

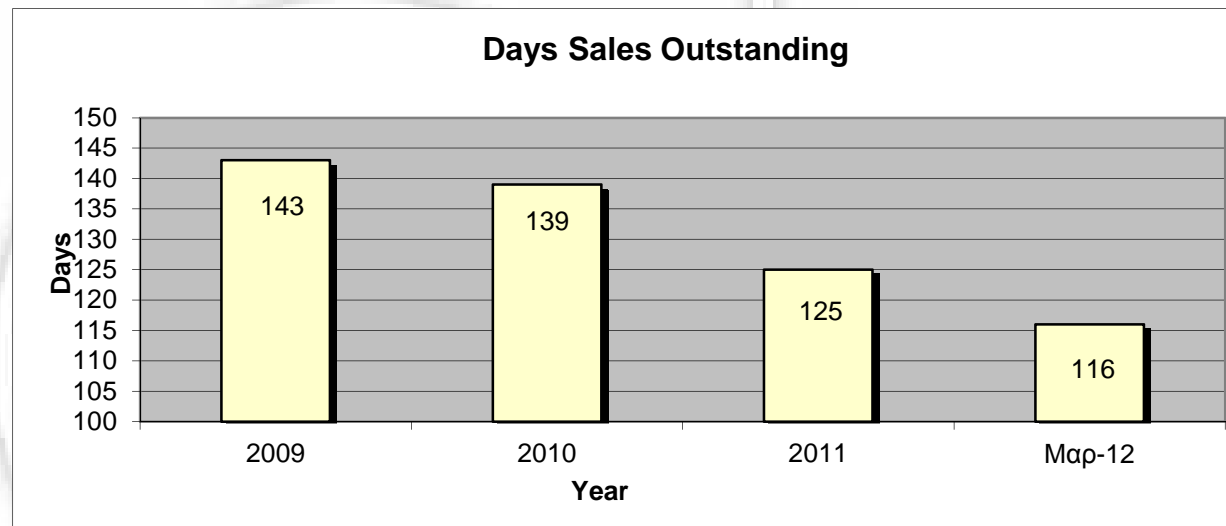
Source: Corporate Financial Distress & Bankruptcy, Wiley Finance, 2006, Ed., I. Altman.

SIDMA Case



DSO Reduction

- o € 14 million less tied in working capital.



Stock Cover Reduction

- o From 5x (2 stock & 3 due) in 2008 to 3,5x (2 stock & 1,5 due) in 2012.
- o € 7 million less tied in working capital.

Conclusion



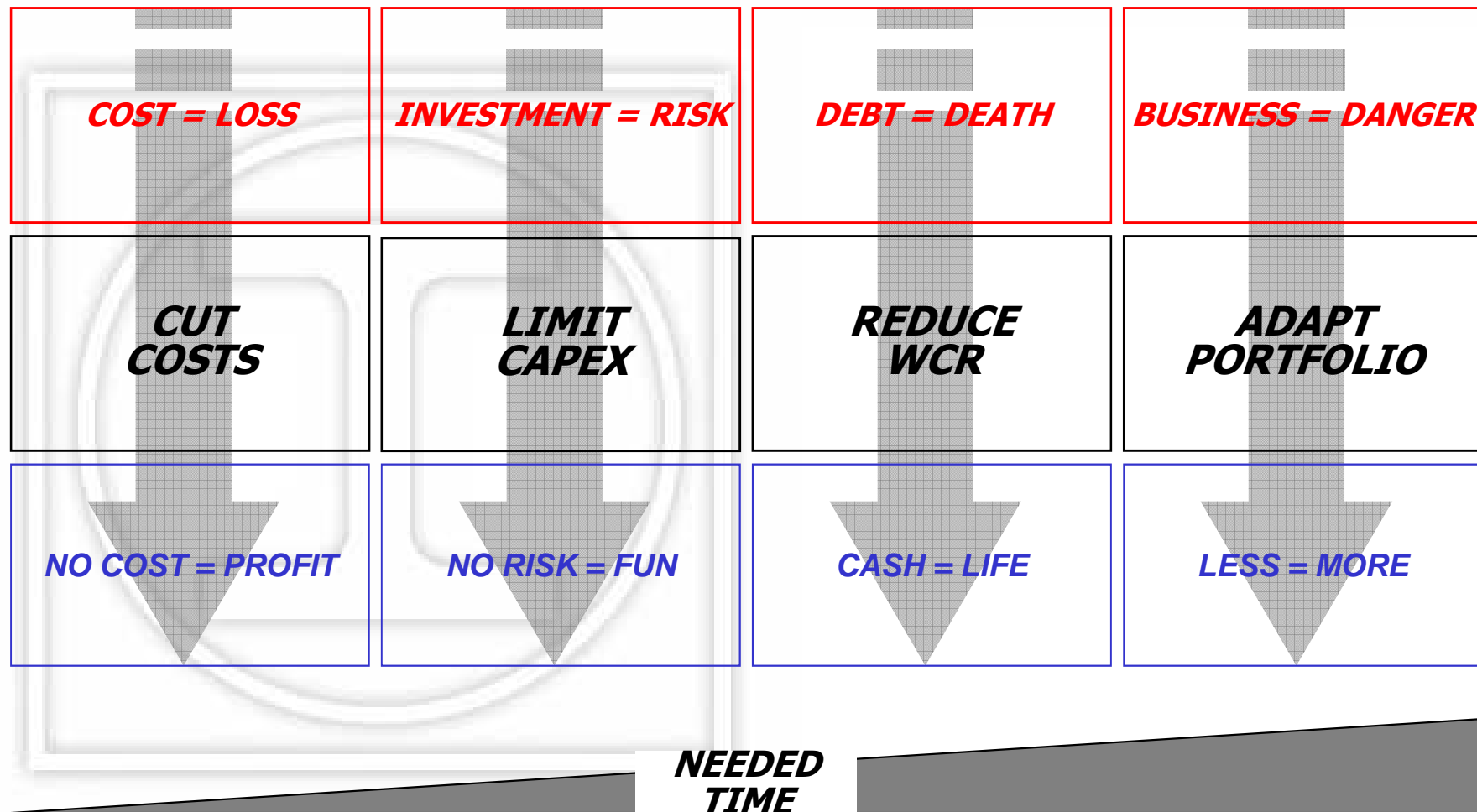
- We saved € 5 mil. through Strategic Cost Reduction but € 14 mil. through proper Credit Management.

Credit Risk Management reduces company's risk in four ways

- Eliminates of Bad Debt
 - Early identification of risk
 - Improves profitability and cash-flow
- Reduces Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)
 - Improves cash-flow
- Improves credit decisioning with customers
- Manages the total risk in your portfolio of customers

$$Shareholder\ Wealth = F\left(\frac{CashFlows}{Risk}\right)$$

...and besides, Basic Management Rules stay Unchanged...



Questions

