

EUROPE: CONSTRUCTION: HEAVYSIDE MATERIALS

CO2 costs aren't passing through to European Cement prices (yet)

European cement has become a profit engine, with EBITDA/t doubling since the 2010s. Prices are up +3% on average in 2026, however not for the reason most assume (CO2). We find that countries with greater CO2 cost have not seen outsized pricing growth in 2026. We test five candidate factors driving pricing and believe three matter (consolidated markets, supply/demand and CBAM), while two show a limited relationship (CO2 costs, near-term inflation).

A question mark on CO2 pass through: The key conclusion from our analysis is that there isn't a relationship yet between CO2 costs (i.e. countries net short CO2) and passing this through in pricing. Looking at our factory database of c.200 cement plants' CO2 emissions and allowances in Europe, the geographies that are net cumulative short since the ETS started (PO, DE) and those short in 2025 (IT, CZ, PO) show no higher pricing growth than other markets.

What could this mean for the outlook to 2030? To allow profits to hold and grow, the industry would need to get to +MSD Europe-wide pricing growth. We believe +LSD pricing increases are somewhat bankable for the Europe Cement industry out to 2030 in the absence of sustained volume pressure, driven by consolidated markets. However, in a +LSD pricing scenario there would be a risk that industry profitability mean-reverts over the coming years, with near-term consolidation opportunities somewhat limited in our view given how profitable the industry has become (see our prior analysis on profitability of [small players](#)).

We are cognisant of risks for all listed cement players if CO2 costs are partially passed on, with currently high valuation multiples vs. history suggesting some share price downside. However, we see it as early to assess longer-term industry actions, with CO2 pass-through likely an FY28+ earnings driver as players work through excess reserves. We believe greater rationality among players to protect margins or an increasing marginal cost (e.g. ETS price gliding higher) could still underpin the industry's pricing ambitions.

We remain Buy on Heidelberg Materials (+29% TP upside) and Holcim (+10% upside), both with idiosyncratic levers (significant cost out, EU decarb cost-curve advantage) to drive multi-year earnings growth ahead of the industry. In a high-rate, energy inflation backdrop we prefer names with greater infrastructure exposure and tighter supply/demand, more prominent in heavyside than lightside materials.

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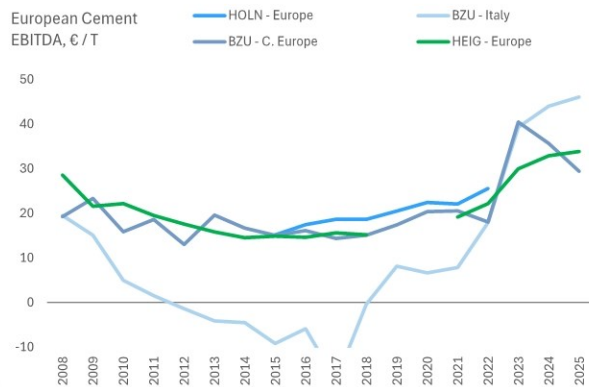
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Europe Cement is the key pillar of heavyside growth

Europe cement has seen significant market repair in recent years, with EBITDA/t growing to >€30/t from €15-20 average across the 2010s. For the heavyside names under coverage it represents between 30% (HEIG, HOLN) to 40% of profitability (BZU), growing significantly in its share of group.

Exhibit 1: Europe Cement EBITDA/t has grown above €30/t from €15-20 historically

European cement EBITDA, € / t

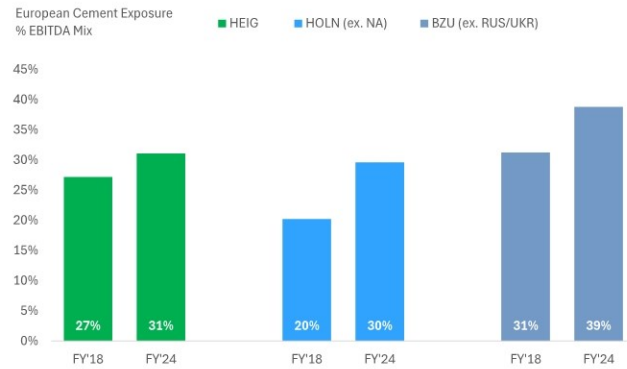


*HOLN Europe Cement EBITDA no longer disclosed, HEIG no disclosure 2018-21

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 2: European Cement represents c.30% of HEIG/HOLN's profitability and c.40% of BZU's

European Cement % EBITDA Mix



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

What's driving Cement pricing in 2026?

Prices are up +3% on average in 2026 (pre energy inflation impacts), but with wide dispersion across markets, ranging from -2% (Poland) to +6% (Spain). While slightly below the industry's +MSD targets, on net we see this as a positive outcome vs. the tepid pricing in recent years. We test 5 factors to see what is driving European Cement pricing in 2026. Key conclusions:

- 1. Supply/Demand (Matters)** - With stronger volume growth in the last year across ES/IT driving the most pronounced pricing growth.
- 2. CBAM (Matters)** - High importing countries (IT, ES, FR and RO) are also seeing a stronger pricing contribution given a step up in carbon duties paid by importers of cement into Europe this year.
- 3. Consolidated market structure (Matters)** - With RO, FR, UK and CZ all relatively consolidated markets and are also seeing positive growth.

Exhibit 3: Overall we see greater pricing realisation in regions with more supportive dynamics from our 5-factor analysis
Regional PPI vs. 5-factor breakdown

		DE	ES	IT	FRA	UK	GRE	POL*	ROM*	BLG*	CZH*	SWITZ*
2026 Cement Pricing	Driving 2026 Pricing?	-1%	6%	4%	2%	3%	0%	-2%	3%	-1%	3%	-1%
Variables:												
LTM % Volume Growth	✓	-3%	6%	1%	-4%	-6%	-6%	-10%				
2025 Import % Volumes	✓	0%	9%	15%	9%		11%	4%	12%	21%		
Market Structure (HHI Score)	✓	13%	15%	21%	28%	21%	47%	19%	34%		28%	40%
2025 CO2 % Surplus / (Deficit)	?	1%	9%	-9%	5%	2%	15%	-2%	5%		-4%	6%
YoY Energy Inflation (Deflation)	?	-17%	-25%	-18%	-33%	-22%			-22%			

Source: LSEG Data & Analytics, Union Registry, Data.gov.uk, Swiss Emissions Registry, Eurostat, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

4. CO2 Surplus or deficits (no relationship) - With countries short in 2025 or net short cumulatively since not seeing outsized pricing.

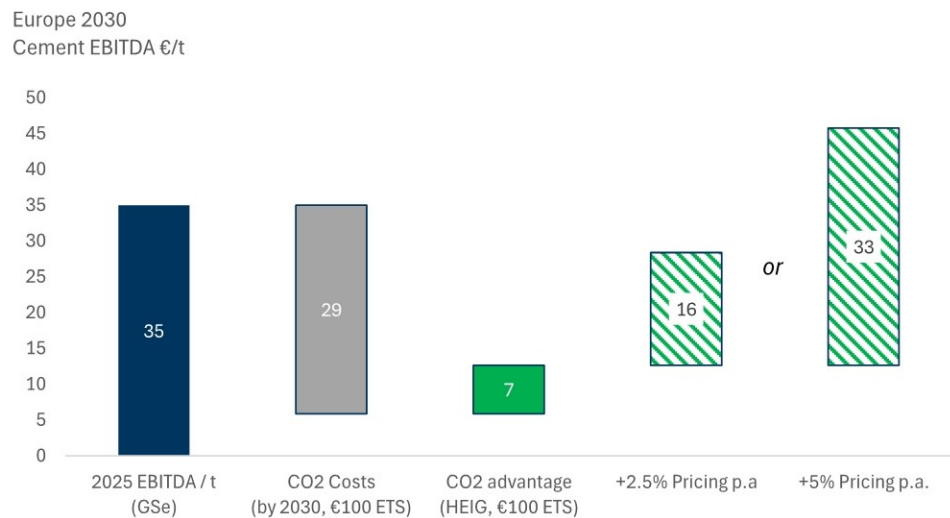
5. Near-term cost inflation (no relationship) - With YoY changes in electricity prices showing limited relationship with regional pricing.

What are the drivers of forward profitability in European cement?

Out to 2030 we believe there are significant shifts likely to impact the European Cement industry's profitability, namely: **(1)** The increase in CO2 costs, largely driven by the phase out of allowances (in addition to potential new benchmarks, reset of volume levels, etc.); **(2)** Offset by a cost curve advantage for decarb leaders as they look to invest in lower carbon intensive production; with **(3)** Pricing realisation the key unknown variable, in our view driven by industry rationality and marginal costs (CO2 price).

Exhibit 4: We believe pricing pass-through will be the key swing factor in determining whether the industry can hold profitability or grow M-HSDs

Illustrative 2030E Europe Cement Bridge - EBITDA €t



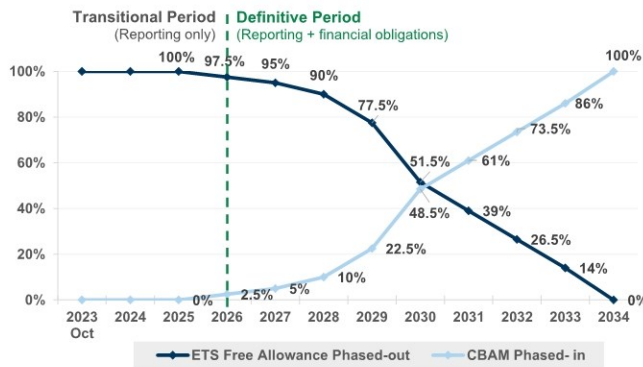
* Current EBITDA / t based on HEIG/BZU €30-45 2025 disclosure // 2030 CO2 Costs, GSe 100% allowances coverage of emissions in 2025, 51.5% 2030 Phase out of Allowances, 600kg/t cementitious // Pricing CAGR vs. 2025 Cement price of €120 // Assume no impact of HAL, Benchmark, general inflation or efficiencies

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Carbon cliff over the next decade

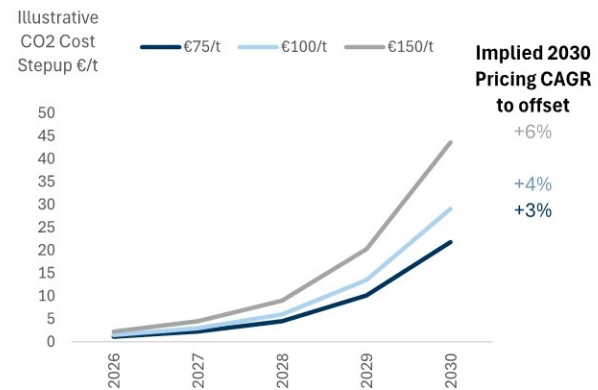
As the industry moves from receiving allowances that largely cover their emissions in the ETS, to those allowances being gradually phased out, the rational pass through of CO₂ costs will be key for the industry holding on to the profitability reset of recent years. 2026 and 2027 are looking to be largely benign years from a CO₂ cost perspective with most companies at a group level currently covered by excess allowances they've accrued over the last c.15 years to meet the shortfall (free allowances have no P&L cost). However, certain single-market players in net short countries (PO, DE) will likely be required to pay for CO₂, with these markets a key read in how the broader industry may respond going forward.

Exhibit 5: The industry will lose c.50% of allowances by 2030...



Source: European Commission

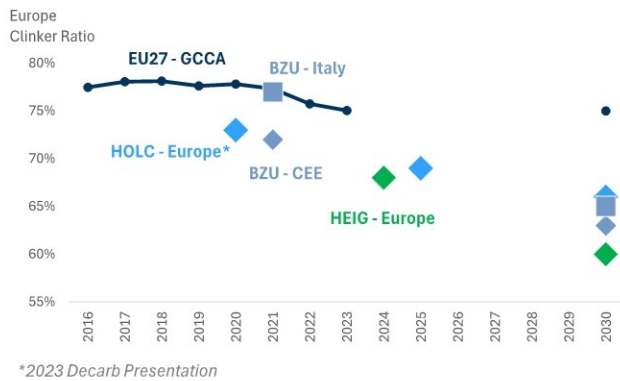
Exhibit 6: ... with +L-MSD pricing needed to offset CO₂ inflation based on the cost curve



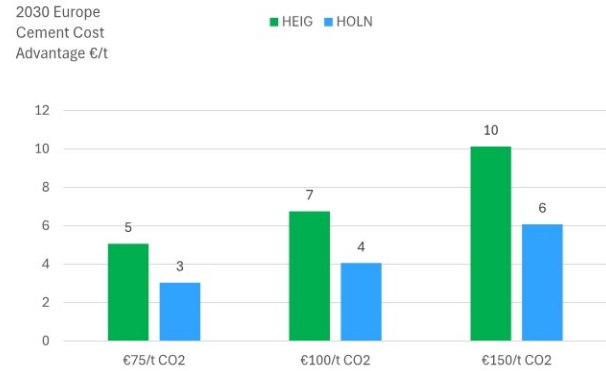
* Assuming 600kg/t Cementitious, no change in Benchmark / HAL

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Decarbonisation is a genuine business case in Cement: Against this step-up in CO₂ costs, we believe the large decarb leaders Heidelberg and Holcim, which are investing in decarbonisation now will see a genuine cost advantage out to 2030 (GSe HEIG €5-10/t, HOLN €3-6/t) depending on the CO₂ price (€75-150/t). In our view this is largely a reflection of investment in Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMs) which swap the carbon intensive clinker for other materials, with some added benefits from Carbon Capture projects that are live by 2030. However we note CCUS returns remain heavily reliant on government subsidies.

Exhibit 7: HEIG is targeting a 60% 2030 target clinker ratio in Europe, ahead of peers


Source: GCCA, Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

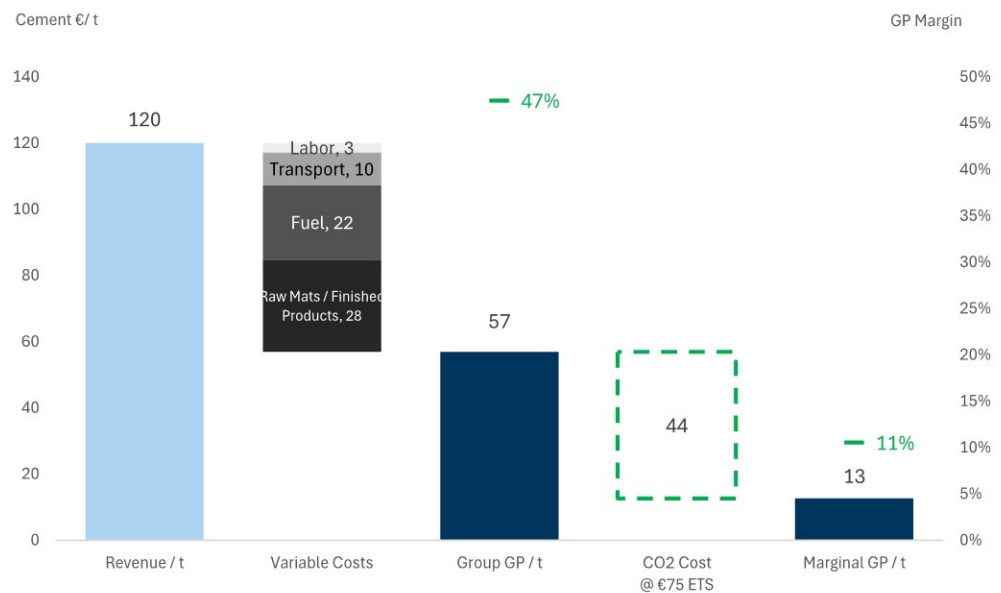
Exhibit 8: By 2030 we see HEIG having a €5-10/t and HOLN having a €3-6 cost advantage dependent on CO2 prices
 Europe Cement Cost Advantage €/t


Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Growing marginal cost could underpin pricing growth: We do see the possibility that increasing marginal costs from growing CO2 prices could underpin sustained pricing growth in the industry, as an increasing marginal cost provides little incentive for players to grow volumes outside of their existing allowances, tightening supply and hence supporting pricing realisation. Mechanically, given CO2 costs currently represent c.40% of sales, every 10% increase in the CO2 price could provide an opportunity for c.4% pricing growth. For example, a €100 CO2 price would imply +13% pricing upside and a €150 CO2 price would provide +40% pricing upside.

Exhibit 9: Typical European Cement producers make limited marginal gross profit at the current price/t if CO2 costs are included

Marginal Cost of Small/Mid-size Producer (modelled off Colacem FY24 accounts)



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Testing 5 drivers of 2026 cement prices

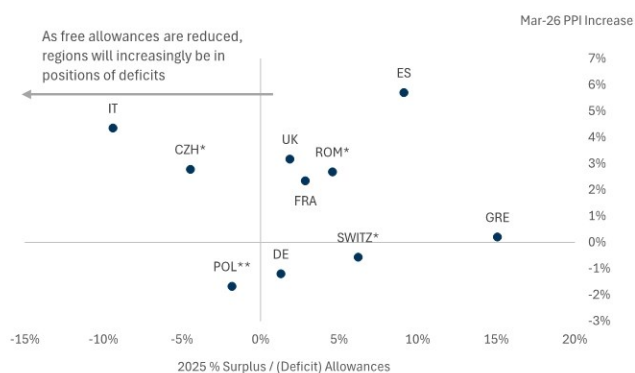
#1 Countries that are net short CO2 are passing on prices (no relationship)

European cement pricing in 2026 has shown a limited relationship between the level of CO2 allowances (i.e. surplus/deficit) and cement PPI. In 2025, the three European cement markets in a CO2 deficit (-9% Italy, -4% Czech, -2% Poland 2024) did not realise notably higher increases in cement PPI (measured as March 2026) vs. other European areas in a surplus. When we look at the cumulative surplus/deficit of allowances since 2008 (a proxy of how many reserved allowances local players have - however note this does not reflect sale/purchases since), Germany and Poland are the two most net short countries, but have the two slowest pricing increases. These markets also align with company commentary, with Buzzi at its Mar-26 conference call speaking to greater 2026 CO2 costs expected in Poland, Czech and Germany, with Italy to benefit from their reserve inventory of free allowances.

The carbon cliff: Over time, we expect European cement markets to shift increasingly into CO2 deficits given: **(1)** Allowance phase-out curve; **(2)** Lower ETS benchmark values (see May-26 proposal -5% lower); **(3)** Reset of activity levels beyond 2026; and **(4)** The potential for ETS-wide reduction in allowances from the linear reduction factor. In 2026, we expect most net CO2 positions to move >7.5% shorter given the proposed benchmark (-5% reduction) and -2.5% phase out of allowances. While this will drive a pick-up in CO2 costs paid, we believe that regions will attempt to pass through costs to maintain margins as they increasingly move to positions of deficits.

Exhibit 10: Pricing has no significant relationship with CO2 position in early 2026

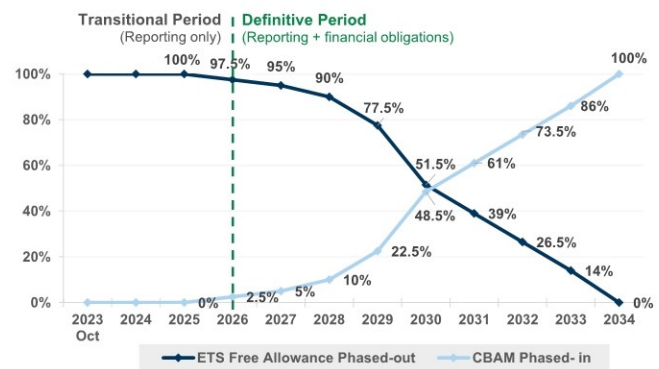
CO2 Allowances % Surplus / (Deficit)



Note: *Mar-26 Cement PPI; **based on 2024 emissions data (2025 yet to be given)

Source: Eikon Datastream, DBW, Union registry, Data.gov.uk, Swiss Emissions Registry, Data compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 11: Discussions are underway on the potential phase-out roadmap of allowances beyond 2028+



Source: European Commission

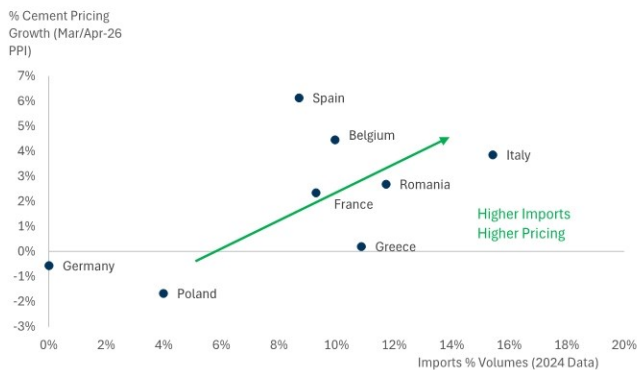
#2 High import countries are benefiting from CBAM (matters)

Higher import countries are showing a strong correlation with higher PPI in early 2026. IT, FRA, ES and ROM have all seen +L-MSD% Apr-26 pricing uplift and report relatively high level of imports at >8% of volumes. We note Greece (c.11% imports) is an

exception, which we attribute to the weak volumes in the last 12 months (-6%) offsetting the CBAM benefit.

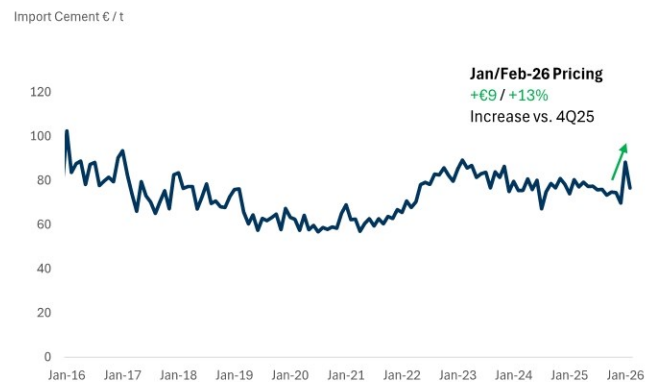
How will CBAM impact pricing? We believe the impact of CBAM will be most pronounced this year (2026) given its introduction, with the increase thereafter broadly following the cost step-up that domestic producers will see (Benchmark, allowance phase out). We would expect EU countries with higher import exposure (i.e. IT, ROM, ESP) to experience stronger pricing growth in 2026, as we estimate that even the most energy efficient importers will see a >€8/t step-up (i.e. >HSD % of sales). In 2026 to date, this has already created a meaningful drop in import volumes to Europe (>25% YoY declines). We estimate that on average, every -10% decline in imports represents a c.1% volume opportunity for domestic producers. To date, we have seen a c. +€9/t or +13% increase in Jan/Feb import pricing/t vs. 4Q25 levels.

Exhibit 12: Higher EU cement importing countries have seen higher pricing YTD (latest monthly datapoint)



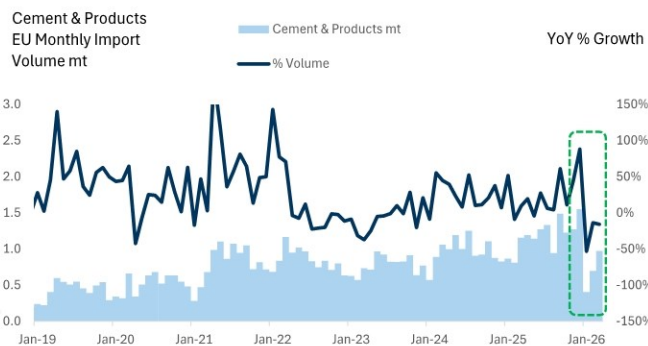
Source: Cemnet, Eurostat, LSEG Data & Analytics

Exhibit 13: Jan/Feb import pricing has increased by €9/t
Eurostat Cement €/t imported



Source: Eurostat

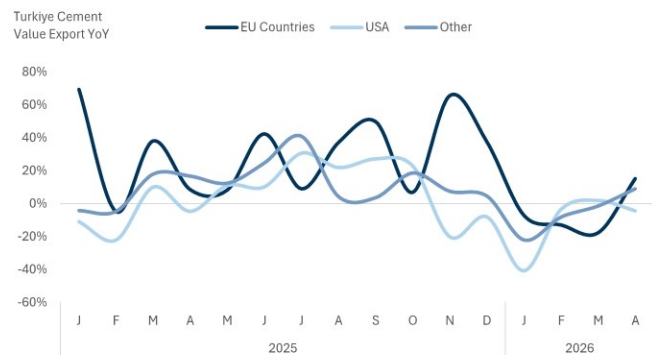
Exhibit 14: EU imported volumes of cement have declined >25% Mar-26 YTD



*March volumes implied from countries that have reported growth

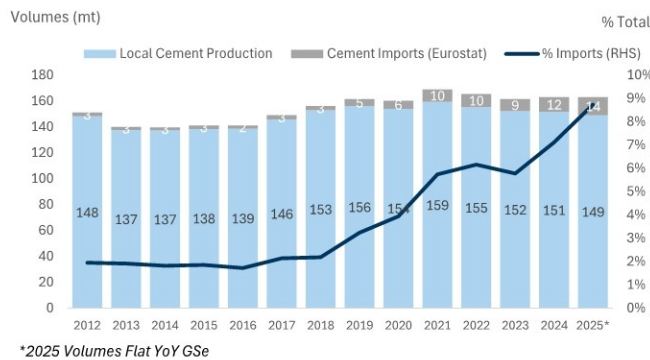
Source: Eurostat

Exhibit 15: Türkiye export value to Europe turned positive in April on easier 2025 comparables



Source: Turkish Statistical Institute

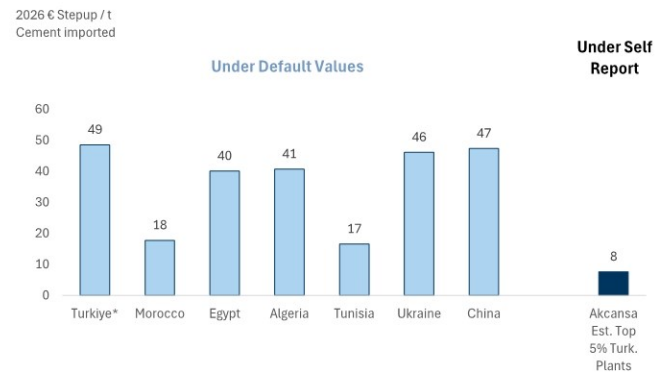
Exhibit 16: We estimate imports represented c.9% of European volumes in 2025



Source: Cemnet, Eurostat, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 17: We expect a >€8 increase in Cement/t for importers in 2026

Cost step up by importing countries into EU



Assumptions = 666kg CBAM Benchmark, €75 EU ETS, EU Default Values, 75% Clinker ratio // *As per other countries/geographies EU category

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

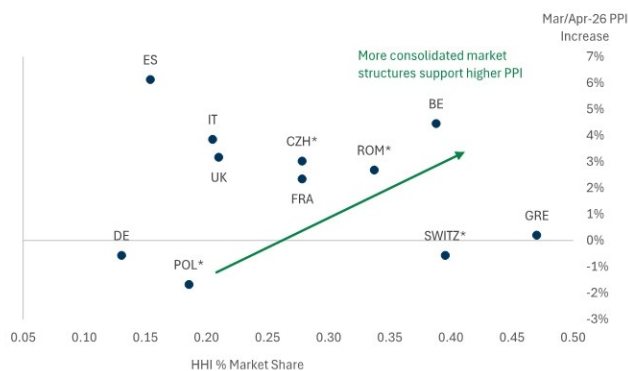
#3 Consolidated markets driving greater pricing (matters)

Greater market consolidation supports greater price realisation in 2026. We see a strong correlation between HHI (which measures the market share structure of a market) and cement PPI given a more concentrated market structure preserves rationality in pricing.

What does this mean for FY27+ pricing? We would expect more fragmented markets, such as Germany and Poland, to continue to find price realisation more challenging, versus more consolidated markets such as Romania and Belgium. However in the long run, we see larger players' decarb advantage providing a unique opportunity to drive consolidation, and in doing so improve the market structure.

Exhibit 18: We see a positive correlation between market structure and PPI increases

HHI (% Market Share) vs. Cement Mar/Apr-26 PPI

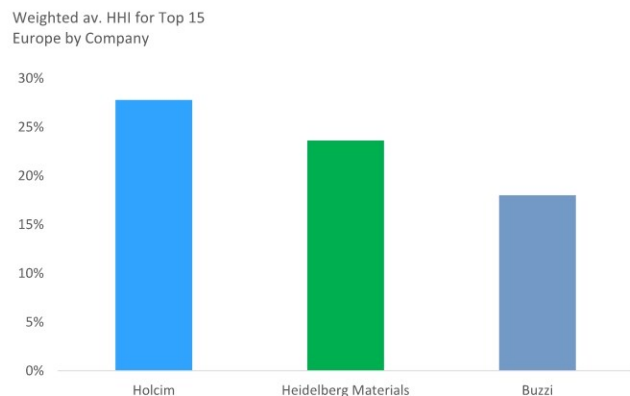


*PPI from Mar-26

Source: Union Registry, Data.gov.uk, Swiss Emissions Registry, Eikon Datastream, DBW, Data compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 19: HOLN is the most exposed to more consolidated markets in Europe vs. HEIG and BZU

Weighted avg. HHI for Europe by Country

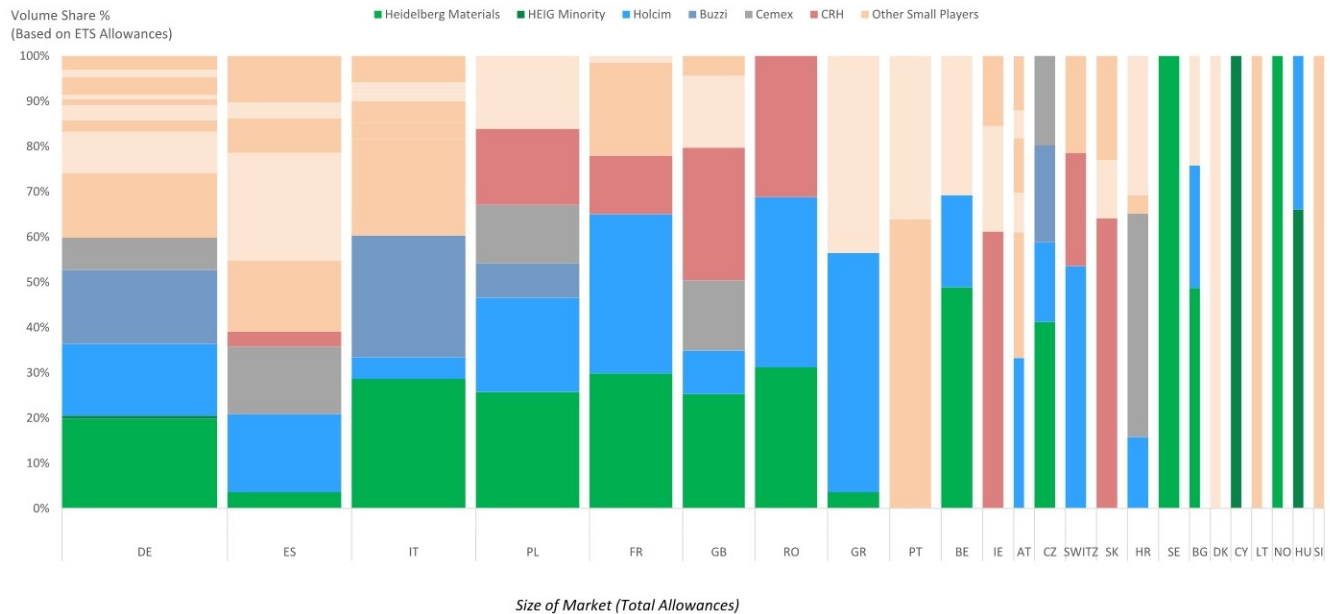


*We exclude countries outside Top 15 markets (e.g. Scandinavia, select Eastern Europe) as these markets are served by other markets and hence domestic market shares are overstated

Source: Union Registry, Data.gov.uk, Swiss Emissions Registry, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 20: Germany, Spain and Italy remain the key large fragmented cement markets

European Domestic Cement Producer Market Share (size of country x axis, player share y axis) - Based on 2025/24 ETS Allowance allocation (tied to volumes)



Source: Union Registry, Data.gov.uk, Swiss Emissions Registry, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

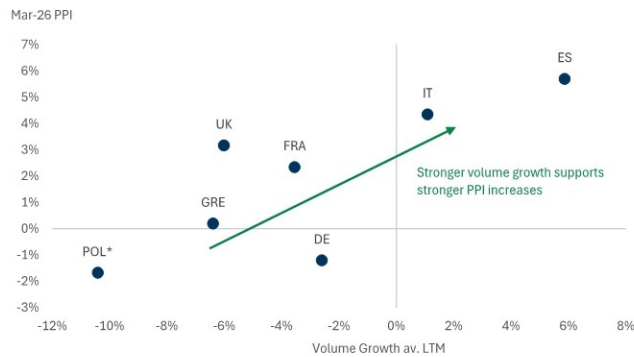
#4 Supply/demand (matters)

Traditionally, cement prices have been pro-cyclical with volumes, as higher utilisation and tighter supply/demand drive greater pricing realisation. Into 2026, this relationship is evident with Spain/Italy showing the greatest pricing growth (i.e. +6%/+4%) and also having the strongest volume growth over the last 12 months.

We expect tighter markets to continue to drive FY27+ pricing, noting greater support is building in Germany from the Infra and Climate fund (GS economists identify continued monthly pick up in investment spending). We continue to closely monitor 2026 volume growth via our heatmaps note.

Exhibit 21: Volume growth and PPI appear to be positively correlated...

Volume Growth (av. 2025) vs. Cement Mar-26 PPI

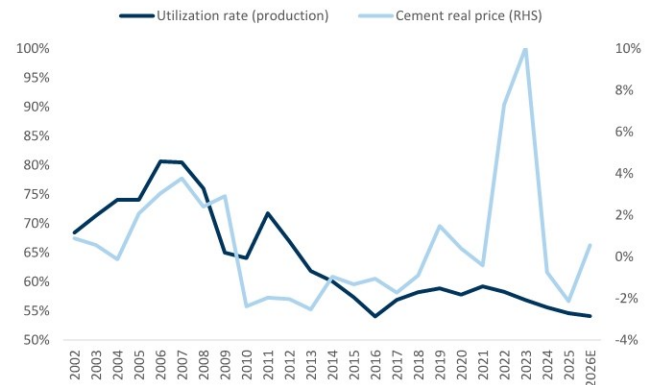


*Mar-26 PPI

Source: CEIC, Eikon Datastream, DBW, Data compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 22: In Europe, real cement pricing has historically followed utilisation, aside from 2022-23 which is rebased to greater reflect CO2 costs

EU cement utilisation rate vs. cement inflation-adjusted prices (yoy, rha)



Source: Datastream, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

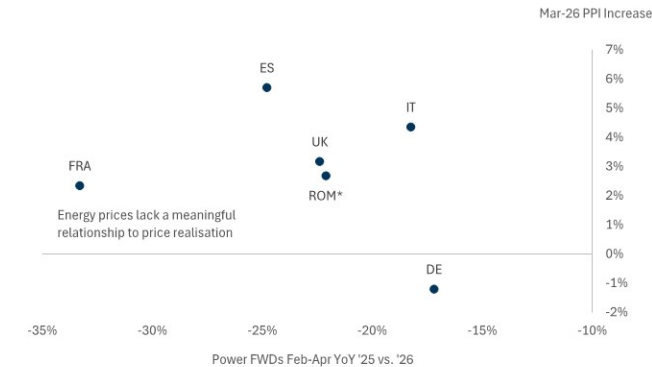
#5 Relative inflation drive pricing (no relationship)

We see a limited relationship between Cement pricing and cost inflation/deflation in 2026. We benchmark electricity prices (pre energy crisis), which remain the most volatile part of the cost structure for cement (alongside fuels), against pricing to show this relationship. Inflation from other costs such as CO2 is broadly shared across countries (excl. the currently separate UK ETS system), with buckets such as labour and other material costs less volatile and hence unlikely to drive pricing divergence between countries.

What does this mean for pricing? 2026 Electricity prices (pre conflict) were broadly deflationary across European markets, with no strong relationship showing that greater declines drove lower realised pricing. We continue to expect energy movements to be a greater consideration for margin development given their direct impact on price/cost dynamics with pricing leveraged as a mechanism for offset margin pressure. Yet we note some potential that energy inflation becomes increasingly important as we would expect to see more meaningful impact on profitability come through from 3Q'26+ ([see our energy inflation note here](#)), and we expect additional pricing actions to be taken across 2026 to offset this incremental pressure.

Exhibit 23: We see a weak correlation between PPI increases and energy inflation YTD

Power FWDs YoY (as at Jan) vs. Cement Mar-26 PPI

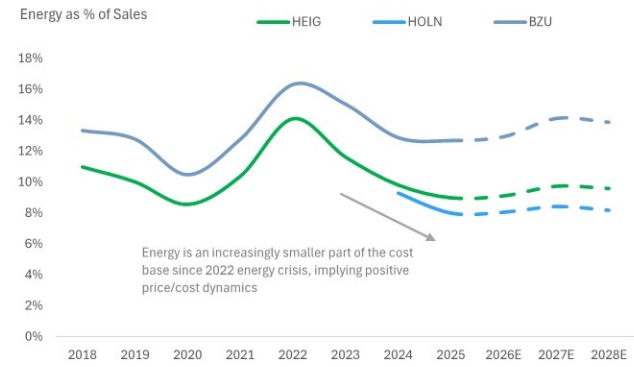


Note: *Feb-Mar 2026 YoY (vs. 2025 Feb-Apr); **UK PPI from Apr-26

Source: Bloomberg, Eikon Datastream, CEIC, Data compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 24: We see energy increasing as a % of sales with recent inflation

Energy as % of Sales



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Cement Pricing Heatmaps

Exhibit 25: We note +ve PPI YTD in select European regions such as FRA, IT and ES

Cement PPI by Region, Monthly YoY %

		Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Northern Europe	Germany	(1%)	0%	1%	1%	1%	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(0%)	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	
	France	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	
	UK	1%	0%	1%	(0%)	(0%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1%)	(0%)	(0%)	0%	0%	(0%)	0%	(0%)	(0%)	0%	(0%)	1%	3%	
	Belgium	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%	
	Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(5%)	(4%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	
	Switzerland	0%	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	0%	0%	0%	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
Southern Europe	Italy	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	0%	4%	4%	4%	
	Spain	3%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%	6%	6%	6%	
	Greece	3%	0%	(0%)	0%	(7%)	(8%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	
Eastern Europe	Poland	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	(1%)	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	(0%)	(1%)	(2%)		
	Romania	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	9%	5%	3%	4%	
	Czech Republic	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	
North America	US	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	(0%)	(0%)	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)
	Canada	6%	5%	6%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	
APAC	India	(9%)	(10%)	(7%)	(9%)	(7%)	(6%)	(5%)	(4%)	(2%)	(3%)	1%	4%	5%	7%	3%	2%	1%	(0%)	1%	2%	2%	4%	
	Korea	6%	6%	6%	4%	1%	0%	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	
	Thailand	(1%)	(0%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(1%)	1%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	3%	2%
	Australia	6%	6%	6%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	6%	6%	6%		
	China	5%	6%	8%	12%	14%	11%	9%	9%	10%	10%	4%	(8%)	(12%)	(10%)	(10%)	(14%)	(17%)	(16%)	(14%)	(13%)	(14%)	(15%)	(14%)
MEA	Morocco	(1%)	(1%)	(2%)	(1%)	0%	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	0%	(1%)	(0%)	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	

Source: Datastream, CEIC, ONS, DBW

Heidelberg

Exhibit 26: Heidelberg forecasts in one page

Heidelberg Materials (HEIG.DE)						Forecasts															
						Units	2024	2025	1Q'26	2Q'26E	2H'26E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2024-2030				
Rating						Divisional Drivers															
12M Target Price (€/sh)*						Revenues															
TP Return						Europe	€mn	9,467	9,550	2,042	2,653	5,032	9,727	10,268	10,730	11,159	11,550				
Share price (€/sh)						North America	€mn	5,311	5,327	986	1,503	2,994	5,483	5,786	6,018	6,168	6,291				
						APAC	€mn	3,555	3,391	816	860	1,888	3,564	3,775	3,907	3,985	4,065				
						AMWA	€mn	2,295	2,622	554	695	1,452	2,701	2,866	2,981	3,100	3,224				
						Eliminations	€mn	529	568	138	134	294	566	566	566	566	566				
						Revenues	€mn	21,156	21,460	4,536	5,845	11,660	22,041	23,261	24,202	24,979	25,696				
						Other Revenues	€mn	138	109			80	90	90	90	90	90				
						Operating Revenues	€mn	21,294	21,569			11,740	22,131	23,351	24,292	25,069	25,786				
						Group Growth Drivers - %															
						Organic	% YoY	-1.7%	0.9%	-2.0%	2.5%	4.6%	2.6%	5.5%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%				
						Scope	% YoY	2.6%	2.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
						FX	% YoY	-1.0%	-2.3%	-3.6%	-0.9%	0.5%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
						Reported Growth	% YoY	-0.1%	1.4%	-3.8%	2.9%	5.4%	2.7%	5.5%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%				
						Organic By Region															
						Europe	% YoY	-3.4%	-0.4%	-5.3%	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%	5.5%	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%				
						North America	% YoY	-1.1%	-1.3%	3.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.9%	5.5%	4.0%	2.5%	2.0%				
						APAC	% YoY	-5.5%	-0.6%	3.4%	4.0%	6.5%	5.1%	6.0%	3.5%	2.0%	2.0%				
						AMWA	% YoY	4.6%	10.6%	-7.5%	0.0%	5.5%	1.2%	6.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%				
						Group	% YoY	-1.7%	0.9%	-2.0%	2.5%	4.6%	2.6%	5.5%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%				
						Profit and Loss															
						Operating Revenues	€mn	21,294	21,569			11,740	22,131	23,351	24,292	25,069	25,786				
						Material Costs	€mn	-7,769	-7,790			-4,158	-8,017	-8,561	-8,996	-9,364	-9,750				
						% Sales	% Sales	36.5%	36.1%			35.4%	36.2%	36.7%	37.0%	37.4%	37.8%				
						Gross profit	€mn	14,077	14,334			7,870	14,669	15,345	15,851	16,259	16,591				
						GP margin	% Sales	66.1%	66.5%			67.0%	66.3%	65.7%	65.3%	64.9%	64.3%				
						Employee Opex	€mn	-3,470	-3,460			-1,671	-3,397	-3,471	-3,530	-3,583	-3,637				
						Other Opex	€mn	-6,357	-6,386			-3,453	-6,679	-6,882	-6,985	-7,090	-7,196				
						Equity Accounted Invest.	€mn	248	191			126	218	231	240	250	260				
						EBITDA	€mn	4,499	4,679			2,872	4,811	5,223	5,576	5,836	6,018				
						EBITDA Margin	% Sales	21.1%	21.7%			24.5%	21.7%	22.4%	23.0%	23.3%	23.3%				
						Total D&A	€mn	-1,295	-1,298			-647	-1,294	-1,305	-1,329	-1,355	-1,357				
						Recurring EBIT	€mn	3,204	3,381	163	1,129	2,225	3,517	3,919	4,247	4,482	4,661				
						EBIT Margin	% Sales	15.0%	15.7%	3.6%	19.3%	18.9%	15.9%	16.8%	17.5%	17.9%	18.1%				
						YoY %	% YoY	6%	6%	-31%	8%	6%	4%	11%	8%	6%	4%				
						One-offs	€mn	-436	-264			-50	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100				
						Net Finance, Tax, Minorities	€mn	-718	-941			-688	-1,115	-1,198	-1,271	-1,311	-1,334				
						NPAT Adjusted	€mn	2,050	2,176			1,487	2,302	2,621	2,876	3,070	3,227				
						YoY %	% YoY	1%	6%			4%	6%	14%	10%	7%	5%				
						NPAT Margin	% Sales					4%	6%	14%	10%	7%	5%				
						EPS	€/sh	11.35	12.25			8.49	13.14	15.15	16.82	18.15	19.28				
						YoY %	% YoY	3%	8%			5%	7%	15%	11%	8%	6%				
						DPS	€/sh	3.30	3.60			3.80	4.40	4.90	5.30	5.30	5.65				
						YoY %	% YoY	10%	9%			6%	16%	11%	8%	7%					
						% EPS Payout	% EPS	29%	29%			30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%				
						Cash flow															
						EBITDA	€mn	4,499	4,679			4,811	5,223	5,576	5,836	6,018					
						Working Capital	€mn	-110	-89			-31	-74	-50	-35	-55					
						Leases, Interest, Tax, Other	€mn	-303	-423			-279	-283	-288	-293	-298					
						Operating CF (GS Def.)	€mn	4,085	4,167			4,501	4,866	5,239	5,508	5,666					
						Net Capex (Incl. Divest, Grants)	€mn	-1,063	-1,145			-1,240	-1,408	-1,450	-1,229	-1,239					
						Guidance						€1.2-1.3bn							c.€1.3bn		
						Other (Incl. Acquisitions)	€mn	-750	-1,066			0	0	0	0	0					
						Investing CF (GS Def.)	€mn	-1,813	-2,211			-1,240	-1,408	-1,450	-1,229	-1,239					
						FCF (GS Def.)	€mn	1,563	1,521			1,667	1,779	2,033	2,479	2,600					
						FCF (Co. Def.)	€mn	2,169	2,110			2,271	2,396	2,662	3,116	3,245					
						% Conversion	% EBITDA	48%	45%			47%	46%	48%	53%	54%					
						Net Capex % Sales	% Sales	5.0%	5.3%			5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%	4.8%					
						Balance sheet and returns															
						Cash	€mn	-3,260	-2,668			-3,449	-4,367	-5,443	-6,889	-8,397					
						Debt (incl. leases)	€mn	8,558	8,387			8,387	8,387	8,387	8,387	8,387					

Holcim

Exhibit 27: Holcim forecasts in one Page

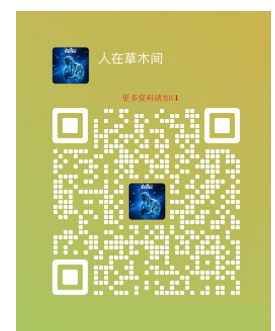
Holcim (HOLN.S)						Forecasts													
Rating						Units													
12M Target Price (CHF/sh)*						2024													
TP Return						2025													
Share price (CHF/sh)						1Q'26													
						2Q'26E													
						2026E													
						2027E													
						2028E													
						2029E													
						2030E													
						2025-2030													
Implied Valuation Multiples																			
At Current Price																			
PE																			
EV/EBIT (Adjusted)																			
EV/EBITDA (Pre IFRS-16)																			
EV/Sales																			
FCF Yield																			
At Target Price																			
PE																			
EV/EBIT (Adjusted)																			
EV/EBITDA (Pre IFRS-16)																			
EV/Sales																			
FCF Yield																			
GS vs. VA Consensus																			
Group LFL Growth																			
GSe																			
VAe																			
% Diff																			
Group Sales																			
GSe																			
VAe																			
% Diff																			
Recurring EBIT																			
GSe																			
VAe																			
% Diff																			
Recurring EPS																			
GSe																			
VAe																			
% Diff																			
GS Group EBIT Bridge CHFbn YoY																			

Buzzi

Exhibit 28: Buzzi forecasts in one page

[illegible]

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research, Visible Alpha Consensus Data



Key Risks and Valuation Methodology

Heidelberg Materials (Buy): Our 12m TP of €235 is based on an equally weighted DCF valuation of €220/share (WACC 7.2%, TGR +1%) and PE valuation of €250/share (16x 12mf PE). Key downside risks to our view and target price: (1) Weaker-than-expected Europe cycle in German fiscal and new resi recovery; (2) European peer rationality pushing volume at the expense of price; (3) Energy inflation pressures; (4) CBAM enforcement and timeline of phase-outs impacting relative outperformance; (5) US market headwinds; (6) CCUS bottlenecks from transport and storage partnerships; and (7) Decarbonisation and CCUS capex overruns.

Holcim (Buy): Our 12m TP of CHF 82 is based on an equally weighted DCF valuation of CHF 79/share (WACC 7.1%, TGR +1%) and a PE valuation of CHF 84/share. Key downside risks to our view and target price: (1) More significant and sustained energy inflation driving operating cost pressure; (2) A weaker-than-expected Europe cycle driven by German fiscal and new resi recovery; (3) European peer rationality pushing volume at the expense of price; (3) Dilutive M&A in the solutions business; (4) CBAM enforcement and timeline of phase-outs impacting relative outperformance; (5) Latam/Mexico margin sustainability against competition; (6) CCUS bottlenecks from transport and storage partnerships; and (7) Decarbonisation and CCUS capex overruns.

Buzzi (Neutral): Our 12m PT of €48 is based on an equally weighted DCF valuation of €47/share (WACC 7.7%, TGR +0.5%) and PE valuation of €49/share (9.5x 12mf PE). Key upside risks to our view and price target: (1) Greater-than-expected price realisation across key CBAM regions in Europe and the US; (2) Faster-than-expected improvements in US macro backdrop (ex. data centers); (3) Greater buybacks or higher dividend payouts; (4) Potential monetisation of US assets; and (5) Accretive M&A opportunities. Key downside risks: (1) Energy inflation cost pressures; (2) Greater-than-expected US headwinds and competition from independents; (3) Higher European unit costs driven by ETS phase out; (4) Higher maintenance capex driven by inflation or renewals; (5) Dilutive M&A in additional regions; and (6) Dilutive returns from CCUS or expansion projects.

Disclosure Appendix

Reg AC

We, Ben Rada Martin, Natasha Phillips and Patrick Creuset, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect our personal views about the subject company or companies and its or their securities. We also certify that no part of our compensation was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

Unless otherwise stated, the individuals listed on the cover page of this report are analysts in Goldman Sachs' Global Investment Research division.

Contributing Authors: Ben Rada Martin Goldman Sachs International, Natasha Phillips Goldman Sachs International, Patrick Creuset Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE – Paris Branch.

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Growth is based on a stock's forward-looking sales growth, EBITDA growth and EPS growth (for financial stocks, only EPS and sales growth), with a higher percentile indicating a higher growth company. **Financial Returns** is based on a stock's forward-looking ROE, ROCE and CROCI (for financial stocks, only ROE), with a higher percentile indicating a company with higher financial returns. **Multiple** is based on a stock's forward-looking P/E, P/B, price/dividend (P/D), EV/EBITDA, EV/FCF and EV/Debt Adjusted Cash Flow (DA CF) (for financial stocks, only P/E, P/B and P/D), with a higher percentile indicating a stock trading at a higher multiple. The **Integrated** percentile is calculated as the average of the Growth percentile, Financial Returns percentile and (100% – Multiple percentile).

Financial Returns and Multiple use the Goldman Sachs analyst forecasts at the fiscal year-end at least three quarters in the future. Growth uses inputs for the fiscal year at least seven quarters in the future compared with the year at least three quarters in the future (on a per-share basis for all metrics).

For a more detailed description of how we calculate the GS Factor Profile, please contact your GS representative.

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Disclosures

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The rating(s) for Buzzi, Heidelberg Materials and Holcim is/are relative to the other companies in its/their coverage universe: Buzzi, Heidelberg Materials, Holcim, Kingspan, Rockwool, Saint-Gobain, Sika

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Goldman Sachs expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services in the next 3 months: Buzzi (€46.19), Buzzi Unicem (Savings) (€14.22), Heidelberg Materials (€182.15) and Holcim (SFr74.56)

Goldman Sachs had an investment banking services client relationship during the past 12 months with: Buzzi (€46.19), Buzzi Unicem (Savings) (€14.22), Heidelberg Materials (€182.15) and Holcim (SFr74.56)

Goldman Sachs had a non-investment banking securities-related services client relationship during the past 12 months with: Heidelberg Materials (€182.15) and Holcim (SFr74.56)

Goldman Sachs had a non-securities services client relationship during the past 12 months with: Heidelberg Materials (€182.15) and Holcim (SFr74.56)

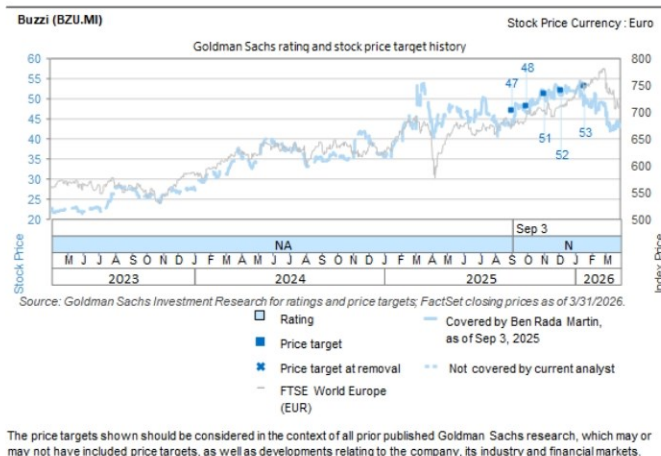
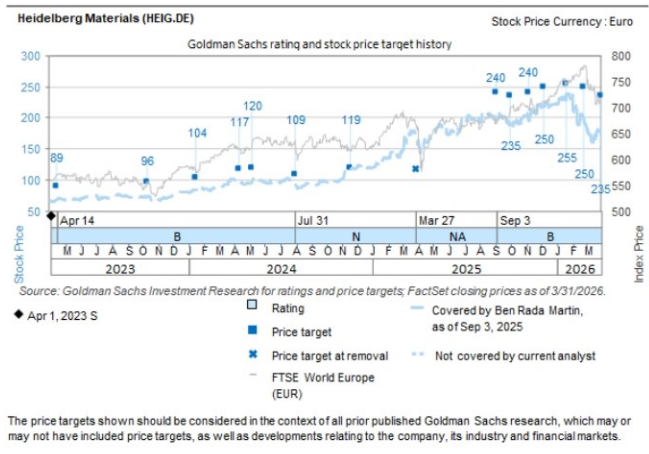
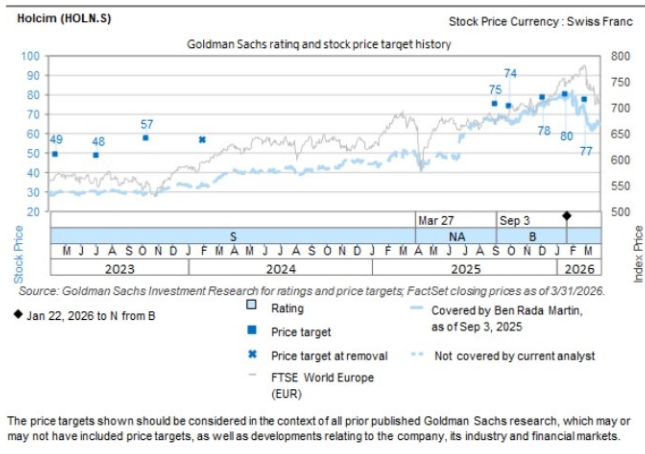
Distribution of ratings/investment banking relationships

Goldman Sachs Investment Research global Equity coverage universe

Global	Rating Distribution			Investment Banking Relationships		
	Buy	Hold	Sell	Buy	Hold	Sell
	50%	34%	16%	65%	60%	45%

As of April 1, 2026, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research had investment ratings on 3,074 equity securities. Goldman Sachs assigns stocks as Buys and Sells on various regional Investment Lists; stocks not so assigned are deemed Neutral. Such assignments equate to Buy, Hold and Sell for the purposes of the above disclosure required by the FINRA Rules. See 'Ratings, Coverage universe and related definitions' below. The Investment Banking Relationships chart reflects the percentage of subject companies within each rating category for whom Goldman Sachs has provided investment banking services within the previous twelve months.

Price target and rating history chart(s)



Target price history table(s)

Buzzi (BZU.MI)

Date of report	Target price (£)	Closing price (£)
01-Apr-26	48.00	45.80
22-Jan-26	53.00	50.80
08-Dec-25	52.00	51.75
05-Nov-25	51.00	51.50
02-Oct-25	48.00	46.60
03-Sep-25	47.00	43.68

Holcim (HOLN.S)

Date of report	Target price (SFr)	Closing price (SFr)
09-Apr-26	82.00	69.58
01-Mar-26	77.00	70.88
22-Jan-26	80.00	79.90
08-Dec-25	78.00	76.34
02-Oct-25	74.00	67.00
03-Sep-25	75.00	65.08
12-Oct-23	57.00	29.61
06-Jul-23	48.00	28.63

Heidelberg Materials (HEIG.DE)

Date of report	Target price (€)	Closing price (€)
30-Mar-26	235.00	179.70
25-Feb-26	250.00	199.90

Date of report	Target price (€)	Closing price (€)
22-Jan-26	255.00	238.70
08-Dec-25	250.00	221.80
07-Nov-25	240.00	195.00
02-Oct-25	235.00	190.45
03-Sep-25	240.00	191.90
19-Nov-24	119.00	118.30
01-Aug-24	109.00	94.20
07-May-24	120.00	98.34
11-Apr-24	117.00	96.14
17-Jan-24	104.00	83.74
12-Oct-23	96.00	73.62

Price targets shown in table(s) are unadjusted for corporate actions.

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