

## Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh PLC (LHB)

Revenue Growth	Gross Profit Growth	Operating Profit Growth	Current Price	Intrinsic Value
12.3%	22.7%	27.7%	55.80	***

### Cement Industry Overview

The growth of cement industry has expanded in early 1990s and with a short span of time this industry has indeed undergone significant advancements in recent years like product innovation, modernization of production method and distribution enhancement. **The size of the cement industry of Bangladesh is \$3bn. The production capacity is substantially larger at 79 million tonnes, compared to the country's current annual cement consumption of 39 million tonse according to the BCMA (Bangladesh Cement Manufacturers Association). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of almost 11.5% over the last seven years.** This rise indicates a robust rising trend in both consumption and production. In comparison, the global cement market is projected to grow from \$340.6 bn in 2022 to \$481.7 bn by 2029, showcasing 5.1% CAGR from 2021 to 2029, as reported by Fortune Business Insights. This disparity signals an opportunity for Bangladesh to increase export cement. **The per capita cement usage of around 230kg in 2023 which was 187kg in 2018 ,stated 23% increase in consumption by five years.** In Bangladesh, 76 cement manufacturing companies were registered, among them 42 large, medium and small scale companies are currently in operation. Out of 42 companies, 7 companies currently listed in Bangladesh capital market including 2 multinationals. **Local companies are holding above 80% of market share.** The consumer group of cement industry in Bangladesh can be segmented into three main groups:

- 1) government/public sector,
- 2) commercial real estate developers
- 3) individual home builders.

The public sector consumed almost 35% of cement manufactured in this country whereas individual home builders and commercial real estate developers consumed nearly 65%. Understanding this segmentation is crucial for cement manufacturers to develop effective marketing strategies and meet the specific needs of each consumer group.

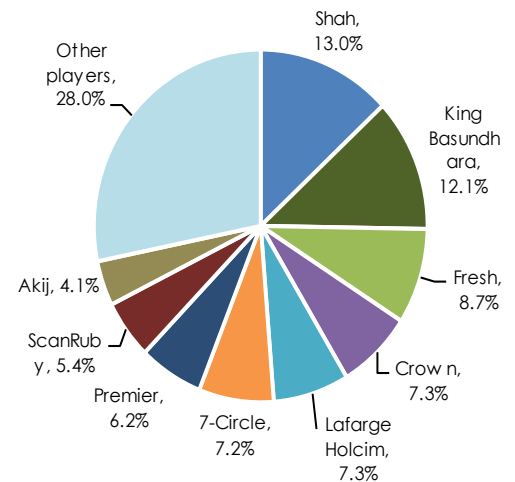
**Key Drivers: The large-scale infrastructural and public development projects, industrialization, rapid urbanization, construction of high rise commercial, residential buildings, thriving garment sector, remittances and increasing per capita income, dense population etc. pushed the demand for cement sector to increase.**

**In the last National Budget of Bangladesh (2024-2025), total ADP was BDT2,65,000cr which was 4.7% of GDP(BDT 55,97,414cr) in FY'25 and also 0.8% higher than the ADP for FY'24. The top 5 sectors have received 71.1% of total ADP allocation. Transportation and communication and Power sector received 42.1% of total ADP allocation according to the**

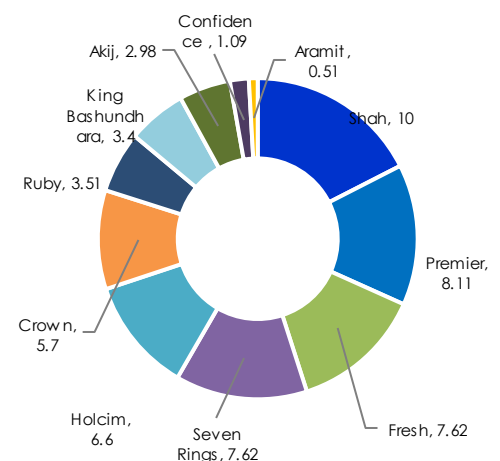
### Major Aspects

Local Market Size	\$3.0 billion
Local Market Growth	11.50%
Global Market Size	\$481.7 billion
Export (July-May) FY'23-24	\$190 million

### Domestic Cement Market Share



### Production Capacity of Market Player in million (MT)



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Chart. However, in recent months, the cement industry has experienced a significant downturn, with sales nearly dwindled by 35%.-40% This decline is primarily attributed to real estate developers shelving construction plans unrest and public projects coming to a standstill due to nationwide a sudden political changeover. **According to the REHAB, the real estate sector contributes round 12% of the nation's GDP also facing a challenging period which effects the consumption of cement. The size of the real estate market estimated at BDT58,000cr and the annual growth rate is 15% to 17%.**

**As per Bangladesh Bank, remittances inflow surge by 39% YOY stated at \$2.2bn in August '24 due to aspiration of economic reformation of the country.** The total overseas employment up to September 2024 is 12.5 million, according to the BMET (Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training). In the last 15 years, the average remittances has grown by 5.7% which expanded consumer expending as well as increase personal dwelling in rural areas which normally increase cement demand consumption.

**The significant increase in Bangladesh's urban population from 30.76% in 2008 to 40.47% in 2023, coupled with the steady improvement in industrial growth from 6.25% in 2000 to 8.3% in 2023(according to the World Bank) has created a strong demand for cement.** The construction boom fueled by urbanization and industrialization has propelled the growth of the cement sector, making it a vital contributor to the country's economic development. The positive correlation between urbanization, industrialization, and cement consumption is evident, and it is likely to persist as Bangladesh's development trajectory continues.

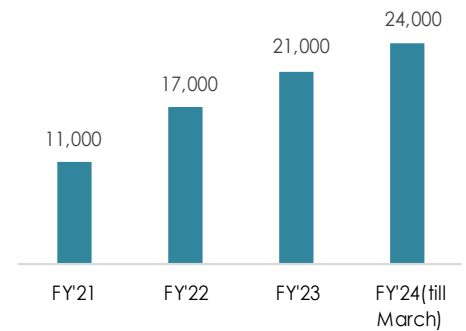
### Current Scenario of Cement sector in Bangladesh (Prospects & Challenges)

With a growing focus on development, the construction activity in Bangladesh, driven by government, private, and commercial projects, is steadily rising. The World Bank projects the economy to grow by 5.5% in FY 2026, but to achieve its upper-middle-income status by 2031, Bangladesh must prioritize infrastructural development, regulatory reforms, and economic diversification. Major projects such as the Padma Bridge, Metro Rail, Karnafuli Tunnel, and Matarbari Deep Sea Port, alongside others like the Dhaka Elevated Expressway and Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, are pivotal for national development. Many of these projects are already completed, with others ongoing, contributing significantly to GDP growth. The proposed budget allocated Tk. 87,629 crore to the transport and communication sector, which will naturally drive higher cement consumption, positioning the cement sector as a critical player in supporting the country's future goals.

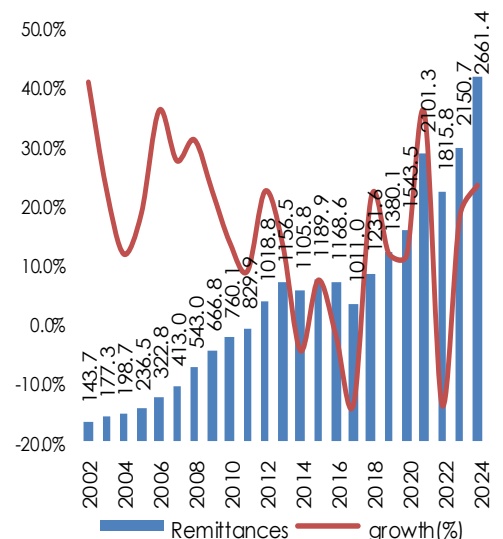
### Allocation of ADP FY'25

Sector	No of projects in ADP FY25	Allocation share (%) ADP FY25
Transportation and Communication	220	26.7
Power and Energy	61	15.4
Education	104	11.9
Housing and Community Amenities	196	9.4
Health	47	7.8
Other 10 Sectors	618	25.1
Development Assistance	NA	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>100</b>

### Trend of Flat Sales



### Annual Remittances inflow (in bn TK)



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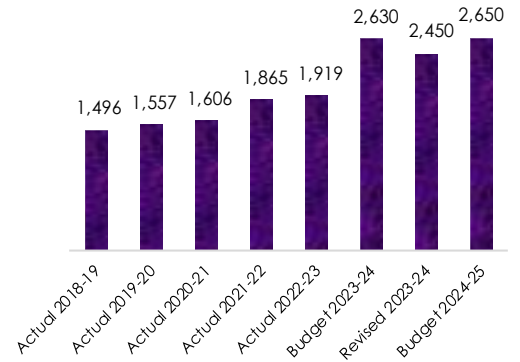
Cement sector faces continuously challenges in the last few years and the recent times consumption of cement slowdown hence austerity measure of govt. in scrutinize public expenditure and estate projects. Besides inflationary pressure also effect the consumer demand. Many incomplete roads construction remain stopped due to changing the Govt. Supply chain disruption due to Russia -Ukraine war, increasing freight and fuel costs surge the raw material prices internationally and locally which ultimately put pressure in this sector. **The government's decision to increase gas prices has had a direct impact on cement manufacturers using gas-based captive power plants. This has led to increased production costs, reduced profitability, and potential investment slowdown.**

While Bangladesh has been self-sufficient in cement production, its dependence on imported raw materials poses a significant challenge to the industry. The lack of substantial limestone deposits within the country has forced cement manufacturers to rely on imports for key components like clinker, gypsum, fly ash, and iron slag. There are currently only two manufacturers in Bangladesh who produce clinker themselves, the first being the state-owned company Chhatak Cement Factory Limited, which has a very limited production capacity. The other is Lafarge Surma Cement Limited. **According to the Bangladesh bank, in 2023, the total import of clinker payment was \$851.6 million which was about 14% higher than the previous year. On the contrary, export of cement and it's raw materials was \$15.6 million in the year 2023. Hence, globally cement demand was far higher than the Bangladesh, therefore there may be room to capture foreign cement market for Bangladesh.** To address these challenges, the industry must explore alternative raw materials, energy efficiency measures, alternative energy sources, and seek government support. By implementing such strategies, Bangladesh can strengthen its cement industry and reduce its vulnerability to external factors.

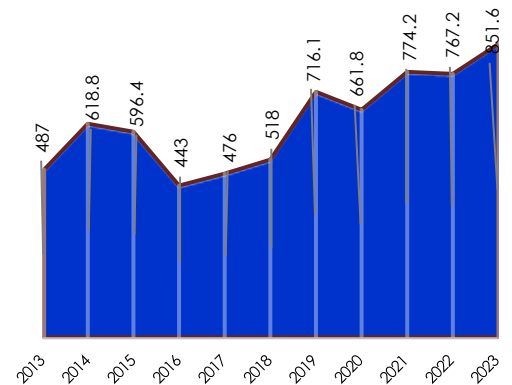
Bangladesh is a significant exporter of cement in the region, with a large portion of its production being shipped to India specially to the seven sisters and other neighboring countries such as: Nepal, Myanmar, Sri-lanka etc. **The country's cement exports have experienced substantial growth, increasing by 42.7% YOY in the FY'23, according to the Bangladesh Export Promotion Bureau (EPB). In FY'24 (July-May), the total export of cement, salt & stone is \$16.81million which was \$12.52million for the previous year same period. This growth highlights Bangladesh's growing prominence as a regional cement exporter.**

**Currently the cement industry in Bangladesh is grappling with a significant overcapacity issue (about 44million), as production capacity far**

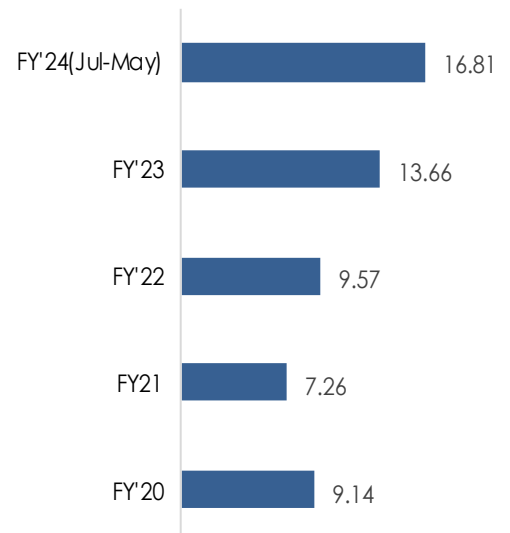
ADP(Annual Development Programme (in BDT bn)



Clinker Import in million (\$)



Cement, Salt & Stone Export in million (\$)



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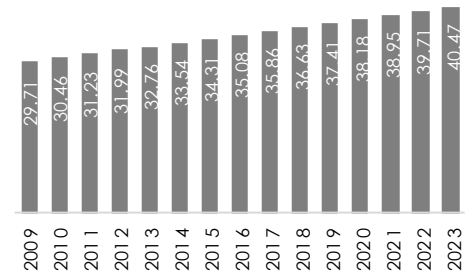
**exceeds domestic demand.** This surplus has led to increased costs, and reduced profit margins for manufacturers. To address these challenges, the industry needs to explore strategies such as stimulating domestic demand, diversifying export markets, optimizing production processes, and adjusting capacity. **Manufacturers already focusing new product innovation and technology such as: Vertical Roller Mill (VRM) which consuming 26% less energy and slag based cements, Nanotechnology improves cement's strength and durability. Tiny particles fill in the gaps in the material, making the cement more robust.**

**According to the National Board of Revenue, the existing non adjustable advanced income tax (AIT) twice 2% to 5% during raw materials imports and 2% while selling finished goods. The AIT is treated as the ultimate tax regardless of whether a company makes a profit or not.** This AIT, along with the energy crisis, high transportation cost, dollar crisis has made the cement industry weaker. Besides, the National Budget FY'24 proposed to increase the duty on the import of clinker – the main raw material for making cement from Tk500 to Tk700 per tonne which is a heavy burden for the manufacturers.

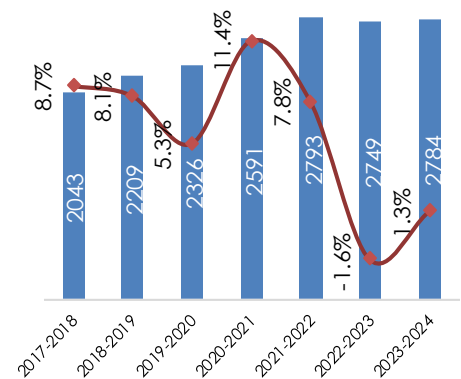
**The cement industry in Bangladesh faces seasonal demand fluctuations, with peak consumption occurring during the winter months.** The peak season for cement consumption is from January to April/May, the dull season is June to September and the off-season is from October to December( depending on the monsoon). Market demand sometimes exceeds adequate capacity during peak seasons. More than 60% of the cement consumption in Bangladesh occurs during the winter season. **However, ongoing large projects are driving steady demand, helping to mitigate the impact of seasonality. By implementing effective strategies such as demand forecasting, inventory optimization, and flexible production, the industry can address these challenges and ensure sustainable growth.**

Despite the current challenges the cement industry in Bangladesh is poised for growth. The government's emphasis on infrastructure development, coupled with the increasing demand from industrial construction, real estate, and individual home builders, suggests a bright future for the sector. As these sectors continue to expand, the demand for cement is expected to rise, mitigating the current challenges and driving the industry forward.

Urbanization Growth (%)



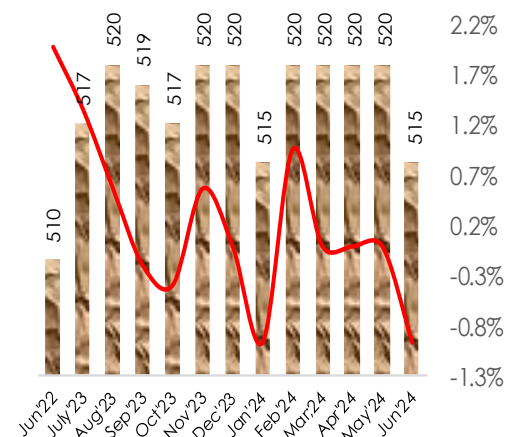
Per Capita Income (US \$)



Seasonality of Cement Sector

Peak Season	Jan to April/May
Dull Season	June to Sep.
Off Season	Oct. to Dec.

Avg. Retail Price of 50kg Cement in a FY'24



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### Company Overview

**Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh PLC (LHB)** is a major player in Bangladesh's cement industry which previously known as "Lafarge Surma Cement Limited". With over two decades of operation, the company has significantly contributed to the sector through its substantial investment of US\$ 500 million. This investment has resulted in a fully integrated cement plant (Chhatak, Sunamganj) and three grinding stations (Meghnaghat, Narayanganj and Mongla, Bagerhat), making it the largest foreign direct investment in the industry. **The 5Y revenue growth (CAGR) of the company is 12.3%. In the last year the company has registered a growth around 20.3% in revenue over the previous year despite of the exchange rate increase and inflation including significant rise in utility cost. With a 7.3% market share and an annual production capacity of 6.6 million metric tons, LHB is well-positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for cement in Bangladesh.** As a joint venture between Holcim and Molins, Lafarge Holcim leverages state-of-the-art technology and a skilled workforce to produce high-quality cement that caters to the increasing demand driven by Bangladesh's infrastructure development and improving economic conditions.

The Lafarge Holcim cement plant in Chhatak, Bangladesh, is a unique cross-border operation. The plant sources its primary raw material, limestone, from its own quarry in neighboring Meghalaya, India. A 17-kilometer overland belt conveyor ensures a continuous supply of limestone to the plant, eliminating disruptions. By producing clinker domestically, **the plant saves Bangladesh approximately US\$ 45 million annually in foreign exchange.** Moreover, the company has generated direct and indirect employment opportunities for more than 10,000 families.

#### Subsidiaries:

**Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (LUMPL):** LUMPL is fully owned subsidiary of the Company. The LUMPL project, a joint venture between Lafarge SA France and Cementos Molins of Spain, involves transporting limestone and shale from Meghalaya, India, to a plant in Bangladesh via a continuous belt conveyor. The materials will be used to manufacture building materials by LHBL. The revenue of LUMPL in 2023 is BDT45.6cr which is 21.2% higher than the previous year.

**Lum Mawshun Minerals Private Limited (LMMPL):** The Company transferred all acquired lands for the project to Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited ("LUMPL"), the operating Company for the mining project currently and the company is exploring new opportunities for future business development.

#### Key Personnel:

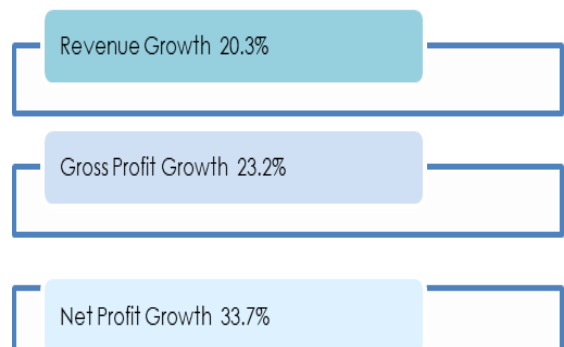
Chairman: Christof Hässig

CEO: Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury

### Company Information

Market Cap (BDT MN)	65,036
Market Weight	1.84%
Paid-up Capital (BDT MN)	11,614
No. of Share outstanding (BDT MN)	1,161
Free-float shares (BDT MN)	416.35
3 months Avg. Turnover (BDT MN)	36.07
52-week price range (BDT)	52.50-77.80
Company P/E	14.34
Sector P/E	13.20
Market P/E	10.60

### Key Growth Metrics of LHB (YoY)



### Share Holding (%)

Category	Sep-24	Aug-24	Change(%)
Sponsor/ Director	64.15%	64.15%	
Govt.	0.00%	0.00%	
Institute	21.26%	21.11%	0.15%
Foreign	0.71%	0.72%	
Public	13.88%	14.02%	-0.14%

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### LHBL's Revenue Model

**The consolidated revenue of LHB for the year ended 2023 was BDT 28,388 million which was 20.3% higher than the previous year 2022.** Major portion of the revenue comes from the sale of grey cement. In 2023, the grey cement contributed 85.6% in total revenue. The total grey cement sales in FY'23 was BDT24,296 million in which 99.7% of cement sales in the local market and 0.3% to the export. **On the other hand, consolidated gross profit margin growth was 36.2% (5Y CAGR). The YoY net profit growth shows 33.7% which is 19.2% higher than the previous year. The consolidated operating profit was BDT 7,757 million, and the net profit after tax was BDT5,941 million.**

### Production Capacity & Utilization:

LHBL has the following annual production capacities:

**Gray Cement: 4.1 million metric tons (MT)**

**Cement Clinker: 1.2 million MT**

**Aggregates: 1.1 million MT**

However, the company's current production levels are not fully aligned with these capacities:

Gray Cement: LHBL is producing at about 68% of its maximum capacity.

Cement Clinker: LHBL is producing at 106% of its maximum capacity, indicating they might be producing slightly more than their stated capacity.

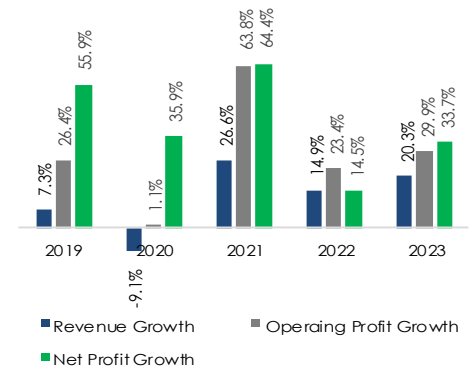
Aggregates: LHBL is producing at a significant 117.2% of its maximum capacity, if demand grows up, the company is likely to incur additional growth CAPEX (Capital Expenditure) in the next couple of years.

### Production Performance:

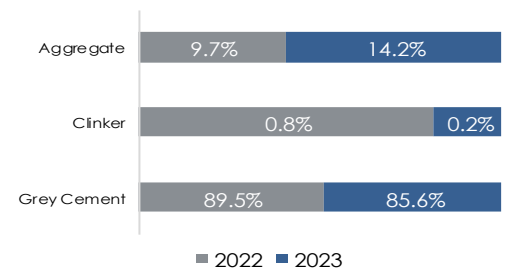
**Surma Plant's Operational Efficiency:** Surma Plant excelled in 2023 achieving clinker production of 1.364 million tonnes, a remarkable 4% increase from the previous year, marking its highest output in the last 5 years.

**Meghnaghat & Mongla Plants:** Meghnaghat 1, Meghnaghat 2 and Mongla Plants excelled in cement production and dispatch, achieving a record 1.697 million tonnes – an 8% increase.

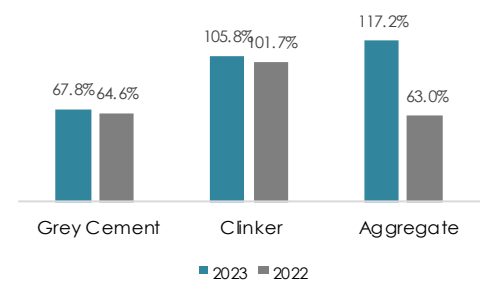
### Growth Metrics (YOY)



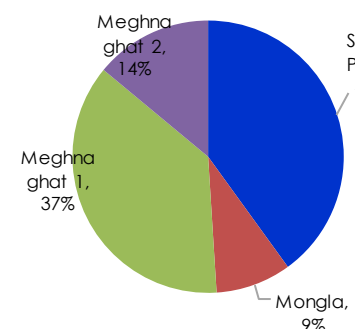
### Revenue Mix



### Capacity Utilization (%)



### LHBL's Production Plants Performance



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Gross Profit Growth

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Operating Profit Growth

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Current Price

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Intrinsic Value

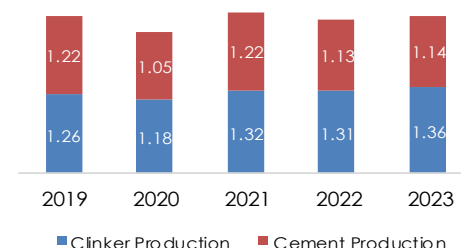
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### Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited's Limestone Quarry Operations:

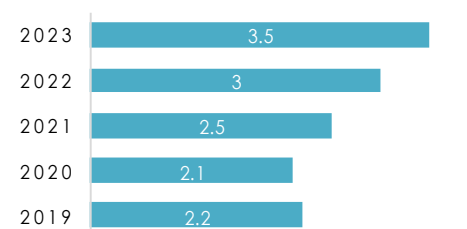
LUMPL has played a pivotal role in supporting the Parent Company's operations by providing a consistent supply of high-quality limestone. Through its efficient mining practices and robust logistics, the company has ensured timely delivery of the extracted limestone to the Surma Plant, contributing to the overall success of the production process.

LUMPL's impressive 2023 export volume of 3.54 million tonnes of limestone, a 16% increase from the previous year, demonstrates its commitment to operational excellence and efficient cross-border logistics. This achievement highlights the company's ability to navigate the complexities of international trade and meet the growing demand for its products.

### Surma Plant 's Operational Efficiency



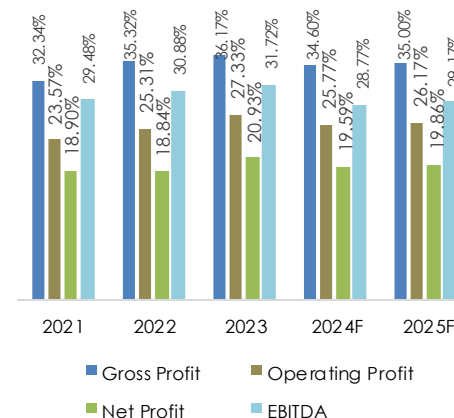
### Limestone Export Volume (Million Tonnes)



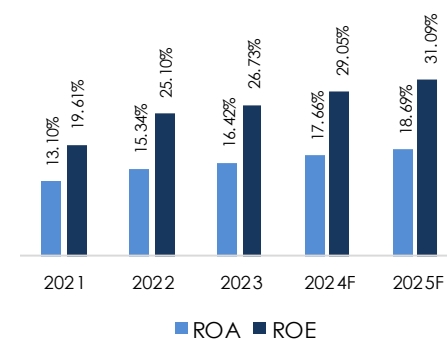
LHB's Key Financial Performance					
	2021	2022	2023	2024F	2025F
<b>Financial Information (BDT mn)</b>					
Revenue	20,534	23,594	28,388	31,227	34,662
Gross Profit	6,640	8,334	10,269	10,805	12,132
Operating Profit	4,840	5,559	6,434	6,139	7,598
Net Profit	3,882	4,445	5,942	6,116	6,885
Asset	29,622	28,971	36,196	34,625	36,840
Equity	19,794	17,711	22,227	21,057	22,147
Cash & Cash Equivalent	5,277	4,844	9,346	5,806	7,192
EPS	3.34	3.83	5.12	5.27	5.93
NAV	17.04	15.25	19.14	18.13	19.07
<b>Profit Margin</b>					
Gross Profit	32.34%	35.32%	36.17%	34.60%	35.00%
Operating Profit	23.57%	25.31%	27.33%	25.77%	26.17%
Net Profit	18.90%	18.84%	20.93%	19.59%	19.86%
EBITDA	29.48%	30.88%	31.72%	28.77%	29.17%
<b>Profitability</b>					
ROA	13.10%	15.34%	16.42%	17.66%	18.69%
ROE	19.61%	25.10%	26.73%	29.05%	31.09%
<b>Leverage</b>					
Debt to Asset	0	0	0	0	0
Debt to Equity	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Efficiency</b>					
Inventory Turnover	5.46	5.23	5.69	5.85	5.97
Total Asset Turnover	0.74	0.81	0.87	0.88	0.97
DSO	9.89	8.13	6.48	9.49	9.49
DPO	165.29	172.65	202.40	171.55	171.55
<b>Liquidity &amp; Solvency</b>					
Current Ratio	1.50	1.17	1.54	1.36	1.39
Quick Ratio	1.09	0.84	1.25	1.03	1.06

LHB has demonstrated strong financial performance in recent years, characterized by steady growth in profitability. Gross Profit has consistently increased, reaching a peak of 36.17% in 2023. However, projections indicate a potential for slight moderation in the coming years, likely due to factors such as rising inflation and narrow consumption.

### YoY Profit Margin (%) of LHB



### Profitability Ratio



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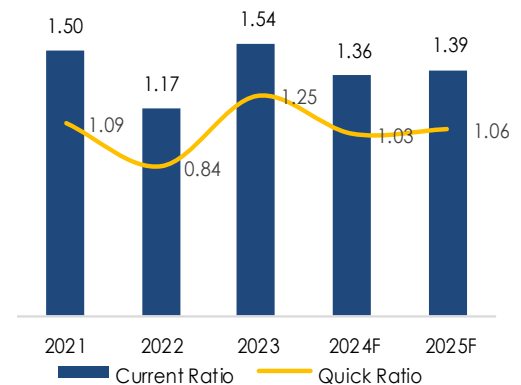
**Operating Profit has also shown a positive trajectory, reaching a high of 27.33% in 2023.** However, the anticipated decline to 25.77% in 2024 suggests that the company may face challenges in managing costs and maintaining its profit margins.

**Net Profit and EBITDA have remained robust, but forecasts suggest a stabilization in the coming years.** This indicates that the company may encounter difficulty in sustaining the same rate of growth in profitability, potentially due to factors such as market saturation or economic fluctuations.

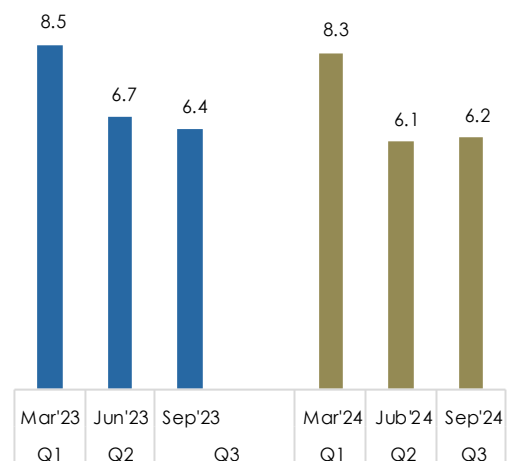
While LHB's past performance has been impressive, the future outlook suggests a need for careful financial management and strategic planning to mitigate potential risks and maintain profitability. The company may need to focus on cost optimization, product diversification, and market expansion to ensure continued success.

**ROA has steadily increased from 13.10% in 2021 to 16.42% in 2023, indicating that LHB has been efficient in generating profits from its assets. The projected increase to 18.69% in 2025 suggests continued improvement in asset utilization.**

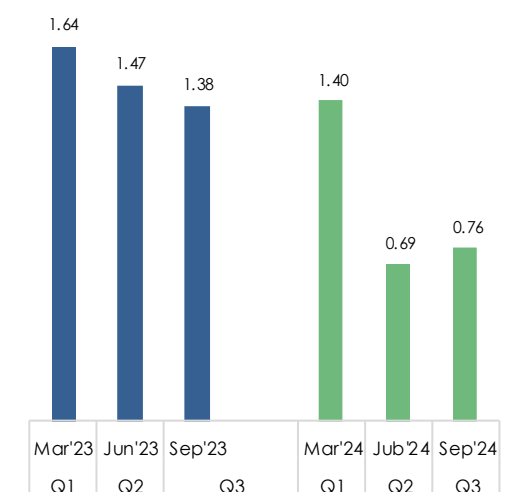
### Liquidity Ratio



### Quarterly Revenue 2023 v/s 2024 (in bn)



### Quarterly Earnings 2023 v/s 2024 (in bn)



Quarter Performance of LHB( BDT in million)						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Mar'23	Jun'23	Sep'23	Mar'24	Jun'24	Sep'24
Assets	32,369	32,956	33,742	37,513	34,392	33,547
Liabilities	12,501	13,133	12,386	13,670	15,111	13,297
Equity	19,869	19,823	21,356	23,842	19,281	20,249
Revenue	8,546	6,710	6,390	8,257	6,161	6,273
Cost of Goods Sold	5,466	3,943	3,752	5,519	4,294	4,432
Gross Profit	3,080	2,768	2,638	2,738	1,867	1,841
Operating Profit	2,432	2,167	2,027	2,116	1,350	1,292
Profit Before Tax	2,461	2,112	2,006	2,100	1,045	1,217
Provision for Taxation	552	406	407	474	241	340
Profit For the Period	1,909	1,707	1,599	1,627	804	878
EPS	1.64	1.47	1.38	1.40	0.69	0.76

LHB's quarterly performance reveals a mixed trajectory. The sharp increase in revenue(11.8%) and profit(41.9%)respectively during Q3'2023 signals a period of strong operational activity. The company experienced significant revenue growth in 2023, but the decline in Q1'24 (45.1%) due to sluggish economy activity and demand in the market.

LHB's profit plummeted by 45% in the third quarter of 2024 due to a significant decline in sales amidst persisting macroeconomic challe-



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LHB's profit plummeted by 45% in the Q3'24 due to a significant decline in sales amidst persisting macroeconomic challenges & seasonal affect. The company's earnings per share (EPS) took a substantial hit, falling from BDT 1.38 to BDT 0.76 during this period. The challenging economic scenario and soaring inflation are cited as primary factors behind the dwindling sales, as consumers are becoming more cautious about spending money on non-essential items.

in navigating these challenges suggests that it has implemented measures to improve its operational efficiency, reduce costs .

- LHB maintains a strong financial position with minimal leverage risk, operating with negligible interest-bearing debt of around BDT 119 million in Q3'2024 and a low debt-equity ratio of 0.01 in Q3'2024. This suggests the company is primarily equity-funded and has a high ability to cover interest obligations .

- LHB's strategic advantage lies in sourcing clinkers from its Meghalaya mines in India and delivering them to its Chatak plant via a cross-border elevated conveyor system. This streamlined logistics operation insulates the company from fluctuations in raw material prices, enabling it to control costs effectively. Consequently, LHB is able to sustain strong profit margins, enhancing its competitive positioning and financial resilience.

- LUMPL, the subsidiary of LHB has strategically set plans to increase limestone production and dispatch, which will enable the Surma Plant to enhance its clinker and aggregate output. This initiative is aimed at meeting the growing demand in Bangladesh, positioning the company to capitalize on market opportunities and support its expansion in the region .

- The company plans to maximize its aggregates production and dispatch capabilities in coming future, focusing on internal process innovation and operational optimization to achieve this goal. The aggregate business sales increased by 122% in Q3'24 compared to the Q3'23. With a strong track record and ongoing initiatives, the company is committed to maintaining high standards of excellence and safety while driving future growth .

### Valuation Summary of LHBL

5Y Revenue Growth Forecast	10%-16%
WACC	13%
Terminal Growth	2%
Valuation Per Share	BDT 94
Current Price	BDT 55.80
Return Potential	68.5%
Rating	<b>Undervalued</b>

At the current market price of BDT 55.80 per share, LHB appears undervalued compared to its intrinsic value of BDT 94, suggesting a potential upside of 68.5%. This undervaluation provides a significant opportunity for investors, especially if the company successfully navigates its current challenges and benefits from the anticipated expansion in its industry. With potential growth in business due to favorable market conditions, LHB's future earnings could improve, driving the stock price closer to its intrinsic value. However, investors should consider monitoring the company's ability to manage its financial risks and capitalize on industry trends effectively.

### Investment Merits & Concerns

#### Investment Merits:

- The gross profit margin of LHB's increased steadily over 2001 to 2023, from 32.34% to 36.17% despite facing various challenges such as: demand decreasing, excess capacity. LHBL's operating profit margin and net profit margin have both experienced substantial growth, reaching 25.31% and 27.33%, respectively in 2022 & 2023. The company's success

## Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh PLC (LHB)

Revenue Growth	Gross Profit Growth	Operating Profit Growth	Current Price	Intrinsic Value
12.3%	22.7%	27.7%	55.80	***

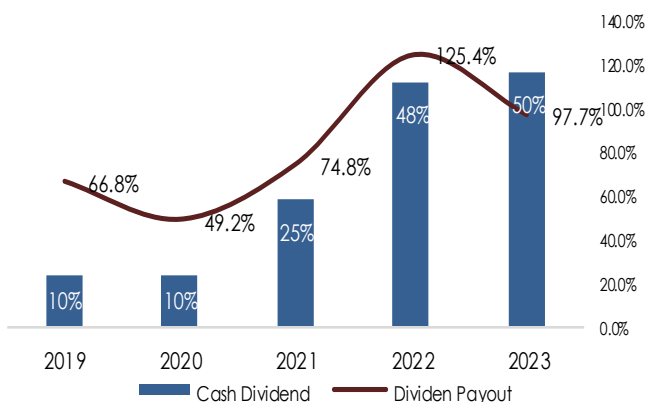
### Investment Concerns:

- LHB's net earnings dropped by 44.9% in Q3'24 compared to Q3'23, primarily due to weakened market demand and the impact of rising inflation. These factors have put pressure on the company's profitability.
- LHB's crucial source of raw materials poses a significant risk if the geopolitical scenario may effect adversely which could negatively impact its bottom line. If political instability or changes in government policies disrupt the supply of raw materials from Meghalaya, the company may face challenges in maintaining its production levels, leading to increased costs, reduced revenue, and potentially compromised profitability.
- The IMF's projection of a slower GDP growth rate in Bangladesh due to inflationary pressures poses a significant threat to LHB and the cement sector. As economic activity slows down and consumer spending decreases, the demand for cement is likely to decline. This reduction in demand could lead to lower sales volumes and revenue for LHB, while rising costs could further squeeze profit margins.
- In 2023, LHB faced 32.5% (YoY) increase in power and fuel expenses which occupied 13.5% of total COGS, a sharp rise compared to the 2022. This was primarily driven by rising energy and fuel prices, which negatively affected the company's financial performance and increased its cost structure.

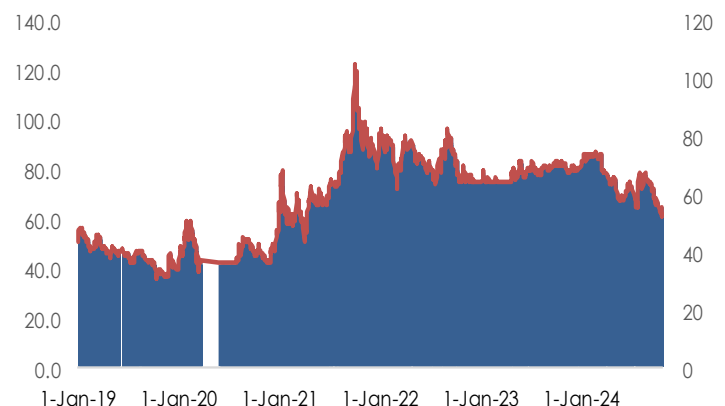
### Stock Market Performance of LHBL

Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh PLC, a leading player in the cement industry, has established a strong presence in the Bangladeshi stock market. The company's successful listing on the Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange and provided investors with an opportunity to participate in its growth. With a substantial paid-up capital (BDT11.6 billion) and a dominant market position, LHB has demonstrated its financial strength and potential for future success. While sponsor and director holdings currently make up a significant portion (64.15%) of the company's shares, general investors have a moderate stake (13.88%) up to Sep'24. **The company's impressive market capitalization with BDT65.0 billion(1st in the cement sector and 8th in the MNC) reflects its strong performance and growth prospects within the cement sector. The market cap of LHB's growth by 28.1% since 2019 to 2024 till date.** The dividend payment increase steadily from 2019 to 2020 to 2023. This trend suggests that the company's financial performance was strong during the initial years, leading to increased dividend payouts. The company through its good corporate governance attain the investors confidence which demonstrates in it's stock performance over long horizon.

#### Dividend History



#### LHB'S 5Y Market Cap (in billion) & Close Price





## Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh PLC (LHB)

Revenue Growth	Gross Profit Growth	Operating Profit Growth	Current Price	Intrinsic Value
12.3%	22.7%	27.7%	55.80	***

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