

GRAFTech

International

BofAML Global Metals, Mining & Steel Conference

May 14 - 16, 2019



Forward-looking Statements

NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: This presentation and related discussions may contain forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as “will,” “may,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “target,” “goal,” “continue to,” “positioned to,” “are confident”, “remain solid”, “remain positive”, “remain optimistic” or the negative version of those words or other comparable words. Any forward-looking statements contained in this news release are based upon our historical performance and on our current plans, estimates and expectations in light of information currently available to us. The inclusion of this forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by us that the future plans, estimates or expectations contemplated by us will be achieved. Our expectations and targets are not predictions of actual performance and historically our performance has deviated, often significantly, from our expectations and targets. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, financial results, financial condition, business, prospects, growth strategy and liquidity. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to: the cyclical nature of our business and the selling prices of our products may lead to periods of reduced profitability and net losses in the future; the possibility that we may be unable to implement our business strategies, including our initiative to secure and maintain longer-term customer contracts, in an effective manner; the possibility that tax legislation could adversely affect us or our stockholders; pricing for graphite electrodes has historically been cyclical and current prices are relatively high, however, the price of graphite electrodes may decline in the future; the sensitivity of our business and operating results to economic conditions; our dependence on the global steel industry generally and the electric arc furnace (“EAF”) steel industry in particular; the possibility that global graphite electrode overcapacity may adversely affect graphite electrode prices; the competitiveness of the graphite electrode industry; our dependence on the supply of petroleum needle coke; our dependence on supplies of raw materials (in addition to petroleum needle coke) and energy; the possibility that our manufacturing operations are subject to hazards; changes in, or more stringent enforcement of, health, safety and environmental regulations applicable to our manufacturing operations and facilities; the legal, economic, social and political risks associated with our substantial operations in multiple countries; the possibility that fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates could materially harm our financial results; the possibility that our results of operations could deteriorate if our manufacturing operations were substantially disrupted for an extended period, including as a result of equipment failure, climate change, regulatory issues, natural disasters, public health crises, political crises or other catastrophic events; our dependence on third parties for certain construction, maintenance, engineering, transportation, warehousing and logistics services; the possibility that we are unable to recruit or retain key management and plant operating personnel or successfully negotiate with the representatives of our employees, including labor unions; the possibility that we may divest or acquire businesses, which could require significant management attention or disrupt our business; the sensitivity of goodwill on our balance sheet to changes in the market; the possibility that we are subject to information technology systems failures, cybersecurity attacks, network disruptions and breaches of data security; our dependence on protecting our intellectual property; the possibility that third parties may claim that our products or processes infringe their intellectual property rights; the possibility that significant changes in our jurisdictional earnings mix or in the tax laws of those jurisdictions could adversely affect our business; the possibility that our indebtedness could limit our financial and operating activities or that our cash flows may not be sufficient to service our indebtedness; the possibility that restrictive covenants in our financing agreements could restrict or limit our operations; the fact that borrowings under certain of our existing financing agreements subjects us to interest rate risk; the possibility of a lowering or withdrawal of the ratings assigned to our debt; the possibility that disruptions in the capital and credit markets could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, or those of our customers and suppliers; the possibility that highly concentrated ownership of our common stock may prevent minority stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions; the possibility that we may not pay cash dividends on our common stock in the future; the fact that certain of our stockholders have the right to engage or invest in the same or similar businesses as us; the fact that certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our Amended and Restated By-Laws could hinder, delay or prevent a change of control; the fact that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders; and our status as a “controlled company” within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) corporate governance standards, which allows us to qualify for exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements, including the Risk Factors section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K and other filings with the SEC. The forward-looking statements made in this presentation relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, except as required by law, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

An Industry Leading Graphite Electrode Manufacturer

- ✓ Graphite electrodes are a highly engineered, mission critical industrial consumable
- ✓ Vertical integration into petroleum needle coke provides sustainable competitive advantage
- ✓ Commercial strategy focused on stable, long-term agreements
- ✓ Expanded production capacity in a structurally improved industry
- ✓ Committed to returning cash to shareholders while maintaining a healthy balance sheet



Solid Quarterly Results; Progressing Long-term Strategy



Market fundamentals

- Q1/19 weighted average realized price of \$9,954 per MT¹, in line with prior year quarter
- Graphite electrode market is more balanced with recent spot pricing moving off historic highs
- Steel production and graphite electrode consumption remains healthy



Delivering growth

- Q1/19 production volume up 12% from the prior year quarter with the completion of debottlenecking projects
- FY 2019 sales volumes expected to be higher than prior year
- St. Marys provides flexibility; market conditions don't currently support additional volumes



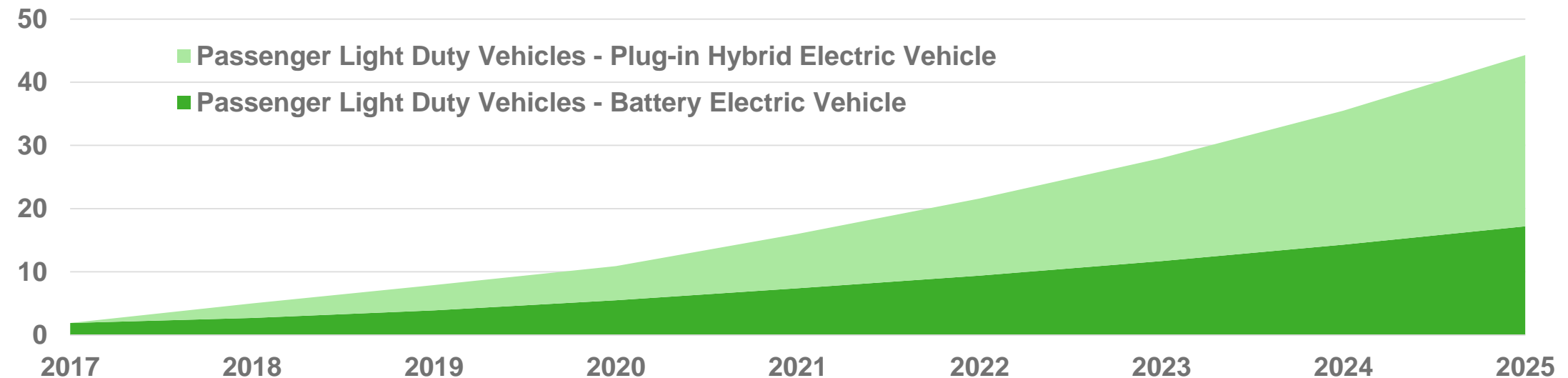
Vertical integration as a competitive advantage

- Wholly-owned Seadrift subsidiary offers secure, low-cost supply
- Seadrift production cost is well below third party needle coke price

Vertical Integration Provides Secure, Low Cost Raw Materials

- Tightness in petroleum needle coke – our primary raw material – due to competing electric vehicle (EV) battery demand
- Wholly owned Seadrift facility meets ~2/3 of long-term needle coke needs; providing our operations with high quality, low cost, secure raw materials supply
- Our all-in cost of graphite electrode production using Seadrift needle coke is below recent market pricing for petroleum needle coke

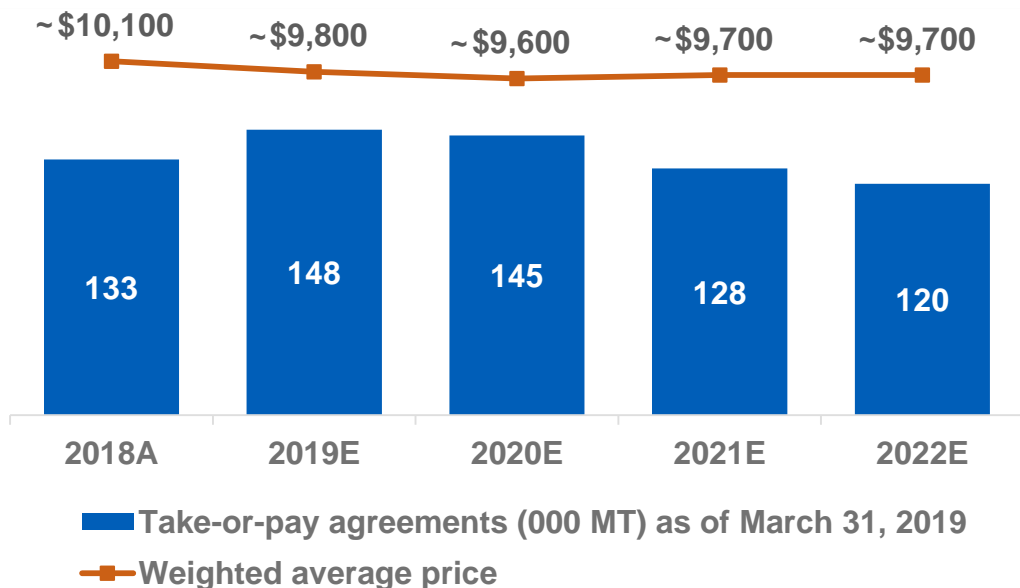
IEA Global EV Deployment Forecast (millions)¹



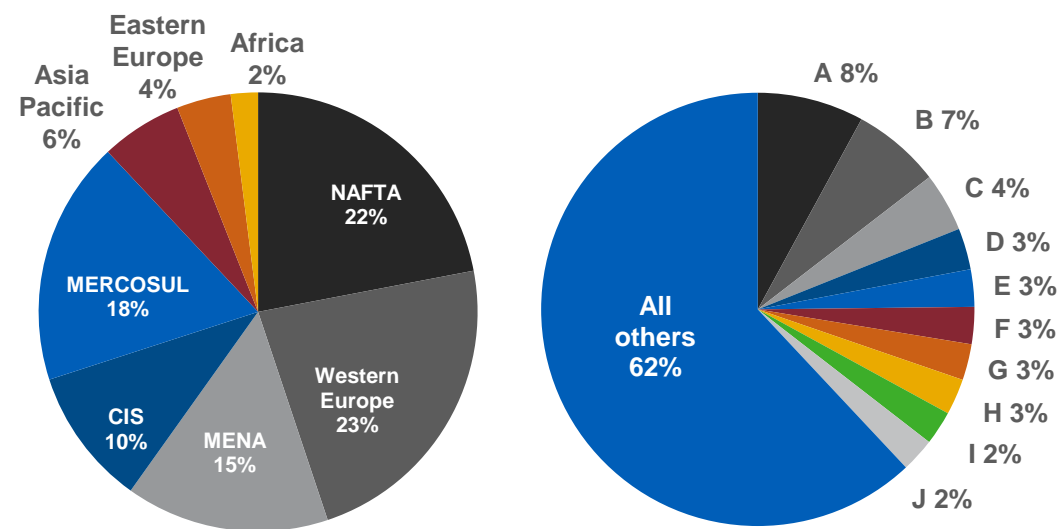
Long-term Contracts Provide Profitability and Visibility

- Vertical integration supports commercial strategy to sell majority of volumes on long-term (3- to 5-year), take-or-pay, fixed price and volume contracts
- Long-term agreements (LTAs) with >100 customers; ~675,000 MT contracted at a weighted average contract price of ~\$9,800/MT (2018 – 2023)

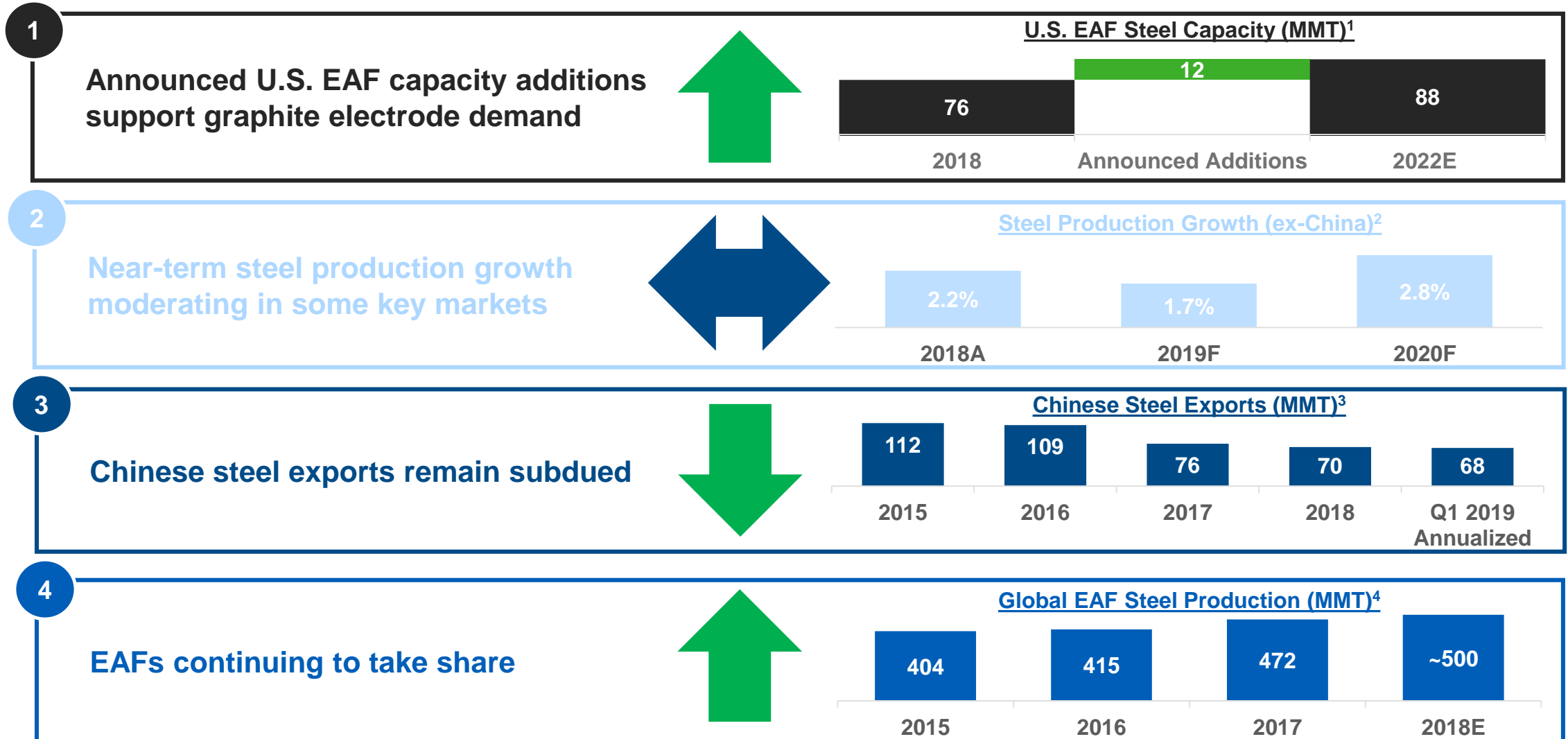
Take-or-Pay Agreements



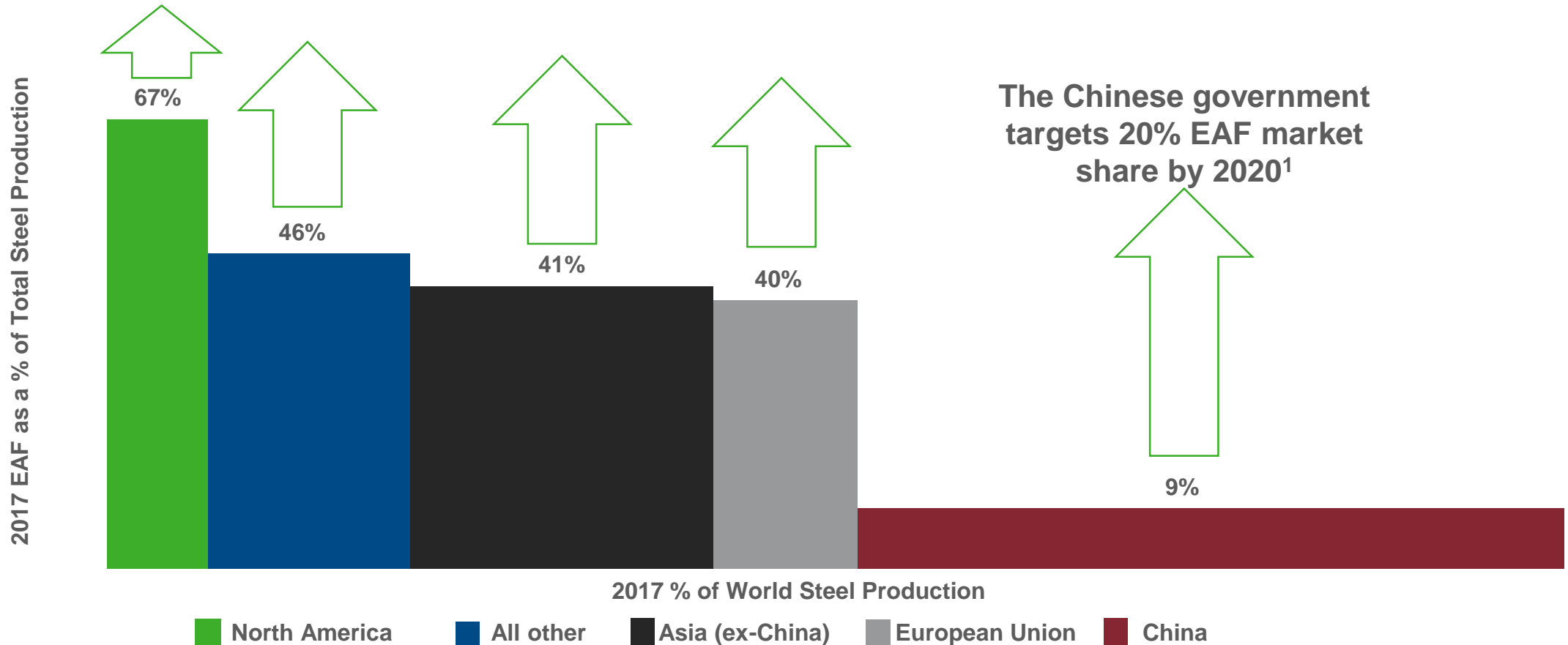
>100 Customers Located Globally, With No Customer Concentration¹



Steel Industry Trends



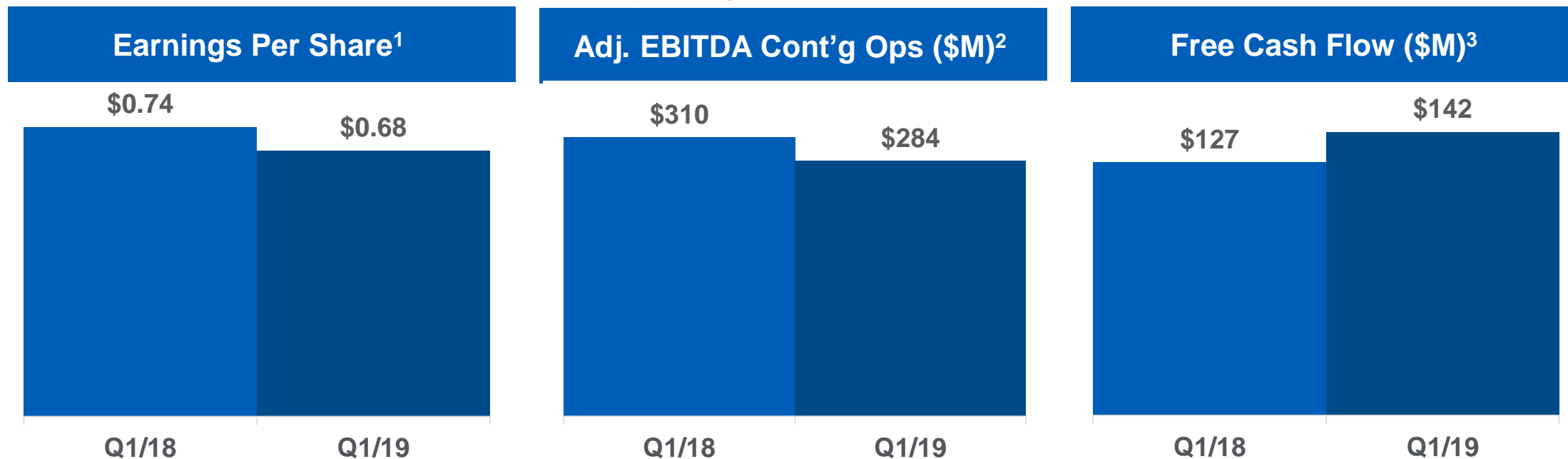
Global Shift to EAF Steel Production



EAF steelmaking continues to take market share including aggressive Chinese EAF growth targets

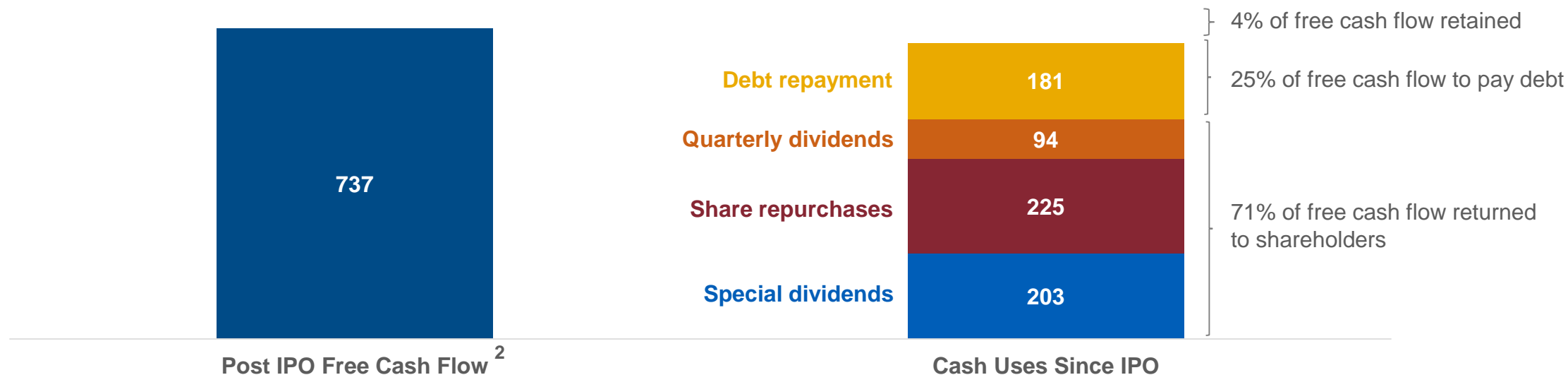
Continued Strong Financial Results

- Financial results benefited from increased net sales offset by higher cost of sales; cost of sales continue to be impacted by higher third party needle coke costs
- Q1/19 Free cash flow³ was up 12% from the prior year period
 - Q1/18 Free cash flow was impacted primarily by a significant one-time increase in accounts receivable related to higher graphite electrode pricing
 - Q1/19 Free cash flow was impacted by timing of annual cash tax payments



Strong Track Record of Shareholder Returns

Capital Allocation Since IPO¹



- GrafTech has returned 71% of free cash flow to shareholders while maintaining a strong balance sheet
- Debt repayment and shareholder returns are key priorities
 - Regular quarterly dividend: sustainable through the cycle, designed to be in-line with market dividend yields
 - Share repurchases are accretive to all shareholders and a tax efficient distribution
 - Direct repurchases address overhang and preserve liquidity in the markets

Balance reinvestment, debt repayment, shareholder returns

➤ Solid financial results

- As of 3/31/19, total liquidity was approximately \$288M¹ including \$42M in cash and equivalents
- Trailing 12-month free cash flow² of \$784M

➤ Reinvest in the business to maintain productive, high quality, low cost operations

- Focus on operational improvements with appropriate levels of capital investment
- Expect 2019 capital expenditures of \$60M – \$70M

➤ Maintain prudent capital structure to ensure operational and strategic flexibility

- Manage over time to maintain a prudent capital structure consistent with the nature of the business
- Will consider the evolving market conditions and associated product price volatility

➤ Return capital to shareholders

- Targeting ~50 – 60% of 2019 free cash flow² to be returned to shareholders with the balance for debt repayment³

¹ Liquidity includes available revolver capacity and cash and equivalents ² Non-GAAP measure, see page 21 for reconciliation. ³ Any dividends or share repurchases are subject to the discretion and approval by the Board of Directors and may vary in amounts from prior periods due to circumstances considered by the Board of Directors at the time of such approval

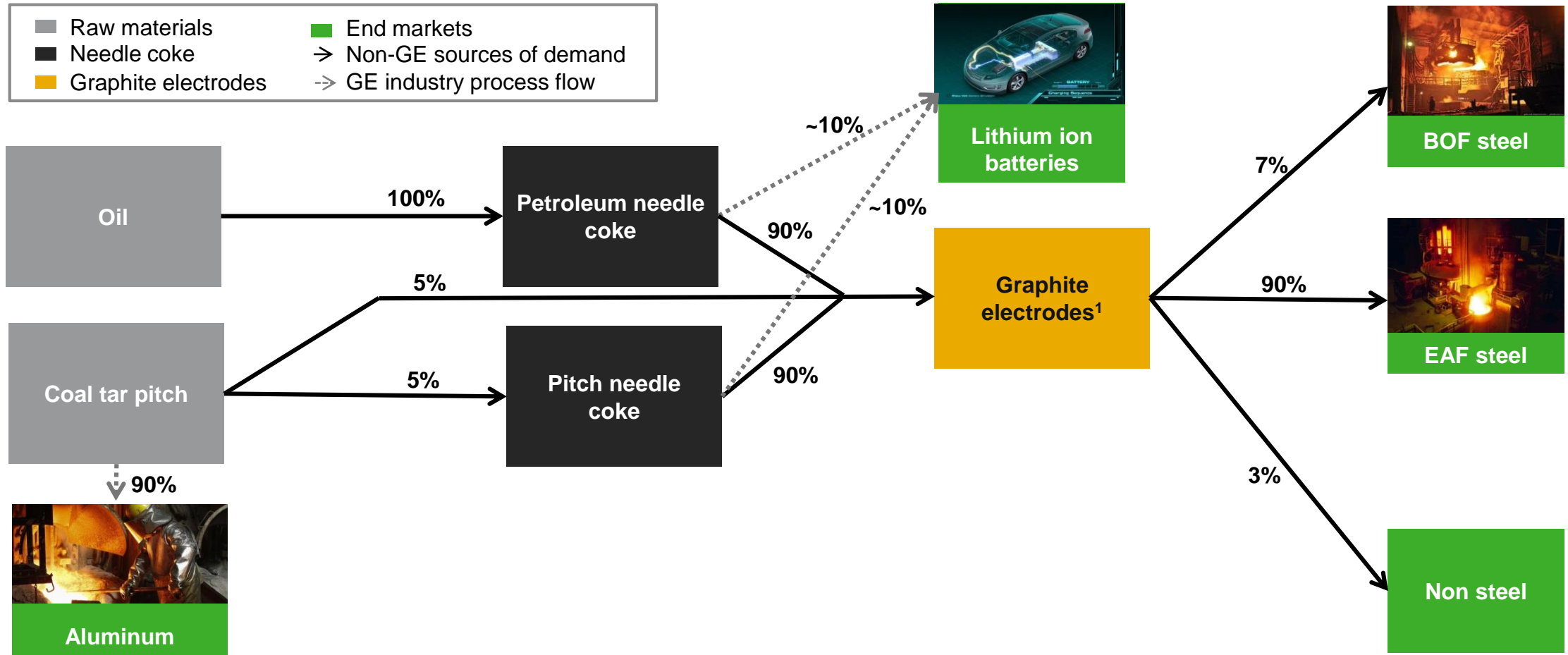
Key Investment Highlights

- ✓ Mission critical, highly engineered consumable for the high growth EAF market
- ✓ Market leading high capacity, low cost, high quality production
- ✓ Vertical integration provides sustainable competitive advantage
- ✓ Long-term contracts provide profitability, stability and visibility
- ✓ Prioritizing shareholder returns and debt repayments



Appendix

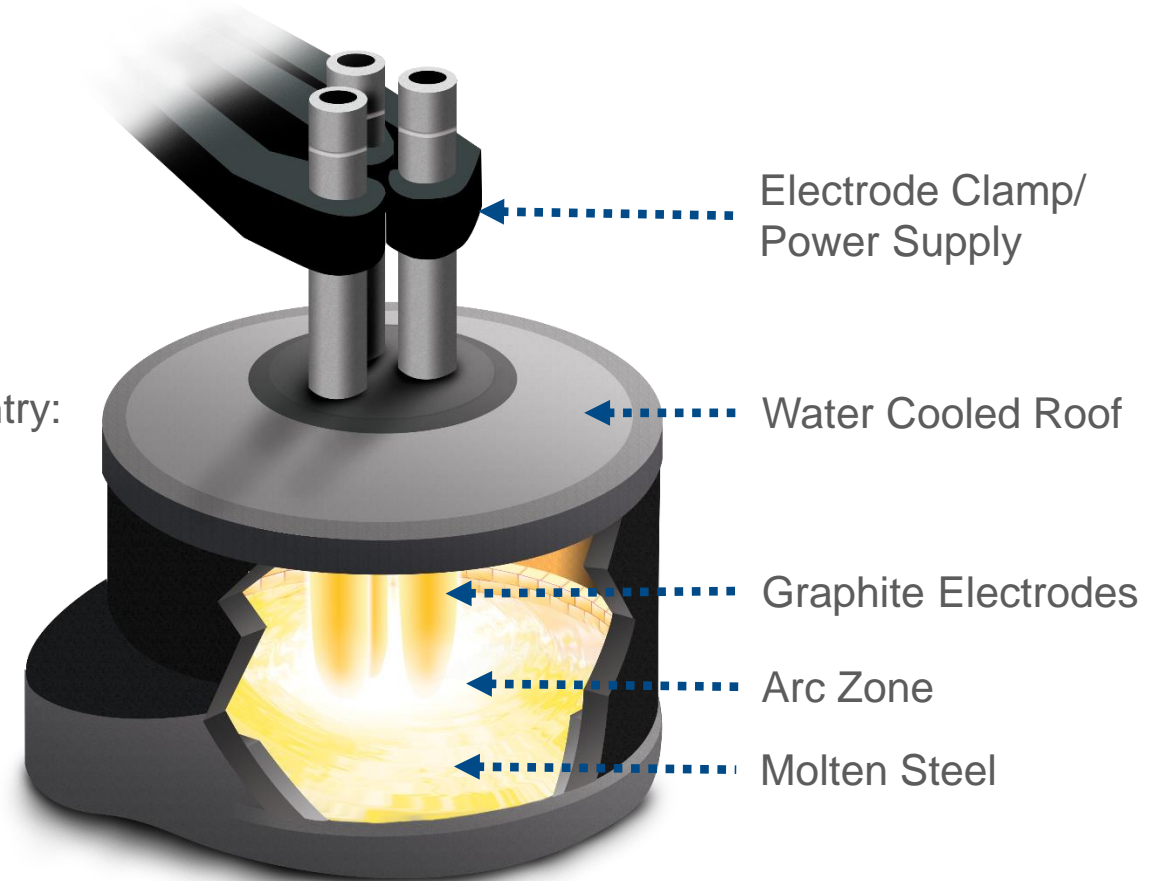
Supply Chain Overview



Electrode production globally (ex. China) is focused on the manufacture of ultra-high power (UHP) electrodes for EAFs, while the majority of Chinese production is of ladle electrodes for BOFs

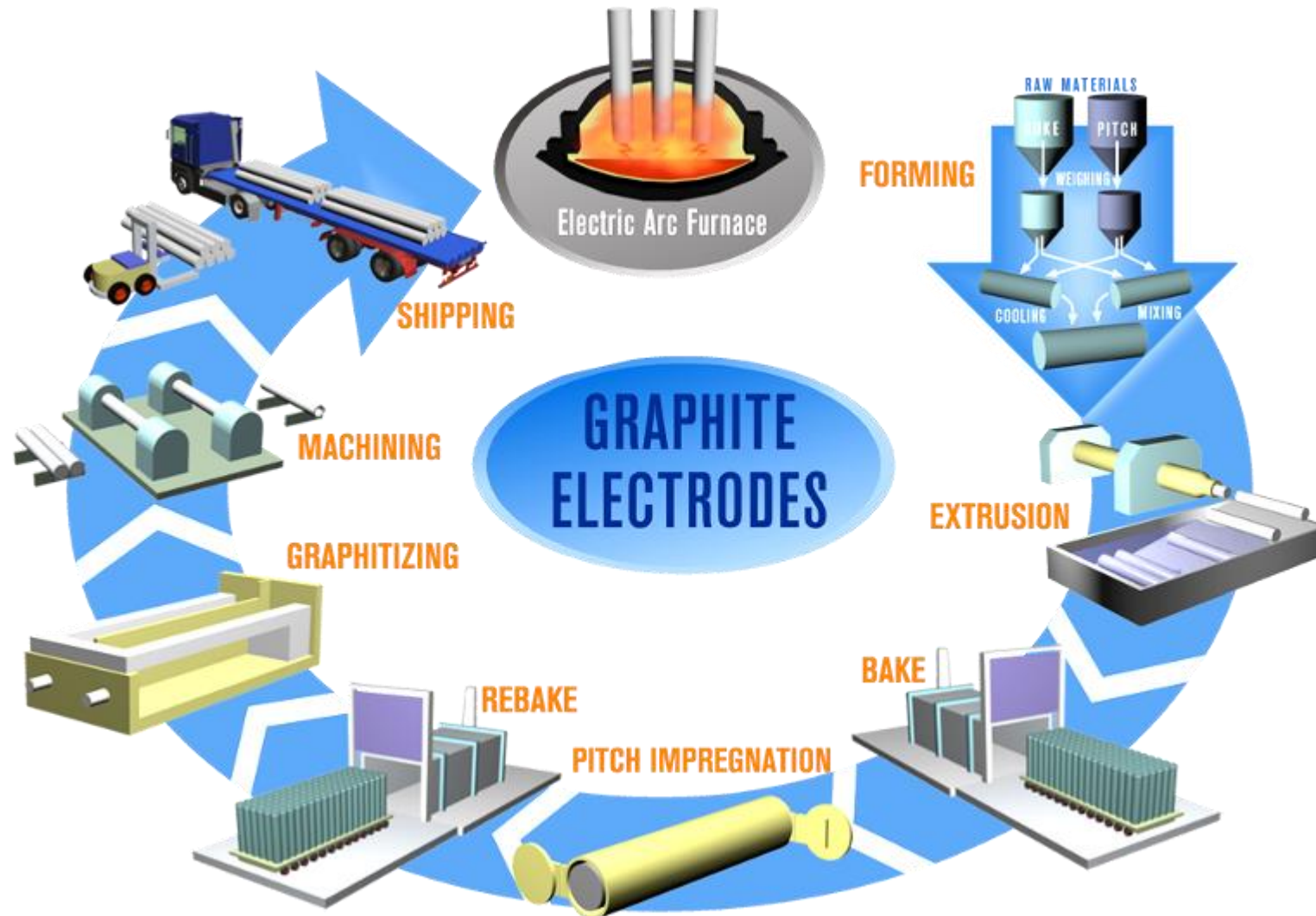
Graphite Electrodes – Mission Critical for EAF Steelmaking

- Conducts electricity to melt scrap metal
- Highly engineered
 - 130+ years of R&D and technical know-how
 - ~200 granted patents and patents pending
 - Dedicated team of scientists
- The graphite electrode market has high barriers to entry:
 - Difficult to produce
 - Requires extensive product/process knowledge
 - High initial capital investment
- 3-6 months to produce; 8-10 hours to consume
- Approximately 1-5% of steel production cost



No known substitute for graphite electrodes in EAF process

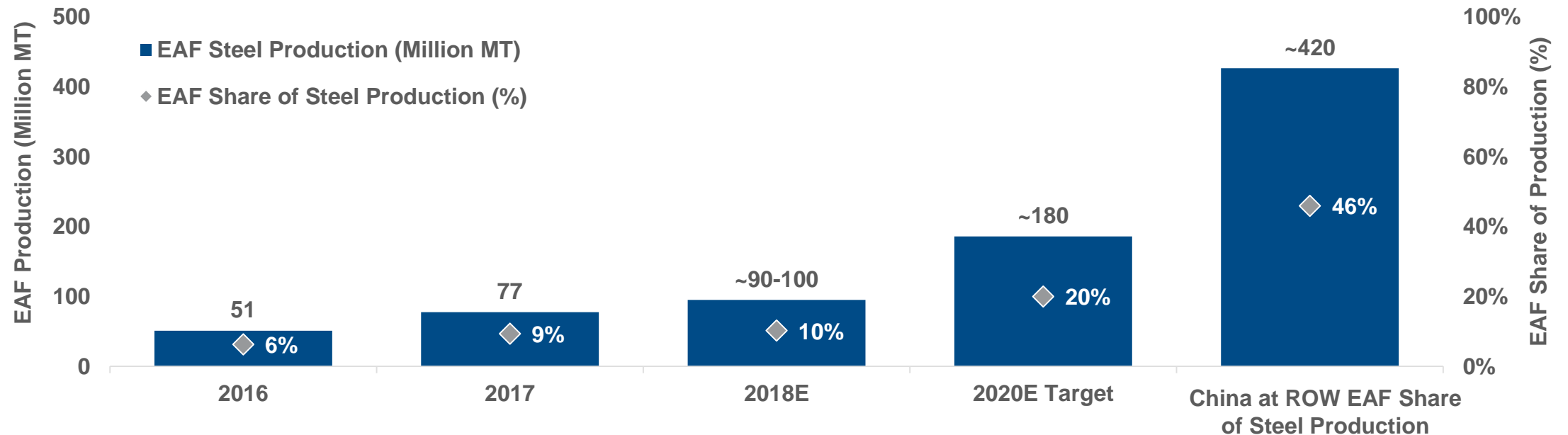
Graphite Electrode Manufacturing Process



China EAF Growth Provides a Tailwind for Graphite Electrodes

- The Chinese Government had previously targeted a 20% market share for EAF steel production by 2020¹, and remains focused on mitigating the environmental impact of its steel industry — favoring more environmentally friendly EAF steel production

Potential Incremental Chinese EAF Steel Production²



¹Source: China's 12th Five Year Plan, released in 2011 ² World Steel Associations, Management estimates

Disclosures

Non-GAAP financial measures

Investors are encouraged to read the information contained in this presentation in conjunction with the following information, the Forward-looking statements information on slide 1 and the factors described under the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K and disclosure in the Company’s other SEC filings.

Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations, a non-GAAP financial measure, is the primary metric used by our management and our board of directors to establish budgets and operational goals for managing our business and evaluating our performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations as EBITDA from continuing operations plus any pension and other post-employment benefit plan expenses, rationalization-related charges, initial and follow-on public offering expenses, non-cash gains or losses from foreign currency remeasurement of non-operating liabilities in our foreign subsidiaries where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar, related party Tax Receivable Agreement expense, stock-based compensation and non-cash fixed asset write offs. We define EBITDA from continuing operations, a non-GAAP financial measure, as net income or loss plus interest expense, minus interest income, plus income taxes, discontinued operations and depreciation and amortization from continuing operations. We believe Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations is useful to present to investors because we believe that it facilitates evaluation of our period to period operating performance by eliminating items that are not operational in nature, allowing comparison of our recurring core business operating results over multiple periods unaffected by differences in capital structure, capital investment cycles and fixed asset base. In addition, we believe Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations and similar measures are widely used by investors, securities analysts, ratings agencies, and other parties in evaluating companies in our industry as a measure of financial performance and debt service capabilities.

Free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, is a metric used by our management and our board of directors to analyze cash flows generated from operations. We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures. We believe free cash flow is useful to present to investors because we believe that it facilitates comparison of the Company’s performance with its competitors.

Although Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations, free cash flow and similar measures are frequently used by other companies, our calculation of these measures is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled measures of other companies. The non-GAAP presentations of Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations and free cash flow are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. When evaluating our performance, you should consider these measures alongside other measures of financial performance and liquidity, including our net income (loss) and cash flow from operating activities, respectively, and other GAAP measures.

Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA from Cont'g Operations

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended	
	2019	March 31, 2018
Net income (loss)	197,436	223,673
Add:		
Discontinued operations	-	(1,626)
Depreciation and amortization	15,585	16,328
Interest expense	33,700	37,865
Interest income	(414)	(115)
Income taxes	32,418	28,643
EBITDA from continuing operations	278,725	304,768
Adjustments:		
Pension and OPEB plan (gain) expenses ⁽¹⁾	770	511
Initial and follow-on public offering expenses ⁽²⁾	685	3,187
Non-cash loss (gain) on foreign currency remeasurement ⁽³⁾	411	1,873
Stock based compensation ⁽⁴⁾	292	-
Non-cash fixed asset write-off ⁽⁵⁾	2,932	-
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	283,815	310,339

⁽¹⁾ Service and interest cost of our pension and OPEB plans. Also includes a mark to market loss (gain) for plan assets as of December of each year.

⁽²⁾ Legal, accounting, printing and registration fees associated with the initial and follow-on public offerings.

⁽³⁾ Non-cash loss from foreign currency remeasurement of non-operating liabilities of our non-U.S. subsidiaries where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

⁽⁴⁾ Non-cash expense for stock based compensation grants

⁽⁵⁾ Non-cash fixed asset write-off recorded for obsolete manufacturing equipment.

Reconciliation to Free Cash Flow

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net cash provided by operating activities	156,817	140,553
Capital expenditures	(14,569)	(14,025)
Free cash flow	142,248	126,528

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended				For the Twelve Months Ended
	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,	March 31,	March 31,
	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	237,122	234,569	224,359	156,817	852,867
Capital expenditures	(14,710)	(18,897)	(20,589)	(14,569)	(68,765)
Free cash flow	222,412	215,672	203,770	142,248	784,102

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Pro Forma for the Three Months Ended		For the Three Months Ended		Estimated Post IPO
	June 30,	Adjustment*	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,	March 31,	April 19, 2018 to March 31,
	2018		2018	2018	2018	2019	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	237,122	(49,509)	187,613	234,569	224,359	156,817	803,358
Capital expenditures	(14,710)	3,071	(11,639)	(18,897)	(20,589)	(14,569)	(65,694)
Free cash flow	222,412	(46,438)	175,974	215,672	203,770	142,248	737,664

*Adjustment to subtract 19 days or approximately 21% of the pre-IPO period (April 1, 2018 to April 19, 2018)