

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

September 1, 2020 (August 26, 2020)
Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)



GREIF INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	001-00566 (Commission File Number)	31-4388903 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
425 Winter Road (Address of principal executive offices)	Delaware Ohio	43015 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (740) 549-6000

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Class A Common Stock	GEF	New York Stock Exchange
Class B Common Stock	GEF-B	New York Stock Exchange

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2. below):

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
 - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Section 2 – Financial Information

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

On August 26, 2020, Greif, Inc. (the “Company”) issued a press release (the “Earnings Release”) announcing the financial results for its third quarter ended July 31, 2020. The full text of the Earnings Release is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

The Earnings Release included the following non-GAAP financial measures (the “non-GAAP Measures”):

- (i) the Company's net income, excluding the impact of adjustments, for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to the Company's consolidated net income for the applicable period plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus debt extinguishment charges, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus non-cash pension settlement income (expense), plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each net of tax, noncontrolling interest and equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates and on a consolidated basis for the applicable period;
 - (ii) the Company's earnings per diluted Class A share, excluding the impact of adjustments, for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to earnings per diluted Class A share of the Company for the applicable period plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus debt extinguishment charges, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) expense, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each net of tax, noncontrolling interest and equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates and on a consolidated basis for the applicable period;
 - (iii) the Company's consolidated adjusted EBITDA for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to the Company's consolidated net income for the applicable period plus interest expense, net, plus debt extinguishment charges, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) expense, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each on a consolidated basis for the applicable period;
 - (iv) the Company's consolidated adjusted free cash flow for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to the Company's consolidated net cash provided by (used in) operating activities for the applicable period less cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs, plus cash paid for debt issuance costs, plus cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") systems each on a consolidated basis for the applicable period;
 - (v) the Company's net debt for the third and second quarters of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to the Company's consolidated total debt at the end of the applicable period ended less cash and cash equivalents at the end of the applicable period ended.
 - (vi) net sales excluding foreign currency translation for the Company's Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's net sales for the applicable quarter, after adjusting such sales for the third quarter of 2020 for foreign currency translation;
 - (vii) adjusted EBITDA for the Company's Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's operating profit less other expense, net, less equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax, plus depreciation and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each for the applicable period;
 - (viii) net sales excluding foreign currency translation for the Company's Paper Packaging & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's net sales for the applicable quarter, after adjusting such sales for the third quarter of 2020 for foreign currency translation;
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- (ix) adjusted EBITDA for the Company's Paper Packaging & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's operating profit less other (income) expense, net, less non-cash pension settlement income, plus depreciation and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash pension settlement income, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each for the applicable period;
- (x) net sales excluding foreign currency translation for the Company's Flexible Products & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's net sales for the applicable quarter, after adjusting such sales for the third quarter of 2020 for foreign currency translation;
- (xi) adjusted EBITDA for the Company's Flexible Products & Services business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's operating profit less other income, net, plus depreciation and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each for the applicable period; and
- (xii) adjusted EBITDA for the Company's Land Management business segment for the third quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2019, which is equal to that business segment's operating profit plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, less gain on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each for the applicable period.

The Earnings Release also included the following forward-looking non-GAAP measures:

- (i) the Company's fiscal year 2020 Class A earnings per share before adjustments guidance, which is equal to earnings per diluted Class A share of the Company for such period plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) expense, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each net of tax, noncontrolling interest and equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates and on a consolidated basis for the applicable period; and
- (ii) the Company's fiscal year 2020 tax rate guidance, excluding the impact of adjustments, which is equal to the Company's consolidated tax expense for such period plus the tax expense (benefit) of restructuring charges, plus the tax expense (benefit) of acquisition and integration related costs, plus the tax expense (benefit) of non-cash asset impairment charges, plus the tax expense (benefit) of non-cash pension settlement (income) expense, less the tax expense (benefit) of gains on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, divided by the Company's consolidated income before income tax expense and equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net for such period plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, each on a consolidated basis for such period; and
- (iii) the Company's fiscal year 2020 projected adjusted free cash flow guidance, which is equal to the Company's consolidated net cash provided by (used in) operating activities for such period, less cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs, plus cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems. A reconciliation of this forward-looking non-GAAP financial measure was included in the Earnings Release.

No reconciliation of the forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures were included in the Earnings Release for items (i) and (ii) because, due to the high variability and difficulty in making accurate forecasts and projections of some of the excluded information, together with some of the excluded information not being ascertainable or accessible, the Company is unable to quantify certain amounts that would be required to be included in the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures without unreasonable efforts.

Management of the Company uses the non-GAAP Measures to evaluate ongoing operations and believes that these non-GAAP Measures are useful to investors. The exclusion of the impact of the identified adjustments (restructuring charges, acquisition and integration related costs, non-cash asset impairment charges, incremental COVID-19 costs, net, non-cash pension settlement (income) expense, disposals of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net, and the net tax benefit resulting from the Tax Reform Act) enable management and investors to perform meaningful comparisons of current and historical performance of the Company. Management of the Company also believes that the exclusion of the impact of the identified

adjustments provides a stable platform on which to compare the historical performance of the Company and that investors desire this information. Management believes that the use of consolidated adjusted free cash flow, which excludes cash paid for capital expenditures, acquisition and integration related costs, incremental COVID-19 costs, net, cash paid for debt issuance costs, and cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems from the Company's consolidated net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, provides additional information on which to evaluate the cash flow generated by the Company and believes that this is information that investors find valuable. The non-GAAP Measures are intended to supplement and should be read together with our financial results. The non-GAAP Measures should not be considered an alternative or substitute for, and should not be considered superior to, our reported financial results. Accordingly, users of this financial information should not place undue reliance on the non-GAAP Measures.

Section 7 – Regulation FD

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

On August 27, 2020, management of the Company held a conference call with interested investors and financial analysts (the “Conference Call”) to discuss the Company’s financial results for its third quarter ended July 31, 2020. The file transcript of the Conference Call is attached as Exhibit 99.2 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

Section 9 – Financial Statements and Exhibits

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1	Press release issued by Greif Inc. on August 26, 2020 announcing the financial results for its third quarter ended July 31, 2020.
99.2	File transcript of conference call with interested investors and financial analysts held by management of Greif Inc. on August 27, 2020.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: September 1, 2020

GREIF, INC.

By /s/ Lawrence A. Hilsheimer

Lawrence A. Hilsheimer,
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer



Contact:

Matt Eichmann

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Greif Reports Third Quarter 2020 Results

DELAWARE, Ohio (August 26, 2020) – Greif, Inc. (NYSE: GEF, GEF.B), a global leader in industrial packaging products and services, today announced third quarter 2020 results. The Company also reintroduced guidance for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2020.

Third Quarter Highlights include (all results compared to the third quarter of 2019 unless otherwise noted):

- Net income of \$20.7 million or \$0.35 per diluted Class A share decreased compared to net income of \$62.7 million or \$1.06 per diluted Class A share. Net income, excluding the impact of adjustments⁽¹⁾, of \$50.1 million or \$0.85 per diluted Class A share decreased compared to net income, excluding the impact of adjustments, of \$74.7 million or \$1.26 per diluted Class A share. Adjusted EBITDA⁽²⁾ decreased by \$44.4 million to \$159.4 million.
- Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$6.5 million to \$135.0 million. Adjusted free cash flow⁽³⁾ decreased by \$0.5 million to \$106.6 million.
- Total debt decreased by \$240.9 million to \$2,637.6 million. Net debt⁽⁴⁾ decreased by \$263.6 million to \$2,539.1 million and decreased \$70.8 million sequentially from the second quarter of 2020.

Pete Watson, Greif's President and Chief Executive Officer, commented:

“Our global Greif team executed well during the fiscal third quarter in the face of a challenging operating environment. Financial results were weaker as expected, dragged down by soft industrial conditions around much of our global portfolio and by a significant price/cost squeeze in our paper business. Despite these external challenges to profit, we generated free cash flow essentially flat to the prior year and paid down debt through stronger operating discipline and better working capital performance. Given our strong execution driving cost reduction and operating efficiencies, combined with increased near term visibility of the COVID-19 pandemic volume impacts to the remainder of the fiscal year, we are reintroducing financial guidance ranges.”

(1) Adjustments that are excluded from net income before adjustments and from earnings per diluted Class A share before adjustments are gain or loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and business, net, restructuring charges, acquisition and integration related costs, non-cash asset impairment charges, incremental COVID-19 costs, net, debt extinguishment charges, non-cash pension settlement income and tax net expense (benefit) resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act").

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income, plus interest expense, net, plus debt extinguishment charges, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash asset impairment charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) charges, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net.

(3) Adjusted free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, less cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs, plus cash paid for debt issuance costs, plus cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems.

(4) Net debt is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents.

Note: A reconciliation of the differences between all non-GAAP financial measures used in this release with the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures is included in the financial schedules that are a part of this release. These non-GAAP

financial measures are intended to supplement and should be read together with our financial results. They should not be considered an alternative or substitute for, and should not be considered superior to, our reported financial results. Accordingly, users of this financial information should not place undue reliance on these non-GAAP financial measures.

COVID-19 Business Continuity

Greif is considered an essential business because we safely package and protect essential goods and materials that serve the greater needs of communities around the world. As a result of that status, all of our global manufacturing facilities continue to operate and we have not experienced any significant production challenges or raw material or supply disruptions.

The health and safety of our Greif colleagues remains our first priority. To protect our colleagues, as well as our customers, suppliers and communities, we continue to follow guidelines, protocols and policies issued by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization and local authorities in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, we continue to utilize a variety of enhanced safety measures in response to COVID-19, including: conducting temperature screenings for personnel entering our operations; routinely cleaning high-touch surfaces; following social distancing protocols; staggering production teams where needed; prohibiting all non-critical business travel; implementing visitor protocols; and encouraging all colleagues to work from home when possible.

Customer Service

The Company's consolidated CSI⁽⁵⁾ score was 92.8 during the fiscal third quarter 2020 and reached a record high of 92.4 on a trailing four quarter basis. Our long term objective is for each business segment to achieve a CSI score of 95.0 or greater.

CSI for the Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services segment was 94.6, which was approximately 5 percent higher compared to the prior year quarter. CSI for the Flexible Products & Services segment was 84.2, which was approximately 10 percent lower compared to the prior year quarter as a result of COVID-19 related delays to product shipments. CSI for the Paper Packaging & Services segment was 92.2, which was approximately 4 percent higher compared to the prior year quarter.

Liquidity and Balance Sheet

As of July 31, 2020, the Company had \$523.3 million of available borrowing capacity⁽⁶⁾ under its \$800.0 million revolving credit facility. The Company's Euro €200 million notes are due in July of 2021, but otherwise the Company has no other sizable debt maturities due until 2024.

Segment Results (all results compared to the third quarter of 2019 unless otherwise noted)

Net sales are impacted mainly by the volume of primary products⁽⁷⁾ sold, selling prices, product mix and the impact of changes in foreign currencies against the U.S. Dollar. The table below shows the percentage impact of each of these items on net sales for our primary products for the third quarter of 2020 as compared to the prior year quarter for the business segments with manufacturing operations.

Net Sales Impact - Primary Products	Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	Paper Packaging & Services	Flexible Products & Services
	%	%	%
Currency Translation	(2.6) %	(0.1) %	(1.8) %
Volume	(11.1) %	(1.4) %	(3.1) %
Selling Prices and Product Mix	(1.4) %	(4.6) %	(2.2) %
Total Impact of Primary Products	(15.1) %	(6.1) %	(7.1) %

Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services

Net sales decreased by \$93.6 million to \$548.5 million. Net sales excluding foreign currency translation decreased by \$79.1 million primarily due to demand softness and lower average sale prices primarily due to contractual price adjustment mechanisms related to raw material price decreases.

Gross profit decreased by \$12.1 million to \$114.4 million. The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to the same factors that impacted net sales, partially offset by favorably priced raw materials due to opportunistic sourcing and lower manufacturing costs.

Operating profit decreased by \$11.8 million to \$42.5 million. Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$5.3 million to \$77.5 million primarily due to the same factors that impacted gross profit, partially offset by a reduction in the segment's SG&A expense as well as the segment receiving a smaller portion of allocated corporate costs.

Paper Packaging & Services

Net sales decreased by \$70.7 million to \$459.3 million primarily due to approximately \$54.0 million of prior year net sales attributable to the divested Consumer Packaging Group business, lower published containerboard and boxboard prices, and lower volumes. During the quarter, the Company took approximately 10,000 tons of economic downtime across its containerboard operations, down 14,000 tons sequentially from the 24,000 tons taken in the second quarter 2020.

Gross profit decreased by \$45.8 million to \$88.9 million. The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to the same factors that impacted net sales, higher old corrugated container input costs, and product mix, partially offset by lower manufacturing costs.

Operating profit decreased by \$49.8 million to \$13.3 million. Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$39.0 million to \$72.0 million primarily due to the same factors that impacted gross profit and the segment receiving a greater portion of allocated corporate costs, partially offset by a reduction in the segment's SG&A expense.

Flexible Products & Services

Net sales decreased by \$5.2 million to \$69.3 million. Net sales excluding foreign currency translation decreased by \$3.8 million primarily due to continued demand softness and lower average sale prices primarily due to contractual price adjustment mechanisms related to raw material price decreases.

Gross profit decreased by \$1.7 million to \$14.3 million. The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to the same factors that impacted net sales, partially offset by favorably priced raw materials due to opportunistic sourcing.

Operating profit decreased by \$0.9 million to \$4.1 million. Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$0.2 million to \$7.0 million primarily due to the same factors that impacted gross profit, partially offset by a reduction in the segment's SG&A expense.

Land Management

Net sales decreased by \$0.1 million to \$5.9 million.

Operating profit decreased by \$1.2 million to \$2.0 million. Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$0.1 million to \$2.9 million.

Tax Summary

During the third quarter, the Company recorded an income tax rate of 22.3 percent. The Company's tax rate excluding the impact of adjustments was 22.6 percent. The application of FIN 18 frequently causes fluctuations in our quarterly effective tax rates. For fiscal 2020, the Company expects its tax rate to range between 34.0 and 37.0 percent and its tax rate excluding adjustments to range between 26.0 and 29.0 percent.

Dividend Summary

On August 25, 2020, the Board of Directors declared quarterly cash dividends of \$0.44 per share of Class A Common Stock and \$0.66 per share of Class B Common Stock. Dividends are payable on October 1, 2020, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17, 2020.

Company Outlook

The Company expects the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to create uncertainty in its end markets. The magnitude of the impact will depend on the depth and duration of the crisis, as well as the timing of the recovery in the markets served by the Company.

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Fiscal 2020 Outlook Reported at Q3
Class A earnings per share before adjustments	\$3.00 - \$3.20
Adjusted free cash flow	\$260 - \$290

Note: 2020 Class A earnings per share and tax rate guidance on a GAAP basis are not provided in this release due to the potential for one or more of the following, the timing and magnitude of which we are unable to reliably forecast: gains or losses on the disposal of businesses, timberland or properties, plants and equipment, net; non-cash asset impairment charges due to unanticipated changes in the business; restructuring-related activities; non-cash incremental COVID-19 costs, net; non-cash

pension settlement (income) charges; or acquisition and integration costs, and the income tax effects of these items and other income tax-related events. No reconciliation of the fiscal year 2020 Class A earnings per share before adjustments guidance or tax rate excluding the impact of adjustments guidance, both non-GAAP financial measures which exclude gains and losses on the disposal of businesses, timberland and properties, plants and equipment, non-cash pension settlement (income) charges, acquisition and integration costs, incremental COVID-19 costs, net, restructuring and impairment charges, is included in this release because, due to the high variability and difficulty in making accurate forecasts and projections of some of the excluded information, together with some of the excluded information not being ascertainable or accessible, we are unable to quantify certain amounts that would be required to be included in the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure without unreasonable efforts. A reconciliation of 2020 adjusted free cash flow guidance to forecasted net cash provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, is included in this release.

- (5) Customer satisfaction index (CSI) tracks a variety of internal metrics designed to enhance the customer experience in dealing with Greif.
- (6) Available borrowing capacity is determined by the lesser of the available capacity on the Company's secured revolving credit facility or the amount which could be borrowed without causing the Company's leverage ratio to exceed 4.5.
- (7) Primary products are manufactured steel, plastic and fibre drums; new and reconditioned intermediate bulk containers; linerboard, containerboard, corrugated sheets and corrugated containers, boxboard and tube and core products; and 1&2 loop and 4 loop flexible intermediate bulk containers.

Conference Call

The Company will host a conference call to discuss the third quarter of 2020 results on August 27, 2020, at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time (ET). Participants may access the call using the following online registration link: <http://www.directeventreg.com/registration/event/7477918>. Registrants will receive a confirmation email containing dial in details and a unique conference call code for entry. Phone lines will open at 8:00 a.m. ET. The conference call will also be available through a live webcast, including slides, which can be accessed at <http://investor.greif.com> by clicking on the Events and Presentations tab and searching under the events calendar. A replay of the conference call will be available on the Company's website approximately two hours following the call.

About Greif

Greif is a global leader in industrial packaging products and services and is pursuing its vision: in industrial packaging, be the best performing customer service company in the world. The Company produces steel, plastic and fibre drums, intermediate bulk containers, reconditioned containers, flexible products, containerboard, uncoated recycled paperboard, coated recycled paperboard, tubes and cores and a diverse mix of specialty products. The Company also manufactures packaging accessories and provides filling, packaging and other services for a wide range of industries. In addition, Greif manages timber properties in the southeastern United States. The Company is strategically positioned in over 40 countries to serve global as well as regional customers. Additional information is on the Company's website at www.greif.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "aspiration," "objective," "project," "believe," "continue," "on track" or "target" or the negative thereof and similar expressions, among others, identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on assumptions, expectations and other information currently available to management. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those forecasted, projected or anticipated, whether expressed or implied. The most significant of these risks and uncertainties are described in Part I of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, the Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those forecasted, projected or anticipated, whether expressed in or implied by the statements. Such risks and uncertainties that might cause a difference include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) historically, our business has been sensitive to changes in general economic or business conditions, (ii) we may not successfully implement our business strategies, including achieving our growth objectives, (iii) our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity, limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities, and increase our vulnerability to adverse changes in economic and industry conditions, (iv) our operations subject us to currency exchange and political risks that could adversely affect our results of operations, (v) the current and future challenging global economy and disruption and volatility of the financial and credit markets may adversely affect our business, (vi) the continuing consolidation of our customer base and suppliers may intensify pricing pressure, (vii) we operate in highly competitive industries, (viii) our business is sensitive to changes in industry demands, (ix) raw material and energy price fluctuations and shortages may adversely impact our manufacturing operations and costs, (x) changes in U.S. trade policies could impact the cost of imported goods into the U.S., which may materially impact our revenues or increase our operating costs, (xi) the results of the United Kingdom's referendum on withdrawal from the European Union may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our business, (xii) geopolitical conditions, including direct or indirect acts of war or terrorism, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results, (xiii) we may encounter difficulties arising from acquisitions, (xiv) in connection with acquisitions or divestitures, we may become subject to liabilities, (xv) the acquisition of Carastar Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries subjects us to various risks and uncertainties, (xvi) we may incur additional restructuring costs and there is no guarantee that our efforts to reduce costs will be successful, (xvii) we could be subject to changes to our tax rates, the adoption of new U.S. or foreign tax legislation or exposure to additional tax liabilities, (xviii) full realization of our deferred tax assets may be affected by a number of factors, (xix) several operations are conducted by joint ventures that we cannot operate solely for our benefit, (xx) certain of the agreements that govern our joint ventures provide our partners with put or call options, (xxi) our ability to attract, develop and retain talented and qualified employees, managers and executives is critical to our success, (xxii) our business may be adversely impacted by work stoppages and other labor relations matters, (xxiii) we may not successfully identify illegal immigrants in our workforce, (xxiv) our pension and postretirement plans are underfunded and will require future cash contributions and our required future cash contributions could be higher than we expect, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity, (xxv) we may be subject to losses that might not be covered in whole or in part by existing insurance reserves or insurance coverage,

(xxvi) our business depends on the uninterrupted operations of our facilities, systems and business functions, including our information technology and other business systems, (xxvii) a security breach of customer, employee, supplier or Company information may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, (xxviii) legislation/regulation related to environmental and health and safety matters and corporate social responsibility could negatively impact our operations and financial performance, (xxix) product liability claims and other legal proceedings could adversely affect our operations and financial performance, (xxx) we may incur fines or penalties, damage to our reputation or other adverse consequences if our employees, agents or business partners violate, or are alleged to have violated, anti-bribery, competition or other laws, (xxxii) the current COVID-19 pandemic could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, (xxxiii) changing climate, climate change regulations and greenhouse gas effects may adversely affect our operations and financial performance, (xxxiv) the frequency and volume of our timber and timberland sales will impact our financial performance, (xxxv) changes in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and SEC rules and regulations could materially impact our reported results, (xxxvi) if we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to accurately report financial results or prevent fraud, and (xxxvii) we have a significant amount of goodwill and long-lived assets which, if impaired in the future, would adversely impact our results of operations. The risks described above are not all-inclusive, and given these and other possible risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. For a detailed discussion of the most significant risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those forecasted, projected or anticipated, see “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our most recently filed Form 10-K and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All forward-looking statements made in this news release are expressly qualified in their entirety by reference to such risk factors. Except to the limited extent required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Nine months ended July 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net sales	\$ 1,083.0	\$ 1,252.6	\$ 3,353.7	\$ 3,362.9
Cost of products sold	863.3	973.2	2,670.7	2,662.0
Gross profit	219.7	279.4	683.0	700.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	120.4	138.9	376.9	377.0
Restructuring charges	19.1	9.1	26.8	20.3
Acquisition and integration related costs	3.6	5.8	13.5	22.2
Non-cash asset impairment charges	15.5	—	16.9	2.1
Gain on disposal of properties, plants and equipment, net	(0.3)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(7.1)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of businesses, net	(0.5)	1.3	37.9	3.0
Operating profit	61.9	125.6	213.1	283.4
Interest expense, net	29.8	34.5	89.8	80.1
Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Debt extinguishment charges	—	0.1	—	22.0
Other (income) expense, net	1.1	(1.1)	3.5	1.0
Income before income tax expense and equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net	31.0	92.1	119.9	180.3
Income tax expense	6.9	26.8	44.8	58.3
Equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)
Net income	24.4	67.5	76.3	124.4
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(3.7)	(4.8)	(11.9)	(18.4)
Net income attributable to Greif, Inc.	\$ 20.7	\$ 62.7	\$ 64.4	\$ 106.0
Basic earnings per share attributable to Greif, Inc. common shareholders:				
Class A common stock	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.80
Class B common stock	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.68
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Greif, Inc. common shareholders:				
Class A common stock	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.80
Class B common stock	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.68
Shares used to calculate basic earnings per share attributable to Greif, Inc. common shareholders:				
Class A common stock	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.2
Class B common stock	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share attributable to Greif, Inc. common shareholders:				
Class A common stock	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.2
Class B common stock	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 UNAUDITED

(in millions)

	July 31, 2020	October 31, 2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98.5	\$ 77.3
Trade accounts receivable	624.5	664.2
Inventories	349.6	358.2
Assets held by special purpose entities	50.9	—
Other current assets	182.4	149.3
	<u>1,305.9</u>	<u>1,249.0</u>
LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Goodwill	1,505.3	1,517.8
Intangible assets	726.2	776.5
Assets held by special purpose entities	—	50.9
Operating lease assets	318.1	—
Other long-term assets	149.5	142.2
	<u>2,699.1</u>	<u>2,487.4</u>
PROPERTIES, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT	<u>1,588.8</u>	<u>1,690.3</u>
	<u>\$ 5,593.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,426.7</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 436.0	\$ 435.2
Short-term borrowings	2.6	9.2
Current portion of long-term debt	99.7	83.7
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	53.2	—
Current portion of liabilities held by special purpose entities	43.3	—
Other current liabilities	280.1	297.3
	<u>914.9</u>	<u>825.4</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt	2,535.3	2,659.0
Liabilities held by special purpose entities	—	43.3
Operating lease liabilities	267.5	—
Other long-term liabilities	666.6	686.6
	<u>3,469.4</u>	<u>3,388.9</u>
REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	<u>18.6</u>	<u>21.3</u>
EQUITY		
Total Greif, Inc. equity	<u>1,141.3</u>	<u>1,133.1</u>
Noncontrolling interests	49.6	58.0
	<u>1,190.9</u>	<u>1,191.1</u>
	<u>\$ 5,593.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,426.7</u>

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Nine months ended July 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income	\$ 24.4	\$ 67.5	\$ 76.3	\$ 124.4
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	59.9	60.0	182.4	146.8
Asset impairments	15.5	—	16.9	2.1
Pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Other non-cash adjustments to net income	8.5	3.3	71.5	7.6
Operating working capital changes	44.3	(9.5)	12.8	(52.5)
Deferred purchase price on sold receivables	—	—	—	(6.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash from changes in other assets and liabilities	(17.6)	20.2	(105.5)	(27.4)
Net cash provided by operating activities	135.0	141.5	254.3	194.1
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisitions of companies, net of cash acquired	—	(29.5)	—	(1,857.9)
Purchases of properties, plants and equipment	(33.4)	(40.2)	(98.8)	(103.8)
Purchases of and investments in timber properties	(1.2)	(1.8)	(4.0)	(4.1)
Purchases of equity method investments	—	—	(3.6)	—
Proceeds from the sale of properties, plants and equipment, businesses, timberland and other assets	6.1	6.7	90.7	17.7
Proceeds on insurance recoveries	0.9	—	0.9	0.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(27.6)	(64.8)	(14.8)	(1,947.9)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from (payments on) debt, net	(73.4)	(64.4)	(135.3)	1,876.9
Dividends paid to Greif, Inc. shareholders	(26.2)	(26.1)	(78.2)	(77.9)
Payments for extinguishment and issuance of debt	—	—	—	(44.1)
Other	(3.6)	(0.9)	(12.1)	(19.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(103.2)	(91.4)	(225.6)	1,735.4
Reclassification of cash to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—
Effects of exchange rates on cash	21.9	0.7	7.3	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	26.1	(14.0)	21.2	(18.4)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	72.4	89.8	77.3	94.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 98.5	\$ 75.8	\$ 98.5	\$ 75.8

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS BY SEGMENT
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Nine months ended July 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net sales:				
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	\$ 548.5	\$ 642.1	\$ 1,719.8	\$ 1,871.6
Paper Packaging & Services	459.3	530.0	1,414.6	1,244.9
Flexible Products & Services	69.3	74.5	199.7	226.6
Land Management	5.9	6.0	19.6	19.8
Total net sales	\$ 1,083.0	\$ 1,252.6	\$ 3,353.7	\$ 3,362.9
Gross profit:				
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	\$ 114.4	\$ 126.5	\$ 351.5	\$ 346.1
Paper Packaging & Services	88.9	134.7	283.9	296.9
Flexible Products & Services	14.3	16.0	40.5	50.0
Land Management	2.1	2.2	7.1	7.9
Total gross profit	\$ 219.7	\$ 279.4	\$ 683.0	\$ 700.9
Operating profit (loss):				
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	\$ 42.5	\$ 54.3	\$ 155.8	\$ 124.6
Paper Packaging & Services	13.3	63.1	40.3	128.6
Flexible Products & Services	4.1	5.0	10.7	22.2
Land Management	2.0	3.2	6.3	8.0
Total operating profit	\$ 61.9	\$ 125.6	\$ 213.1	\$ 283.4
EBITDA⁽⁸⁾:				
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	\$ 61.1	\$ 74.3	\$ 211.0	\$ 180.0
Paper Packaging & Services	50.9	103.2	157.4	212.6
Flexible Products & Services	5.8	7.1	15.5	27.8
Land Management	3.2	4.3	9.4	11.2
Total EBITDA	\$ 121.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 393.3	\$ 431.6
Adjusted EBITDA⁽⁹⁾:				
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services	\$ 77.5	\$ 82.8	\$ 232.2	\$ 200.4
Paper Packaging & Services	72.0	111.0	229.0	239.6
Flexible Products & Services	7.0	7.2	18.0	22.8
Land Management	2.9	2.8	8.9	9.3
Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 159.4	\$ 203.8	\$ 488.1	\$ 472.1

⁽⁸⁾ EBITDA is defined as net income, plus interest expense, net, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation, depletion and amortization. However, because the Company does not calculate net income by segment, this table calculates EBITDA by segment with reference to operating profit by segment, which, as demonstrated in the table of Consolidated EBITDA, is another method to achieve the same result. See the reconciliations in the table of Segment EBITDA.

⁽⁹⁾ Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income, plus interest expense, net, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash impairment charges, plus incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) charges, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTED EBITDA
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Nine months ended July 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net income	\$ 24.4	\$ 67.5	\$ 76.3	\$ 124.4
Plus: Interest expense, net	29.8	34.5	89.8	80.1
Plus: Debt extinguishment charges	—	0.1	—	22.0
Plus: Income tax expense	6.9	26.8	44.8	58.3
Plus: Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	59.9	60.0	182.4	146.8
EBITDA	\$ 121.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 393.3	\$ 431.6
Net income	\$ 24.4	\$ 67.5	\$ 76.3	\$ 124.4
Plus: Interest expense, net	29.8	34.5	89.8	80.1
Plus: Debt extinguishment charges	—	0.1	—	22.0
Plus: Income tax expense	6.9	26.8	44.8	58.3
Plus: Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Plus: Other (income) expense, net	1.1	(1.1)	3.5	1.0
Less: Equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)
Operating profit	\$ 61.9	\$ 125.6	\$ 213.1	\$ 283.4
Less: Other (income) expense, net	1.1	(1.1)	3.5	1.0
Less: Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Less: Equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)
Plus: Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	59.9	60.0	182.4	146.8
EBITDA	\$ 121.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 393.3	\$ 431.6
Plus: Restructuring charges	19.1	9.1	26.8	20.3
Plus: Acquisition and integration related costs	3.6	5.8	13.5	22.2
Plus: Non-cash asset impairment charges	15.5	—	16.9	2.1
Plus: Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Plus: Incremental COVID-19 costs, net ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.0	—	1.9	—
Less: (Gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment, and businesses, net	(0.8)	—	35.8	(4.1)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 159.4	\$ 203.8	\$ 488.1	\$ 472.1

⁽¹⁰⁾ Incremental COVID-19 costs, net includes costs directly attributable to COVID-19 such as costs incurred for incremental cleaning and sanitation efforts and employee safety measures, offset by economic relief received from foreign governments.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
SEGMENT ADJUSTED EBITDA⁽¹⁾
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	<u>Three months ended July 31,</u>		<u>Nine months ended July 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services				
Operating profit	42.5	54.3	155.8	124.6
Less: Other expense, net	1.2	0.8	5.1	4.0
Less: Equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(2.4)
Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense	19.5	18.6	59.1	57.0
EBITDA	\$ 61.1	\$ 74.3	\$ 211.0	\$ 180.0
Plus: Restructuring charges	15.6	7.0	19.4	15.0
Plus: Acquisition and integration related costs	—	0.1	—	0.4
Plus: Non-cash asset impairment charges	2.2	—	3.6	2.1
Plus: Incremental COVID-19 costs, net	—	—	0.3	—
Less: (Gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment, and businesses, net	(1.4)	1.4	(2.1)	2.9
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 77.5	\$ 82.8	\$ 232.2	\$ 200.4
Paper Packaging & Services				
Operating profit (loss)	13.3	63.1	40.3	128.6
Less: Other (income) expense, net	0.2	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.1)
Less: Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense	37.8	38.9	115.8	81.9
EBITDA	\$ 50.9	\$ 103.2	\$ 157.4	\$ 212.6
Plus: Restructuring charges	3.4	2.1	6.1	5.2
Plus: Acquisition and integration related costs	3.6	5.7	13.5	21.8
Plus: Non-cash pension settlement income	—	—	(0.1)	—
Plus: Non-cash asset impairment charges	12.4	—	12.4	—
Plus: Incremental COVID-19 costs, net	0.8	—	1.3	—
Less: Loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment, and businesses, net	0.9	—	38.4	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 72.0	\$ 111.0	\$ 229.0	\$ 239.6
Flexible Products & Services				
Operating profit	4.1	5.0	10.7	22.2
Less: Other income, net	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.9)
Plus: Depreciation and amortization expense	1.4	1.4	4.4	4.7
EBITDA	\$ 5.8	\$ 7.1	\$ 15.5	\$ 27.8
Plus: Restructuring charges	0.1	—	1.3	—
Plus: Incremental COVID-19 costs, net	0.2	—	0.3	—
Plus: Non-cash asset impairment charges	0.9	—	0.9	—
Less: (Gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	—	0.1	—	(5.0)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 7.0	\$ 7.2	\$ 18.0	\$ 22.8
Land Management				
Operating profit	2.0	3.2	6.3	8.0
Plus: Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	1.2	1.1	3.1	3.2
EBITDA	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.3	\$ 9.4	\$ 11.2
Plus: Restructuring charges	—	—	—	0.1
Less: Gain on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	(0.3)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(2.0)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.8	\$ 8.9	\$ 9.3
Consolidated EBITDA	\$ 121.0	\$ 188.9	\$ 393.3	\$ 431.6
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 159.4	\$ 203.8	\$ 488.1	\$ 472.1

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income, plus interest expense, net, plus income tax expense, plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, plus restructuring charges, plus acquisition and integration related costs, plus non-cash impairment charges, plus

incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus non-cash pension settlement (income) charges, less (gain) loss on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net. However, because the Company does not calculate net income by segment, this table calculates adjusted EBITDA by segment with reference to operating profit by segment, which, as demonstrated in the table of consolidated adjusted EBITDA, is another method to achieve the same result.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
ADJUSTED FREE CASH FLOW⁽¹²⁾
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Nine months ended July 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 135.0	\$ 141.5	\$ 254.3	\$ 194.1
Cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment	(33.4)	(40.2)	(98.8)	(103.8)
Free cash flow	\$ 101.6	\$ 101.3	\$ 155.5	\$ 90.3
Cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs	3.6	5.8	13.5	22.2
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	—	—	—	5.1
Cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net	1.0	—	1.9	—
Cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems	0.4	—	1.4	—
Adjusted free cash flow	\$ 106.6	\$ 107.1	\$ 172.3	\$ 117.6

⁽¹²⁾Adjusted free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, less cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs, plus cash paid for debt issuance costs, plus cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net, plus cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
NET INCOME, CLASS A EARNINGS PER SHARE AND TAX RATE BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	Income before Income Tax (Benefit) Expense and Equity	Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	Equity Earnings	Non-Controlling Interest	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Greif, Inc.	Diluted Class A Earnings Per Share	Tax Rate
Three months ended July 31, 2020	\$ 31.0	\$ 6.9	\$ (0.3)	\$ 3.7	\$ 20.7	\$ 0.35	22.3 %
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	(0.8)	0.1	—	0.1	(1.0)	(0.01)	
Restructuring charges	19.1	4.2	—	0.1	14.8	0.25	
Acquisition and integration related costs	3.6	0.8	—	—	2.8	0.04	
Non-cash asset impairment charges	15.5	3.5	—	—	12.0	0.21	
Incremental COVID-19 costs, net	1.0	0.2	—	—	0.8	0.01	
Excluding Adjustments	<u>\$ 69.4</u>	<u>\$ 15.7</u>	<u>\$ (0.3)</u>	<u>\$ 3.9</u>	<u>\$ 50.1</u>	<u>\$ 0.85</u>	<u>22.6 %</u>
Three months ended July 31, 2019	\$ 92.1	\$ 26.8	\$ (2.2)	\$ 4.8	\$ 62.7	\$ 1.06	29.1 %
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	—	(0.1)	—	0.1	—	—	
Restructuring charges	9.1	1.5	—	—	7.6	0.13	
Debt extinguishment charges	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	
Acquisition and integration related costs	5.8	1.5	—	—	4.3	0.07	
Excluding Adjustments	<u>\$ 107.1</u>	<u>\$ 29.7</u>	<u>\$ (2.2)</u>	<u>\$ 4.9</u>	<u>\$ 74.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>27.7 %</u>
Nine months ended July 31, 2020	\$ 119.9	44.8	(1.2)	11.9	\$ 64.4	\$ 1.09	37.4 %
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	35.8	0.5	—	0.6	34.7	0.59	
Restructuring charges	26.8	6.1	—	0.4	20.3	0.34	
Acquisition and integration related costs	13.5	3.2	—	—	10.3	0.17	
Non-cash asset impairment charges	16.9	3.5	—	—	13.4	0.23	
Non-cash pension settlement income	(0.1)	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	
Incremental COVID-19 costs, net	1.9	0.4	—	—	1.5	0.02	
Excluding Adjustments	<u>\$ 214.7</u>	<u>\$ 58.5</u>	<u>\$ (1.2)</u>	<u>\$ 12.9</u>	<u>\$ 144.5</u>	<u>\$ 2.44</u>	<u>27.2 %</u>
Nine months ended July 31, 2019	\$ 180.3	\$ 58.3	\$ (2.4)	\$ 18.4	\$ 106.0	\$ 1.80	32.3 %
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties, plants, equipment and businesses, net	(4.1)	(0.6)	—	(2.5)	(1.0)	(0.02)	
Restructuring charges	20.3	4.5	—	0.1	15.7	0.27	
Debt extinguishment charges	22.0	5.3	—	—	16.7	0.28	
Acquisition and integration related costs	22.2	4.3	—	—	17.9	0.30	
Non-cash asset impairment charges	2.1	—	—	—	2.1	0.04	
Tax net benefit resulting from the Tax Reform Act	—	(3.2)	—	—	3.2	0.05	
Excluding Adjustments	<u>\$ 242.8</u>	<u>\$ 68.6</u>	<u>\$ (2.4)</u>	<u>\$ 16.0</u>	<u>\$ 160.6</u>	<u>\$ 2.72</u>	<u>28.3 %</u>

The impact of income tax expense and non-controlling interest on each adjustment is calculated based on tax rates and ownership percentages specific to each applicable entity.

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
NET SALES TO NET SALES EXCLUDING THE IMPACT OF
CURRENCY TRANSLATION
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three months ended July 31,		Increase (Decrease) in Net Sales (\$)	Increase (Decrease) in Net Sales (%)
	2020	2019		
Consolidated				
Net Sales	\$ 1,083.0	\$ 1,252.6	\$ (169.6)	(13.5) %
Currency Translation	16.1	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 1,099.1	\$ 1,252.6	\$ (153.5)	(12.3) %
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services				
Net Sales	\$ 548.5	\$ 642.1	\$ (93.6)	(14.6) %
Currency Translation	14.5	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 563.0	\$ 642.1	\$ (79.1)	(12.3) %
Paper Packaging & Services				
Net Sales	459.3	530.0	\$ (70.7)	(13.3) %
Currency Translation	0.2	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 459.5	\$ 530.0	\$ (70.5)	(13.3) %
Flexible Products & Services				
Net Sales	\$ 69.3	\$ 74.5	\$ (5.2)	(7.0) %
Currency Translation	1.4	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 70.7	\$ 74.5	\$ (3.8)	(5.1) %

<i>(in millions)</i>	Nine months ended July 31,		Increase (Decrease) in Net Sales (\$)	Increase (Decrease) in Net Sales (%)
	2020	2019		
Consolidated				
Net Sales	\$ 3,353.7	\$ 3,362.9	\$ (9.2)	(0.3) %
Currency Translation	43.9	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 3,397.6	\$ 3,362.9	\$ 34.7	1.0 %
Rigid Industrial Packaging & Services				
Net Sales	\$ 1,719.8	\$ 1,871.6	\$ (151.8)	(8.1) %
Currency Translation	38.6	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 1,758.4	\$ 1,871.6	\$ (113.2)	(6.0) %
Paper Packaging & Services				
Net Sales	1,414.6	1,244.9	\$ 169.7	13.6 %
Currency Translation	0.4	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 1,415.0	\$ 1,244.9	\$ 170.1	13.7 %
Flexible Products & Services				
Net Sales	199.7	226.6	\$ (26.9)	(11.9) %
Currency Translation	4.9	N/A		
Net Sales Excluding the Impact of Currency Translation	\$ 204.6	\$ 226.6	\$ (22.0)	(9.7) %

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION
NET DEBT
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	July 31, 2020	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Total Debt	\$ 2,637.6	\$ 2,682.3	\$ 2,878.5
Cash and cash equivalents	(98.5)	(72.4)	(75.8)
Net Debt	\$ 2,539.1	\$ 2,609.9	\$ 2,802.7

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
PROJECTED 2020 GUIDANCE RECONCILIATION
ADJUSTED FREE CASH FLOW
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2020 Guidance Range	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 362.0	\$ 412.0
Cash paid for purchases of properties, plants and equipment	(126.0)	(146.0)
Free cash flow	\$ 236.0	\$ 266.0
Cash paid for acquisition and integration related costs	15.0	15.0
Cash paid for incremental COVID-19 costs, net	3.0	3.0
Cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems	6.0	6.0
Adjusted free cash flow	\$ 260.0	\$ 290.0

GREIF, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
PROJECTED 2020 MODELING ASSUMPTIONS
UNAUDITED

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2020 Modeling Assumptions Reported at Q3
Depreciation & amortization expense	\$240 - \$250
Interest expense, net	\$115 - \$120
Other expense, net	\$2.5 - \$7.5
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$10 - \$15
Tax rate excluding the impact of adjustments	26% - 29%
Capital expenditures excluding cash paid for acquisition and integration related ERP systems	\$120 - \$140

Greif, Inc.
Third Quarter 2020 Earnings Results Conference Call
August 27, 2020

CORPORATE PARTICIPANTS

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Matt Eichmann *Greif, Inc. - VP of IR & Corporate Communications*

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PRESENTATION

Operator

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for standing by, and welcome to the Greif Q3 2020 Earnings Call. At this time all participants are in a listen only mode. After the speakers presentation, there will be a question and answer session. To ask a question during the session, you will need to press star 1 on your telephone keypad. We'd like to ask you that you limit yourself to 1 question and 1 follow-up during the Q&A.

Please be advised that today's conference is being recorded. If you require any further assistance please press star 0. Thank you. I'd now like to hand the conference over to your speaker for today, Matt Eichmann, Vice President, Investor Relations and Corporate Communications. Please go ahead.

Matt Eichmann - Greif, Inc. - VP of IR & Corporate Communications

Thank you, Jack, and good morning, everyone. Welcome to Greif's Third Quarter Fiscal 2020 Earnings Conference Call. On the call today are Pete Watson, President and Chief Executive Officer; and Larry Hilsheimer, Greif's Chief Financial Officer. Pete and Larry will take questions at the end of today's call.

In accordance with Regulation Fair Disclosure, we encourage you to ask questions regarding issues you consider material because we are prohibited from discussing significant nonpublic information with you on an individual basis. Please limit yourself to 1 question and 1 follow-up before returning to the queue.

Please turn to Slide 2. As a reminder, during today's call, we will make forward-looking statements involving plans, expectations and beliefs related to future events. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed. Additionally, we'll be referencing certain non-GAAP financial measures, and reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP metrics can be found in the appendix of today's presentation.

And now I turn the presentation over to Pete on Slide 3.

Peter G. Watson - Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director

Thank you, Matt, and good morning, everyone. Thank you for joining us today. As we expected, during the third quarter, we faced unprecedented economic turmoil caused by the global health pandemic, but the Greif team responded and delivered solid results through strong cost control and operational discipline.

Through that focus, we generated solid free cash flow and paid down debt. This is only possible, thanks to the commitment of our global Greif team, their extraordinary dedication to our business and our customers, and the pride they have in safely packaging and protecting critical goods and materials that serve the greater needs of our communities all around the world.

The COVID-19 pandemic remains an evolving situation. We are focused on executing enhanced health and safety protocols to safeguard the health of our colleagues and ensure the continuity of our supply chain to serve our customers.

During the quarter, we achieved an all-time high trailing 4-quarter Customer Satisfaction Index score, which further strengthens our standing with customers. And while profits were lower due to soft industrial demand and a significant price cost squeeze in our Paper Packaging business, free cash flow remained roughly flat to the prior year, and we have reduced net debt by more than \$260 million versus the prior year quarter.

Please turn to Slide 4. Our Rigid Industrial Packaging business delivered solid third quarter results despite significant volume decreases due to weak demand in the global industrial economy. Global steel drum volumes declined by 10% versus the prior year quarter. And demand was strongest in China, where volumes rose 6%, thanks to an improving economic activity.

As you move west to our EMEA region, demand was weaker. While the Middle East and North Africa business delivered steel growth of 6% versus the prior year and the Mediterranean region grew by low single digits, our Central and Western European steel drum volumes declined by low double digits due to weak chemical and lubricant demand.

The Americas region experienced the weakest conditions, with steel drum volumes in the U.S. down by almost 20% versus prior year. This was a result of weak demand for industrial paints, chemicals and lubricants. Global IBC production fell by roughly 1% as we faced weaker demand from specialty and bulk chemical customers.

RIPS' third quarter sales fell roughly \$79 million versus the prior year quarter on a currency-neutral basis due to lower volumes and raw material price declines and corresponding contractual pricing adjustments. Despite the decline in sales, RIPS' third quarter adjusted EBITDA fell by only \$5 million versus the prior year quarter due to lower raw material cost, primarily attributable to roughly a \$5 million opportunistic sourcing benefit and strong cost control that resulted in lower year-over-year manufacturing expenses and segment SG&A expense.

Finally, despite considerable external challenges in the quarter, RIPS continues to demonstrate improved EBITDA. On a trailing 4-quarter basis, the Rigid Industrial Packaging business is already delivering profits well within their fiscal 2022 commitment range.

I'd ask that you please turn to Slide 5. I'd like to spend a moment to discuss what we are currently seeing in the market. The weak volumes in Q3 were anticipated and communicated during our second quarter call, but we believe the worst is behind us as our year-over-year steel drum volume comparisons improved throughout the quarter after bottoming in May. That said, the pace of improvement is somewhat slower than what we had anticipated in Q2.

This slide highlights major end-market progression for our largest RIPS substrates, which is steel drums. And broadly speaking, we continue to see positive demand for food, flavors and fragrances during the quarter. There is improving demand for chemicals as the auto manufacturing is returning, but we continue to experience softness in industrial paints, coatings and lubricants.

I'd ask you to please turn to Slide 6. The Flexible Products' segment third quarter sales fell roughly 5% versus the prior year quarter on a currency-neutral basis due to soft demand, raw material price declines and corresponding contractual pricing adjustments. Third quarter adjusted EBITDA was roughly flat to the prior year despite this lower sales, thanks to strong cost control resulting in lower SG&A's segment expense.

I'd ask if you turn to Slide 7. Paper Packaging's third quarter sales fell by roughly \$70 million versus the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower published containerboard and boxboard prices and the divestiture of our Consumer Packaging Group. We took 10,000 tons of containerboard economic downtime early in Q3 but none in July or, thus far, in August.

Paper Packaging's third quarter adjusted EBITDA fell by roughly \$39 million versus the prior year, largely due to product mix and a significant \$37 million price cost squeeze. The team also demonstrated strong cost control management and offset some of the headwind through lower manufacturing and SG&A expense versus the prior year.

If I could ask you to please turn to Slide 8 to give you some color on what we're seeing in the PPS markets. Volume in our CorrChoice corrugated sheet feeder network improved by 4% versus the prior year quarter. Volumes have progressively strengthened since May due to improving demand in durables and a recovery in the auto supply chain and solid e-commerce growth.

In our tube and core business, fiscal third quarter volumes were down 10% versus the prior year but showed progressive improvement in the quarter and was down 4% in July. We continue to see some demand weaknesses most pronounced in non-containerboard paper mill segments and textile end market segments. Film and construction market demand continues to remain positive.

I'd like to now turn the presentation over to our Chief Financial Officer, Larry Hilsheimer.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Thank you, Pete, and good morning, everyone. I'll start by reiterating Pete's comments and thank the global Greif team for their continued dedication during this COVID-19 crisis. The team's professionalism has been remarkable, given all of the external distractions, and we greatly appreciate their efforts.

Slide 9 highlights our quarterly financial performance. Our third quarter was very challenging, as expected. However, we generated solid free cash flow and paid down debt, as promised.

Third quarter net sales, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, fell roughly 12% year-over-year due to lower volumes, lower selling prices and the divestiture of the Consumer Packaging Group. Adjusted EBITDA fell by roughly 22%, with the bulk of the decrement driven by the EBITDA reduction in our paper business that Pete described.

All segments achieved reductions in SG&A expense. Below the operating profit line, interest expense fell by roughly \$5 million. Our GAAP tax rate during the quarter was roughly 22%, while our non-GAAP tax rate was roughly 23%. We expect our non-GAAP rate to range between 26% and 29% for fiscal 2020. Our bottom line adjusted Class A earnings per share fell to \$0.85 per share.

We recorded roughly \$16 million of noncash impairment charges in the quarter, of which roughly \$11 million relates to the closure of the Mobile mill announced at Q2. We also recorded roughly \$19 million in restructuring expense, including roughly \$9 million to exit a multi-employer pension plan as a result of plant consolidation within our RIPS business. We view this planned exit as a positive development as it prevents exposure to probable increased obligations in the future.

Finally, despite lower profits, third quarter adjusted free cash flow held roughly flat at \$107 million versus the prior year quarter, thanks to \$7 million of lower CapEx and stronger working capital performance.

Please turn to Slide 10. Given our solid operating performance and better line of sight into customer demand and only 2 remaining months in fiscal 2020, we are reintroducing our adjusted Class A earnings per share and adjusted free cash flow guidance for this year. We are also providing the key fiscal 2020 assumptions you see listed on Slide 10 to assist with modeling.

We expect to generate between \$3.00 and \$3.20 per share for fiscal 2020, which implies roughly \$0.66 per share in fiscal Q4. Profits are anticipated to be lower sequentially from the fiscal third to fourth quarter due to normal business seasonality; higher SG&A due to the incentive releases that benefited the third quarter; less opportunistic sourcing cost benefits, which we do not forecast; softer sales in our high-margin filling business in the U.S.; and a sequentially higher non-GAAP tax rate in the fourth quarter. We also assume OCC costs of \$61 a ton in Q4.

More importantly, and in line with our financial priorities, we expect to deliver between \$260 million and \$290 million in adjusted free cash flow for fiscal 2020. We assume CapEx to range between \$120 million and \$140 million; for working capital to be a source of cash; and for cash taxes to range between \$75 million and \$80 million.

We will reevaluate our guidance practices again at the end of the fiscal year to align to our visibility into customer ordering patterns. But let me emphasize, we have no plans to move to a regular habit of providing quarterly guidance.

Please turn to Slide 11. Our capital allocation priorities are unchanged and are outlined on this slide. They are funding organic CapEx, delevering our balance sheet, maintaining steady dividends and pursuing our strategic growth priorities in IBCs, IBC reconditioning and containerboard integration.

Our balance sheet is extremely solid, with roughly \$523 million of available liquidity, including \$99 million of cash. Our only near-term debt maturities are senior notes due midway through 2021, with a principal of EUR 200 million. At quarter end, despite substantial COVID recession negative impact to EBITDA, our compliance leverage ratios stood at roughly 3.72x, well below our debt covenant of 4.5x due to our success in paying down debt.

With that, I'll turn the call back over to Pete for his closing comments before our Q&A.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Okay, thank you, Larry. And if everyone could please turn to Slide 12. In closing, I just want to thank our 16,000 colleagues again for their commitment to Greif and to our customers. Our diverse global team is highly engaged, and is providing differentiated service to our customers.

With our industry-leading product portfolio, we are well positioned to serve a variety of attractive markets around the world as businesses reopen. Through sharp focus on cost control and operating discipline given by the great business system, we are generating solid cash flow despite considerable external headwinds, and our balance sheet is in great shape.

Thank you for participating this morning, and we appreciate your interest in Greif. Jack, if you could please open the line for questions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Operator

Certainly, again we would like to ask you limit yourself to 1 question and 1 follow-up question to allow everyone an opportunity. To ask a question please press star 1 on your telephone keypad. George Staphos with Bank of America.

George Leon Staphos - *BofA Merrill Lynch, Research Division - MD and Co-Sector Head in Equity Research*

Guys, I wanted to dig in a little bit into cash flow, and my first question. So recognizing that this is an unprecedented time, as you put it, the free cash flow guidance range for fiscal 4Q is fairly wide by \$30 million. I was wondering what the swing factors are there, why it's particularly wide, given there's only a couple of months left to go.

And then if you could remind us, CapEx is down, I think, year-on-year in the fourth quarter, yet the free cash flow guide 4Q versus 4Q last year is down \$90 million. Again, what are the key drivers there that I might be forgetting about in terms of why you'd be pleased with that outcome?

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. Thanks, George. So the -- in terms of the range of cash flow, yes, let me do the last one first. I mean, clearly, we have done an extremely good job of generating cash in the last 12 months. If you look at the trailing 12 months, we've produced \$322 million of free cash flow. So a lot of those activities began sometime ago, and we saw the benefits of those fallout in last year's Q4.

But because of the production of cash through the early parts of this year, there's generally -- just less to generate in the last period of the year. We really had phenomenal performance in working capital management in the fourth quarter of last year. We've become much more consistent in that. But we enhanced our performance again in the third quarter of this year as we have every quarter, and so it just has evened it out a bit more.

But if I look at the range for the last quarter, there's a couple of things going into that, George. We -- we're expecting to complete a number of CapEx projects. But we've run into difficulties, frankly, in having suppliers get us equipment that's ordered, those kind of things. And obviously, we're not going to pay for it until we get it.

So there's some flexibility in that range for that. And the other is just where we are going to end up on working capital in the fourth quarter. So we built a relatively wide range in for basically those 2. The other thing that can fluctuate a bit is we've got a

number of closures to tax exams that is what ended up helping us have a substantially lower tax rate in the third quarter. A number of those are ongoing and some of those could close, and you could end up needing to make payments or not. And so those 3 factors: that CapEx volatility, the working capital volatility and the tax timing on payments are the reason for the wider range in that fourth quarter guidance, George.

George Leon Staphos - *BofA Merrill Lynch, Research Division - MD and Co-Sector Head in Equity Research*

Larry, that's great. Very, very clear. My other question, and I'll turn it over. Can you -- you gave us a little bit of color in terms of what you're seeing out of CorrChoice. Can you talk at all about what you're seeing in terms of the corrugated markets and containerboard markets. August, how far is your order book stretching? Any kind of a qualitative commentary would be great.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Sure, George. This is Pete. Thanks for the question. So as you know, at our CorrChoice business, where we our corrugated sheet feeder is, so visibility in the backlogs is virtually 24 days. But I will tell you, our demand in August is very strong, with double digit growth versus prior year. So similar to the evolution we saw in July. And our containerboard system is very solid and demand is very good. And I can't predict what'll happen in the future, but it appears to be solid.

Our exposure in the end markets are around durables, predominantly, because we serve independent box makers, whose customers -- their customer demand is very strong. And we also have some exposure to e-commerce. And so at this point, while we struggled in that business at the beginning of the COVID health pandemic, the business has responded very well. And our containerboard and corrugated system is very strong and healthy at this point.

Operator

Gabe Hajde with Wells Fargo.

Gabrial Shane Hajde - *Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Research Division - Senior Analyst*

Pete, maybe I'm trying to understand and maybe if you can help marry up of some of the comments that you're making in containerboard. And I appreciate your customer set is different, but I feel like some of the end markets are somewhat similar. And is it possible that we could see an acceleration in demand across your RIPS segments, where you're seeing weakness now? You talked about some chemicals, coatings and lubes and, more specifically, thinking about automotive and perhaps it's just a function of where things are in the supply chain. Any visibility or thoughts there?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So our end markets are really entirely different between our RIPS business and our corrugated business, predominantly CorrChoice. And again, it's durables. We have exposure to e-commerce, some food. But we also -- some of that strength in CorrChoice is related to our new sheet feeder in Pennsylvania. So that helps it. And then in the auto industry, those 2 businesses.

So CorrChoice really serves customers who supply Tier 1, 2 and 3 parts supply. Our RIPS business supplies customers whose products go into manufacturing, 1 or 2 product streams down, component parts inside a car. So again, the context and the touch points to that segment are slightly different. The auto supply chain comes earlier and then the resulting impact to RIPS would come a little later.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. Gabe, let me add a couple of things. One is lubes are a big business for us. A lot of that is automotive use and mileage is down because of commutings going away. Now you're seeing some pickup as people drive to vacations instead of flying. But net-net, mileage is down and particularly in the U.S.

The other thing I'd point out is industrial production in the U.S. and capacity utilization, the Federal Reserve just published some statistics. And if you look at average production utilization from 72%, through '19, was at 78%. In April, we were at 60%; May, 62%; June, 66%; and July, 69%. When machines aren't running, they don't need lubricants.

So the recovery is not coming back as rapidly as Pete and I thought it might when we talked at Q2. It's coming back gradually, but we need machines running. We need lubricants to create demand. We think it's coming. We're seeing stuff, but it's not there yet.

Gabrial Shane Hajde - *Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Research Division - Senior Analyst*

And then, I guess, on the PPS side, I didn't see the slide that you normally put in about synergy realization. I'm assuming that's still on track but if you could kind of provide any commentary there.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. We still are, Gabe. I mean if we were just, point in time, looking at it, it's down slightly but still over \$70 million. Down slightly only because some of them are volume oriented in the URB, CRB business being down. It's a little bit down. But we believe, as the economy comes back, that number on those that are down by capacity and utilization will go back up but still over \$70 million and well on track.

Operator

Ghansham Panjabi with Baird.

Ghansham Panjabi - *Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Research Division - Senior Research Analyst*

Pete, in your prepared comments, you were talking about the RIPS space of improvement being a little bit slower. And I think, Larry, you just mentioned that as well. Can you just give us more color on that by region? Just how do you see this kind of shaking out? Because China is up — was up 6% in the quarter and, obviously, they've recovered nicely from that initial dislocation. Just curious as to how you're seeing that same trajectory in Europe and also the U.S.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

No. Thanks, Ghansham. So we see the improvement in our global RIPS business, quite frankly, similar in FPS. The demand conditions are tracking on a very similar path to the geographic-related improvements to COVID-19 health, meaning China, obviously, has recovered faster in COVID and they're our strongest region. We see, in EMEA, it is improving overall, but we're still down high single digits versus prior year in our volumes there. It's a mixed scenario because of -- it's a more complex region.

So the Middle East volumes were very strong. But Central Europe and Western Europe, which is the predominantly highest-volume components in that geographic sector, are weaker because of chemical lubricant demand, but we are seeing moderate improvement in conditions through the quarter. And then the weakest is North America and South America. And again, it mirrors the transition of the health pandemic. And we still see that as being the weakest demand in our global portfolio during Q3.

Just to give you a little color, in August, our global steel drum volumes are improving versus July, but there's still mid single-digit declines versus prior year, and our IBC growth is normalizing. So we had a little lower quarter than normal, but we're showing double-digit improvements in August, which kind of normalizes the path we're on versus prior year.

Ghansham Panjabi - *Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Research Division - Senior Research Analyst*

Okay. Great. And just as a follow-up to that. For 4Q, specifically, looking at RIPS, what are you modeling from a volume standpoint? And then also for PPS, is it still -- is it reasonable to expect a similar price cost headwind in 4Q as you saw in 3Q?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So our volumes to the forecast, really, across all of our portfolio, is we see volumes just slightly improved versus July, and the July volumes were highlighted in the deck. And in regard to the price cost squeeze, I'll let Larry talk through the bridge and what we see from Q3 to where we are -- what we expect in Q4.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes, Ghansham. Clearly, we had that unprecedented spike -- unprecedented in terms of cause, spike in OCC in Q3 because of the shutdown of the retail sector and restaurant sector in the U.S. as well as a lot of industrial. So the supply side was squeezed. Well, as you know, the demand side was up because of the pantry stuffings. And so the OCC costs shot up, and that, with what we felt was unwarranted nonrecognition by resuscitated price increases, created basically a \$36 million year-over-year price cost squeeze.

And actually, if you step back and look at that, we were \$44 million down on EBITDA year-over-year, with \$36 million of it, that price cost squeeze, missing a year ago by \$8 million. And in an economic situation like this, we are quite proud of our team, to be quite frank. But in the fourth quarter, we're predicting \$61 on our OCC. So we don't see the same year-over-year price squeeze there, which is actually a lift of roughly \$15 million on the year-over-year for the -- relative to the third quarter, sequential improvement over the third quarter from where we were.

Matt Eichmann - *Greif, Inc. - VP of IR & Corporate Communications*

And in the fourth quarter, Ghansham, just to add to Larry's comments, it's Matt. I think OCC last year in quarter 4 of '19 was about \$30 a ton. So relative to the \$61 that we're expecting in the fourth quarter this year, that will certainly be a headwind.

Operator

Again if you'd like to ask a question please press star 1. Mark Wilde with Bank of Montreal.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

I really appreciated that kind of crisp walk-through at the start. For my first question, I wondered with this hurricane hitting down on the Gulf Coast today, if you can just talk about potential fallout from that, what you've seen in kind of past hurricanes down there, thinking mainly about the RIPS business. But maybe you could also address sort of any kind of potential fallout on your land holdings down there.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. No, thanks, Mark. So in that Gulf Coast region, just to give you some perspective, we have 10 manufacturing operations that generate roughly \$200 million of revenue in the Gulf Coast. As of 8:30 this morning, all of those operations are secure and safe. And as majority of those operations are in the Houston metro area, which, thankfully, the storm bypassed. But our biggest concern is our thoughts and prayers with all of our colleagues and their families in the region, I hope they're safe and healthy. We don't have a view of that yet, but our thoughts are with them.

And I think the impacts, going forward, really, are the extent of the damage to our customers' operations. And we don't have clarity on that, but there's certainly some large paper mills that we supply cores and a variety of products to. There's a lot of petrochemical companies in that region that we supply RIPS products to. So again, that will certainly be an impact.

We have no idea what the extent of that damage will be today. And they're also -- we would always expect disruption in the supply chain on a short term. It really impacts our resin suppliers who are located there. Not all of our suppliers are in that region, but some of them, and we'll certainly see some transportation disruption for the short term.

So regarding our land management holdings, we obviously do have some holdings in Louisiana. And at this point, it's too early to determine what impact that had. But I think we're very fortunate in that the majority of our cluster of operations in Houston were spared. But again, what that does to our customers is undetermined at this time.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. And the only thing I'd supplement, just to -- in trying to put out the guidance range, obviously, it's very early. But looking back at prior storms and stuff, we basically set aside from \$0.01 to \$0.03 a share as the potential impact. And that's just -- that was just our best estimate based on prior experiences.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

Okay. That's excellent, Larry. That's exactly what I was looking for. As my follow-on, I just wondered, Pete, if you can give us some sense in CorrChoice, what the cumulative impact is on the start-up of the sheet feeder in Pennsylvania. And then I think

you guys put a bulk packaging plant into Kentucky not long ago. So I'm just curious about how both of those ramp-ups are going and then what they add on a year-over-year basis to CorrChoice.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So the triple wall bulk plant in Louisville has been there for a while. We just added capacity to that business. And some of the e-commerce lift have come from that facility. And that business is doing quite well, serving ag customers, industrial customers, some direct to ag markets and some through the independent and integrated box systems. The Palmyra sheet feeder is progressing well, ramping up volume. A little slower than we anticipated due to COVID, but it's responding very, very well. When you look at the uptick in July, and in August, I think you'll see our base business is up probably 4%, and the remainder of that double-digit growth is the addition of Palmyra. So again, we're real pleased with how that's progressing. It's getting good response from customers in that market, and we'll be in a good path for that business.

Operator

Adam Josephson with KeyBanc.

Adam Jesse Josephson - *KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., Research Division - Director and Senior Equity Research Analyst*

Larry, just on your -- thanks for your 4Q commentary. Just wanted to dig in a bit to it. So you mentioned higher SG&A, sequentially, I think as incentive comp comes back. And SG&A, year-to-date, has gone from, I think, \$135 million at the start of the year down to \$120 million in 3Q. I'm just wondering what exactly you're expecting in terms of SG&A cost in the fourth quarter. And then what do you think a sustainable quarterly level as given the degree of the declines year-over-year in fiscal 2Q and 3Q.

And then you mentioned -- I think you had \$5 million of opportunistic sourcing benefits in 3Q. I forget what that number was in 2Q. I know you said you're not expecting more in 4Q. But do you think it's possible you'll get more opportunistic sourcing benefits in 4Q? And just how are you thinking about the sustainability of that benefit in the RIPS business?

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. Sure. Let me take the sourcing first, Adam. Yes. Could we get more? Certainly, and we challenged our sourcing team to do it all time. We just don't build it in the forecast. I mean, we had roughly \$11 million in the -- was it \$11 million in 2Q?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

\$7 million.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

\$7 million in 2Q and \$5.5 million in Q3. So that \$5.5 million, by not putting it into the fourth quarter, it's about \$0.06 a share kind of thing. In SG&A, it's a combination of we -- when we completed our forecast for the remainder of the year, looking at the numbers, we knew the impact on incentives. And so we've made a bunch of incentive adjustments in the third quarter that won't repeat in the fourth quarter because, obviously, if we hit our forecast, we've already made the adjustments and -- to a great degree. So it's that.

It also is we had some ERP noncapitalizable costs that were delayed. COVID has required us to slow down. We can't travel quite as much. We're starting to open that up and catch up. We want to try to get those things done so we can leverage that into savings and insights. So there's some of that cost going in.

And then the other is professional fees, both related to that and actually some tax planning things we've got going on that we think will benefit us in the future that relate to some regulations that were just issued and some other transactions that we're doing, along with some other professional fees that have been deferred. Some of those are also travel-related things that could not happen and have been pushed off. So all told, we're expecting SG&A to be about \$11.5 million higher in the fourth quarter roughly and so about \$0.14 a share kind of swing there.

Since I basically -- let me just walk from third quarter to fourth quarter since we're going through that. I might as well just do that. Say third quarter at \$0.85 a share, I mentioned \$0.01 to \$0.03 on the hurricane. That's a drop there. We also have -- the SG&A is about \$0.14. Sourcing is about \$0.06. Going the other way is OCC, \$0.15 pickup over the last quarter. Then tax is

about \$0.09 a share, roughly, because the -- we ended up settling a lot of exams, really hashing through and looking at a lot of the reserves we set up for various tax positions over the years, and the settlement positions that we had, that ended up freeing up about -- what equates to about a \$0.09 per share differential between Q3 and Q4. So a little bit of that, the good quarterly results, at least we thought it was good, for Q3 related to this tax pickup.

The other item's a little bit more complex, but it has to do with the success in CorrChoice. And CorrChoice ran hard, as Pete mentioned, through July. That drove inventories down. We obviously have a mill system. We then sell into CorrChoice. Oftentimes, they're holding paper inventory that they have for production needs. What happens is there's intercompany profit tied up in that. The mill profit gets tied up in the inventory held in the CorrChoice system. When it gets sold out, that's recognized. And so you have -- intercompany profit that's generally tied up.

The other thing that causes some of that to free up is if margins squeeze. Well, margins got squeezed. The combination of reduced inventories and margin squeeze in CorrChoice actually freed up about \$6.7 million of profit in the third quarter that maybe usually would have been tied up in ending inventory. In the fourth quarter, that will reverse. We'll probably end up, we think, with about \$1.1 million of profit tied up in inventory more than where we are now.

So you basically have a \$7.8 million swing in profitability between the quarters for that item, which is about \$0.09. If you take all those items together, it's about \$0.25. It would take you down to \$0.60. Our midpoint on the guidance is \$0.66, so a 10% improvement quarter-over-quarter in just operations. And then the range around it is it could be 10% or -- plus 10% on that just because of the uncertainty of what -- how quickly things will recovering the industrial side of things. So hopefully, that's helpful clarity.

Adam Jesse Josephson - *KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., Research Division - Director and Senior Equity Research Analyst*

Yes. And I really appreciate that, Larry. And then can you just -- one geographic question, specifically North America. Correct me if I'm wrong, but it sounds like, at the moment, CorrChoice is the standout and then tubes and cores and rigid, specifically steel drums, are operating considerably lower demand levels than CorrChoice in North America. Can you just talk about what you've seen fiscal year-to-date in North America, specifically, and why you think the demand trends have diverged among your businesses, to the extent they have, and if you expect those divergences to continue or reverse for whatever reason.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So it really depends on the end market exposure for each of those 3 businesses. And as I've said, in CorrChoice, we have heavy influence in durables and e-commerce, and we're aligned to a lot of independent box customers whose demand is very strong. They have some access to a broader market and end market exposure. And we also supply integrated customers as their business gets better.

So when you look at tube and cores and our RIPS business, the end market exposures are entirely different. They're tied a little bit more to some segments that are struggling. When you look at the big influence in North America and RIPS, you look at bulk and specialty chemicals, they're challenged. And industrial paints and coatings and lubricants, where we have no exposure in CorrChoice or corrugated, are very, very weak now.

And in tube and core, the exposure, again, is different. As I said, we sell the paper mills' cores, and the non-containerboard paper mill cores are weak. And we have pretty heavy exposure to textile-related end segments, and they've been hurt by this COVID. They've reopened, but they're still at a pace considerably weaker in the past. So again, totally different end segments and totally different go-to-market approaches.

So a lot of times, you might see CorrChoice being a little weaker than the others, and it really reflects their end market segments. Going forward, again, we see incremental improvement from July. And while tube and core is down, it's still down less in July. And we expect a low single-digit growth -- excuse me, a decline of low single-digit growth in Tube and Core. And at this point, we expect our RIPS business in North America to be very weak and what we can see through our fourth quarter.

Operator

Steven Chercover with D.A. Davidson.

Steven Pierre Chercover - *D.A. Davidson & Co., Research Division - MD & Senior Research Analyst*

I just wanted to bracket segments a little more for the fourth quarter and looking at it from an EBITDA basis. So it looks like, consolidated, you will be down \$15 million to \$20 million sequentially. And in paper, you've got less downtime, at least on the corrugated side, and about a \$50 million headwind or tailwind from OCC. And then in RIPS, you got that \$5 million nonrepeat. So should paper be up? And then RIPS is really where things are weaker than anticipated. And I recognize Pete just said North America will be weak.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. You got to -- we've got that intercompany profit swing that I mentioned on the paper side as well, Steve. So you got \$7.8 million decrement going from Q3 to Q4. But yes, we do anticipate that being a challenge. On SG&A, the -- about half of that is in the rigid segment and half of it is in corporate costs. So you'll have that impact there. And then the sourcing, obviously, comes out, the \$5.5 million, on a relative basis. So -- and then you've got the OCC benefit, though, in PPS. So those are the elements of the trend in EBITDA. I hope that's helpful.

Steven Pierre Chercover - *D.A. Davidson & Co., Research Division - MD & Senior Research Analyst*

Yes. That helps kind of narrow the gap a wee bit. And then Pete made a point of indicating that RIPS is already at the EBITDA run rate, in line with your 2022 commitments. And if I'm right, paper is about \$100 million to \$150 million off. So what are the levers that you intend to pull will help you close the gap over the next couple of years?

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. I think the biggest thing is, Steve, is, yes, the economic recovery. I mean, clearly, a lot of our end segments are dramatically impacted by an economic impact that is worse than anything since the Great Depression. I mean when you look at the GDP declines, they're unprecedented in that time frame of the last 80, 90 years. So industrial production statistics that I mentioned in the U.S. are dramatically off.

Obviously, our hope, and I think everybody's hope, is that by the time you get to '22, that's in the rearview mirror by quite a way. And if it is, and we can recover even back to the sort of loop-form economy that we had before, I mean, it seems like a long time ago now, but our Investor Day in 2019, I stood up on the stage and said we're in an industrial recession, and we were. And the statistics I quoted earlier, I mean, even February of this year was way below the average of the last 40 years of industrial production.

So if we get back to that, we have no concerns about hitting our commitments. If you look at the underlying assumption -- we will update all this in December. But OCC is right about where we had it in the assumptions. Pricing on paper is down somewhat, but our -- we expect our RIPS business, and we've talked about it, the benefit of this portfolio of companies all the time. Obviously, we're already hitting their targets. We expect them to be better, and we expect full realization of the synergies that we've identified in the paper business.

So I'll tell you that we are extremely confident of hitting those commitments, and we're very confident of paying down the debt and getting back into our 2 to 2.5x range. And we don't think it's a stretch.

Steven Pierre Chercover - *D.A. Davidson & Co., Research Division - MD & Senior Research Analyst*

Okay. And I'll be a bit of a pig and ask and try to get one more in. You guys made a really good kind of presentation on OCC at your 2019 Investor Day. Do you think that the long-term price for OCC is going to go back kind of those to the \$30 to \$50 range?

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

I think we've been pretty consistent, Steve. We're saying that we think the longer-term range is relatively about where it is now. And the range that we gave at Investor Day, I think, was \$35 to \$75 on our commitments. We think that's the sweet spot risk. He's actually projecting it to go up. I don't -- we don't feel that way into next year. I mean, we think the supply side is picking up. Obviously, China has backed out. Some of that demand is going to go elsewhere. But we think that, that forecast of what we thought -- that remains a good one.

Operator

George Staphos with Bank of America.

George Leon Staphos - *BofA Merrill Lynch, Research Division - MD and Co-Sector Head in Equity Research*

Larry, maybe an unfair question, but you must have some view on this. So if you take a step back, I assume the fourth quarter plays out more or less as you expect and, we are, again, a little bit of swag here but -- or wiggle room, I should say. Let's say, things in fiscal '21 are relatively normal, what do you think COVID took out of your EBIT or EBITDA in fiscal '20? Do you have any sort of approximation of what kind of hole that created that will come back to you over the next couple of years, kind of a similar -- with Steve?

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. And based on our forecast, George, I mean, we can -- identify it. In the third quarter, it was \$24 million. Okay. It's \$33 million of lost business and about a \$9 million tailwind from various subsidies, lower travel costs and all that kind of thing. Looking at where we're forecasting for the year, you've got a couple of things. We had the OCC price cost squeeze impact to us that's roughly going to be, say, \$50 million for the year, the price in the OCC and everything for the quarter. And that's a rough number. It might be a little less than that.

But then on an overall basis relative to where we thought we'd be, I think COVID impact for this year would be another \$50 million on top of that, so roughly ending up maybe \$100 million less than where we thought we'd be. What -- now we've built some of that price cost squeeze in. But roughly, we'd end up with \$100 million less than where we would have predicted at the beginning of the year.

George Leon Staphos - *BofA Merrill Lynch, Research Division - MD and Co-Sector Head in Equity Research*

All right. Larry, I appreciate that. And this is probably more of a question for the next Analyst Day, whenever that you do that, so you can keep your comments brief here. But what have you learned about the portfolio over these last 3 quarters now, heading into fourth quarter to finish up the year.

And interrelationship and how complementary the businesses are, and perhaps maybe things you've learned about, they're not as complementary as you would have expected through what's been a very stressful period. How do you look at the portfolio now and whether it makes more sense or less sense having gone through COVID?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. I think, George, we found that we have a very resilient global supply chain dependent -- or centered on regional supply. So I think that's supporting what we've done over the past 3 years, and it played well for us in the COVID. And I think our balanced portfolio, globally, has demonstrated that, in normal times, it is a good portfolio. It's balanced, and it -- our ability to serve our customers in a variety of substrates, while it's short-term challenge, I think, helps us in the future.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. And I think there's a couple of things. One, we've seen more and more alignment between our flexible business and our rigid segment in terms of the end market customers we serve. We continue to leverage that more and more.

And then the other part is relative to the Carastar acquisition. This time of working through this crisis has made us nothing but stronger about our resolve, that it was a good acquisition. The leverage that we're getting off of utilizing the skill sets of our mill management team across the entire portfolio is really paying benefits for us.

I mean we can't control the economy and the end market demands. But what we can control, we are controlling, and we're doing a lot of things to really take cost out of the organization. Sort of back to that adage of don't let a good crisis get wasted. It's refined our view. It's caused us to really focus. It's caused us to strengthen and modify our footprint and leverage the assets that we have. So we're very, very comfortable with the portfolio at this point.

Operator

Gabe Hajde with Wells Fargo.

Gabrial Shane Hajde - *Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Research Division - Senior Analyst*

I'm curious in the URB mill system, are you guys taking any kind of particular downtime or more precedented than any other quarter? And how would you kind of characterize your individual supply demand as it sits today and, perhaps, more particularly, where your inventory position is?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So our box -- our recycled boxboard mills, we run the demand, and it's very similar to what we've had before. While we have a little lower demand in our tube and core business, we offset that with volume from nontube and core business. And again, our inventory position is that we manage our inventories and our working capital very stringently. And we tend not to try to, in slower demand times, run up our inventories because we just don't think that's the best way to operate. Run the demand and manage our working capital very, very effectively.

Gabrial Shane Hajde - *Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Research Division - Senior Analyst*

And maybe, Larry, if you could -- I appreciate it's pretty volatile right now, but there's some fairly sizable price increases that have gone through on the resin side. And assuming there's some sort of normal industrial markets kind of in fiscal 2021, can you maybe tell us what you're expecting working capital to be on an aggregate basis as a benefit to cash flow this year? And then perhaps what the reversal could look like next year.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. I mean -- yes, thanks, Gabe. We anticipate, that year-over-year, our benefit of working capital is roughly in the \$60 million to \$70 million range of benefit over -- year-over-year. We'll tend to run up a little bit of working capital in the first quarter of the year, but then we fully anticipate that, in '21, we should be able to, again, manage working capital well, and it should be a nominal, either increase or decrease, year-over-year.

Although we do believe in certain areas of our business that we have opportunities to improve our working capital even further, the Caraustar business has improved dramatically. We still believe there's room there. And we believe there's room in our flexible business and also in some of our operations, particularly in EMEA in RIPS. But we're not talking huge numbers, but there are opportunities there that could allow us to drive improvement again next year or even more than what we had this year.

Operator

Mark Wilde with Bank of Montreal.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

I've got 3 just real quick ones. First, Pete, I wondered, looking in the back of the slide deck, there's a 31.4% drop in what you're calling kind of nonprimary product revenues in the quarter. What exactly was the big driver in the drop in those nonprimary products?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

That's predominantly small water bottle, small plastics. It's a small part of our portfolio.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

Okay. The second one is can you give us some just general sense about the sort of the transition strategy for the CRB business as the Graphic contracts will fall away over time?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So as we've talked about on the divestiture, we have an agreement, for 1 mill for 2.5 years and the other 2 mills for 5 years. So the transition is going very well. Graphic's a very good customer of ours, not only in paper, but other products. We feel really good about our position as an independent supplier of CRB to the independent folding carton community. So we made the right decision. We're really happy. I think it puts that -- the consumer products business in the hands of a more strategic partner. And we're real pleased with how we're operating our CRB mills and our position in the market at this point.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

Yes. And are those contracts -- just not to get too far into the weeds here, but do they just drop off? Or do they kind of step down over time?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

No. They drop off. One is 2.5 years and 2 mills are 5 years on a similar-volume basis on when we stepped off from the divestiture.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. The thing I would say, Mark, is that's when the contractual obligation ends now. When does the actual relationship end is maybe a different question. We're -- our business with Graphic has only increased so -- and beyond what they're obligated to. So it's a good relationship.

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. There's a lot of synergies beyond just the paper that we serve them many other products.

Mark William Wilde - *BMO Capital Markets Equity Research - Senior Analyst*

Okay. All right. That's not hard to imagine. The last one, I'm just curious, there are an awful lot of printing and writing paper mills that are looking for new products, maybe new owners. And I'm just wondering whether there might be any opportunity for Greif to look at taking on one of those mills at a point and potentially ending up with a lower cost structure or a better kind of product quality, product mix coming off of a reconfigured printing and writing paper mill versus maybe some of what you're operating right now?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. So we're never going to comment on hypothetical future situations. But our whole focus as this -- as new mills come on stream is to focus on how do we further integrate the existing capacity we have in our mill system and our converting operations. And we think that's the key to driving the most value. And we're not interested in getting more containerboard capacity. We're interested in creating a position where we have a 1:1 ratio of tons between converting and mill output.

Operator

And today's last question comes from the line of Adam Josephson with KeyBanc.

Adam Jesse Josephson - *KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., Research Division - Director and Senior Equity Research Analyst*

One on tubes and cores. I'm just wondering what you think long-run demand trends are in that business, just given what we know are the secular declines in paper demand and the pressure on the textile market. I mean do you think that's a flat business long term, slowly declining business? I'm just wondering what your view of long-run demand there is?

Peter G. Watson - *Greif, Inc. - President, CEO & Director*

Yes. We think it's a GDP-plus business. I think we've seen an unprecedented market that's impacted negatively some of the segments. But we've got a very creative sales group that provide a lot of different product development opportunities we're working on. So it's a much broader end-use market, and we're focused on how to provide different innovative product solutions. So it's a really talented group. And right now, it's challenged, but we think it's a low single-digit growth business that can drive a lot of margin and value through our integrated system in that recycled boxboard business.

Adam Jesse Josephson - *KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., Research Division - Director and Senior Equity Research Analyst*

Right. And Larry, just one question on guidance. You mentioned that, at your Analyst Day in '19, you talked about an industrial recession and, of course, this year's COVID. We have no idea what next year will bring. Obviously, you said you have no control over economic conditions. So along those lines, what do you -- what is your thought about giving guidance, both short term and longer term, in light of the fact that, as you said, you have no control over economic conditions, as a result of which,

you can end up having to revise guidance or pull guidance depending on those economic conditions? I'm just wondering what you think the benefits are of giving both short- and long-term guidance versus perhaps not doing it.

Lawrence Allen Hilsheimer - *Greif, Inc. - Executive VP & CFO*

Yes. I think -- yes. It's a fair question. And you could always go to a period where you just don't give any guidance. I mean, obviously, some people opt to do that. We've opted generally to try to give annual guidance to try to hold ourselves accountable and be as transparent as we can. And that's where I would anticipate us getting back to presuming that things are at a point where you have some level of confidence when we get to December.

Is that going to happen? I don't know. We will have to assess it then. I think there's the prospect of do you see a second wave as the temperatures cool and all that kind of thing. And if that occurs, sort of all bets will probably be off. If a vaccine gets developed more quickly and there's a path to when it could be dispensed widely, that could influence things. So very, very hard to predict where we'll be. But I think over time, we get the pandemic behind us, I think we'd feel comfortable again moving back to annual guidance.

Operator

I will now turn the call back over to Matt Eichmann for final remarks.

Matt Eichmann - *Greif, Inc. - VP of IR & Corporate Communications*

Thanks a lot, Jack, and thank you, everybody, for joining us this morning. We appreciate your interest in Greif. We hope you have a great remainder of the week and a good weekend ahead. Thank you.

Operator

This concludes today's call. We thank you for your participation. You may now disconnect.