17. APPENDIX

17.1 GRI CONTENT INDEX

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
102: GENERAL DISCLOSURES (2016)					
Organizational Profile					
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)	102-1: Name of the organization	●		p. 8	
	102-2: Activities, brands, products, and services	●		pp. 16-17	
	102-3: Location of headquarters	●		p. 12	
	102-4: Location of operations	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [1, 2]	
	102-5: Ownership and legal form	●		pp. 8, 15	
	102-6: Markets served	●		pp. 14-15	
	102-7: Scale of the organization	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [3, 4]	
	102-8: Information on employees and other workers	●		pp. 95-97	6
	102-9: Supply chain	●		pp. 40-47	
	102-10: Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [5] The ownership and structure of voestalpine remained largely unchanged in the reporting period. Changes in the scope of consolidation are described in the Annual Report 2021/22.	
	102-11: Precautionary Principle or approach	●		pp. 48-55, 70-71, 76-78	
	102-12: External initiatives	●		voestalpine is a supporter of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) as well as a signatory of the worldsteel Sustainability Charter and the Austrian Diversity Charter. In addition, voestalpine commits to the 12 Principles of the ResponsibleSteel Standard.	
	102-13: Membership in associations and interest groups	●		pp. 134-135	
Strategy					
GRI 102: General disclosures (2016)	102-14: Statement from the most senior decision maker	●		pp. 6-7	

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
Ethics and Integrity					
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)	102-16: Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	●		pp. 27-32, 50-52	10
Governance					
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)	102-18: Governance structure	●		pp. 21, 119; Annual Report 2021/22 [6, 7]	
Stakeholder Engagement					
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)	102-40: List of stakeholder groups	●		p. 18	
	102-41: Collective bargaining agreements	●		p. 67	3
	102-42: Identifying and selecting stakeholders	●		p. 18	
	102-43: Approach to stakeholder engagement	●		pp. 19-21 While voestalpine is in constant contact with the stakeholders, they have not been integrated into the report preparation process over and above such contact.	
	102-44: Key topics and concerns raised	●		pp. 19-22	
Reporting Practice					
GRI 102: General Disclosures (2016)	102-45: Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	●		p. 9; Annual Report 2021/22 [2]	
	102-46: Defining report content and topic Boundaries	●		pp. 10, 21-22	
	102-47: List of material topics	●		p. 22	
	102-48: Restatements of information	●		There are no restatements of information provided in previous CR Reports.	
	102-49: Changes in reporting	●		The list of material topics was expanded by the topics, “EU Taxonomy” and “Taxes.” The reporting thereon is contained on pp. 57-62 of the chapter titled, “Ethical Corporate Governance.”	
	102-50: Reporting period	●		p. 10	
	102-51: Date of most recent report	●		p. 10	

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
	102-52: Reporting cycle	●		p. 10	
	102-53: Contact point for questions about the Report	●		p. 11	
	102-54: Statement on the Report in accordance with the GRI Standards	●		p. 8	
	102-55: GRI Content Index	●		pp. 120-127	
	102-56: External audit	●		pp. 138-142	
GRI 200: ECONOMY					
Economic Performance					
GRI 201: Economic Performance (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 27, 38-39; Annual Report 2021/22 [13]	7
	201-1: Direct economic value generated and distributed	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [8, 9, 10]	
	201-2: Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	●		pp. 36-39, 79-81	7
	201-3: Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [11]	
Procurement Practices					
GRI 204: Procurement Practices (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 40-47	
	204-1: Proportion of spending on local suppliers	●	2	p. 46 Data cannot be reported in full due to non-disclosure agreements.	
Anti-Corruption					
GRI 205: Anti-Corruption (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 48-55	10
	205-2: Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	●	4	pp. 53-54 Due to the data situation, at this time no consolidated description of the training by region and employee category can be provided.	10
Anti-Competitive Behavior					
GRI 206: Anti-Competitive Behavior (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 48-55	

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
	206-1: Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	●		Annual Report 2021/22 [12]	
Taxes					
GRI 207: Taxes (2019)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 61-62	
	207-1: Tax approach	●		pp. 61-62	
	207-2: Tax governance, control, and risk management	●		pp. 61-62	
	207-3: Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	●		pp. 61-62	
	207-4: Country-by-country reporting	●		pp. 62, 130-131 The country-by-country reporting concerns the business year 2021/22. Hence the period to which the disclosures apply corresponds to the most recent audited consolidated financial statements.	
GRI 300: ENVIRONMENT					
Materials					
GRI 301: Materials (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 76-81, 89	8
	301-2: Recycled input materials used	●		p. 89	8
Energy					
GRI 302: Energy (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 76-81, 91	7, 8
	302-1: Energy consumption within the organization	●		pp. 91-92 No consumption of energy for heating and cooling, nor any consumption of steam energy. No sale of energy. Renewable energy is included in the “Other” category.	7, 8
	302-3: Energy intensity	●		p. 92	8
Water and Effluents					
GRI 303: Water and Effluents (2018)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 76-81, 88	7, 8

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
	303-1: Interactions with water as a shared resource	●		p. 88	7, 8
	303-2: Management of water discharge-related impacts	●	4	p. 88 Currently, this indicator is not reported in full due to the data situation. The data situation will be analyzed over the next few years.	7, 8
	303-3: Water withdrawal	●	4	p. 88 Currently, this indicator is not reported in full due to the data situation. The data situation will be analyzed over the next few years.	7, 8
	303-5: Water consumption	●	4	p. 88 Currently, this indicator is not reported in full due to the data situation. The data situation will be analyzed over the next few years.	7, 8
Emissions					
GRI 305: Emissions (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 36-39, 76-81, 82	7, 8, 9
	305-1: Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	●		pp. 82-83 There are no biogenic emissions. Information that exceeds the disclosures required by law can be accessed at this link: https://www.cdp.net/en	7, 8
	305-2: Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)	●		pp. 82-83 Information that exceeds the disclosures required by law can be accessed at this link: https://www.cdp.net/en	7, 8
	305-3: Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)	●		pp. 82-83 Information that exceeds the disclosures required by law can be accessed at this link: https://www.cdp.net/en	7, 8
	305-5: Reduction of GHG emissions	●		pp. 79-80 Information that exceeds the disclosures required by law can be accessed at this link: https://www.cdp.net/en	8, 9

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
	305-7: Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and other significant air emissions	●	4	pp. 82, 84-87 Measured data are published in the CR Report. In the next business year, the Group-wide collection of data will be expanded by hardly-degradable organic hazardous substances and hazardous air pollutants.	7, 8
Waste					
GRI 306: Effluents and Waste (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 76-81, 89-90	8
	306-2: Waste by type and disposal method	●		pp. 89-90	8
	306-2: Management of significant waste-related impacts	●		pp. 89-90	8
	306-3: Waste generated	●		p. 90 Currently, this indicator is not reported in full due to the data situation. The data situation will be analyzed over the next few years.	8
Supplier Environmental Assessment					
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 40-47	
	308-1: New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	●		All new and existing raw materials suppliers for steel production were screened using environmental criteria.	8
GRI 400: SOCIAL DISCLOSURES					
Employment					
GRI 401: Employment (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 94, 104-105; https://www.voestalpine.com/group/en/jobs/working-at-voestalpine/	6
	401-1: New employee hires and employee turnover	●	1	p. 98 Collection of detailed data is not relevant to the company for controlling purposes. Hence the data are not reported in full pursuant to GRI.	6
Occupational Health and Safety					
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety (2018)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 110-113, 115	

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
	403-1: Occupational safety and health management system	●		p. 115	
	403-2: Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	●		pp. 112-113	
	403-3: Occupational health services	●		p. 115	
	403-4: Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	●		pp. 112, 116	
	403-5: Worker training on occupational health and safety	●		p. 116	
	403-6: Promotion of worker health	●		p. 115	
	403-7: Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	●		p. 117	
	403-8: Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	●		pp. 9, 115-117	
	403-9: Work-related injuries	●	1	pp. 9, 113-114 Collection of detailed data is not relevant to the company for controlling purposes. Hence the data are not reported in full pursuant to GRI.	
Training and Continuing Education					
GRI 404: Training and Continuing Education (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 94, 106-108	6
	404-1: Average hours of training per year per employee	●	4	p. 106 No detailed, Group-wide database is available.	6
	404-2: Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	●		pp. 106-109	6
Diversity and Equal Opportunity					
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 94, 99-100	6
	405-1: Diversity of governance bodies and employees	●		pp. 100-103; Annual Report 2021/22 [6, 7]	6

GRI Standard	GRI Description	Reported	Reasons for Omission	Reference / Explanation	UNGC
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining					
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		p. 67 Code of Conduct for Business Partners; https://www.voestalpine.com/group/static/sites/group/.downloads/de/konzern/compliance/Code-of-Conduct-EN.pdf	3
	407-1: Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	◐	4	p. 67 No detailed, Group-wide database is available due to the scale of the global supplier network.	3
Supplier Social Assessment					
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 40-47	2
	414-1: New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	●		All new and existing raw materials suppliers for steel production were screened based on social criteria.	2
Public Policy					
GRI 415: Public Policy (2016)	103: Management approach disclosures	●		pp. 48-55	10
	415-1: Political contributions	●		In the reporting period, voestalpine did not make any donations or other contributions to politicians and political parties.	10

LEGEND

● Fully reported
◐ Partly reported

Reasons for omission:
1 - Not applicable
2 - Limited due to non-disclosure agreements
3 - Explicit legal prohibitions
4 - No information available

References to Annual Report 2021/22:
1 - Worldwide Presence
2 - Investments
3 - Development of the Key Financial Indicators
4 - Overview of the Group
5 - Scope of Consolidation
6 - Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG
7 - Management Board of voestalpine AG
8 - Consolidated Management Report 2021/22
9 - Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 2021/22
10 - Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income 2021/22
11 - Pensions and Other Employee Obligations
12 - Provisions
13 - Outlook

UNGC
As a participant of the UN Global Compact, voestalpine is obligated to publish an annual progress report. The column labeled "UNGC" indicates those of the Ten principles in regards to which the disclosures provide specific information.

17.2 TCFD - INDEX

TCFD - Index		
Recommendations and Supporting Recommended Disclosures		
	Governance	**CDP Climate Change 2021**
Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	C1.1b
	b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	C1.2 C1.2a
	Strategy	
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	C2.1a C2.3 C2.3a C2.4 C2.4a
	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	C2.3a C2.4a C3.1 C3.1b C3.1d
	c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	C3.1a C3.1b
	Risk Management	
Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	C2.1 C2.2 C2.2a
	b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	C2.1 C2.2
	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	C2.1 C2.2
	Metrics and Targets	
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	C2.4 C4.1 C4.2
	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	C5.1 C6.1 C6.3 C6.5
	c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	C4.1

December, 10

International
Human Rights Day

17.3 TAXES: COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING

Tax jurisdiction	Main activity	Number of employees[1]	Revenue from business transactions with third parties[2]	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with entities in other tax jurisdictions[3]	Profit before tax[4]
ARE	Sales	22	21,628	452	–721
ARG	Sales	79	14,542	0	1,334
AUS	Production, sales	313	152,868	0	18,887
AUT	Production, sales, services	22,558	7,794,812	1,517,172	3,356,972[9]
BEL	Production	699	284,180	37,340	32,842
BGR	Production	125	11,481	2,380	1,235
BRA	Production	2,377	463,827	51,444	54,392
CAN	Production, sales	255	87,472	3,636	–5,047
CHE	Sales	87	70,905	223	3,129
CHN	Production, sales	2,361	597,908	10,495	94,621
COL	Sales	72	6,542	11	495
CZE	Production, sales	413	79,435	107,093	10,305
DEU	Production, sales	7,837	1,718,437	432,736	1,874
DNK	Sales	14	9,197	23	1,138
ECU	Sales	32	2,782	35	213
ESP	Production, sales	304	78,891	18,417	–16,641
FIN	Sales	9	10,545	0	746
FRA	Production, sales	916	244,574	19,406	14,406
GBR	Production	659	252,762	3,278	40,704
GRC	Sales	5	2,521	0	–52
HKG	Sales	7	840	61	–1,577
HUN	Production	268	49,846	506	5,891
IDN	Production, sales	197	9,533	11,456	–440
IND	Production, sales	707	103,504	3,479	7,809
ITA	Production, sales	464	229,819	40,536	19,622
JPN	Sales	79	34,794	138	2,156
KOR	Sales	50	11,178	82	601
LTU	Production	67	6,557	3,811	652
LVA	Production	4	3,022	33	217
MEX	Production	610	62,688	12,397	4,560
MYS	Sales	69	6,622	40	612
NLD	Production, sales	1,215	518,209	13,815	69,386
NOR	Sales	12	17,724	0	982
PER	Sales	92	10,308	0	2,085
POL	Production, sales	566	290,561	3,218	27,132
PRT	Sales	71	6,016	1,056	–664
ROU	Production, sales	755	156,036	28,488	25,176
RUS	Sales	35	17,682	62	1,815
SAU	Production	46	5,613	0	204
SGP	Sales	159	57,036	186,422	36,816
SVK	Sales	24	5,911	0	705
SWE	Production, sales	1,229	89,138	285,201	51,629
THA	Production, sales	127	13,150	136	739
TUR	Production, sales	323	48,064	989	4,491
TWN	Sales	110	15,607	376	3,737
USA	Production, sales	3,323	1,193,138	32,091	–51,083
VNM	Sales	69	3,901	0	334
ZAF	Production	409	51,445	0	–800

	Property, plant and equipment[5]	Tax paid[6]	Tax expense[7]	Reasons for the difference between the tax expense incurred and the income tax determined based on the standard tax rate on the profit before tax[8]
	634	0	0	
	248	197	169	
	20,817	1,742	5,702	
	3,681,585	1,440	194,685	a), b), e), f)
	45,908	7,150	7,927	
	2,704	164	141	
	116,168	8,070	15,297	a), b)
	28,629	65	219	
	11,225	133	470	
	164,730	17,835	19,808	d)
	2,106	–118	93	
	31,772	943	1,649	
	656,862	3,663	7,650	a), c)
	891	176	247	
	457	0	95	
	18,495	34	441	
	1,296	30	148	
	64,129	414	3,425	
	30,599	4,811	5,118	a)
	111	0	0	
	229	0	0	
	11,456	360	529	
	3,441	109	158	
	27,302	1,638	1,955	
	47,656	2,435	5,029	
	6,841	933	686	
	4,842	159	101	
	3,771	221	105	
	211	0	0	
	29,237	3,080	–704	f)
	4,524	80	65	
	136,248	899	1,940	a), e)
	833	101	176	
	2,446	720	639	
	31,549	1,491	1,002	d)
	2,515	6	12	
	35,399	8,944	3,599	
	570	491	464	
	3,097	89	105	
	14,339	794	3,555	a), b)
	1,455	135	150	
	150,109	5,252	13,997	f)
	4,603	90	132	
	3,376	434	593	
	5,922	704	732	
	190,143	5,393	4,893	c)
	1,846	97	82	
	32,331	881	855	

1 The “Number of employees” metric refers to the total number of employees in all business units within a tax jurisdiction. The number of employees is based on full-time equivalents (FTEs). The number of employees refers to the status as of the end of the respective business year.

2 The “Revenue” metric concerns the total revenue generated by all business units within a tax jurisdiction. There are no differences to the revenue shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3 This metric includes revenue from intra-Group transactions of all business units within a tax jurisdiction with those in other tax jurisdictions.

4 The “Profit before tax” metric concerns the total profit before tax of all business units within a tax jurisdiction. Differences to the Consolidated Financial Statements arise, in particular, from the fact that the metric contains values that were added country by country, whereas the Consolidated Financial Statements contain consolidated figures.

5 The “Property, plant and equipment” metric equates to the net carrying amount of all property, plant and equipment belonging to the business units within a tax jurisdiction as of the end of the respective business year. There are no differences to the property, plant and equipment shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

6 The metric referring to the taxes paid concerns the total income tax paid by all business units within a tax jurisdiction.

7 The “Tax expense” metric concerns the total tax expense of all business units in a tax jurisdiction net of deferred taxes and provisions for uncertain tax items.

8 An expected tax expense may be determined based on the regular tax rate applicable to the “Profit before tax” metric. Temporary differences and effects from prior periods may result in differences between the actual tax expense and the expected tax expense. Key differences between the actual tax expense and the expected tax expense in individual countries arise from:

a) Non-taxable income (e.g., investment income)

b) Non-deductible expenses

c) The GRI metric, “Profit before tax,” contains the total earnings of all business units, but the tax expense is determined by entity (without offsetting the profits and losses of all subsidiaries within a country).

d) Special tax assessment regime/tax incentives

e) Realization of tax loss carryforwards and/or carrybacks

9 This metric contains a high percentage of non-taxable investment income, particularly in Austria.

17.4 RESPONSIBLESTEEL

voestalpine commits itself to the 12 Principles of ResponsibleSteel, an advocacy organization. In the business year 2021/22, the Steel Division's production entities were certified as a sustainable steel production facility under the ResponsibleSteel Standard. Experts from voestalpine and many other companies along the steel supply chain as well as civil society representatives and other stakeholders actively participated in the preparation of this Standard.

Principle 1: Corporate Leadership
ResponsibleSteel certified sites are led responsibly.

Principle 2: Social, Environmental, and Governance Management Systems
ResponsibleSteel certified sites have an effective management system in place to achieve the social, environmental, and governance objectives to which they are committed.

Principle 3: Occupational health & safety
ResponsibleSteel certified sites protect the health and safety of workers.

Principle 4: Labor Rights
ResponsibleSteel certified sites respect the rights of workers and support worker well-being.

Principle 5: Human Rights
ResponsibleSteel certified sites respect human rights wherever they operate, irrespective of their size or structure.

Principle 6: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication
ResponsibleSteel certified sites engage effectively with stakeholders, report openly on issues of importance to stakeholders, and remediate adverse impacts they have caused or contributed to.

Principle 7: Local Communities

ResponsibleSteel certified sites respect the rights and interests of local communities, avoid and minimize adverse impacts, and support community well-being.

Principle 8: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The corporate owners of ResponsibleSteel certified sites are committed to the global goals of the Paris Agreement, and both certified sites and their corporate owners are taking the actions needed to demonstrate this commitment.

Principle 9: Noise, Emissions, Effluents, and Waste

ResponsibleSteel certified sites prevent and reduce emissions and effluents that have adverse effects on communities or the environment, manage waste according to the waste management hierarchy, and take account of the full life cycle impacts of waste management options.

Principle 10: Water Stewardship

ResponsibleSteel certified sites demonstrate good water stewardship.

Principle 11: Biodiversity

ResponsibleSteel certified sites protect and conserve biodiversity.

Principle 12: Decommissioning and Closure

ResponsibleSteel certified sites minimize the adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts of full or partial site decommissioning and closure.

For further information, see *https://www.responsiblesteel.org/*.

17.5 UN GLOBAL COMPACT – THE 10 PRINCIPLES

Since 2013, voestalpine has supported the UN Global Compact (UNGC) and its principles regarding human rights, labor standards, climate action, and the fight against corruption.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOR STANDARDS

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and bonded labor;

Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labor; and

Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

17.6 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were drawn up by a United Nations working group together with thousands of stakeholders and were adopted by the UN General Assembly during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York, USA, on September 25, 2015. A total of 193 UN member states have committed to the 17 goals and 169 targets for global sustainable development and the related specific objectives.

The SDGs were put into effect as of January 1, 2016, and are designed to cover a period of 15 years (up to 2030). Particular emphasis was placed on the private sector's role in reaching these goals.

In its daily business activities, voestalpine contributes significantly to achieving the following 12 SDGs:

Goal 3: Good health and well-being
Goal 4: Quality education
Goal 5: Gender equality
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
Goal 13: Climate action
Goal 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

17.7 MEMBERSHIPS

voestalpine AG and its Group companies belong to numerous federations, associations, or special interest groups and participate in working groups or work on projects through their employees. The following provides a selection of the memberships that are relevant with respect to corporate responsibility (CR).

Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt (General Accident Insurer, AUVA)	Austria
Altstoff Recycling Austria Verein (ARA)	Austria
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für betriebliche Altersversorgung e.V. (German Association for Occupational Pensions, ABA)	Germany
ARGE OÖ Arbeitsstiftungen (Upper Austria Employee Funds for Senior Homes)	Austria
Associação de Recursos Humanos (ARH Serrana)	Brazil
Austria's Energy	Austria
Austrian Business Council for Sustainable Development (respACT)	Austria
Austrian Business School GmbH (LIMAK)	Austria
Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)	Austria
Austrian Standards Institute (ASI)	Austria
B.C. Human Resources Management Association	Canada
Beijing HR Association	China
Bergmännischer Verband Österreichs (Austrian Miners Association)	Austria
Berufliches Bildungs- und Rehabilitationszentrum (Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Center, BBRZ)	Austria
British Standards Institution (BSI)	Great Britain
Bundesverband der PhysiotherapeutInnen Österreichs (Federal Association of Austria's Physiotherapists, Physio Austria)	Austria
Certified Human Resources Professional	Canada
Christian Doppler Forschungsgesellschaft (a research institute, CDG)	Austria
Competence Centers for Excellent Technologies (COMET / K1–MET)	Austria
Compliance Institute of Southern Africa (CISA)	South Africa
Compliance Link	Great Britain
Compliance Praxis – Compliance Netzwerk Österreich (Compliance Practice and Network)	Austria
Dachverband der arbeitsmedizinischen Zentren Österreichs (Umbrella Organization of Austria's Occupational Health and Safety Centers)	Austria
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Personalführung e.V. (German Society for HR Management, DGFP)	Germany
Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)	Austria
European Green Vehicles Initiative Association (EGVIA)	Belgium
European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP)	Belgium

European Wind Energy Association (EWEA), renamed WindEurope	Belgium
Forschungsgesellschaft für die technologische Industrie (Research Association for the Technological Industry, WTCM)	Belgium
Forschungsvereinigung Stahlanwendung e.V. (Research Association for Steel Applications, FOSTA)	Germany
Hong Kong People Management Association	China
Informelle Plattform österreichischer Arbeitsstiftungen (Informal Platform of Austrian Labor Foundations)	Austria
Institute of Safety Management (ISSM)	USA
International High Speed Steel Research Forum (HSS Forum)	Germany
Kepler Society JKU	Austria
Korean Employers Federation	South Korea
Montanhistorischer Verein Österreich (Historical Mining Association in Austria)	Austria
National Association of Railway Business Women (NARBW)	USA
National Employers Organisation of South Africa (NEASA)	South Africa
Nederland CO_2 Neutraal	Netherlands
Österreichische Gesellschaft für Arbeitsmedizin (Austrian Society for Occupational Safety and Health, ÖGA)	Austria
Österreichische Vereinigung für Qualitätssicherung (ÖVQ)	Austria
Photovoltaic Austria Federal Association (PV Austria)	Austria
Rail Forum Europe (RFE)	Belgium
Rat für Forschung und Technologie für Oberösterreich (Council for Research & Technology in Upper Austria, RFT OÖ)	Austria
Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS)	Belgium
ResponsibleSteel	Australia
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA)	Great Britain
Shanghai Institute of Labor and Social Security	China
Singapore National Employers Federation (SNEF)	Singapore
Sustainable Process Industry through Resource and Energy Efficiency (SPIRE)	Belgium
Technology and Society Forum, Graz University of Technology (TU)	Austria
The Austrian Society for Metallurgy and Materials (ASMET)	Austria
The Employers Association of Indonesia	Indonesia
The European Steel Association (EUROFER)	Belgium
The Women Secretaries & Administrative Professionals Association of Thailand (WSAT)	Thailand
United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)	USA
Verband Österreichische Sicherheits-Ingenieure (Association of Austrian Safety Engineers, VÖSI)	Austria
Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute	Germany
Verein zur Förderung von Forschung und Innovation (Association for the Promotion of Research & Innovation, VFFI)	Austria
WIFI OÖ GmbH, Forum Arbeit & Personal (Forum on Work & Personnel)	Austria
WINGNet, Vienna University of Technology (TU)	Austria
World Steel Association (worldsteel)	Belgium

17.8 INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT

Deloitte.

To the management board of
voestalpine AG
Linz

Courtesy Translation of the Audit Report of the

Independent Assurance on Non-Financial Reporting*

Introduction

We have performed procedures to obtain limited assurance as to whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the consolidated non-financial report as of March 31, 2022 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria. The reporting criteria consist of the Sustainability Reporting Standards GRI Standards: Core Option issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB) as well as the requirements for the report stated in § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG).

Further, we have performed procedures to obtain limited assurance as to whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the EU taxonomy information disclosed is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the accompanying Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139.

Responsibility of the management

The legal representatives of voestalpine AG are responsible for the preparation of the report content in accordance with the reporting criteria and for the selection of the disclosures to be verified. The reporting criteria include the Sustainability Reporting Standards GRI Standards: Core option issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB) and the reporting requirements mentioned in § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG). Furthermore, they are responsible for collecting the disclosed information on the EU taxonomy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the supplementary Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139.

Deloitte.

This responsibility includes the selection and application of appropriate methods for preparing the report, making assumptions and estimates of individual non-financial disclosures that are plausible under the given circumstances. The responsibility of the management includes further designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls, which have been determined as necessary by management for the preparation of a consolidated non-financial report free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the auditor

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance opinion on whether the consolidated non-financial report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria. The reporting criteria consist of the Sustainability Reporting Standards GRI Standards: Core Option issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB) as well as the requirements for the report stated in § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG).

Further, based on our audit procedures, our responsibility is to express an opinion with limited assurance as to whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the disclosed EU taxonomy information has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the accompanying Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised), “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information” issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in order to obtain limited assurance on the subject matters.

ISAE 3000 (Revised) requires us to plan and perform the engagement in a way that enables us to obtain limited assurance that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the consolidated non-financial report has not, in any material aspect been prepared in accordance with the reporting criteria of GRI Standards: Core option, § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG), as well as the disclosed information on the EU taxonomy have been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the supplementary Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139.

In a limited assurance engagement, the evidence-gathering procedures are more limited than in a reasonable assurance engagement and therefore, less assurance can be obtained. The choice of audit procedures lies in the due discretion of the auditor.

Deloitte.

As part of our audit, we have performed, inter alia, the following audit procedures and other activities as far as they are relevant to the limited assurance engagement:

- Interview of the employees named by voestalpine AG regarding the sustainability strategy, sustainability principles and sustainability management
- Interview of employees of voestalpine AG to assess the methods of data collection, data processing and internal controls
- Comparison of the non-financial disclosures shown in the consolidated non-financial report with the calculation documents provided
- Execution of a media analysis
- Review of the disclosed information on the EU taxonomy for compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the supplementary Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139
- Furthermore, we conducted procedures regarding whether the reporting requirements of § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG) were met with the consolidated non-financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The subject matter of our engagement is neither an audit of financial statements nor a review of financial statements. Likewise, neither the detection and clarification of criminal offences, such as embezzlement or other acts of breach of trust and administrative offenses, nor the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of the management is the subject of our engagement.

Summarized Conclusion

Based on our work and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the consolidated non-financial report of voestalpine AG as of March 31, 2022 has not, in any material aspects, been prepared in accordance with the reporting criteria of the Sustainability Reporting Standards GRI Standards: Core option issued by the Global Sustainability Board (GSSB).

Deloitte.

Furthermore, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the reporting requirements of § 267a UGB (NaDiVeG) are not met with the consolidated non-financial report.

Additionally, based on our audit procedures, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the EU taxonomy information disclosed is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) and the accompanying Delegated Regulations (EU)2021/2178 and (EU) 2021/2139.

Engagement approach

The basis for this engagement are the "General Conditions of Contract for the Public Accounting Professions", as issued by the Chamber of Tax Advisers and Auditors in Austria (refer to appendix). In accordance with chapter 7 of these terms and conditions, our liability shall be limited to intent and gross negligence. In cases of gross negligence, the maximum liability is limited to a maximum of five times the fee. This amount constitutes a total maximum liability cap, which may only be utilized once up to this maximum amount, even if there is more than one claimant or more than one claim has been asserted.

Vienna

May 24, 2022

Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH

Gerhard Marterbauer m.p.
Certified Public Accountant (Austria)

Marieluise Krimmel m.p.
Certified Public Accountant (Austria)

*) **Attention:** This report has been translated from German to English for referencing purposes only. Please refer to the officially legally binding version as written and signed in German. Only the German version is the legally binding version.