

# GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

## ESRS G1 BUSINESS CONDUCT

Responsible business conduct forms the basis for lasting success and social trust. The focus in this regard is on key issues such as business ethics and upholding a value-based corporate culture characterized by integrity, transparency, and active anti-corruption and bribery practices. The protection of whistleblowers plays just as important a role as the respectful and fair treatment of all stakeholders. Clear principles have also been established to govern supplier relationships: fair payment practices and a dialogue based on partnership—especially with small and medium-sized enterprises—are essential. When combined, these aspects form the basis of modern business conduct, which is actively practiced and continuously developed at voestalpine.

The following table provides specific information on SBM-3:

Topic/sub-topic/ sub-sub-topic	Impact, risk, opportunity (IRO)	Description	Value chain	Time horizon	Affected stakeholders
Business ethics and corporate culture	● Shared values at voestalpine	voestalpine maintains a respectful corporate culture that values innovation, diversity, self-determination, and personal responsibility. The corporate culture at voestalpine is based on the values of entrepreneurial mindset, mutual respect, and sustainable action	>>>	●●●●	Employees
	● Practiced corporate ethics	voestalpine promotes ethical conduct along its value chain in accordance with the principles and requirements of the Code of Conduct and the Group guidelines as well as the resulting actions	>>>	●●●●	Employees Business partners
	! Violation of compliance guidelines and white-collar crime	Violations of the Code of Conduct, Group-wide policies, and applicable laws (including, but not limited to, antitrust, corruption, and fraud) pose a material risk in the downstream value chain and own operations. The materiality arises in particular from potential reputational damage as well as financial and legal implications such as fines, claims for damages and liability risks	>>>	●●●●	Employees Business partners

Topic/sub-topic/ sub-sub-topic	Impact, risk, opportunity (IRO)	Description	Value chain	Time horizon	Affected stakeholders
Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices	○ Selection process for suppliers	voestalpine applies environmental and social criteria as part of its supplier selection processes, thereby supporting efforts to ensure sustainable procurement. The selection process is based on a risk-based approach, in which industry and country-specific risks are taken into account during the process. In addition, the type and volume of raw materials purchased and the supply conditions influence the selection. This supports the responsible and long-term management of supplier relationships	>>>	●●●●	Suppliers

**Key**

● Actual positive impact   ● Actual negative impact   ○ Potential positive impact   ○ Potential negative impact   + Opportunity   ! Risk  
 >>> Upstream   >>> Own operations   >>> Downstream   ●○○○ < 1 year   ○●○○ 1 – 5 years   ○○○○ 5 – 10 years   ○○○● 10+ years

## IMPACT, RISK, AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

### G1-1 – Corporate culture and business conduct policies

#### CORPORATE VALUES

Shared values act as a strong anchor that provides security, support, and orientation. They strengthen the corporate culture and sense of unity. In addition, binding corporate values support the implementation of the Group strategy and provide the basis for specific rules and operational guidelines.

#### ENTREPRENEURIAL MINDSET

##### We are guided by success.

Our approaches and actions are entrepreneurial. Our passion for solutions and innovation provides the basis for joint action. We are team players primed for success because we always seek the best possible outcome together.

In so doing, we always work to our customers' benefit while also considering our other stakeholders. We strive for excellence in our actions—and let it be our guide.

## THE PRACTICE OF RESPECT

**We build upon our diversity as a team.**

We are respectful and fair toward each other, our customers, and our partners.

We trust each other and align with values common to us. We create a motivating work environment infused with team spirit, where respectful cooperation is at the core of our actions, day in and day out.

## SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

**We perform our jobs responsibly.**

In our daily work, all of us act autonomously within defined responsibilities, demanding and fostering high degrees of individual responsibility. We remain curious and do not rest on our laurels; instead, we constantly evolve together to bring about continual improvements. Our actions are sustainable, proactive, and forward looking.

It is our corporate culture that makes us who we are: One step ahead.



VALUES  
CULTURE



ENTREPRENEURIAL  
MINDSET



THE PRACTICE OF  
RESPECT



SUSTAINABLE  
PRACTICES

The corporate culture significantly influences the success of a company by shaping the values and behaviors of employees and promoting cooperation. The voestalpine culture is continually being refined to strengthen our Group-wide identity in this sense.

Corporate culture can be indirectly evaluated through employee surveys by assigning the questions to one or more company values to the greatest possible extent. This allows correlations and conclusions about the company values to be derived. The results of the 2024 employee survey were reported to the Management Board at a board meeting.

The Code of Conduct forms the foundation of the corporate culture. It sets out the ethical standards and behaviors that voestalpine expects from all employees and reflects the Group's commitment to integrity, transparency, and corporate social responsibility. Since 2013, voestalpine has supported the UN Global Compact (UNGC) with its ten principles that address labor standards, environmental protection, and the fight against corruption alongside the promotion of human rights. voestalpine is therefore opposed to all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery.

## **CODE OF CONDUCT AND COMPLIANCE GUIDELINES BASED ON IT**

Our employees are integral to the Group's success and are therefore key to both the trust placed in voestalpine and its reputation. This is precisely why it is important to establish unequivocal principles on matters of ethics and morality in business. The Code of Conduct and the compliance guidelines based on it provide the relevant parameters to that end. By providing guidance to employees in their daily actions and decisions, it shapes the corporate culture by making every employee a role model. The Management Board is explicitly and emphatically committed to both this Code of Conduct and a zero-tolerance policy toward violations thereof.

The Code of Conduct requires voestalpine companies in all countries in which they operate and all their employees to comply with all applicable laws. It also set forth how to handle dealings with stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, employees, and other business partners.

The voestalpine Code of Conduct was enshrined in writing in 2009. It is the result of numerous conversations and discussions at the level of the Management Board as well as among executive management and department heads of the voestalpine Group. It is based on the Group's corporate values and provides the basis for ethically and legally sound conduct on the part of all of the Group's employees. The principles and requirements documented in the voestalpine Code of Conduct and in the Code of Conduct for Business Partners are rooted in the Human Rights Policy, the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights, the principles enshrined in the UN Global Compact (UNGC), the International Bill of Human Rights, the Core Labour Standards promulgated by the International Labour Organization, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The Code of Conduct and the directives based on it (compliance guidelines) are continuously evaluated and, if necessary, adapted to take into account new social and legal requirements. Most recently for instance, necessary adjustments were made to the Code of Conduct due to the EU Directive on transparent and predictable working conditions, and the topics of tax and biodiversity were explicitly anchored in the Code. The Code of Conduct has been published in more than 20 languages and can be downloaded from the Internet: <https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en>

<p><b>Compliance and responsible business conduct</b></p>	<p><b>Social responsibility</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Compliance with laws and other regulations</li> <li>» Competition and antitrust law</li> <li>» Corruption, bribery, and acceptance of gifts</li> <li>» Taxes</li> <li>» Money laundering</li> <li>» Conflicts of interest</li> <li>» Prohibition of abuses of insider information</li> <li>» Data privacy and protection</li> <li>» Trade restrictions and sanctions</li> <li>» Conflict minerals</li> <li>» Secrecy of confidential information</li> <li>» Intellectual property</li> <li>» Protection of corporate property and IT usage</li> <li>» Corporate communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Respect for human rights and working conditions</li> <li>» Prohibition of child labor</li> <li>» Prohibition of forced and bonded labor, human trafficking, and modern slavery</li> <li>» Collective bargaining and the right to freedom of association</li> <li>» Diversity, equal opportunities, and ban on discrimination</li> <li>» Remuneration</li> <li>» Working time</li> <li>» Local communities and indigenous peoples</li> <li>» Security personnel</li> <li>» Donations and sponsorships</li> <li>» Workplace safety</li> <li>» Human rights in the supply chain</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental protection and climate change mitigation</b></p>	<p><b>Reporting misconduct</b></p>

The Code of Conduct applies to all members of the Management Board, the managing directors, and the non-executive employees of all entities in which voestalpine AG has a direct or indirect interest of at least 50% or which it controls in some other way. As regards all other companies in which voestalpine AG has a direct or indirect stake of at least 25% but does not control them, the Code of Conduct is brought to their attention with the request that they enforce it by having their corporate decision-making bodies recognize it of their own volition.

Any employee who violates laws, regulations, internal guidelines, rules, and instructions, or provisions of the Code of Conduct may be subject to disciplinary measures. Moreover, violations may also have consequences under criminal and/or civil law, e.g., claims to compensation and claims for damages.

voestalpine aims to have the Code of Conduct apply throughout its sphere of influence. Suppliers and consultants are required to comply with the Code of Conduct for Business Partners (see details below) and are called on to respect and observe human rights as fundamental values.

All of voestalpine's business partners are also requested to reasonably promote adherence to the Code of Conduct among their own business partners along the supply chain. Additionally, Group companies are urged to bring the Code of Conduct to the attention of their customers and to strongly encourage them to commit to compliance therewith.

voestalpine AG has adopted several Group guidelines that serve as a helpful tool for employees in applying the Code of Conduct. The compliance rules and regulations associated with the voestalpine Code of Conduct currently comprise the following and can be found on the Intranet:

### **Business Conduct Policy**

These guidelines supplement and flesh out the Code of Conduct with respect to issues of corruption, bribery, acceptance of gifts, and conflicts of interest. For example, they regulate the permissibility of gifts, invitations, and other benefits; donations and sponsoring; secondary employment as well as the private purchase of goods and services by voestalpine employees from customers and suppliers. The section entitled Business conduct also addresses the prohibition of political contributions. The voestalpine Group does not allow donations to politicians, political parties, organizations affiliated with political parties, or political front organizations. This does not apply to political precursor organizations that are devoted solely to social issues and have been individually approved by the Management Board of voestalpine AG.

### **Guideline on dealings with brokers and consultants**

This guideline contains additional supplemental information on issues of corruption, bribery, and the acceptance of gifts. It defines the procedure to be complied with prior to engaging sales representatives, agents, and other marketing consultants. Conducting an objective analysis of business partners' environment and scope of activities (business partner check) before establishing business relationships with them serves to ensure that the business partners also comply with both applicable law and the voestalpine Code of Conduct.

### **Antitrust Policy**

This guideline describes the prohibition of agreements restricting competition, establishes rules for dealing and interacting with industry associations, professional associations, and/or other sector organizations, and defines particular rules of conduct for all employees of the voestalpine Group. Additionally, manuals have been developed with respect to issues of information sharing and benchmarking, procurement alliances, and supplier relationships with competitors, which provide employees with information on these topics from an antitrust perspective.

### **Compliance manual and compliance violation prevention program**

These rules and regulations explain voestalpine's compliance management system and provide information on the Group's compliance strategy and compliance structure. They likewise set forth the responsibilities for processing suspected compliance incidents, such as allegations of corruption or bribery. They also provide information on steps taken to prevent and identify compliance violations as well as on the potential repercussions and sanctions such violations may trigger. Information on the web-based whistleblower system, which allows compliance violations to be reported anonymously, can also be found in these regulations. Further information on the whistleblower system can be found below.

### **Code of Conduct for Business Partners**

These rules and regulations that are directed toward suppliers of goods and services as well as toward brokers, consultants, and other business partners define the principles and requirements for doing business with voestalpine. Among other things, voestalpine requires its business partners to respect and comply with human rights as fundamental values in accordance with the International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights, and the Core Labor Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO). In particular, this applies to the prohibition of child and forced labor; the prohibition of human trafficking in any way, shape, or form; the equal treatment of employees; and the right to employee representation and collective bargaining. Business partners must also undertake to comply with environmental protection standards and to set scientifically verifiable targets for reducing their carbon footprint. In fact, the business partners must abide by their commitments not just in their own sphere of activity; they must also require their own suppliers to act accordingly and must verify compliance with these commitments in the supply chain. The Code of Conduct for Business Partners has been published in several languages and can be downloaded from the Internet: <https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en>

### **Code of Conduct for voestalpine's Lobbyists (Lobbying Code of Conduct)**

voestalpine's Lobbying Code of Conduct regulates dealings with stakeholders in Austria as well as in Europe and internationally in accordance with the Austrian Lobbying and Advocacy Transparency Act in order to provide a clear and transparent framework for lobbying activities. Just as with the general Code of Conduct, the Lobbying Code of Conduct is also binding for all members of the Management Board, the managing directors, and the non-executive employees of all entities in which voestalpine AG has a direct or indirect interest of at least 50% or which it controls in some other way. Whenever lobbying activities are supported by external parties, care must be taken to ensure that the latter also commit to compliance with the present Code of Conduct. The Lobbying Code of Conduct has been published in German and English and can be downloaded from the Internet: <https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en>

## **MECHANISMS FOR IDENTIFYING, REPORTING, AND INVESTIGATING CONCERNS ABOUT UNLAWFUL CONDUCT**

### **Responsibility and compliance organization**

Upholding the compliance requirements is the responsibility of every member of every management board, every CEO and executive, and every employee. The management board/executive management of each Group company is responsible for effectively implementing, maintaining, and continuously improving voestalpine's compliance management system, which is based on the Group compliance guidelines. The voestalpine Group has established an internal compliance system to help management fulfill this responsibility, and to set up the processes and control mechanisms required to that end. Aside from a Group Compliance Officer, a Divisional Compliance Officer has been appointed for each division; additional Compliance Officers are appointed in particular divisional sub-units. The Group Compliance Officer reports directly to the Chairman of the Management Board. The Divisional Compliance Officers report to both the Group Compliance Officer and the respective division heads who are members of the Management Board.

## COMPLIANCE ORGANIZATION

voestalpine AG				
Group Compliance Officer				
Steel Division	High Performance Metals Division	Metal Engineering Division	Metal Forming Division	Holding & Group Services
Divisional Compliance Officer	Divisional Compliance Officer	Divisional Compliance Officer	Divisional Compliance Officer	Group Compliance Officer
Compliance officer in larger sub-units	Compliance officer in larger sub-units	Compliance officer in larger sub-units	Compliance officer in larger sub-units	

Group and Divisional Compliance Officers are appointed and dismissed by voestalpine AG's Management Board; the member of voestalpine AG's Management Board responsible for each individual division has a right of nomination with respect to divisional Compliance Officers. Any additional Compliance Officers who may be appointed at the level of divisional sub-units are appointed and dismissed by the respective operating company of that division.

Compliance officers are responsible for the following topics:

- » Antitrust law
- » Corruption
- » Compliance with capital market regulations
- » Fraud (internal cases of theft, fraud, misappropriation, or embezzlement)
- » Conflicts of interest
- » Special topics assigned to the Compliance organization by the Management Board of voestalpine AG (e.g., in connection with issues related to UN or EU sanctions)

All other Compliance issues—e.g., environmental law, taxes, invoicing, labor law, protection of employees, or data privacy—do not fall under the purview of the Compliance Officers' powers. Other organizational units are responsible for these compliance issues.

In addition to management, the Compliance organization also supports employees in complying with the compliance requirements, including through regular on-site and online training, training, management discussions, and ongoing information initiatives. Awareness campaigns are also conducted regularly to increase awareness of compliance within the Group. More information on training can be found in chapter G1-3 under "Preventive activities."

## Whistleblower system

<https://www.bkms-system.net/voestalpine>



The voestalpine Group encourages all employees who observe any violations, or who have seen activities which they suspect might constitute a violation, to report the occurrence. Pursuant to the Code of Conduct, such reports may be addressed to the individual's direct supervisor; the appropriate legal or human resources department; the management of the respective Group company; the Internal Audit and risk management departments of voestalpine AG; the Group Compliance Officer; or one of the Divisional Compliance Officers. Upon request, whistleblowers are ensured of absolute confidentiality. Employees who report identified violations of laws, the Code of Conduct, or other internal guidelines and regulations will not be subject to reprisals or negative consequences of any kind. This also applies to other persons who contribute important information for the investigation of such misconduct. This provision is in accordance with the applicable law transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1937 ("Whistleblower Directive").

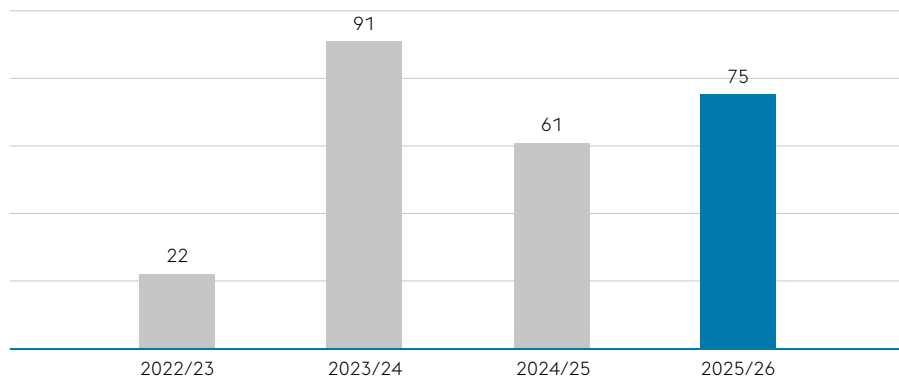
Furthermore, an option to anonymously report violations via a web-based whistleblower system has been available since 2012. The voestalpine Group relies on the EQS Group's many years of expertise with the BKMS® system, the anonymity of which has been certified by an independent body, in this regard. The BKMS® system can be used by both employees and external whistleblowers. The areas for which misconduct can be reported on the whistleblower system were extended in 2022/23 business year to include the following topics:

- » Antitrust, corruption, fraud, conflicts of interest, capital market compliance
- » Discrimination, sexual harassment, bullying, human rights
- » Data privacy and protection
- » Technical compliance with special reference to adhering to technical standards and certifications in production processes and IT security
- » Environmental Information
- » Health and safety
- » Violations in other areas

The whistleblower system allows the appropriate Compliance Officers to communicate with whistleblowers while maintaining absolute anonymity. Since the expansion of reporting options in December 2022, a total of 246 incidents have been reported in different areas. The system has established itself as a trusted point of contact and is widely used. The high level of acceptance shows that employees and other authorized persons actively use the whistleblower system to report grievances or irregularities.

## NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED ON THE WHISTLEBLOWER SYSTEM

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Information on the various reporting channels—in particular the whistleblower system—is generally available both on the intranet and on the voestalpine website at <https://www.voestalpine.com/group/en/group/compliance/reporting-misconduct/>. Employees are also informed about the reporting channels and the process for reviewing reports, and receive training on how to use the system. This is achieved by sending emails to the workforce or with posters, for example, as well as through on-site and online compliance training courses. More information on training can be found in chapter G1-3 under “Preventive activities.”

voestalpine’s compliance management system described here and in chapter G1-3 comprises clear rules of conduct, internal control mechanisms, a whistleblower system, and training programs designed to ensure that risks of corruption and bribery are systematically identified, assessed, and effectively managed. During the reporting period, voestalpine’s compliance management system in the areas of antitrust law, corruption and the whistleblower system for the Austrian Group companies were certified by Austrian Standards in accordance with internationally recognized standards (ISO 37301:2021, ISO 37001:2025, ISO 37002:2021). The corresponding certificate can be viewed on the website at <https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en>.

## POLICY OVERVIEW

IROs addressed	Policy	Scope of the policy	Responsibility and monitoring	Other comments
<p>Shared values at voestalpine</p> <p>Practiced corporate ethics</p> <p>Violations of compliance guidelines and white-collar crime</p>	Code of Conduct	Own operations	<p>Responsible: Management Board/executive management</p> <p>Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The result of numerous conversations and discussions at the level of the Management Board as well as among executive management and department heads of the voestalpine Group</li> <li>» The Code of Conduct and the directives based on it (compliance guidelines) are continuously evaluated and revised where necessary</li> <li>» The Code of Conduct forms the basis for all guidelines arising from voestalpine's compliance regulations</li> <li>» The International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the principles of the UN Global Compact, and the core labor standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO)</li> <li>» Available in over 20 languages on the intranet and on the website: <a href="https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en">https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en</a></li> </ul>
	Code of Conduct for Business Partners	Business partners	<p>Responsible: Management Board/executive management</p> <p>Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The result of numerous conversations and discussions at the level of the Management Board as well as among executive management and department heads of the voestalpine Group</li> <li>» The Code of Conduct as well as the International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the principles of the UN Global Compact, and the core labor standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO)</li> <li>» Available in multiple languages on the intranet and on the website: <a href="https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en">https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en</a></li> </ul>
	Business Conduct Policy	Own operations	<p>Responsible: Management Board/executive management</p> <p>Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Supplements and fleshes out the Code of Conduct</li> <li>» Available in several languages on the intranet</li> </ul>
	Guideline on dealings with brokers and consultants	Own operations	<p>Responsible: Management Board/executive management</p> <p>Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Supplements and fleshes out the Code of Conduct</li> <li>» Available in several languages on the intranet</li> </ul>

IROs addressed	Policy	Scope of the policy	Responsibility and monitoring	Other comments
Shared values at voestalpine Practiced corporate ethics Violations of compliance guidelines and white-collar crime	Code of Conduct for voestalpine's Lobbyists (Lobbying Code of Conduct)	Own operations External lobbyists	Responsible: Management Board/executive management  Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization	» The result of numerous conversations and discussions at the level of the Management Board as well as among executive management and department heads of the voestalpine Group  » Available in several languages on the intranet and on the website <a href="https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en">https://www.voestalpine.com/compliance/en</a>
	Antitrust Policy	Own operations	Responsible: Management Board/executive management  Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization	» Supplements and fleshes out the Code of Conduct  » Available in several languages on the intranet
	Guidelines on the compliance violation prevention program	Own operations	Responsible: Management Board/executive management  Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization	» Supplements and fleshes out the Code of Conduct  » Available in several languages on the intranet
	Compliance Policy Manual	Own operations	Responsible: Management Board/executive management  Monitoring and compliance regulations: Compliance organization	» Supplements and fleshes out the Code of Conduct  » Available in several languages on the intranet
Shared values at voestalpine Practiced corporate ethics	Corporate Governance Code	Voluntary commitment by voestalpine AG	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG	» External regulatory framework with which voestalpine voluntarily complies  » Available on the website: <a href="https://www.corporate-governance.at/kodex/">https://www.corporate-governance.at/kodex/</a>  » For more information, see GOV-1 – G1
Practiced corporate ethics Violations of compliance guidelines and white-collar crime Selection process for suppliers	Due Diligence User Manual	Upstream value chain  Downstream value chain to a partial extent (excl. use by customers, self-pickups)	Procurement board	» Consider stakeholder analysis in policy  » Internal communication to all users

For this chapter, no measurable targets have been defined in the reporting period in accordance with ESRS 2 para. 81b—nevertheless, the company is continuously pursuing the effectiveness of existing activities and policies. The compliance framework is continuously evaluated and, if necessary, adapted to ensure that it meets current requirements and effectively contributes to minimizing risks. Various procedures are used to track the effectiveness of the compliance management system, in particular the independent certification of the compliance management system, audits, and the evaluation of the whistleblower system's acceptance.

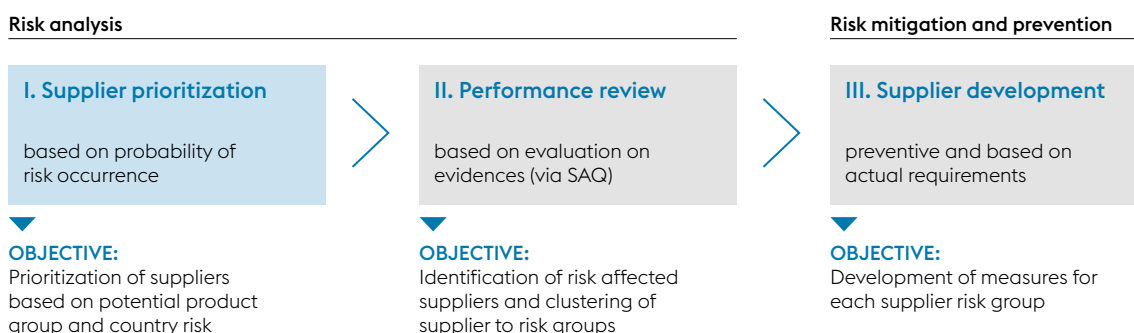
## G1-2 – Management of relationships with suppliers

At voestalpine, procurement is organized in consideration of economic, environmental, and social aspects. It revolves around the central goal of establishing fair relationships with suppliers, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Environmental and social criteria are incorporated into the selection process for suppliers.

In order to enhance supply chain management, voestalpine is currently creating the organizational and procedural bases to gradually extend the existing due diligence process—which to date has been limited to companies subject to the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG)—to the whole Group. Compliance with human rights and measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are a particular focus in this regard.

As a Group-wide directive, the Due Diligence User Manual governs the due diligence procedures in supply chain management and outlines measures for awarding contracts in procurement. Supply chain management at voestalpine follows a risk-based approach. The identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks is based on the OECD guidelines for fulfilling the due diligence requirements for responsible business conduct. This approach ensures that resources are employed in a targeted manner and that the most important and urgent issues are addressed first. In practice, this risk-based approach is implemented in a three-stage process (see figure below). In the first step, supplier prioritization, any risk exposure of suppliers on the basis of country and product group-specific risks is identified. This analysis and categorization must be carried out every year for all active suppliers, including those that were added as new suppliers in the year in question. In the second step, performance review measures are conducted for all suppliers previously classified as high or medium risk, in order to understand their individual sustainability performance and specify the actual risks. The third step aims to achieve continuous supplier development to improve their sustainability performance and awareness of their responsibility with regard to human rights and the environment, and ultimately to avoid and mitigate risks. Here too, action is based on the actual requirements.

### RISK-BASED APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT



The analysis of product group-specific risks focuses on product groups that are purchased on a regular basis by voestalpine and that are associated with potential sustainability risks. Sustainability risks are defined as potential violations of laws and guidelines on human rights and environmental protection (see table below). This also includes the risk of potential violations of human and labor rights that may affect workers in the supply chain. These human rights risks are at the heart of the analysis and are summarized in the table below.

## RELEVANT TOPICS FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

<b>Relevant risks in relation to human rights</b>	Human rights risks arising from the characteristics of the industry, its activities, products, and manufacturing processes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Child labor</li> <li>» Forced labor</li> <li>» Non-compliance with occupational health and safety</li> <li>» Disregard for freedom of association</li> <li>» Unequal treatment of employees</li> <li>» Failure to pay a reasonable living wage</li> <li>» Deployment of security forces on site when the prohibition of torture or the freedom of association are violated or when life and limb are endangered</li> <li>» Impairment of people's livelihoods through soil contamination, water, and air pollution, general emissions, excessive water consumption, and unlawful displacements, and land confiscation, for example through the establishment of new production facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant environmental risks</b>	Relevant environmental risks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Use of mercury and treatment of mercury waste</li> <li>» Production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)</li> <li>» Environmentally harmful treatment, collection, storage, and disposal of POP waste</li> <li>» Export and import of hazardous substances</li> <li>» Other risks that need to be taken into account due to regulatory requirements (e.g., the EU Supply Chain Directive) include CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> </ul>

The country-specific risk assessment is carried out using public indices that encompass governance and sustainability. Two widely available sources are used by voestalpine to this end: the Worldwide Governance Indicators (source: World Bank) and the CSR Risk Check (source: MVO Nederland). A total of 213 countries and territories are covered by these indices. The combination of the two indices results in an overall risk assessment for each country and region. The following table shows the result of this risk assessment in the business year 2024/25. The data was based on all active suppliers in the business year. Internal value-added orders were not taken into account.

## OUTCOME OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT 2024/25

<b>Vulnerable suppliers</b>	<b>Percentage of total suppliers (%)</b>
Suppliers from potentially at-risk product groups	19.0
Suppliers from potentially at-risk countries	13.0
Suppliers from potentially at-risk product groups in potentially at-risk countries	3.0

To ensure financial stability in supply chain—especially for SMEs—voestalpine relies on clear payment terms, digital payment monitoring systems, and automated payment reminders. Regular training courses for involved employees support the timely processing of payments. These actions aim to strengthen transparency in procurement, provide financial security for suppliers, and promote environmental and corporate social responsibility along the supply chain.

For more information on human rights compliance and related actions, see chapter S2.

### G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Design to prevent corruption and bribery, voestalpine's compliance management system is based on the following pillars:

- » **Risk analysis:** Identification of compliance risks within the Group through continuous analysis of potential compliance risk areas.
- » **Prevention:** For purposes of prevention, the Group undertakes activities to ensure ethics-based management and to raise awareness, which includes putting measures in place to monitor adherence to the Group's compliance rules. These include but are not limited to communications activities, training programs, and educational events as well as elements of the internal control system.
- » **Detection:** In order to identify compliance violations, in addition to the various reporting channels the Group has instituted—in particular the whistleblower system—investigations and audits, as circumstances warrant.
- » **Response:** Whenever it has identified compliance violations, the Group takes precautions to avert further compliance violations (e.g., by imposing additional oversight measures, educational events, and training programs).
- » **Sanction:** When compliance violations occur, appropriate sanctions are imposed. These include consequences under employment law, filing charges with the appropriate authorities, terminating contracts with third parties, etc.

The Compliance organization at voestalpine is responsible for investigating cases of suspected corruption (more information on the Compliance organization can be found in chapter G1-1 under "Responsibility and Compliance Organization"). As the highest authority in the Compliance organization, the Group Compliance Officer reports directly to the Chairman of the Management Board. The Officer ensure reports are handled in an objective and timely manner. The members of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies address the topic of corruption and bribery at meetings of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, as well as in committees of the Supervisory Board as circumstances require.

Once a year, the Group Compliance Officer also prepares a summary compliance report that includes at least the following points:

- » Type and extent of compliance incidences that have been the subject of reports and investigations
- » Status of any pending administrative or judicial proceedings related to compliance incidents
- » Educational events, training programs, and communications measures carried out
- » Sanctions imposed

The annual compliance report is submitted to the Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG In addition, reporting to the Management Board and Supervisory Board is carried out on an ad hoc basis.

#### PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

As part of its compliance management, voestalpine places particular importance on preventive activities. These include, in particular, training, management meetings, and ongoing information initiatives. Compliance is therefore a recurring theme, particularly at the major employee events at

Group and divisional level, but also for top management. This focus on compliance ensures that the policies are accessible and that the impacts are understood by employees. Similarly, successful independent certification of the compliance management system during the reporting period (see G1-1) also helps to raise awareness of compliance issues and contributes to the continuous improvement of compliance processes. It also promotes employee awareness and highlights the importance of adhering to Group-wide compliance standards.

Employees learn how to deal with issues that include invitations, gifts, and potential conflicts of interest in periodic training courses, training sessions, and management meetings on the topic of business ethics (compliance training). Employees are also trained in dealing with business intermediaries.

Since 2009, the voestalpine Group has been using mandatory e-learning courses to raise awareness on the topic of compliance among its employees. This e-learning curriculum is currently available in 14 languages and has been repeatedly revised and expanded over time. In addition to the learning units, the courses also present case studies and require a final test.

#### KEY E-LEARNING TOPIC: “COMPLIANCE BASICS”

Participants: all employees

What is Compliance?	Compliance at voestalpine incl. whistleblower system	Day-to-day compliance	Consequences of violations	Case studies and final test
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#### KEY E-LEARNING TOPIC: “FAIR COMPETITION”

Participants: executives as well as employees in high-risk functions

Overview of antitrust law	Legal basics and consequences	Collusion between competitors	Collusion between suppliers and buyers	Case study: Sharing market information	Final test
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#### KEY E-LEARNING TOPIC: “RECAP—FAIR COMPETITION”

Participants: executives as well as employees in high-risk functions

Collusion between competitors	Abuse of market position	Case study: Pricing policies	Case study: Sales prices
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#### KEY E-LEARNING TOPIC: “PROTECTION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

Participants: all employees

Code of Conduct, contact persons, and whistleblowing	What is corruption?	Legal basics and consequences	Favors and payments	Final test
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Certain groups, such as employees in procurement, sales, and senior executives, are at higher risk of corruption and bribery. In addition, voestalpine operates in countries where there is generally a higher risk of corruption. Alongside the e-learning courses, mandatory target group-oriented classroom-based and online training courses are therefore carried out throughout the Group, especially for employees in high-risk roles such as sales or procurement. This mandatory training is generally focused on adherence to the law and internal guidelines as well as on the topics of (anti)corruption and antitrust law as it applies to the participants' respective sphere of activity. voestalpine AG employees also need to complete classroom-based training on the topic of compliance with capital market regulations.

Regardless of their function, all new employees of a Group company must complete the e-learning course "Compliance basics." Compliance training is also mandatory for young executives. Four face-to-face training courses were held in the 2025/26 business year (2024/25: five) as part of the value:program management training program, each of which was attended by up to 40 people.

The following tables provide an overview of the level of compliance training that was completed by employees, executives, and the managing directors of voestalpine in 2025/26. Of the 5,820 training courses assigned, in particular for high-risk functions (antitrust law, antitrust law refresher course as well as compliance and anti-corruption training), around 94.59% were successfully completed in the reporting period. Of the 315 (= 5.41%) training courses not yet completed, only around 35% are overdue, while around 65% are still within the scheduled completion period.

#### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN E-LEARNING COURSES (COMPLETED TRAINING)

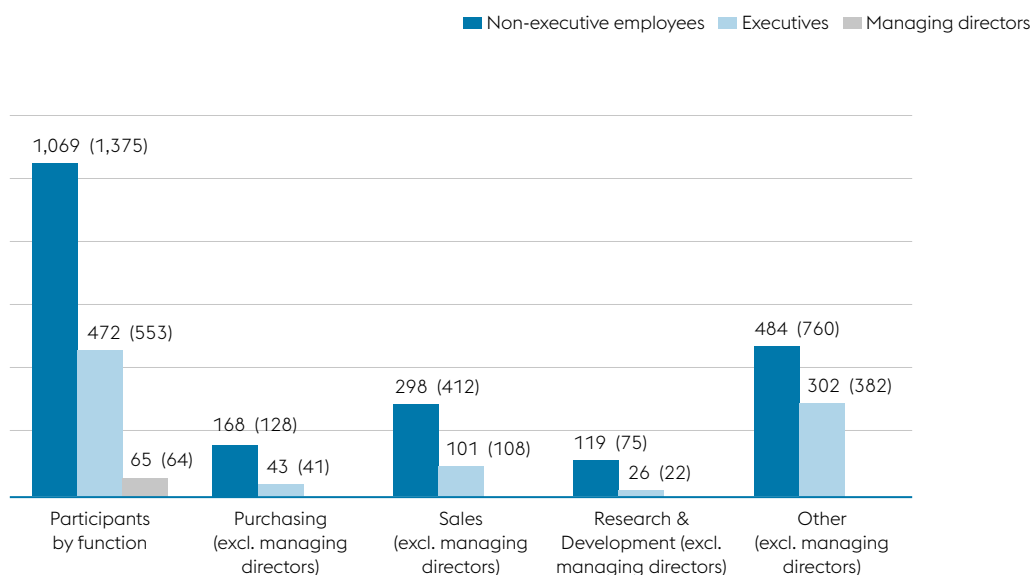
	Total participants		Employees		Managers		Managing directors	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
Compliance basics	2,074	1,676	1,862	1,505	197	159	15	12
Antitrust law	695	486	575	400	100	81	20	5
Antitrust law refresher course	1,204	1,702	892	1,189	239	427	73	86
Protection against corruption	2,774	1,641	2,331	1,483	359	149	84	9

#### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FACE-TO-FACE TRAINING

	Number of training courses		Participants	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
value:program	5	4	170	141
purchasing power academy	3	5	33	48
Compliance in general	64	52	1,789	1,417
<b>Overall</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,606</b>

## FACE-TO-FACE TRAINING: 1,606 PARTICIPANTS IN THE BUSINESS YEAR 2025/26

Participants by (at-risk) function and sector (previous year's figures in brackets)



The training program outlined here covers all functions across the Group (100%) that have been identified as at-risk in a risk analysis.

### METRICS AND TARGETS

#### G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption and bribery

There were no convictions or fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws during the reporting period. This also continues to apply to the case of the accounting errors identified at a German Group company in the Metal Forming Division, as set out under this heading in the 2024/25 consolidated non-financial statement. Accordingly, no incident-related measures had to be taken to address such violations. More information on preventive actions can be found in chapter G1-3.

### OVERVIEW OF METRICS

ESRS disclosure requirement	Paragraph	Datapoint/metric	Basis for the preparation and description of the assumptions and methodology	Information on sources of a high level of measurement uncertainty and information on measurement
G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	21b	Percentage of functions-at-risk covered by training programs	At-risk functions: In particular employees in procurement or sales as well as managers	Recording primary data
G1-4 Confirmed incidents of corruption and bribery	24a	The number of convictions and the amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	Documented based on reporting structure in the compliance organization	Recording primary data

## TAXES

As an international corporate group, it is essential for voestalpine to ensure consistent compliance with the tax legislation applicable in all countries in which it operates. In addition to the ESRS reporting requirements, voestalpine voluntarily publishes information on its tax strategy and tax payments. This section of the report is based on the generally accepted sustainability reporting standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), specifically GRI-207.

The Group Tax Strategy, which the Management Board of voestalpine adopted as part of the Group Tax Guideline, represents the voestalpine Group's commitment to comply with the tax rules and regulations applicable in a given country in connection with all of its business activities and decisions.

The key principles governing the Group's tax strategy are as follows:

» **Tax policy:**

As part of its global strategy, the voestalpine Group pursues the goal of minimizing its total costs. This is why tax election options are utilized to the extent allowed by law in order to lower the Group's tax liabilities unless doing so adversely affects the Group's business. In any case, the Group's tax policies are designed to comply with tax law.

» **Corporate responsibility:**

The voestalpine Group pays taxes wherever it generates value added. Transfer pricing within the Group is based on the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines. Transfer prices are not used to design tax policy.

» **Relationships with government agencies:**

The voestalpine Group fulfills all cooperation duties under tax law. In particular, it complies with all tax-related retention and recording requirements, whether temporal or geographical. The voestalpine Group collaborates proactively in the processes associated with assessments of new laws within the institutions established for that purpose.

Each Group company's executive management is responsible for implementing and complying with tax rules and regulations as well as the Group Tax Guideline. voestalpine AG and its divisions' lead companies regularly review and update the Group Tax Guideline and monitor implementation thereof and compliance therewith in the Group companies. The functional responsibility for these activities at the Management Board level rests with the Chief Financial Officer of voestalpine AG. To ensure compliance with the Group Tax Strategy, steering processes and monitoring measures were developed for voestalpine AG and the divisions' lead companies regarding the key tax processes in the Group companies that are integral to the Group Tax Guideline.

Furthermore, appropriate activities were undertaken to ensure compliance with the Group Tax Guideline in the long term. Among other things, this includes reviews of employees' qualifications, clear job descriptions, regular sharing of information related to task-specific matters, and employee training.

The Group companies, the divisions' lead companies, and voestalpine AG exchange information on an ongoing basis in order to identify tax risks early on. Discussions within Controlling are carried out to this end on a regular basis, with the aim of monitoring the implementation of activities related to material tax issues. Changes in tax legislation or modifications of business models are coordinated with the divisions' lead companies. The given Group company analyzes the effects thereof and develops suitable activities based thereon, as necessary in collaboration with the division's lead company or voestalpine AG.

If a Group company realizes that a tax return or tax declaration previously filed with the tax authorities is incorrect or incomplete, this Group company must immediately notify the relevant tax authority of this in accordance with national statutory requirements and must make the necessary adjustments. The respective division's lead company or the Group tax department are notified if such tax offenses are discovered, and activities are defined to fix and/or eliminate problems of this nature. Group companies are required to engage an external tax consultant in order to obtain their assessment of material facts and thus to mitigate any tax risks. The annual tax returns are submitted to a critical audit by an external tax consultant at minimum before being submitted to the tax authorities. In general, each Group company meets with an external tax consultant at least once a year to cover important issues. Since October 1, 2017, KPMG has been acting as a global tax partner in the role of external tax consultant.

Any concerns regarding unethical or unlawful conduct may be reported using the Web-based whistleblower system. This system is also available for stakeholders to report their concerns.

#### **COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING**

As the multinational Group's parent company with consolidated revenue in excess of EUR 750 million, voestalpine AG annually submits a Country-by-Country Report to the appropriate Austrian tax authority.

See the chapter Investments in the Consolidated Financial Statements for Group companies' names and domiciles. The country-specific disclosures in the Country-by-Country Report (see following table) concern entities that are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements by virtue of being fully consolidated (see the "Investments" annex following the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Hence information on entities measured at equity (classified as "KEA" or "KEG" in the aforementioned chapter) as well as on unconsolidated entities (K0) is not included in this report. The data concerns the period from April 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026 (and the prior period from April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025)

## TAXES: COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING 2025/26

Amounts in EUR thousands

Tax jurisdiction	Main activity	Number of employees <sup>1</sup>	Revenue from third-party transactions <sup>2</sup>	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions <sup>3</sup>	Profit before tax <sup>4,9</sup>	Property, plant, and equipment <sup>5</sup>	Income tax paid <sup>6</sup>	Tax expense incurred <sup>7</sup>	Reasons for the difference between the tax incurred and the tax expense determined by application of the standard tax rate on the profit before tax <sup>8</sup>
ARE	Sales	26	50,641	40	1,171	177	114	76	
ARG	Sales	65	11,748	0	319	858	0	0	
AUS	Production, sales	281	123,373	57	5,418	21,280	1,749	1,681	
AUT	Production, sales, services	23,172	8,186,027	1,777,575	1,703,192	4,741,818	31,640	67,033	a), b), f)
BEL	Production	651	238,083	41,480	23,246	70,311	5,510	5,299	b), f)
BGR	Production	96	4,691	6,867	652	3,700	47	32	
BRA	Production	2,333	384,547	58,796	1,067	126,293	1,324	3,602	c), f)
CAN	Production, sales	281	98,845	1,947	-5,296	19,449	486	571	c), f)
CHE	Sales	118	75,068	2,003	-6,149	15,322	131	8	f)
CHN <sup>10</sup>	Production, sales	2,105	590,497	11,296	52,472	147,854	11,584	13,423	
COL	Sales	70	6,268	153	-358	2,425	-110	0	
CZE	Production, sales	350	57,402	57,270	6,324	32,812	1,135	1,374	
DEU	Production, sales	5,766	1,428,393	390,445	73,018	441,449	11,186	6,919	a), b), c), d), f)
DNK	Sales	12	8,147	88	455	400	138	120	
ECU	Sales	33	2,912	0	-197	616	45	0	
EGY	Production, sales	88	13,482	0	797	3,969	308	529	
ESP	Production, sales	292	111,765	16,451	3,348	19,092	780	767	
FIN	Sales	6	6,472	13	-98	996	-89	0	
FRA	Production, sales	853	272,337	21,654	5,276	65,727	1,277	1,798	
GBR	Production, sales	660	245,486	7,088	31,669	40,455	2,187	3,874	a), b), c), e), f)
GRC	Sales	6	2,889	0	-85	92	0	0	
HUN	Production, sales	262	47,443	6,247	4,554	11,447	890	1,002	
IDN	Production, sales	172	7,350	13,422	385	2,646	290	183	
IND	Production, sales	1,017	107,060	9,055	5,182	24,956	1,524	1,393	
ITA	Production, sales	777	247,823	58,959	10,817	101,984	914	2,104	a), b)
JPN	Sales	77	26,078	459	277	4,845	-100	152	
KOR	Sales	49	9,616	14	-229	3,197	7	1	
LTU	Production	78	11,532	5,688	1,130	3,263	273	223	
LVA	Production	7	3,368	148	-57	221	0	0	
MEX	Production, sales	621	68,743	14,892	1,304	22,678	936	887	
MYS	Sales	57	5,666	122	-79	4,196	-42	0	

Amounts in EUR thousands

Tax jurisdiction	Main activity	Number of employees <sup>1</sup>	Revenue from third-party transactions <sup>2</sup>	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions <sup>3</sup>	Profit before tax <sup>4,9</sup>	Property, plant, and equipment <sup>5</sup>	Income tax paid <sup>6</sup>	Tax expense incurred <sup>7</sup>	Reasons for the difference between the tax incurred and the tax expense determined by application of the standard tax rate on the profit before tax <sup>8</sup>
NLD	Production, sales	1,256	564,724	10,519	-2,738	118,506	7,623	7,134	a), b), f)
NOR	Sales	2	3,763	5	360	22	1,597	82	
PER	Sales	86	9,296	0	672	1,652	238	181	
POL	Production, sales	974	304,390	12,557	9,403	54,421	1,471	1,926	
PRT	Production	43	2,258	530	247	1,176	26	26	
ROU	Production, sales	915	250,585	20,420	26,341	39,558	3,891	3,987	
RUS	Sales	0	0	0	-124	0	0	0	
SAU	Production	64	5,764	52	160	2,551	214	112	
SGP	Sales	141	64,405	163,548	-12,622	9,228	982	982	a), b), c), f)
SVK	Sales	24	5,488	1	478	831	160	116	
SWE	Production, sales	1,082	81,397	258,004	-4,559	139,487	2,638	671	a), b), f)
THA	Production, sales	123	22,376	4	803	3,432	35	192	
TUR	Production, sales	268	54,604	10,676	-2,454	4,173	482	796	b), f)
TWN	Sales	109	9,628	1,207	1,255	5,290	99	234	
USA	Production, sales	2,773	1,146,958	29,398	-31,172	273,426	445	536	a), b), c), f)
VNM	Sales	64	3,674	11	-128	1,391	0	0	
ZAF	Production, sales	471	80,080	0	11,380	19,061	1,895	1,386	a), d), f)

<sup>1</sup> 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 (FTE).

The number of employees refers to the status as of the end of the respective business year.

<sup>2</sup> The "Revenue" metric concerns the total revenue generated by all business units within a tax jurisdiction. There are no deviations from the revenue shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

<sup>4</sup> The "Profit before tax" metric concerns the total profit before tax of all business units within a tax jurisdiction. Deviations from the Consolidated Financial Statements arise, in particular, from the fact that the metric contains figures added country by country, whereas the Consolidated Financial Statements contain consolidated figures.

<sup>5</sup> 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 deviations from the property, plant, and equipment shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

<sup>6</sup> The metric referring to the income tax paid concerns the total income tax paid by all business units within a tax jurisdiction.

<sup>7</sup> The metric referring to the income tax incurred concerns the total of all income taxes of all business units within a tax jurisdiction, excluding deferred taxes and provisions for uncertain tax items.

<sup>8</sup> An expected tax expense may be determined based on the regular tax rate applicable to the "Profit before tax" metric. Temporary and permanent differences may result in variances 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) Tax-exempt income (e.g., investment income)

b) Non-deductible expenses

c) The GRI metric "Profit before tax" includes the total of all earnings of all business units, but the tax assessment is carried out by business unit (with no offsetting of all subsidiaries' gains and losses).

d) Special tax assessment regime/tax incentives

e) Use of tax loss carryforwards and/or carrybacks

f) Temporary and permanent differences

<sup>9</sup> This metric contains a large percentage of tax-exempt investment income, in part multi-level, especially in Austria.

<sup>10</sup> For reasons of materiality, HKG is not presented separately.

## TAXES: COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING 2024/25 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

Amounts in EUR thousands

Tax jurisdiction	Main activity	Number of employees <sup>1</sup>	Revenue from third-party transactions <sup>2</sup>	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions <sup>3</sup>	Profit before tax <sup>4,9</sup>	Property, plant, and equipment <sup>5</sup>	Income tax paid <sup>6</sup>	Tax expense incurred <sup>7</sup>	Reasons for the difference between the tax incurred and the tax expense determined by application of the standard tax rate on the profit before tax <sup>8</sup>
ARE	Sales	23	53,827	3	1,682	279	1	146	
ARG	Sales	68	20,889	0	1,281	841	1,935	0	f)
AUS	Production, sales	318	135,324	65	8,999	17,204	2,451	2,469	
AUT	Production, sales, services	23,280	8,272,485	1,638,299	1,162,772	4,463,441	139,956	-8,652	a), b), f)
BEL	Production	639	236,159	40,973	22,378	63,188	4,891	5,115	
BGR	Production	110	11,139	3,996	1,442	3,866	172	172	
BRA	Production	2,535	451,483	59,302	9,892	113,181	5,923	4,904	a), c), f)
CAN	Production, sales	246	98,069	3,926	-8,914	20,529	70	82	
CHE	Sales	122	79,909	2,280	-2,425	16,499	262	-46	
CHN	Production, sales	2,229	640,541	10,972	63,635	161,827	13,896	13,942	a), b), d)
COL	Sales	69	6,872	52	-369	1,945	177	0	
CZE	Production, sales	371	58,760	56,734	6,280	33,766	825	1,251	
DEU	Production, sales	6,237	1,698,330	439,715	-478,776	468,779	12,200	1,045	c), f)
DNK	Sales	12	8,281	191	718	554	119	152	
ECU	Sales	35	3,460	0	62	713	57	43	
EGY	Production	53	9,950	0	867	2,391	14	379	
ESP	Production, sales	295	108,399	16,502	4,976	19,035	676	622	
FIN	Sales	8	8,488	5	283	1,174	1	30	
FRA	Production, sales	857	254,379	19,760	6,158	68,169	-227	1,291	
GBR	Production, sales	699	289,307	4,368	50,714	42,035	6,304	4,071	a), c), f)
GRC	Sales	6	3,981	0	-54	105	0	0	
HKG	Sales	4	1,323	31	-727	46	0	0	
HUN	Production, sales	281	49,378	5,813	3,730	11,403	1,352	863	
IDN	Production, sales	177	9,509	14,283	245	3,224	430	274	
IND	Production, sales	923	117,625	7,382	6,700	28,965	1,962	1,928	
ITA	Production, sales	699	256,028	44,939	8,812	99,395	1,519	1,699	
JPN	Sales	84	26,427	148	211	5,975	402	33	
KOR	Sales	49	10,243	199	45	3,740	14	14	
LTU	Production	79	10,498	8,782	1,518	3,543	257	220	
LVA	Production	6	7,794	60	132	186	0	0	
MEX	Production	633	72,640	15,661	3,094	25,079	2,304	2,585	a), b), c), f)
MYS	Sales	61	5,233	25	-508	4,307	-7	0	

Amounts in EUR thousands

Tax jurisdiction	Main activity	Number of employees <sup>1</sup>	Revenue from third-party transactions <sup>2</sup>	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions <sup>3</sup>	Profit before tax <sup>4,9</sup>	Property, plant, and equipment <sup>5</sup>	Income tax paid <sup>6</sup>	Tax expense incurred <sup>7</sup>	Reasons for the difference between the tax incurred and the tax expense determined by application of the standard tax rate on the profit before tax <sup>8</sup>
NLD	Production, sales	1,181	532,649	14,529	57,796	123,688	6,568	6,679	a)
NOR	Sales	2	2,281	3	268	19	151	52	
PER	Sales	88	10,246	0	949	1,826	230	288	
POL	Production, sales	914	306,389	6,143	8,018	54,963	1,647	1,663	
PRT	Production	40	1,546	318	-302	1,321	10	10	
ROU	Production, sales	903	225,389	19,156	29,015	43,387	5,110	3,799	a), b)
RUS	Sales	3	40	0	-616	349	-222	-106	
SAU	Production	64	9,920	0	1,788	2,916	80	257	
SGP	Sales	148	73,898	188,756	-1,793	9,519	1,082	869	a), b), e)
SVK	Sales	25	5,954	1	829	878	270	172	
SWE	Production, sales	1,167	82,079	279,138	20,083	145,102	4,348	3,860	
THA	Production, sales	123	21,758	56	71	4,072	-1	0	
TUR	Production, sales	283	39,142	8,258	-4,755	4,776	341	420	
TWN	Sales	106	8,999	797	1,063	3,390	188	149	
USA	Production, sales	2,864	1,291,495	32,102	43,754	262,172	-399	1,627	a), b), e), f)
VNM	Sales	66	3,678	0	-110	1,615	0	0	
ZAF	Production	474	111,495	0	11,579	20,900	1,322	1,515	a), e)

<sup>1</sup> 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 (FTE). The number of employees refers to the status as of the end of the respective business year.

<sup>2</sup> The "Revenue" metric concerns the total revenue generated by all business units within a tax jurisdiction. There are no deviations from the revenue shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

<sup>4</sup> The "Profit before tax" metric concerns the total profit before tax of all business units within a tax jurisdiction. Deviations from the Consolidated Financial Statements arise, in particular, from the fact that the metric contains figures added country by country, whereas the Consolidated Financial Statements contain consolidated figures.

<sup>5</sup> 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 deviations from the property, plant, and equipment shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

<sup>6</sup> The metric referring to the income tax paid concerns the total income tax paid by all business units within a tax jurisdiction.

<sup>7</sup> The metric referring to the income tax incurred concerns the total of all income taxes of all business units within a tax jurisdiction, excluding deferred taxes and provisions for uncertain tax items.

<sup>8</sup> 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) Tax-exempt income (e.g., investment income)
- b) Non-deductible expenses
- c) Profit before tax includes the total of all earnings of all business units, but the tax assessment is carried out by business unit (with no offsetting of all subsidiaries' gains and losses, with the exception of Austria and the US).
- d) Special tax assessment regime/tax incentives
- e) Use of tax loss carryforwards and/or carrybacks
- f) Temporary differences and effects from prior periods

<sup>9</sup> This metric contains a large percentage of tax-exempt investment income, in part multi-level, especially in Austria.

Linz, May 26, 2026

The Management Board

Herbert Eibensteiner

Franz Kainersdorfer

Gerald Mayer

Reinhard Nöbauer

Carola Richter

Hubert Zajicek