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[1]	Revenue from third-party transactions[2]	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions[3]	Profit before tax[4,9]	Property, plant, and equipment[5]	Income tax paid[6]	Tax expense incurred[7]	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[8]
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[10]	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 juris-diction	Main activity	Number of employees[1]	Revenue from third-party transactions[2]	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions[3]	Profit before tax[4,9]	Property, plant, and equipment[5]	Income tax paid[6]	Tax expense incurred[7]	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[8]
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)

[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 (FTE). 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 deviations from 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. 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.
[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 deviations from the property, plant, and equipment shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
[6] The metric referring to the income tax paid concerns the total income tax paid by all business units within a tax jurisdiction.
[7] 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.
[8] 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
[9] This metric contains a large percentage of tax-exempt investment income, in part multi-level, especially in Austria.
[10] For reasons of materiality, HKG is not presented separately.

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

Amounts in EUR thousands

Tax juris-diction	Main activity	Number of employees[1]	Revenue from third-party transactions[2]	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions[3]	Profit before tax[4,9]	Property, plant, and equipment[5]	Income tax paid[6]	Tax expense incurred[7]	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[8]
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[1]	Revenue from third-party transactions[2]	Revenue from intra-Group transactions with other tax jurisdictions[3]	Profit before tax[4,9]	Property, plant, and equipment[5]	Income tax paid[6]	Tax expense incurred[7]	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[8]
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)

[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 (FTE). 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 deviations from 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. 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.
[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 deviations from the property, plant, and equipment shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
[6] The metric referring to the income tax paid concerns the total income tax paid by all business units within a tax jurisdiction.
[7] 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.
[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) 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
[9] 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