



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## General Information

### 1. Basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Wienerberger AG, which is headquartered in Vienna, Austria, is the parent company of an international group of companies providing innovative, ecological solutions for the entire building envelope in the fields of new build and renovation, as well as infrastructure in water and energy management, whose business activities are grouped in three segments according to management responsibilities: Europe West, Europe East, and North America. The address of Wienerberger AG is Wienerbergerplatz 1, 1100 Vienna, Austria.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared pursuant to § 245a of the Austrian Commercial Code and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) published by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as of the balance sheet date and adopted by the European Union (EU). Independent auditors have audited the annual financial statements of all major Austrian and foreign Group companies to confirm their compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as applicable within the EU.

In principle, the annual financial statements are based on historical acquisition and production costs and were prepared as of the balance sheet date, the only exception being certain financial instruments, such as derivatives and equity instruments, which are accounted for at fair value. Deferred taxes are determined based on the concept of temporary differences and re-evaluated on every balance sheet date. In addition, defined benefit pension and severance compensation plans are recognized and measured according to the projected unit credit method. The income statement is prepared in accordance with the cost of sales method; the reconciliation to the total cost method is provided in the Notes.

With few marked exceptions, the consolidated financial statements are presented in thousand euros.

### 2. Consolidated companies

The list of Group companies at the end of the Notes provides an overview of the fully consolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures accounted for at equity, investments over which substantial influence is exercised, and investments that are not fully consolidated for materiality reasons. The following table shows the changes in the scope of consolidation of wienerberger during the reporting year and comprises subsidiaries as well as associates and joint ventures accounted for at equity:

Consolidated companies	Full Consolidation	Equity consolidation and Quota consolidation
<b>Balance on 31/12/2023</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>8</b>
Change in consolidation method	0	-1
Included during reporting year for the first time	24	1
Merged/ liquidated during the reporting period	-5	0
Divested during the reporting period	-3	0
<b>Balance on 31/12/2024</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>
Thereof foreign companies	146	6
Thereof domestic companies	26	2

### Subsidiaries

In addition to Wienerberger AG, the 2024 consolidated financial statements include 26 (2023: 25) Austrian and 146 (2023: 131) foreign subsidiaries over which Wienerberger AG exercises control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated as of the date control is obtained and deconsolidated when control ceases to exist. According to IFRS 10, control is considered to exist when wienerberger has power over the subsidiary and can use this power to influence the company's financial and operating policies. In the reporting year, 7 subsidiaries were not consolidated (2023: 5) as their impact on the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss is immaterial for a true and fair view thereof.



### Investments in associates and joint ventures

All material Austrian and foreign companies in which Wienerberger AG directly or indirectly holds the majority of voting rights are included in the consolidated financial statements. According to the criteria of IFRS 11, Schlagmann Poroton GmbH und Co KG, Silike keramika, spol. s.r.o. and GreenBuild s.r.o. are to be classified as joint ventures, because these companies are controlled jointly with a partner of equal rights, with 50 % therefore accounted for at-equity. Maatschap Vanheede - Wienerberger (partnership under civil law) is a joint operation and included in the consolidated financial statements through pro-rata consolidation. ViTa Social Business Venture Holding is an associate in which the Group holds 49 %. Moreover, wienerberger holds 30 % of Fornaci Giuliane S.r.l. and 31 % of TMBP Technologies GmbH, which are also managed jointly with the joint venture partners and therefore classified as joint ventures.

In the reporting year, 50 % of the shares of Oberlausitzer Tonbergbau GmbH were acquired which, according to the criteria of IFRS 11, was classified as a joint venture and accounted for at equity. Moreover, the remaining 50 % of the shares of EXA IP B.V. were acquired. On account of its immateriality the company was reclassified as a non-consolidated company.

The following table shows the aggregated financial information of joint ventures and associates without taking account of wienerberger's equity share in these companies:

in TEUR	2024	2023
Revenues	79,118	87,976
EBITDA	6,005	10,097
EBIT	-1,675	2,995
Profit/ loss after tax	-2,318	-671
Total comprehensive income after tax	-1,481	-317

Assets			Equity and liabilities		
in TEUR	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	in TEUR	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-current assets	72,317	67,132	Equity	30,032	29,776
Current assets	49,728	53,094	Non-current provisions and liabilities	18,437	8,583
			Current provisions and liabilities	73,576	81,867
	<b>122,045</b>	<b>120,226</b>		<b>122,045</b>	<b>120,226</b>

### 3. Acquisitions and disposals of companies

As soon as the necessary official approvals were obtained, wienerberger's Russian operations were sold in February 2024. Proceeds in the amount of TEUR 21,161 were realized against a net outflow of assets and liabilities held for sale in the amount of TEUR 13,329. The result from the sale of TEUR 7,832 is recognized in the consolidated income statement under other operating income. Due to the deconsolidation, non-cash translation effects of TEUR -42,182 were reclassified from equity to the consolidated income statement and recognized in the financial result, leading to an overall effect from deconsolidation in the amount of TEUR -34,350.

In January 2024, wienerberger acquired 100 % of the shares of Maincor Ltd., a British specialist in plumbing and underfloor heating solutions, the objective being to strengthen wienerberger's portfolio of in-house solutions. Purchase price allocation resulted in goodwill in the amount of TEUR 5,280 recognized in the Europe West reporting segment.



Since the date of first consolidation, revenues have come to TEUR 8,778 and EBITDA to TEUR 685. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.

Upon fulfillment of all closing conditions, the transaction for the acquisition of Terreal's business in France, Italy, Spain, and the USA, as well as Creaton in Germany and Belgium, was concluded in February 2024. Through this transaction, wienerberger acquired 100 % of the shares of the Terreal Group. Non-controlling interests shown in the table below concern two fully consolidated companies of the Terreal Group, in which shares of 51% each are held. By taking over the Terreal Group, wienerberger is strengthening its position as a leading European pitched-roof expert for innovative roof and solar solutions. In the course of purchase price allocation, goodwill in the amount of TEUR 61,757 was identified for the Terreal Group and recognized in the Europe West reporting segment. The assets taken over comprise trade receivables at a fair value of TEUR 106,025, loans at a fair value of TEUR 40,429, and other receivables at a fair value of TEUR 34,363. Receivables amount to a total of TEUR 183,861. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 601,986 and EBITDA of TEUR 74,482 were generated. Since the date of first consolidation, revenues of TEUR 501,694 and EBITDA of TEUR 61,538 were generated. Transaction costs incurred in prior periods for the acquisition of the Terreal Group amounted to TEUR 23,592. Transaction costs incurred this year came to TEUR 3,918 and were recognized in other operating expenses, as in the prior year.

In February 2024, the business operations of Summitville Tiles, a traditional US company specializing in the production of thin bricks for prefabricated façade systems for the renovation of residential and commercial buildings, were taken over within the framework of an asset deal. Purchase price allocation did not result in any material goodwill. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 9,656 and EBITDA of TEUR 660 were generated. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.

In May 2024, wienerberger acquired 100 % of the shares of Grain Plastics B.V., a leading provider of drainage and cable protection solutions in the Netherlands. Purchase price allocation resulted in goodwill in the amount of TEUR 2,879, which is recognized in the Europe West reporting segment. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 33,736 and EBITDA of TEUR 2,213 were generated. Since the date of first consolidation, revenues of TEUR 21,265 and EBITDA of TEUR 1,050 have been reported. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.

In June 2024, the high-tech facing-brick plant Barry, located in Tournai in Belgium was acquired via an asset deal. The plant contributes towards the optimization of our plant network in Belgium and France. No goodwill resulted from purchase price allocation. Transaction costs incurred for this asset deal amounted to TEUR 1,475.

wienerberger broadened its portfolio of smart solutions through the acquisition of 100 % of I-Real B.V., a solution provider for smart water management, in January 2024, and 52 % of Slatek O.Y., an important player in the Finnish market for automation of water utilities, in October 2024. No material goodwill was identified for I-Real B.V. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 2,036 and EBITDA of TEUR 172 were generated. For Slatek O.Y. wienerberger has the option to acquire the remaining 48 % of the shares from the holders of non-controlling interests in 2029. Given that the opportunities and risks associated with the minority share are not within wienerberger's control, non-controlling interests in the amount of TEUR 2,423 were recognized. For Slatek, goodwill acquired amounted to TEUR 1,118 and was recognized in the Europe West reporting segment. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 5,538 and EBITDA of TEUR 363 were generated. Since the date of first consolidation, revenues have amounted to TEUR 1,460 and EBITDA to TEUR 325. With this transaction, wienerberger has taken another step toward broadening its portfolio of energy and water management solutions. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.

Moreover, in October 2024 wienerberger acquired 100 % of Ulmo A.S. (formerly Tekken A.S.), a leading provider of pumping stations, prefabricated PE products, and related services in Norway. No material goodwill was identified for Ulmo A.S. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 3,444 and EBITDA of TEUR 9 were generated. Since the date of first consolidation, revenues have come to TEUR 1,067 and EBITDA to TEUR -51. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.

In October 2024, wienerberger acquired 100 % of the shares of Betonarna Lesonice s.r.o., a company specializing in high-quality concrete products ranging from large-format tiles to precision-made outdoor pavings. Purchase price allocation resulted in preliminary goodwill in the amount of TEUR 3,088, which was recognized in the Europe East reporting segment. Between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, revenues of TEUR 2,223 and EBITDA of TEUR 114 were generated. Since the date of first consolidation, revenues have come to TEUR 462 and EBITDA to TEUR -52. No material acquisition-related costs were incurred for this transaction.



For the corporate acquisitions made in the reporting year, cash and cash equivalents in a total net amount of TEUR 634,261 were spent. As at 31/12/2024, purchase price liabilities of TEUR 21,377 were recognized in other liabilities. Purchase price liabilities in the amount of TEUR 12,265 were paid for acquisitions made in the prior year.

The reconciliation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is shown in the following table:

in TEUR	Terreal Group	Grain Plastics	Barry plant	Other	Total
Intangible assets	219,501	5,833	0	11,613	236,947
Property, plant and equipment and financial assets	484,917	9,061	14,000	19,385	527,363
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>704,418</b>	<b>14,894</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>30,998</b>	<b>764,310</b>
Inventories	176,706	5,713	4,367	5,412	192,198
Trade receivables	106,623	3,859	0	4,327	114,809
Other current receivables	133,812	7,801	0	4,895	146,508
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>417,141</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>14,634</b>	<b>453,515</b>
Deferred taxes	91,805	1,678	0	3,272	96,755
Non-current provisions	67,613	33	0	185	67,831
<b>Non-current provisions and liabilities</b>	<b>159,418</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>164,586</b>
Current provisions	3,249	374	0	0	3,623
Short-term financial liabilities	20,399	0	0	521	20,920
Trade payables	62,300	3,702	0	2,307	68,309
Other current liabilities	107,628	1,628	0	4,901	114,157
<b>Current provisions and liabilities</b>	<b>193,576</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>207,009</b>
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>768,565</b>	<b>24,852</b>	<b>18,367</b>	<b>34,446</b>	<b>846,230</b>
Non-controlling interests	19,564	0	0	2,423	21,987
Goodwill	61,757	2,879	0	9,794	74,430
Cash and cash equivalents taken over	-59,019	-1	0	-3,988	-63,008
Purchase price liabilities	-1,300	-7,800	0	-10,769	-19,869
Payments made for companies acquired in previous periods					12,265
Sale of treasury stock for acquisitions	-193,800	0	0	0	-193,800
<b>Net payments made for acquisitions</b>	<b>556,639</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>18,367</b>	<b>27,060</b>	<b>634,261</b>

#### 4. Methods of consolidation

The consolidation of associates is subject to the principles of IFRS 10. According to the acquisition method applicable within the framework of a corporate acquisition, the consideration transferred in exchange for the investment is compared with the revalued net assets (shareholders' equity) of the acquired company on the date of acquisition. All identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS 3; any remaining positive difference between the purchase price and the revalued stake in equity is recognized in local currency as goodwill in the relevant reporting segment. Negative differences are recognized in the income statement in other operating income. Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are subject to an impairment test at least annually together with the cash-generating unit to which they are allocated and reduced to the lower recoverable amount in the event of impairment. Impairment tests are also performed more frequently if there are indications of impairment of a cash-generating unit during the financial year (see Note 22. Non-current assets and impairment test).



Revenues, income and expenses as well as receivables and liabilities arising between consolidated companies are eliminated.

Intercompany gains and losses from the sale of goods or services between Group companies that affect current or non-current assets are eliminated, unless they are immaterial.

Associates and joint ventures are consolidated at equity and the Group's accounting and valuation principles are applied. In the case of immaterial deviations, local measurement methods continue to be applied.

### 5. Estimates and judgements

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management must make estimates and judgements that impact the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the disclosure of other obligations as of the balance sheet date, and the recognition of income and expenses during the reporting period. The actual figures may deviate from management estimates.

Impairment testing of goodwill and other assets involves estimates and forward-looking assumptions by management concerning the expected cash surpluses and the cost of capital for the Group and its cash-generating units in the planning periods. Planning for future cash surpluses also comprises assumptions on capital expenditure, CO<sub>2</sub> emission costs, and similar factors connected with climate-related targets, provided they can be included in the planning process and reliably estimated according to IFRS. The estimates are made to the best of management's knowledge on the assumption of a going concern. They are based on empirical values and take reasonable account of remaining uncertainties. The planning procedure is described in detail under Note 22. Non-current assets.

The useful life of property, plant and equipment is also determined on the basis of estimates which, in this case, are derived from experience with the operation of comparable equipment. Information on the useful lives of these assets is disclosed in Note 22. Non-current assets.

Subsidies according to IAS 20 are recognized at fair value, provided there is reasonable assurance that all conditions for receiving the government grant are being met. The assessment whether all conditions for a conditional government grant have been met according to IAS 20 is based on empirical values and takes appropriate account of remaining uncertainties.

The actuarial valuation of pension plans and severance claims performed by actuaries includes assumptions concerning the expected discount rate, increases in salaries and pensions, employee turnover rates, and the development of the costs of medical care. Detailed information on the parameters used is provided in Note 30. Employee benefits. This Note also includes a sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligations. Management is aware of the "Virgin-Media" case in Great Britain and has begun to analyze its impact. Some of the contractual changes have already been assessed, but no impacts were identified. Currently, the review of the remaining contractual changes is being finalized in order to ascertain if additional liabilities are required.

Provisions for site restorations are based on the best estimate of the expected future costs for the recultivation of clay pits as well as long-term discount rates, considering the respective country-specific inflation rates. The calculation of provisions is based on estimates with a considerable degree of uncertainty. Cost estimates may vary on account of numerous factors, such as changes in relevant legislation or the development of new recultivation techniques and requirements. The impacts of climate-related risks on the most important assumptions considered in forecasting and the disclosure of such obligations are still too uncertain to allow for a more specific estimate of the provisions required. The ascertainment of such risks and their impacts on the Group will be an area of increased management attention in the coming reporting periods.



Provisions for restructuring costs require decisions based on management discretion. The assumptions and estimates made are based on empirical values and take appropriate account of the remaining uncertainties.

wienerberger issues various types of product warranties, depending on the respective product category and on market conditions. In principle, the recognition and measurement of provisions for warranties/guarantees relate to estimates of the frequency and amount of losses. These estimates are based on historical records of the occurrence and scope of warranty claims as well as the best possible management estimates of payments to be made in warranty cases. The provisions are adjusted regularly to reflect new information becoming available.

The measurement of deferred tax assets requires assumptions regarding the future taxable income and the time of utilization of the deferred tax assets. However, given the fact that future business performance cannot be predicted with certainty and is not entirely within wienerberger's control, the valuation of deferred taxes is uncertain.

wienerberger minimizes the risk of energy price fluctuations in liberalized markets through the conclusion of forward transactions or fixed-price contracts with national and international suppliers in order to secure a sufficient supply of energy for production. To a certain extent, prices and quantities are fixed on a medium- and long-term basis. wienerberger applies the own use exemption according to IFRS 9.2.4 to these contracts. The assumptions are made to the best of management's knowledge on the assumption of a going concern. They are based on empirical values and take appropriate account of the remaining uncertainties.

Decisions based on management discretion must be taken in accounting for business combinations according to IFRS 3. The allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, measured at fair value, is particularly relevant. Above all, the identification of intangible assets, such as customer relations, brands or technologies require thorough assessments and estimates. Likewise, discretionary decisions have to be taken in determining contingent consideration. When applying the income approach, a detailed analysis of future business performance and market developments as well as competitive conditions based on best estimates and well-founded assumptions is required. The determination of risk-adjusted discount factors (e.g. WACC) requires estimates of the capital cost structure, market volatility, and company-specific risks. The economic useful life of assets is determined on the basis of assumptions regarding future use, technological developments and the legal framework. For the assessment of customer relations, forecasts of customer loyalty and the churn rate play a decisive role. Acquired brands are recognized with a definite or indefinite useful life. Brands can have an indefinite useful life if they are expected to generate cash flows for an indefinite period of time. Certain brands, however, are recognized with a definite useful life and continuously amortized. The classification of useful life depends on its valuation within the framework of the acquisition. Market analyses of comparable peer groups are taken into account. Moreover, management discretion plays an important role in subsequent valuation



## 6. Effects of new and revised standards

The following table provides an overview of the new standards and interpretations published by the IASB as of the balance sheet date:

Standards/ Interpretations		Published by IASB	Mandatory first-time application
IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback - Amendments	September 2022	1/1/2024 <sup>1)</sup>
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments	January 2020	1/1/2024 <sup>1)</sup>
IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments	October 2022	1/1/2024 <sup>1)</sup>
IAS 7 / IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	May 2023	1/1/2024 <sup>1)</sup>
IAS 21	Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	August 2023	1/1/2025 <sup>1)</sup>
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	May 2024	1/1/2026
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	December 2024	1/1/2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	April 2024	1/1/2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	May 2024	1/1/2027

1) Mandatory effective date according to European Union Regulation 1606/2002

### New and amended standards and interpretations published and adopted by the EU

The amendments to IFRS 16 specify the subsequent measurement requirements to be met by a seller-lessee in a sale-and-leaseback transaction. Application of the amendments has been mandatory since January 1, 2024. The amendments have no material impacts on wienerberger's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 were published in January 2020 and October 2022. The amendments aim at a more general approach to the classification of liabilities as current liabilities, which is based on agreed covenants. Moreover, it is clarified that only those covenants that must be complied with by an entity on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability. Application of the amendment is mandatory as of January 1, 2024. The amendments have no material impact on wienerberger's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2023, amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 were published. The amendments require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to assess how financing arrangements with suppliers affect the liabilities and cash flows of an entity as well as its liquidity risk, and how the company might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available. Application of the amendments is mandatory as of January 1, 2024. The amendments have no material impact on wienerberger's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 were published in August 2023. The amendments require that entities apply a consistent approach to assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, in the event of lack of exchangeability, identify the exchange rate to be applied as well as the required disclosures. Application of the amendments is mandatory as of January 1, 2025. The amendments have no material impact on wienerberger's consolidated financial statements.

### New and amended standards and interpretations published but not yet adopted by the EU

In May 2024 amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments were published. The amendments concern the classification of financial assets, including interest components within the framework of an underlying credit arrangement, contractual conditions that modify the points in time or the amount of contractual payments (including associated disclosures according to IFRS 7), non-recourse financial assets, and contractually linked instruments. Moreover, the amendments concern the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic payment transfer, and disclosures on equity instruments measured at fair value directly in equity. The amendments are expected to be applicable as of January 1, 2026. wienerberger is currently analyzing their impact on the consolidated financial statement.





In December 2024, amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 on the accounting treatment of contracts referencing to nature-dependent electricity were published. The amendments include a clarification on how to apply the own use exemption to such contracts, adaptations of the provisions on hedge accounting that allow power purchase agreements to be used as hedging instruments under certain circumstances, as well as additional disclosure obligations in order to present the effects of these contracts on the financial position and the future cash flow of a company more transparently. The amendments are expected to be applicable as of January 1, 2026. wienerberger is currently analyzing the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2024, the new IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” was published, replacing IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The primary objective of IFRS 18 is to improve reporting on a company’s financial position, particularly in respect of the income statement. The most important new requirements include the introduction of predefined interim totals, the categorization of income and expenses in the income statement, requirements regarding improved aggregation and the detailed presentation of items, as well as the disclosure of certain management-defined performance measures. The standard will presumably be effective as of January 1, 2027. wienerberger is currently analyzing the impacts on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2024, the new IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” was published, which reduces the disclosure requirements of eligible subsidiaries, provided they apply the IFRS accounting standards in their financial statements. A company is allowed to apply IFRS 19 only if (1) it is a subsidiary, (2) it is not subject to public accountability, and (3) the ultimate or intermediate parent prepares consolidated financial statements for public use that comply with IFRS accounting standards. The standard will presumably be effective as of January 1, 2027. wienerberger is currently analyzing the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

## 7. Operating segments

The definition of operating segments and the presentation of segment results are based on the management approach required by IFRS 8 and follow internal reports to the Managing Board of Wienerberger AG as the chief operating decision maker, i.e. the body that decides on the allocation of resources to the individual segments.

wienerberger’s strategy is targeted to the regions Europe West, Europe East, and North America.

The Europe West segment reports on Northern and Western Europe, the region encompassing system solutions for the entire building envelope (wall, roof, and façade) as well as pavers, wastewater and rainwater disposal systems, sanitation, heating and cooling installations, and energy, gas, and potable water supply.

The regions of Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe as well as Emerging Markets are grouped together in the Europe East reporting segment. In this segment, wienerberger provides solutions for the building envelope (wall and roof), as well as pavers, wastewater and rainwater disposal systems, sanitation, heating and cooling installations, and energy, gas, and potable water supply.

The North America segment provides ceramic façade and pipe solutions for residential and commercial construction projects. The pipe business comprises solutions for sustainable water supply, rainwater drainage, and ecological wastewater disposal.

The activities of the holding companies are allocated to the segments on the basis of the capital employed of the business.



Reports to the responsible chief operating decision maker include EBITDA and operating EBITDA as the key performance indicators for the management of the operating segments as well as performance indicators such as revenues, EBIT, net interest income and profit/loss after tax. Accordingly, these indicators are also presented in the segment reports. The split of these KPIs is based on the country of the individual companies' registered offices. Investments for maintenance of the industrial base are shown as "maintenance capex", while investments in the expansion and optimization of plants, the development of new products, environmental and/or sustainability projects, and digitalization are summarized under "special capex".

The reconciliation of segment results to Group results only considers the elimination of revenues, income and expenses as well as receivables and liabilities arising between the operating segments.

wienerberger does not generate more than 10 % of its revenues with any single external customer.

in TEUR	Europe West		Europe East		North America		Group eliminations		wienerberger	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
External revenues	2,544,317	2,193,076	1,169,036	1,192,641	799,312	837,714			4,512,665	4,223,431
Intercompany revenues <sup>1)</sup>	23,925	27,347	34,398	34,808	4,941	5,416	-63,264	-66,662	0	909
Total revenues	2,568,242	2,220,423	1,203,434	1,227,449	804,253	843,130	-63,264	-66,662	4,512,665	4,224,340
EBITDA	288,339	346,955	222,001	216,554	196,301	219,836			706,641	783,345
Operating EBITDA	349,994	377,862	218,567	219,671	191,441	213,222			760,002	810,755
Depreciation and amortization <sup>2)</sup>	-221,227	-160,897	-94,810	-89,093	-45,871	-38,703			-361,908	-288,693
Impairment charges to assets and special write-offs <sup>3)</sup>	-41,863	-17,342	-4,198	0	-4,568	0			-50,629	-17,342
EBIT	25,249	168,715	122,993	127,461	145,862	181,133			294,104	477,309
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	-1,521	-637	-133	300	0	0			-1,654	-337
Interest result	-80,729	-41,765	-23,246	-6,942	3,580	-7,425			-100,395	-56,132
Income taxes	-7,079	-38,825	-23,153	-13,873	-36,753	-36,510			-66,985	-89,208
Profit/ loss after tax	-88,264	93,801	68,356	104,916	104,216	136,398			84,308	335,115
Liabilities	2,323,219	1,692,655	1,124,538	962,643	628,101	462,222	-540,273	-306,635	3,535,585	2,810,885
Capital employed	2,819,455	2,216,750	1,128,557	1,060,463	635,408	545,282			4,583,420	3,822,495
Assets	4,167,447	3,228,654	1,781,234	1,704,475	1,010,024	842,093	-540,273	-306,636	6,418,432	5,468,586
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11,734	12,528	4,138	2,922	323	323			16,195	15,773
Non-current assets held for sale	0	221	0	25,384	0	0			0	25,605
Maintenance capex	72,811	58,546	37,397	43,601	25,187	24,065			135,395	126,212
Special capex	81,764	63,871	82,723	60,348	12,492	21,159			176,979	145,378
Ø Employees (in FTE)	10,800	9,059	6,997	7,503	2,665	2,351			20,462	18,913

1) 2023: Intercompany revenues represent the revenues between fully consolidated, at-equity consolidated and unconsolidated Group companies. // 2) Including special write-offs from ordinary business operations // 3) contains special write-offs from restructurings

**Non-current Assets**

in TEUR	2024	2023
Austria	405,450	389,726
France	747,714	192,511
United Kingdom	496,534	439,483
USA	394,064	338,226
Belgium	336,032	328,056
Netherlands	318,267	300,582
Germany	261,180	199,364
Poland	181,205	185,675
Czech Republic	160,132	148,647
Ireland	101,802	98,728
Hungary	98,689	89,574
Denmark	93,004	99,097
Sweden	91,878	95,265
Italy	77,534	35,374
Other countries	459,183	427,890
<b>wienerberger</b>	<b>4,222,668</b>	<b>3,368,198</b>

**Revenues**

in TEUR	2024	2023
Austria	185,841	213,443
USA	724,640	746,196
Great Britain	536,774	510,616
France	461,883	193,194
Netherlands	384,269	376,606
Belgium	359,978	385,197
Germany	304,702	203,362
Poland	215,839	202,170
Czech Republic	150,425	163,435
Norway	145,245	157,104
Croatia	105,394	96,233
Sweden	103,955	114,678
Hungary	99,218	102,960
Italy	91,781	58,012
Other countries	642,721	701,135
<b>wienerberger</b>	<b>4,512,665</b>	<b>4,224,340</b>



Products in TEUR	EBITDA		Total investments	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Wall	111,560	123,624	77,278	59,755
Façade	173,496	245,288	56,333	66,300
Roof	205,207	183,093	82,280	30,940
Pavers	7,946	9,274	10,427	10,087
Pipes	233,351	272,585	55,487	71,576
Other	-24,919	-50,519	30,569	32,932
<b>wienerberger</b>	<b>706,641</b>	<b>783,345</b>	<b>312,374</b>	<b>271,590</b>