REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2023/24

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KEY FIGURES

Q 1 2022/23 VS. Q 1 2023/24

In millions of euros	Q 1 2022/23 04/01– 06/30/2022	Q 1 2023/24 04/01– 06/30/2023	Change in %
Income statement			
Revenue	4,645.4	4,445.7	–4.3
EBITDA	879.1	504.5	–42.6
Depreciation	186.4	188.3	1.0
EBIT	692.7	316.2	–54.4
Profit before tax	670.3	278.4	–58.5
Profit after tax from continuing operations	523.4	220.0	–58.0
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	91.1	–1.8	
Profit after tax[1]	614.5	218.2	–64.5
Statement of financial position			
Investments in tangible and intangible assets and interests	144.7	207.8	43.6
Equity	7,669.5	7,912.9	3.2
Net financial debt	2,282.2	1,935.0	–15.2
Net financial debt in % of equity (gearing)	29.8%	24.5%	
Financial key performance indicators (KPIs)			
EBITDA margin	18.9%	11.3%	
EBIT margin	14.9%	7.1%	
Cash flows from operating activities	–551.2	9.6	
Share information			
Share price, end of period (euros)	20.28	32.90	62.2
Market capitalization, end of period	3,620.4	5,641.6	55.8
Number of outstanding shares, end of period	178,520,616	171,478,081	–3.9
EPS – basic earnings per share from continuing operations (euros)	2.83	1.04	–63.3
EPS – basic earnings per share from discontinued operations (euros)	0.51	–0.01	
EPS – basic earnings per share (euros)	3.34	1.03	–69.2
EPS – diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (euros)	2.83	1.01	–64.3
EPS – diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations (euros)	0.51	–0.01	
EPS – diluted earnings per share (euros)	3.34	1.00	–70.1
Personnel			
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	49,900	51,164	2.5

[1]Before deduction of non-controlling interests.

INTERIM REPORT FIRST QUARTER OF 2023/24

This report is a translation of the original report in German, which is solely valid.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND COURSE OF BUSINESS

EUROPE

Economic developments in Europe lost momentum throughout the first quarter of the business year 2023/24. Although inflation eased somewhat recently due to lower energy prices, it remains well above the target range of the European Central Bank (ECB), which continued to raise interest rates in the reporting period.

The worsening financing conditions mainly affect the construction and manufacturing industries, where the general trend is characterized by weakening demand, declining orders, and inventory reductions, although problems in the supply chains are increasingly being resolved.

The service sector, on the other hand, remained on a growth path during the reporting period, largely driven by tourism. The savings that Europe's populations built up during the COVID-19 pandemic have not yet been exhausted.

This divergence between the economic sectors leads to different developments in the individual states of the European Union. While countries with above-average industrial sectors show a relatively weak development in their gross domestic product (GDP), countries with a strong tourism share in GDP show relatively good economic figures.

In this environment, voestalpine was confronted with declining demand from the construction, mechanical engineering, and consumer goods sectors. The automotive industry showed stable to slightly improved demand due to supply chain problems that are being resolved and strong orders on hand. The energy industry still presented itself at a very good level during the reporting period, despite lower energy prices. The same applies to the railway and aerospace industries, which are also expected to perform well in the near future.

USA/NORTH AMERICA

The Federal Reserve (Fed) started to fight inflation by tightening financing conditions much earlier than the ECB. The positive effects became visible in the first quarter of 2023/24 with a significant slowdown of inflation. The economic downturn feared in connection with this did not occur in the reporting period. The US economy remained on a growth course overall, driven in particular by private consumption and favorable dynamics in exports. The labor market, which at times tended to overheat, also developed well in the first business quarter, although the growth rate of newly created jobs flattened out somewhat. In view of this overall positive development, economists currently expect only a mild recession for the U.S. at a later point in time than originally forecast.

Against this backdrop, demand for the voestalpine Group's products developed satisfying overall. The railway and energy sectors, in particular proved to be the cornerstones of the positive business development.

BRAZIL/SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil was confronted with high inflation much earlier than North America and Europe, to which the Brazilian central bank responded with a restrictive interest rate policy. In the first quarter of 2023/24, the peak of inflation and interest rate increases seems to have passed.

The Brazilian economy essentially moved sideways over the reporting period, supported by robust private consumption and high food production. Industrial production, however, remained moderate.

The Brazilian voestalpine sites performed very well in the first quarter of the business year 2023/24. Above all, the continuing boom in Brazil's photovoltaics sector and good international demand from the conventional energy segment created the basis for this.

CHINA/ASIA

The momentum of the "reopening" of the economy after the strict COVID-19 lockdowns lost momentum in the first quarter of 2023/24. Investment and industrial production were subdued, reflected in weaker exports.

The service sector, which was still characterized by a demand boom in the last quarter of 2022/23, has also slowed down somewhat.

The Chinese central bank reacted with interest rate cuts. The central government also tried to provide impetus with investments in infrastructure. Although the regulations in the real estate sector were relaxed regionally, the problems here have intensified rather than eased.

Regardless of the overall weaker than expected development, the Chinese economy remains in growth mode.

The Chinese locations of the voestalpine Group showed a largely stable performance under these conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KEY FIGURES OF THE voestalpine GROUP

At EUR 4,445.7 million, the voestalpine Group's revenue in the first quarter of 2023/24 weakened slightly year on year (Q1 2022/23: EUR 4,645.4 million). While the Metal Engineering Division benefited from the strong momentum in the oil and natural gas industry and in railway infrastructure, revenue in the other three divisions was below the high level of the previous year. In the Steel Division, the price level declined after the distortions in the previous year in the wake of the Ukraine war. In the High Performance Metals Division, falling shipment volumes led to a decline in revenue. Measured against the historically best operating result achieved by the voestalpine Group in the same quarter of the previous year, the decline in the operating result (EBITDA) was significant and fell by 42.6% to EUR 504.5 million in the first quarter of 2023/24 with a margin of 11.3% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 879.1 million; margin of 18.9%). In the same period, the profit from operations (EBIT) weakened by 54.4% to EUR 316.2 million with a margin of 7.1% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 692.7 million; margin of 14.9%). Profit before tax also declined by a similar amount, falling by 58.5% to EUR 278.4 million (Q1 2022/23: EUR 670.3 million). With a tax rate of 21.0% (previous year: 21.9%), profit after tax fell by 64.5% to EUR 218.2 million (Q1 2022/23: EUR 614.5 million).

The voestalpine Group's equity increased further in the first quarter of 2023/24. As of June 30, 2023, it amounted to EUR 7,912.9 million and was thus 3.2% higher than the value of EUR 7,669.5 million on the reporting date of the previous year. Compared to the balance sheet date of March 31, 2023 (EUR 7,769.4 million), equity increased by 1.8%. Net financial debt decreased by 15.2% year on year from EUR 2,282.2 million as of June 30, 2022, to EUR 1,935.0 million as of June 30, 2023. Compared to the balance sheet date (EUR 1,661.0 million), however, net financial debt increased by 16.5%. The gearing ratio (net financial debt as a percentage of equity) improved year on year from 29.8% as of June 30, 2022, to 24.5% as of June 30, 2023. Compared to the balance sheet date (21.4%), however, the gearing ratio increased slightly.

The number of employees (full-time equivalents, FTE) in the voestalpine Group increased by 2.5% year on year to 51,164 as of June 30, 2023 (Q1 2022/23: 49,900). Compared to the reporting date of March 31, 2023 (51,202), the number of employees remained almost constant.

COMPARISON OF THE QUARTERLY FIGURES OF THE voestalpine GROUP

In millions of euros	**Q 1 2022/23** 04/01/– 06/30/2022	**Q 2 2022/23** 07/01/– 09/30/2022	**Q 3 2022/23** 10/01/– 12/31/2022	**Q 4 2022/23** 01/01/– 03/31/2023	**Q 1 2023/24** 04/01/– 06/30/2023
Revenue	4,645.4	4,649.8	4,290.0	4,639.9	4,445.7
EBITDA	879.1	566.6	433.3	665.6	504.5
EBITDA margin	18.9%	12.2%	10.1%	14.3%	11.3%
EBIT	692.7	205.4	241.9	484.2	316.2
EBIT margin	14.9%	4.4%	5.6%	10.4%	7.1%
Profit before tax	670.3	176.0	206.3	438.2	278.4
Profit after tax[1]	614.5	100.6	149.1	314.5	218.2
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	49,900	50,374	50,018	51,202	51,164

[1] Before deduction of non-controlling interests.

Net financial debt can be broken down as follows:

In millions of euros	**06/30/2022**	**06/30/2023**
Financial liabilities, non-current	2,441.6	2,420.9
Financial liabilities, current	987.9	868.0
Cash and cash equivalents	–1,057.3	–828.5
Other financial assets	–69.4	–502.8
Loans and other receivables from financing	–20.6	–22.6
Net financial debt	**2,282.2**	**1,935.0**

STEEL DIVISION

QUARTERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEEL DIVISION

In millions of euros	Q 1 2022/23 04/01–06/30/2022	Q 1 2023/24 04/01–06/30/2023	Change in %
Revenue	1,826.2	1,643.6	–10.0
EBITDA	526.8	174.2	–66.9
EBITDA margin	28.8%	10.6%	
EBIT	461.8	110.0	–76.2
EBIT margin	25.3%	6.7%	
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	10,366	10,657	2.8

MARKET ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The development of the first quarter of 2023/24 was very satisfying for the Steel Division overall, whereby the markets presented themselves in two parts. While the automotive industry showed very good demand for steel products from the Steel Division and the energy sector remained at a good level, the other main market segments recorded declines in demand.

The **automotive industry** showed significantly improved demand for voestalpine's steel products in Q1 2023/24, also driven by catch-up effects from automotive manufacturers after last year's supply chain issues, which are increasingly being resolved.

The **consumer goods and white goods industries** continue to be characterized by a weak demand situation. The boom during the COVID-19 lockdowns was followed by a period of very low demand for household appliances, which is still ongoing and did not show any momentum in the current reporting quarter either.

The **mechanical engineering** sector benefited from high order backlogs for much of the last business year. However, demand cooled noticeably in the first quarter of 2023/24.

The **construction industry**, which already showed weakening trends in the second half of the business year 2022/23, lost further momentum in the current reporting period.

The **energy sector**, as a key market for the heavy plate segment, performed very satisfying overall despite declining oil and natural gas prices.

The prices of raw materials essential for steel production, such as iron ore and metallurgical coal, moved sideways over the rest of the quarter after a decline at the beginning of the reporting period. In the short-term business, steel prices reflected the weakness in demand in the aforementioned market segments and decreased slightly.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KEY FIGURES

While the previous year was still heavily influenced by the distortions of the Ukraine war and the resulting price spikes on the procurement and sales markets, the Steel Division's key financial figures for the first quarter of 2023/24 were characterized by a more moderate development. Revenue decreased by 10.0% to EUR 1,643.6 million (Q1 2022/23: EUR 1,826.2 million). At the same time, the Steel Division succeeded in slightly increasing shipments year on year. However, the exceptionally high price level of the previous year remained out of reach in the reporting period. Falling steel prices combined with continued high input costs for raw materials and energy led to a decline in the operating result (EBITDA) by two thirds to EUR 174.2 million in the first quarter of 2023/24 (Q1 2022/23: EUR 526.8 million). The EBITDA margin thus fell from 28.8% to 10.6%. The profit from operations (EBIT) fell by 76.2% year on year to currently EUR 110.0 million, reflecting a margin of 6.7% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 461.8 million; margin of 25.3%).

In terms of the number of employees (FTE, full-time equivalent), the Steel Division recorded a year-on-year increase of 2.8% to 10,657 as of June 30, 2023 (Q1 2022/23: 10,366).

HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS DIVISION

QUARTERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS DIVISION

In millions of euros	Q 1 2022/23 04/01– 06/30/2022	Q 1 2023/24 04/01– 06/30/2023	Change in %
Revenue	958.8	934.4	–2.5
EBITDA	146.0	96.4	–34.0
EBITDA margin	15.2%	10.3%	
EBIT	107.7	55.1	–48.8
EBIT margin	11.2%	5.9%	
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	13,344	13,560	1.6

MARKET ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Diverging trends for the main product segments characterized the performance of the High Performance Metals Division in the first quarter of 2023/24: While demand for tool steel for the automotive and consumer goods industries was subdued, the special materials segment benefited from high momentum in the oil and natural gas and aerospace industries.

The **tool steel** segment was confronted with decreasing demand in Europe, particularly in Germany. Orders also fell in France and Eastern Europe. In North America, the order intake declined slightly. Demand for tool steel in South America was relatively stable. In Asia, where the consumer goods and automotive industries are the main drivers of demand for tool steel, the economic environment was generally subdued. In China in particular, the stagnating real estate market also led to a reluctance to buy household appliances.

In the **special materials** segment, the clearly positive trend in the aerospace sector continued at the beginning of the business year 2023/24. In some cases, the supplier industry had difficulties meeting the strong increase in demand from aerospace manufacturers. In the oil and natural gas industry, the high momentum of the previous business year also continued unchanged. High energy prices and the development of infrastructure for LNG terminals supported the demand for special materials for the oil and natural gas sector. The transformation in the energy sector is leading to full order books in the wind turbine sector. Demand from the commercial vehicle industry was also at a good level.

The production plants in the **High Performance Metals Production** business segment were well utilized for the most part in the first quarter of 2023/24. The new special steel plant in Kapfenberg, Austria, started the ramp-up phase in the first quarter of 2023/24. The division’s special steel production plants continued to face large differences in energy costs. The sites in Austria and Germany were burdened with significantly higher electricity and natural gas costs compared to the sites in Sweden and Brazil.

The **Value Added Services** business segment experienced a decline in sales volumes in the first quarter of 2023/24. In Western Europe in particular, demand for tool steel and for services such as heat treatment and coating was quite subdued. In North America and Asia, however, the business segment showed a stable trend. The implementation of the defined growth projects took place according to plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KEY FIGURES

In contrast to the Steel Division, the High Performance Metals Division was able to sell at higher prices in the market in the first quarter of 2023/24 compared to the same period of the previous year. The main driver was the increased cost base for raw materials and continued high energy prices. In addition, an improved product mix due to the very good development of special materials for the energy and aerospace industries had positive effect. With a disproportionate share of high-quality alloys, these products' price level is higher in general. However, declining sales volumes in the first quarter led to a year on year decline in revenue of 2.5% to EUR 934.4 million (Q1 2022/23: EUR 958.8 million). As a result, the EBITDA of the High Performance Metals Division decreased by about one third year on year to EUR 96.4 million with a margin of 10.3% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 146.0 million; margin of 15.2%). Profit from operations (EBIT) almost halved in the same period from EUR 107.7 million to EUR 55.1 million. The EBIT margin thus decreased from 11.2% in the comparable quarter of the previous year to 5.9% in the first quarter of 2023/24.

The number of employees (FTE, full-time equivalent) in the High Performance Metals Division increased by 1.6% year on year to 13,560 as of June 30, 2023 (Q1 2022/23: 13,344).

METAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

QUARTERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE METAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

In millions of euros	Q 1 2022/23 04/01–06/30/2022	Q 1 2023/24 04/01–06/30/2023	Change in %
Revenue	1,042.2	1,144.4	9.8
EBITDA	121.2	182.3	50.4
EBITDA margin	11.6%	15.9%	
EBIT	77.0	138.0	79.2
EBIT margin	7.4%	12.1%	
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	13,504	14,145	4.7

MARKET ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

In the first quarter of 2023/24, the Metal Engineering Division still continued the excellent performance of the previous quarters relatively well. The basis for this was a high demand from the oil and natural gas industry, which was already declining at the end of the quarter, as well as stable demand from the railway infrastructure sector, which remained at a high level. Partial slowdowns, such as in the construction and mechanical engineering industries, affected customer segments that contribute to a smaller extent to the division's overall business. The capacity utilization of the steel production in Donawitz, Austria, remained at a satisfying level under these conditions.

The economic environment in the **Railway Systems** business segment at the beginning of the business year 2023/24 was characterized by very good demand in the rails product segment. The high demand for high-quality rails in Europe led to full utilization of rail production at the site in Donawitz, Austria. The turnout systems product segment also found favorable conditions in almost all markets during the reporting period, especially in Europe's so called "D-A-CH" region (which comprises Germany, Austria, and Switzerland) and the Eastern and Central European countries. Brisk demand also charazterised the picture in North America, especially for the transit and Class I segment. Recently, the placing of orders for turnout systems for new high-speed rail lines in China was somewhat more restrained. This was partly compensated for by spare parts deliveries for maintenance on existing high-speed rail lines. In Australia and Brazil, the capacity utilization of the production plants continued to be satisfactory. Active investments by the raw material industry were decisive for this in both countries.

The largely good performance in the **Industrial Systems** business segment in the first quarter of 2023/24 was due to the still pronounced, albeit currently declining, momentum in the oil and natural gas sector. The tubulars product segment benefited from deliveries of seamless steel tubes and threaded connections (Oil Country Tubular Goods, OCTG) to global oil and natural gas field equipment suppliers. The wire product segment was confronted with a contrary development of demand: Declining orders were particularly noticeable in the construction and mechanical engineering industries, but also in the consumer goods industry. Conditions in the automotive supply industry were somewhat better, although some order call-ups occurred at very short notice. Overall, the development in the welding product segment was positive thanks to the still pronounced dynamics in the energy sector. From a regional perspective, conditions in Europe proved favorable, while incoming orders in North America remained somewhat below expectations. In Asia, the revived market environment in the oil and natural gas industry supported demand for sophisticated welding solutions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KEY FIGURES

The further improvement of the Metal Engineering Division's key financial figures in the first quarter of the business year 2023/24 is primarily attributable to two factors: In addition to a pleasing development in the Railway Systems business segment, in particular to the excellent performance of the tubulars product segment with its strong focus on the oil and natural gas industry. The welding product segment is also showing a consistently solid trend. Only wire technology's key financial figures are below those of the previous year due to declining demand in the reporting period. Overall, the division was able to increase its revenue by 9.8% to EUR 1,144.4 million in the first quarter of 2023/24 (Q1 2022/23: EUR 1,042.2 million). This growth is the result of higher price levels at Tubulars and Railway Systems. This was also associated with a substantial expansion of margins in these segments. As a result, the Metal Engineering Division increased EBITDA in the first quarter of 2023/24 by more than half year on year to EUR 182.3 million with a margin of 15.9% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 121.2 million; margin of 11.6%). In the same period, profit from operations (EBIT) improved significantly by 79.2% to EUR 138.0 million with a margin of 12.1% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 77.0 million; margin of 7.4%).

As of June 30, 2023, the Metal Engineering Division had 14,145 employees (FTE, full-time equivalent). Compared to the same date in the previous business year (13,504), this represents an increase of 4.7%. This is primarily due to the acquisition of Plastwil Sp. z o.o., which has been fully consolidated in the turnout systems product segment since August 1, 2022.

METAL FORMING DIVISION

QUARTERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE METAL FORMING DIVISION

In millions of euros	Q 1 2022/23 04/01–06/30/2022	Q 1 2023/24 04/01–06/30/2023	Change in %
Revenue	1,038.5	884.0	–14.9
EBITDA	114.0	81.4	–28.6
EBITDA margin	11.0%	9.2%	
EBIT	77.9	45.9	–41.1
EBIT margin	7.5%	5.2%	
Employees (full-time equivalent), end of period	11,750	11,782	0.3

MARKET ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

In the first quarter of the business year 2023/24, the Metal Forming Division was confronted with declining order intake in the Tubes & Sections and Precision Strip business segments. The Automotive Components business segment recorded an upward trend at a low starting level. Warehouse & Rack Solutions continued to perform very well.

The **Automotive Components** business segment showed a slight improvement in Europe at the beginning of the business year 2023/24. The supply bottlenecks that automotive manufacturers had been facing for more than two years increasingly dissipated. However, rising prices and high interest rates had a dampening effect on automotive sales. As a result, the high order backlogs of the original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) decreased and with them the delivery times for new cars. New registrations in the European market continue to be significantly below the level before COVID-19 broke out, but were up year on year in 2023. This resulted in an increasing utilization of the European plants in the first quarter of the business year 2023/24 for the Automotive Components business segment. In China and Mexico, Automotive Components was confronted with declining order call-ups at the beginning of the business year, while the U.S. showed an upward tendency.

In the **Tubes & Sections** business segment, orders for individual customer segments weakened. In particular, demand fell significantly in the construction industry and in trade business. The order intake in the solar industry and storage technology remained satisfactory. Overall, the slowdown in business for tubes & sections in the first quarter of the business year 2023/24 is not least due to the reduction of inventories on the customer side. From a regional perspective, the momentum in the European core markets and in China slowed down considerably, while the market environment in North America developed quite favorably. In Brazil, the high demand in the solar industry had a supporting effect in an otherwise challenging economic environment.

Market demand in the **Precision Strip** business segment declined significantly in the first quarter of the business year 2023/24 and was characterized by a trend towards shorter-term orders. In addition to the economic slowdown, this was due to inventory reductions by customers and declining exports by the business unit's customers outside Europe. Demand for band saw steel and steel rules and cutting lines fell particularly sharply. In regional terms, sales weakened markedly, especially in the U.S.

At the beginning of the business year 2023/24, the **Warehouse & Rack Solutions** business segment continued to benefit from the favorable market conditions. In addition, the business segment has benefited from a downward trend in input material costs. The existing, solid order backlog ensures high capacity utilization throughout the business year 2023/24.

DEVELOPMENT OF KEY FIGURES

Increasingly unfavorable market conditions in individual customer segments had a negative impact on the development of the Metal Forming Division's key financial figures in the first quarter of 2023/24. Revenue decreased by 14.9% to EUR 884.0 million (Q1 2022/23: EUR 1,038.5 million). With the exception of Automotive Components, which showed a stable trend, all business segments recorded declines in business volume. The Metal Forming Division's earnings categories also showed a decline year on year in the first business quarter: EBITDA of EUR 81.4 million was 28.6% below the corresponding figure for the previous year of EUR 114.0 million. As a result, the EBITDA margin fell from 11.0% to 9.2%. Among the business units, only Warehouse & Rack Solutions was able to confirm the solid trend of the last quarters. Tubes & Sections, Automotive Components, and Precision Strip reported EBITDA below the previous year's figures in the reporting period. The division's EBIT for the first quarter of 2023/24 flattened by 41.1% year on year to EUR 45.9 million with a margin of 5.2% (Q1 2022/23: EUR 77.9 million; margin of 7.5%).

As of June 30, 2023, the number of employees (FTE, full-time equivalent) in the Metal Forming Division was 11,782 and thus the same as in the previous year (11,750).

OUTLOOK

The first quarter of the business year 2023/24 was very satisfactory for the voestalpine Group overall, although the overall economic mood in some segments has already clouded over noticeably.

As expected, order intake from the construction, mechanical engineering, and consumer goods industry market segments weakened. The central banks' measures to fight inflation seem to have reached the manufacturing industry. Assuming no short-term policy reversal by the central banks, demand from these market segments can be expected to remain weak throughout the rest of the business year 2023/24.

On the other hand, the automotive segment in voestalpine's customer portfolio is performing at least stably overall. This development should by and large continue for the rest of the business year 2023/24 from today's perspective.

In the energy sector, a certain softening is expected for the conventional part (oil & natural gas) in the further course of the business year 2023/24, but demand should remain at an overall attractive level. For the renewable energy sector, a continuation of the currently very good performance is expected for the rest of the business year.

The railway systems and aerospace industries will also continue their very good development.

From the perspective of the voestalpine portfolio, the strongest economic slowdown is expected in Europe from a regional point of view, while a rather moderately weaker economic development is anticipated for North America. South America (Brazil) should experience a largely stable development, whereas the Asian economic area (China) should grow slightly.

As this development essentially reflects the assessment of the Management Board at the beginning of the business year 2023/24, it remains unchanged:

Assuming that the global economy will not be hit by massive economic distortions on account of the central banks' interest rate polices and that there will be no further escalation scenarios in the Ukraine war or additional geopolitical tensions, the Management Board of voestalpine AG expects the Group to generate EBITDA of between EUR 1.7 billion and EUR 1.9 billion in the business year 2023/24.

voestalpine AG

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 06/30/2023

The report for the first quarter of 2023/24 was prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This report has not been audited or reviewed, nor does it constitute a complete consolidated interim report pursuant to IAS 34.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

	03/31/2023	06/30/2023
A. Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	5,664.8	5,668.6
Goodwill	1,331.3	1,331.4
Other intangible assets	297.7	299.2
Investments in entities consolidated according to the equity method	270.0	268.9
Other financial assets and other equity investments	72.7	74.8
Deferred tax assets	178.3	168.7
	7,814.8	**7,811.6**
B. Current assets		
Inventories	5,724.6	5,763.1
Trade and other receivables	2,156.3	2,133.5
Other financial assets	341.3	502.8
Cash and cash equivalents	1,055.8	828.5
Current assets	**9,278.0**	**9,227.9**
Assets from discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Current assets incl. assets from discontinued operations	**9,278.0**	**9,227.9**
Total assets	**17,092.8**	**17,039.5**

In millions of euros

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	03/31/2023	06/30/2023
A. Equity		
Share capital	324.3	324.3
Capital reserves	664.8	679.1
Retained earnings and other reserves	6,539.8	6,638.8
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	**7,528.9**	**7,642.2**
Non-controlling interests	240.5	270.7
	7,769.4	**7,912.9**
B. Non-current liabilities		
Pensions and other employee obligations	938.9	951.0
Provisions	93.6	91.3
Deferred tax liabilities	86.2	80.9
Financial liabilities	2,242.2	2,420.9
	3,360.9	**3,544.1**
C. Current liabilities		
Provisions	1,055.1	785.7
Tax liabilities	238.3	229.8
Financial liabilities	836.6	868.0
Trade and other payables	2,797.3	2,573.1
Trade payables from bills of exchange and trade payables from reverse factoring agreements	1,023.1	1,114.6
Current liabilities	**5,950.4**	**5,571.2**
Liabilities from discontinued operations	12.1	11.3
Current liabilities incl. liabilities from discontinued operations	**5,962.5**	**5,582.5**
Total equity and liabilities	**17,092.8**	**17,039.5**

In millions of euros

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	04/01–06/30/2022	04/01–06/30/2023
Operating activities		
Profit after tax	614.5	218.2
Non-cash expenses and income, deposits and disbursements not recognized in income statement	139.8	187.0
Change in inventories	–957.9	–43.9
Change in receivables and liabilities	–271.1	–76.9
Change in provisions	–76.5	–274.8
Changes in working capital	**–1,305.5**	**–395.6**
Cash flows from operating activities[2]	**–551.2**	**9.6**
Thereof from discontinued operations	**61.1**	**0.0**
Investing activities		
Additions to other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment	–173.3	–261.6
Income from disposals of assets	1.7	7.8
Cash flows from the acquisition of control of subsidiaries	0.0	–3.9
Cash flows from the loss of control of subsidiaries	756.9	–1.8
Additions to/divestments of other financial assets	78.3	–155.8
Cash flows from investing activities	**663.6**	**–415.3**
Thereof from discontinued operations	**752.5**	**–2.6**
Financing activities		
Dividends paid, non-controlling interests	–14.7	–9.0
Acquisitions/disposals of own shares	0.0	–36.4
Increase in non-current financial liabilities	0.6	248.5
Repayment of non-current financial liabilities	–10.1	–26.9
Repayment of lease liabilities	–11.1	–13.2
Change in current financial liabilities and other financial liabilities	133.9	18.8
Cash flows from financing activities	**98.6**	**181.8**
Thereof from discontinued operations	**0.0**	**0.0**
Net decrease/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**211.0**	**–223.9**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of reporting period	842.8	1,055.8
Net exchange differences	3.5	–3.4
Cash and cash equivalents, end of reporting period	**1,057.3**	**828.5**

[1] Cash flows from operating activities include:

interest received of	**1.4**	**6.8**
interest paid of	**–19.4**	**–40.7**
taxes paid of	**–34.8**	**–52.3**
and dividend income of	**11.9**	**11.3**

in continuing operations.

In millions of euros

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	04/01–06/30/2022	04/01–06/30/2023
Revenue	**4,645.4**	**4,445.7**
Cost of sales	–3,408.8	–3,629.5
Gross profit	**1,236.6**	**816.2**
Other operating income	172.6	166.8
Distribution costs	–333.7	–341.5
Administrative expenses	–193.4	–203.8
Other operating expenses	–197.9	–132.1
Share of profit of entities consolidated according to the equity method	8.5	10.6
EBIT	**692.7**	**316.2**
Finance income	13.1	25.6
Finance costs	–35.5	–63.4
Profit before tax	**670.3**	**278.4**
Tax expense	–146.9	–58.4
Profit after tax from continuing operations	**523.4**	**220.0**
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	91.1	–1.8
Profit after tax	**614.5**	**218.2**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	596.4	176.8
Non-controlling interests	18.1	41.4
Basic earnings per share (euros) from continuing operations	**2.83**	**1.04**
Basic earnings per share (euros) from discontinued operations	0.51	–0.01
Basic earnings per share (euros)	**3.34**	**1.03**
Diluted earnings per share (euros) from continuing operations	**2.83**	**1.01**
Diluted earnings per share (euros) from discontinued operations	0.51	–0.01
Diluted earnings per share (euros)	**3.34**	**1.00**

In millions of euros

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

CONSOLIDATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	04/01–06/30/2022	04/01–06/30/2023
Profit after tax	**614.5**	**218.2**
Items of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges	–68.5	–17.7
Currency translation	–53.3	–13.1
Share of result of entities consolidated according to the equity method	0.4	–1.8
Subtotal of items of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**–121.4**	**–32.6**
Items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains/losses[1]	127.8	–9.8
Subtotal of items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**127.8**	**–9.8**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**6.4**	**–42.4**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**620.9**	**175.8**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	602.3	137.1
Non-controlling interests	18.6	38.7
Total comprehensive income for the period	**620.9**	**175.8**

[1] The valuation of the social capital was based on an interest rate of 3.7% as of June 30, 2023 (3.8% as of March 31, 2023) and 3.3% as of June 30, 2022 (1.9% as of March 31, 2022).

In millions of euros

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Q 1 2022/23			Q 1 2023/24		
	Group	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	Group	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity as of April 1	**6,914.7**	**154.6**	**7,069.3**	**7,528.9**	**240.5**	**7,769.4**
Total comprehensive income for the period	602.3	18.6	620.9	137.1	38.7	175.8
Dividends to shareholders	–	–15.1	–15.1	–	–9.6	–9.6
Convertible bonds	–	–	–	18.8	–	18.8
Share-based payment	–4.7	–	–4.7	–4.5	–	–4.5
Acquisitions of own shares	–	–	–	–36.4	–	–36.4
Other changes	–0.9	–	–0.9	–1.7	1.1	–0.6
Equity as of June 30	**7,511.4**	**158.1**	**7,669.5**	**7,642.2**	**270.7**	**7,912.9**

In millions of euros

Disclaimer
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