

Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S

H.C. Ørstedvej 50C, 1879 Frederiksberg

Company reg. no. 82 75 39 15

Annual report

2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 June 2023.

DocuSigned by:

Henrik Dietrichsen

C06DF61BCDE14BD

Henrik Dietrichsen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S for the financial year 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

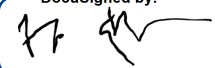
We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 28 June 2023

Managing Director

DocuSigned by:

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Andreas Christensen

Board of directors

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Henrik Dietrichsen

DocuSigned by:

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Johan Van Der Biest

DocuSigned by:

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Henrik Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2023

Deloitte

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 33 96 35 56

DocuSigned by:

Flemming Larsen

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Flemming Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne27790

Company information

The company	Egernsund Wienerberger Production A/S H.C. Ørstedvej 50C 1879 Frederiksberg
	Company reg. no. 82 75 39 15 Domicile: Frederiksberg Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Henrik Dietrichsen Johan Van Der Biest Henrik Jensen
Managing Director	Andreas Christensen
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Wiedekampsgade 6 2300 København S
Parent company	Egernsund Wienerberger A/S
Subsidiary	Egernsund Tegl A.m.b.A., Sønderborg

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income statement:					
Gross profit	80.587	70.844	52.172	50.906	45.866
Profit from operating activities	14.438	7.364	-5.618	24.750	20.351
Net financials	-1.384	-742	-149	3.187	850
Net profit or loss for the year	10.405	5.216	-4.578	22.966	17.001
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	185.241	193.646	178.031	123.765	108.154
Investments in property, plant and equipment	44.241	29.921	4.381	1.527	2.808
Equity	149.339	138.934	133.718	94.615	71.512
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	108	106	99	39	39
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	246,0	177,0	285,6	344,9	339,9
Solvency ratio	80,6	71,7	75,1	76,4	66,1
Return on equity	7,2	3,8	-4,0	27,6	26,2

Calculations of key figures and ratios follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts.

The years before 2020 are not comparable with later years, because of merger.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S is producing facing bricks and lintels.

Egersund Wienerberger A/S is parent company for Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S. Wienerberger Production A/S are selling all products to Egersund Wienerberger A/S which is selling and marketing the products on the market.

Development in activities and financial matters

2022 was a year of volatility and bottlenecks in the global supply chain causing cost inflation for most raw materials and significant price increases for electricity and gas products. Gross profit is 80,6 mio. kr. and profit after tax of 10,4 mio. kr. This is an increase of 5,2 mio. kr. compared to 2021. The increase in gross profit has been driven by the strong performance of the company's customer.

Capital structure

The company's balance sheet shows total asset of DKK 185.241 t kr. and positive equity of DKK 149.339 t. kr.

Business risk

The cost of energy for the firing of bricks represents a significant percentage of the Group's cost structure.

In 2022 we have seen significant cost inflation among others on raw materials and transport costs, both domestic and international. Egersund Wienerberger A/S is also exposed to energy supply risk regarding gas and electricity. To some extent the company aim to minimize the risk connected with rising energy prices in liberalized markets by concluding futures contracts or fixed-price agreements with national and international suppliers. Our production is very dependent of gas supplies and the ongoing war in Ukraine and uncertain European gas situation can potentially have an impact on our business. During 2022 we have not been affected by the uncertainty regarding the gas supplies and we have got all needed gas for our production. Even though we have bought Danish biogas this is a European supply crisis, and it can potentially have an impact for us.

Financial risk

The company's current and planned activities do not give rise to any special financial risks, and the company's liquidity resources are expected to be adequately secured.

Currency risk

The company is exposed for currency risk when trading with foreign entities, but most activities are within the Nordic and the Euro-zone and therefore no material currency risk is expected.

Credit risk

The company is 100% owned by Egersund Wienerberger A/S and in this connection, there are no credit risks.

Management's review

Environmental and climate

Climate change has become a central topic in business since the 2015 Paris Agreement. The building sector is particularly targeted since it accounts, alone, for more than one third of worldwide energy consumption and almost 40% of CO₂ emissions.

The Wienerberger Group has been a long-time actor in CO₂ reduction by been leading actions in its business and production plants for numerous years now. The company launched its 2023 ESG Program, setting high decarbonization and energy efficiency targets. In the Nordic region we are working from a target of decreasing our CO₂-emissions by 30% in 2024 compared to 2020 and to be carbon-neutral in 2050. Already now we are ahead of our 2024 goal.

The expected development

We expect the current unstable geopolitical situation to continue and do not foresee any short-term easing of the central banks' interest rate policies. Result is expected to be in the same level as 2022, in the range of 5-10 mio DKK.

Events occurring after the end of the Financial year

After the end of the financial year, there have been no events of material significance to the company's financial position and result.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Egersund Wienerberger Production A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Wienerberger AG, Østrig.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Wienerberger AG, Østrig.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concern matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Accounting policies

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

The Company uses the regulations in the Danish Financial Statements Act §32, after which the company's revenue is not stated.

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, costs of sales, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales include costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the subsidiaries' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Accounting policies

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The depreciation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the depreciation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on depreciation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	16-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Property, plant, and equipment under construction

Property, plant, and equipment under construction are measured and recognised as the total costs incurred. When the work has been completed, the total value is transferred to the relevant item under property, plant, and equipment and is depreciated from the date of entry into service.

Accounting policies

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies.

Other financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Accounting policies

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. To counter expected losses, writedown is performed to net realisable value. The enterprise will be applying IAS 39 as the basis of interpretation for the recognition of impairment of financial assets, meaning that a loss must be recognised if there are objective indications of accounts receivable being unable to comply with payment obligations.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised on the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	80.586.978	70.843.530
1 Staff costs	-55.405.588	-53.229.983
2 Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-10.743.817	-10.249.327
Profit before net financials	14.437.573	7.364.220
Income from investments in subsidiaries	-45.592	-32.058
Other financial income	13.622	20.031
3 Other financial expenses	-1.352.512	-729.909
Pre-tax net profit or loss	13.053.091	6.622.284
4 Tax on ordinary results	-2.648.288	-1.406.217
5 Net profit or loss for the year	10.404.803	5.216.067

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
Note	2022	2021
Non-current assets		
6 Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	29.158	79.158
Total intangible assets	29.158	79.158
7 Property	43.161.294	39.031.175
8 Plant and machinery	51.253.833	24.957.963
9 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	553.941	996.373
10 Property, plant, and equipment under construction and prepayments for property, plant, and equipment	5.004.750	26.333.875
Total property, plant, and equipment	99.973.818	91.319.386
11 Investments in subsidiaries	20.486.242	20.531.834
12 Other financial investments	434.967	434.967
Total investments	20.921.209	20.966.801
Total non-current assets	120.924.185	112.365.345
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	29.373.917	27.245.135
Work in progress	2.200.420	1.970.208
Total inventories	31.574.337	29.215.343
Receivables from subsidiaries	31.878.103	46.587.727
Other debtors	173.014	4.990.686
13 Prepayments	661.361	317.533
Total receivables	32.712.478	51.895.946
Cash and cash equivalents	30.347	169.279
Total current assets	64.317.162	81.280.568
Total assets	185.241.347	193.645.913

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
<u>Note</u>		
Equity		
Contributed capital	1.602.000	1.602.000
Results brought forward	147.736.708	137.331.906
Total equity	149.338.708	138.933.906
Provisions		
14 Provisions for deferred tax	4.968.341	4.092.640
Total provisions	4.968.341	4.092.640
Liabilities other than provisions		
15 Other payables	4.784.379	4.703.351
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	4.784.379	4.703.351
Trade creditors	11.377.367	31.023.928
Payables to subsidiaries	383.742	2.468.088
Income tax payable	1.772.587	1.256.354
Other debts	12.616.223	11.167.646
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	26.149.919	45.916.016
Total liabilities other than provisions	30.934.298	50.619.367
Total equity and liabilities	185.241.347	193.645.913
16 Contingencies		
17 Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	1.602.000	137.331.905	138.933.905
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>10.404.803</u>	<u>10.404.803</u>
	<u>1.602.000</u>	<u>147.736.708</u>	<u>149.338.708</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	48.818.633	47.819.520
Pension costs	3.875.874	3.826.920
Other costs for social security	758.520	728.130
Other staff costs	1.952.561	855.413
	<u>55.405.588</u>	<u>53.229.983</u>
Average number of employees	<u>108</u>	<u>106</u>
With regard to the danish Financial Statements Act § 98 B part 3, the remuneration of the Exexutive board is not stated.		
2. Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets		
Amortisation of concessions, patents and licences	50.000	50.000
Depreciation on buildings	3.511.112	3.264.828
Depreciation on production plants and machinery	6.740.274	6.465.504
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	442.431	468.995
	<u>10.743.817</u>	<u>10.249.327</u>
3. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.071.264	262.311
Other financial costs	281.248	467.598
	<u>1.352.512</u>	<u>729.909</u>
4. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year	1.772.587	1.256.354
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	875.701	149.863
	<u>2.648.288</u>	<u>1.406.217</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
5. Proposed distribution of net profit		
Transferred to retained earnings	10.404.803	5.216.067
Total allocations and transfers	<u>10.404.803</u>	<u>5.216.067</u>
	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
6. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights		
Cost 1 January 2022	506.700	0
Disposals during the year	0	-75.132
Transfers	0	581.832
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>506.700</u>	<u>506.700</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-427.542	0
Writedown for the year	-50.000	-50.000
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	75.132
Transfers	0	-452.674
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-477.542</u>	<u>-427.542</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>29.158</u>	<u>79.158</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
7. Property		
Cost 1 January 2022	134.107.152	135.536.194
Additions during the year	7.641.231	0
Disposals during the year	0	-1.192.596
Transfers	0	-236.446
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>141.748.383</u>	<u>134.107.152</u>
Revaluation 1 January 2022	11.173.000	11.173.000
Revaluation 31 December 2022	<u>11.173.000</u>	<u>11.173.000</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2022	-106.248.977	-104.074.892
Depreciation for the year	-3.511.112	-3.264.828
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	1.192.596
Transfers	0	-101.853
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-109.760.089</u>	<u>-106.248.977</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>43.161.294</u>	<u>39.031.175</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
8. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2022	164.738.648	165.193.273
Additions during the year	33.112.658	3.462.526
Disposals during the year	-344.039	-13.551.472
Transfers	0	9.634.321
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>197.507.267</u>	<u>164.738.648</u>
Revaluation 1 January 2022	10.261.000	10.261.000
Revaluation 31 December 2022	<u>10.261.000</u>	<u>10.261.000</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2022	-150.041.685	-147.246.278
Depreciation for the year	-6.740.274	-6.465.504
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	267.525	13.543.672
Transfers	0	-9.873.575
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-156.514.434</u>	<u>-150.041.685</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>51.253.833</u>	<u>24.957.963</u>
9. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	6.978.360	4.595.836
Additions during the year	0	125.000
Disposals during the year	-49.374	-2.112.789
Transfers	0	4.370.313
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>6.928.986</u>	<u>6.978.360</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-5.981.987	-3.542.466
Depreciation for the year	-442.432	-468.995
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	49.374	2.112.789
Transfers	0	-4.083.315
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-6.375.045</u>	<u>-5.981.987</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>553.941</u>	<u>996.373</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
10. Property, plant, and equipment under construction and prepayments for property, plant, and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	26.333.875	0
Additions during the year	3.487.554	26.333.875
Transfers	-24.816.679	0
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>5.004.750</u>	<u>26.333.875</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>5.004.750</u>	<u>26.333.875</u>
11. Investments in subsidiaries		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2022	21.148.359	21.148.359
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>21.148.359</u>	<u>21.148.359</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2022	-616.525	-584.468
Results for the year	-45.592	-32.057
Revaluation 31 December 2022	<u>-662.117</u>	<u>-616.525</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>20.486.242</u>	<u>20.531.834</u>
Subsidiaries:		
	Domicile	Equity interest
Egernsund Tegl A.m.b.A.	Sønderborg	100 %
12. Other financial investments		
Cost 1 January 2022	434.967	434.967
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>434.967</u>	<u>434.967</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>434.967</u>	<u>434.967</u>
13. Prepayments		
Prepaid expenses	661.361	317.533
	<u>661.361</u>	<u>317.533</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
14. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2022	4.092.640	3.942.777
Deferred tax of the results for the year	<u>875.701</u>	<u>149.863</u>
	<u>4.968.341</u>	<u>4.092.640</u>
15. Other payables		
Total other payables	<u>4.784.379</u>	<u>4.703.351</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>4.376.676</u>	<u>4.359.399</u>

16. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of tDKK 1.109. The leases have 3-42 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total tDKK 1.682.

Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities:

The company is liable for bank guarantee tDKK 1.603 for re-establishment of clay areas.

Joint taxation

With Egersund Wienerberger A/S, company reg. no 10 50 23 06 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

17. Related parties

Controlling interest

Wienerberger AG, Wienerbergerplatz 1, 1100 Wien, Austria		active majority holder
Wienerberger Anteilsverwaltung GmbH, Wienerbergerplatz 1, 1100 Wien, Austria	immediate company	holding
Wienerberger Industriebeteiligungsverwaltung GmbH, Wienerbergerplatz 1, 1100 Wien, Austria	immediate company	holding
Wienerberger West European Holding GmbH Wienerbergerplatz 1, 1100 Wien, Austria	immediate company	holding
Egernsund Wienerberger A/S, H.C.Ørstedsvvej 50C, 1879 Frederiksberg	immediate company	holding

Wienerberger West European Holding GmbH, Wienerbergerplatz 1, Vienna, Austria owns 100% of the share capital in Egernsund Wienerberger A/S. Egernsund Wienerberger A/S (immediate and ultimate parent company) is included in consolidated financial statements of Wienerberger AG, Wienerbergerplatz 1, Vienne, Austria.

Transactions

The company has chosen only to disclose transactions that are not carried out on arm's length basis in accordance with section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statement Act.

Consolidated financial statements

None of the company's parent companies present consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statement can be obtained at:

<https://annualreport.wienerberger.com/2022/>