

Next Generation



UN Global Compact Communication on Progress 2015

 **Wienerberger**

Introduction by the Chief Executive Officer

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We want to improve people's quality of life. In pursuing this goal, we focus not only on the present, but also on "Next Generation" issues. With this in mind, we do what we are best at: We develop building material and infrastructure solutions to address the challenges of the future, such as the need to adapt to climate change, the shortage of resources or urbanization. Our building materials are resource-efficient, durable and recyclable; they are well suited for energy-efficient buildings and create a pleasant indoor climate. Our infrastructure solutions are elementary building blocks for the cities of the future. The crucial issues to be resolved are not only water supply and waste water disposal in continuously expanding urban agglomerations, but also the right to decent housing for people fleeing from war, violence or natural disasters, or for people in financial distress. Wienerberger therefore decided in September 2015 to extend its partnership with Habitat for Humanity, operational since 2012, by another three years. In cooperation with this humanitarian organization, which provides safe and adequate housing for socially underprivileged people all over the world, Wienerberger contributes its core competencies and its resources in an effort to cope with present-day social challenges.

It is our goal to be the most highly regarded producer of building material and infrastructure solutions and the preferred employer in our markets. This is essential if we want to recruit and retain the best people – those who share and live our values: competence, passion, integrity and respect, customer orientation, entrepreneurship, quality and responsibility. Each of our approximately 16,000 employees at our 203 production sites (in 2015) in 30 countries of the world is an ambassador of our company, and as such deserves our full respect for his or her performance and commitment. In 2001, with a view to the globalization of the company and its markets, Wienerberger signed its Social Charter, committing itself to the aim of providing employment and working conditions in production and sales around the world that at least meet the requirements of collective bargaining agreements and/or national laws. This includes compliance with the relevant conventions and recommendations of the Geneva-based International Labor Organization (ILO) as well as the Charter of Fundamental Right of the European Union from 2000. These instruments refer, inter alia, to

the prohibition of child labor as well as the right of employees to join a union of their choice and to participate in collective bargaining negotiations.

The safety and satisfaction of our 16,000 employees are top priorities for us. I am extremely happy to report that – thanks to our efforts to increase the standards of safety throughout the Wienerberger Group – the frequency of occupational accidents declined from 12 per million hours worked in 2014 to 8 in 2015; accident severity was even reduced by 39%. Most important of all, not a single fatal accident occurred in 2015. In the years to come, we will not tire in our efforts to reach our target of zero accidents.

In a globalized world, faced with an unequal distribution of scarce resources, a growing world population and the undeniable consequences of climate change, the protection of human rights, the observance of labor and environmental standards and the fight against corruption and bribery are central pillars of a fair and sustainable development worldwide. For a company with international operations, such as Wienerberger, it is essential to position itself as an honest, reliable and calculable partner for external stakeholder groups. When we signed the UN Global Compact in 2003, we officially acknowledged our responsibility as a corporate citizen. We actively promote business ethics, we see to it that the ten principles of the UN Global Compact are consistently implemented and promote "good corporate citizenship" throughout the Wienerberger Group. In future, we are going to demand such behavior also from our suppliers. Individual business units have already introduced supplier codes of conduct, and we intend to do the same, step by step, on a Group-wide basis. As in previous years, we report on progress achieved in our Communication on Progress in respect of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.

At present, climate change is the biggest challenge – though not the only one – we face worldwide. In order to mitigate its negative consequences and to limit global warming to a maximum of two centigrades greenhouse gas emissions have to be drastically reduced in all parts of the world. This will only be possible if we reduce our consumption of fossil fuels, become more efficient in the use of our resources and change over to



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renewable energy sources. Wienerberger is directly concerned, since the production of building materials – from raw material extraction to the production processes in our plants – is energy-intensive. For economic as well as ecological reasons, we are continuously at work to increase energy efficiency and reduce the volume of direct CO₂ emissions in ceramic production as well as indirect CO₂ emissions in plastic pipe production. Moreover, Wienerberger has set itself the target to reduce specific energy consumption in CBME and Pipelife by 20% by 2020 compared to 2010. In 2016, North America will reduce the consumption of natural gas at selected production sites by 5% each, compared to 2015. Equally ambitious targets will soon be defined for the other business units. In 2015, the Wienerberger Group's total energy consumption increased significantly (+15%) over the previous year's level. This was due, above all, to the first-time integration of the indicators of the Tondach Group in 2015, but also to shifts in the product mix towards more energy-intensive products in almost all divisions and the start-up of a new ceramic pipe production line. At the same time, however, the increased use of low-emission energy sources, such as

natural gas or liquefied natural gas, led to a significant decline in the consumption of fuel oil (-60%) and coal (-9%). Steinzeug-Keramo converted its entire production to electricity from renewable sources in 2015. We will continue our efforts to achieve a higher degree of energy efficiency and to lower our CO₂ emissions in the years to come.

In the coming years, we will continue working intensively on the achievement of the targets laid down in our Sustainability Roadmap 2020 and I invite you all to join us on this course.

Yours


UN Global Compact: Communication on Progress 2015

The activities of big industrial companies, such as Wienerberger AG, have a strong impact on society and the environment. Such companies therefore bear a special responsibility and should act in an exemplary manner. The minimum standards to be complied with include, above all, the principles of the UN Global Compact regarding human rights, labor standards, environmental protection and the fight against corruption¹⁾. Through its accession to the UN Global Compact in 2003, Wienerberger officially committed to the ten principles and undertook to foster their implementation within the framework of the company's possibilities. Once a year, we report on progress achieved in this respect.

The 2015 Communication on Progress in respect of the Global Compact forms part of our 2015 Sustainability Update. In order to ensure maximum transparency and to make it easier for our readers to find the individual examples, we have aggregated the most important statements on the ten principles and, in addition, marked the corresponding indicators in the GRI Index and added references to the pages concerned.

Global Compact Principles – Human Rights

Principles 1 and 2

Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Commitment

Within its sphere of influence, Wienerberger guarantees the protection of basic human rights. By adopting the Wienerberger Social Charter, Wienerberger committed itself to comply with the conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO). This includes providing safe and healthy working conditions. The safety of its employees is a matter of top priority for Wienerberger.

Progress in 2015

The long-term target pursued by the Wienerberger Group is to reduce the number of accidents to zero. Through the Group-wide Wienerberger Safety Initiative, uniform safety standards were implemented in 2010. In 2014, these were upgraded for the entire Wienerberger Group and activities within the framework of the Safety Initiative were stepped up in order to minimize the frequency and severity of accidents. Every occupational accident is analyzed at Group level; essential aspects and possible Group-wide initiatives are evaluated annually. In 2015, a specific budget was earmarked for further safety measures. The accident frequency within the Wienerberger Group was reduced from 12 occupational accident per million hours worked in 2014 to 8 in 2015. Accident severity, expressed in accident-related sick leave days per million hours worked, dropped significantly from 340 in 2014 to 209 in 2015. Targeted measures were taken by each business unit in order to further increase the level of safety for our employees:

1) Please click here to view the ten principles of the UN Global Compact: www.unglobalcompact.org/ungc/site/en/unglobalcompact/10principles

- The Clay Building Materials Europe Business Unit (CBME) established its own safety management department in 2015, which is responsible for all safety issues of the entire Division and coordinates its safety measures and safety standards. Moreover, the Safety Alert, a standardized process of dealing with occupational accidents at CBME production sites, was fully institutionalized; as in the previous year, outstanding achievements in the field of safety were again honored through the Safety Award.
- North America organized monthly meetings on safety issues and safety reporting between the top management and the local management in 2015. Additionally, a safety officer was nominated at local level for each production site, whose responsibility also includes communication on safety matters. Safety targets to be attained within the coming two years were defined for each production site.
- Pipelife has made special efforts in accident prevention with its STOP™ Program (Safety Training Observation Program) for many years. The Safety Call, a new measure introduced in 2014, was implemented in 2015 on the basis of experience gained to date. After every accident, a Safety Call was arranged with the managing directors of all local companies of the Business Unit in order to analyze the cause of the accident, share experience and take the necessary corrective steps.
- Semmelrock continued to work with its “Safety@Semmelrock” program and optimized its production processes through technical safety measures. Other safety-related tools employed include the “Accident Investigation Report Semmelrock” (AIRS), which is used to centrally record, analyze and communicate all accidents, and an internal communication platform.
- Steinzeug-Keramo appointed safety officers both for the business unit as a whole and for each production site; a new guideline for plant tours was elaborated.

Health is a human right. Wienerberger therefore ensures safe and healthy working conditions at all its production sites. In 2015, the average number of sick leave days per employee at Group level (excluding the North America Division) declined slightly (from 9.2 to 9.1 days). We attribute this development, not least, to our regular health screening programs, the availability of company physicians to all employees of the Group, ergonomic workplace analyses and the offer of individual health and fitness programs.

Being aware of its responsibility for the health and well-being of its employees, Wienerberger for years has been making every effort to minimize their exposure to potentially hazardous substances. In our core business, i.e. the production of ceramic building materials, attention is focused, above all, on the exposure of employees to particulate matter. At Group level, the target of rolling out particulate matter measurements to at least 95% of all Wienerberger ceramic plants by 2020 was reached already in 2013. Given the fact that Tondach Gleinstätten, the producer of roof tiles that was taken over fully by Wienerberger in 2014 but has only been included in the above indicators since 01/01/2015, we continued to pursue this target in 2015. The Group-wide target of measuring exposure to particulate matter at 98% of all ceramic plants of the Wienerberger Group was reached ahead of schedule in 2015. As planned, North America (excluding the Pipelife production site) rolled out particulate matter measurements to its non-ceramic plants in 2015.

In 2015, Wienerberger also began to monitor observance of the principles of the Global Compact along its supply chains and will further step up its efforts in this respect. Today already, Pipelife suppliers, for example, have to comply with the "Pipelife Supplier Code of Conduct" (www.pipelife.com/media/com/about_pipelife/Supplier_Code_of_Conduct.pdf). The Clay Building Materials Europe (CBME) Business Unit developed a comprehensive "CBME Supplier Code of Conduct" in 2015, which will be rolled out as a binding instrument to all local companies in 2016.

Global Compact Principles – Labor Standards

Principles 3, 4, 5 and 6

Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor; the effective abolition of child labor; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Commitment

Zero tolerance of child labor and discrimination is an absolute must for Wienerberger. Even before its accession to the UN Global Compact in 2003, Wienerberger committed itself, by signing the 2001 Social Charter, to ensure that employment and working conditions throughout the Group comply with national legislation and/or are based on collective bargaining agreements as a minimum standard. Thus, Wienerberger operates in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Besides adequate and safe working conditions, fair remuneration and the right of assembly and collective bargaining are high priorities for us. In our effort to combat discrimination in recruitment and employment, we consider it essential to offer our female employees an attractive working environment and the same opportunities as their male colleagues. At the same time, we want to make sure that our male employees benefit from the same flexible solutions that enable them to reconcile work and family obligations as their female colleagues.

Progress in 2015

In 2015, the percentage of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement was established at country level, which enabled us to obtain far more accurate figures than in the past. The data collected for 2015 showed that 73% of all Wienerberger employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Agency and temporary workers as well as employees under limited employment contracts accounted for 5% of the total workforce.

Companies with a primary focus on the production of building materials traditionally have a high percentage of male employees. In 2015, a total of 1,762 employees were newly recruited, i.e. 273 more than in 2014. Among the newly recruited employees, the number of women rose from 184 to 234 and the number of men from 1,305 to 1,528. In percentage terms, the share of women among the new recruits increased from 12.4% to 13.3%. At Group level, the percentage of women remained constant at 13.5% compared to 2014. While the percentage of women working in production dropped from 4.3% to 4.1%, it increased from 45.9% to 48.1% in administration and from

24.2% to 24.3% in sales, marketing and inventories. The percentage of women in senior management positions in the Wienerberger Group was slightly above 8% in 2015.

Enabling our employees to reconcile work and family life is a matter of high priority for us. We therefore offer our employees the possibility of working part-time, an offer which is being taken up by a growing number of female as well as male employees. The percentage of employees working part-time increased from 3% in 2014 to 3.4% in 2015. The share of women in part-time employment was 15.3% in 2015, down from 17.2% in 2014. The percentage of men working part-time increased from 1.0% in 2014 to 1.5% in 2015.

Global Compact Principles – Environmental Protection

Principles 7, 8 and 9

Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Commitment

Our goal is to minimize the environmental impact of our production processes and our use of raw materials. A responsible way of operating our clay extraction sites, the best possible conservation of resources, and an increase in the percentage of recycled materials used: these are the central principles governing our production activity. We are well aware that industrial production processes always involve a certain degree of interference with the natural environment. Therefore, production in harmony with the environment is a matter of great importance to us.

Progress in 2015

Specific energy consumption and specific CO₂ emissions are two of the essential indicators of environmentally friendly production technologies. Wienerberger has set itself the target to reduce these parameters by 20% each in ceramic production by 2020, as compared with 2010. In 2015, however, the Wienerberger Group's total consumption of energy increased by 15% over the previous year's level. This is due, above all, to the first-time integration of the parameters of the Tondach Group in 2015, shifts in the product mix toward more energy-intensive products in almost all divisions, and the start-up of a new ceramic pipe production line. The share of renewable energy sources in total electricity consumption, based on kWh/ton, remained constant at 27%. The first-time inclusion of the indicators of Tondach Gleinstätten in 2015 resulted in an increase of specific energy consumption, based on kWh/ton, in ceramic production by 6% compared with the previous year's level. In plastic pipe production, a reduction by 3% from the previous year's level and by 5% compared with 2010 was achieved. Throughout the Group, we will continue to optimize our production processes and progressively integrate the newly included Tondach production sites in all our improvement programs. The development of CO₂ emissions, compared with the previous year, also was significantly influenced by the aforementioned factors. We regret to note that the index of specific CO₂ emissions from primary energy sources in kg CO₂ per ton of products produced also increased

by 4% over the previous year's level. The divergence between the specific CO₂ emissions from primary energy sources and specific energy consumption in ceramic production is due to the consistent reduction of CO₂-intensive energy sources, such as coal and fuel oil, and the change-over to natural gas. Pipelife has set itself the target to reduce its specific CO₂ emissions from primary energy sources in production by 20% by 2020, as compared with 2010. In 2015, CO₂ emissions from primary energy sources at Pipelife were 17% below the value reported in 2010. Specific water consumption for plastic pipe production increased in 2015 due to the start-up of a new plastic pipe production line with increased water consumption for test runs as well as one-off events, such as the repair of a cooling circuit. Pipelife aims at reducing the volume of water drawn from public networks to 0.55m³ per ton of products produced by 2020.

In support of the precautionary approach to environmental challenges, Wienerberger has, for many years, worked intensively on the drafting of eco-balances and the preparation of environmental product declarations (EDPs) for its entire product range on a voluntary basis. Moreover, all ceramic pipes and fittings produced by Steinzeug-Keramo have been successfully certified according to the Cradle to Cradle® concept.

Our initiatives aimed at developing a higher level of awareness for environmental issues include, in particular, the Wienerberger Sustainable Building Academy (WISBA). This international training program for students of architecture and construction engineering was organized in six countries in 2015; 24 students from Austria, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Hungary and Switzerland participated in the program.

Global Compact Principles – Fight against Corruption

Principle 10

Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Commitment

Wienerberger is committed to fair and free competition; this implies a firm stance against any form of corruption. We have always pursued the target of zero incidents of corruption and expect all our employees to act accordingly.

Progress in 2015

No charges for suspected corruption were brought against Wienerberger in 2015, nor were any penalty payments imposed. No negative findings were reported by the competent supervisory authorities. Wienerberger expects all employees of the Wienerberger Group to act in full compliance with the law. Any infringement constitutes a breach of duty. Should a suspicion of unlawful behavior be confirmed, the employee concerned will be sanctioned under labor law or civil law, depending on the extent of damage caused.

In the course of 2015, the internal audit unit audited 27 companies with a special emphasis on organizational structures, purchasing, materials management, sales and human resources as well as corruption and antitrust legislation. Compliance with Group-wide safety standards and IT standards were additional audit priorities. The audits showed that all internal guidelines have been implemented in the companies audited and brought to the knowledge of the employees concerned. Deviations from the guidelines, if any, were reported to the Managing Board and the Audit Committee, and appropriate measures, such as improvements of documentation processes, were taken in cooperation with the management of the company concerned.

GRI G4 Content Table

General standard disclosures

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Page in Sustainability report</i>	<i>Part of external assurance</i>	<i>UN Global Compact Principles</i>
Strategy & Analysis			
1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization	6–7		
Organizational Profile			
3–9 Name, headquarter, scale, legal form, brands and products, locations and markets	8, 12–13		
10–11 Total number of employees by employment contract, gender, supervised employees, regions and any significant variations in employment numbers	18–20, 27–28		
12 Description of supply chain	Website, Sustainability Report 2014		
13 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding the organization's size, structure, ownership, or its supply chain	10–11		
14 Handling of precautionary approach or principle addressed by the organization	57, 67–68, Annual Report		UNGC 7
15 Externally developed economic, environmental and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes	10, 57, 64–69		
16 Memberships of associations (such as industry associations)	57–58		
Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries			
17 List of all entities included in the organization's consolidated financial statements	59		
18–21 Process for defining the report content, material aspects, aspect boundaries inside and outside of the organization	Website, Sustainability Report 2014	2014	
22–23 Restatements of information provided in previous reports, and the reasons for such restatements	59 and mentioned in the footnotes of respective indicators		
Stakeholder Engagement			
24–27 List of stakeholder groups engaged, basis for identification of stakeholders, organization's approach to stakeholder engagement and topics, that came up during the stakeholder process	Website, Sustainability Report 2014		
Report Profile			
28–30 Reporting period, date of most recent previous report and reporting cycle	59		
31 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents	69		
32 Report of the "in-accordance"-option, GRI-index of the selected option, reference to the external audit report	59		
33 Policies of the organization regarding external audit of the report, scope of audit and relationship to audit company	59		
Governance			
34 Governance structure of the organization, including committees responsible for decisions regarding the economic, ecological and social impact	Website, Sustainability Report 2014	2014	
Ethics and Integrity			
56 Organization's values, principles, standards and norms of behavior such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	56–57		

Specific standard disclosures

<i>Indicator</i>		<i>Page in Sustainability report</i>	<i>Part of external assurance</i>	<i>UN Global Compact Principles</i>
Economic Performance				
<i>Aspect: Economic Performance</i>				
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	9		
EC1	<i>Direct economic value generated and distributed</i>	11		
EC3	<i>Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations</i>	<i>Annual Report</i>		
<i>Aspect: Indirect Economic Impacts</i>				
EC7	<i>Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services supported</i>	57–58		
Environment				
<i>Aspect: Materials</i>				
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	34, 44–48		
EN2	<i>Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials</i>	40, Website, Sustainability Report 2014		
<i>Aspect: Energy</i>				UNGC 7, 8, 9
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	34, 41–42	yes	
EN3	<i>Energy consumption within the organization</i>	35	yes	
EN5	<i>Energy intensity</i>	36–37	yes	
EN6	<i>Reduction of energy consumption</i>	35–37		
<i>Aspect: Water</i>				UNGC 7, 8, 9
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	34, 45		
EN8	<i>Total water withdrawal by source</i>	39		
<i>Aspect: Biodiversity</i>				UNGC 7
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	34, 49		
EN13	<i>Habitats protected or restored</i>	40, Website, Sustainability Report 2014		
<i>Aspect: Emissions</i>				UNGC 7, 8, 9
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	34, 42–44	yes	
EN15	<i>Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1)</i>	37	yes	
EN18	<i>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity</i>	38–39	yes	
EN19	<i>Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions</i>	37–39		
<i>Aspect: Products and Services</i>				UNGC 9
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	50–55		
EN27	<i>Extent of impact mitigation of environmental impacts of products and services</i>	50–55		
<i>Aspect: Supplier Environmental Assessment</i>				UNGC 7, 8
DMA	<i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	49, 66		
EN33	<i>Significant actual and potential negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken</i>	49, 66		

GRI G4 Content Table

Specific standard disclosures

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Page in Sustainability report</i>	<i>Part of external assurance</i>	<i>UN Global Compact Principles</i>
Labor practices and decent work			
<i>Aspect: Employment</i>			UNGC 3, 4, 5, 6
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	18		
LA1 <i>Total number and rates of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender, and region</i>	19–20 <i>The aspect diversity has not been identified as significant in the materiality matrix for the Wienerberger Group. Therefore the comprehensive information concerning gender or age group is not included in this report.</i>		
<i>Aspect: Occupational Health and Safety</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	18, 20–21, 29–32	yes	
LA6 <i>Type of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and total number of work-related fatalities, by region and by gender</i>	21–23 <i>The aspect diversity has not been identified as significant in the materiality matrix for the Wienerberger Group. Therefore the comprehensive information concerning gender or age group is not included in this report.</i>	yes	
LA7 <i>Workers with high incidence or high risk of diseases related to their occupation</i>	23–25		
LA8 <i>Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions</i>	21		
<i>Aspect: Training and Education</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	18, 26		
LA9 <i>Average hours of training per year per employee by gender, and by employee category</i>	26 <i>The aspect diversity has not been identified as significant in the materiality matrix for the Wienerberger Group. Therefore the comprehensive information concerning gender or age group is not included in this report.</i>		
<i>Aspect: Diversity and Equal Opportunity</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	18, 27		
LA12 <i>Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity</i>	27–28, <i>Annual Report</i>		
Human rights			
<i>Aspect: Non-discrimination</i>			UNGC 6
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	18, 27		
HR3 <i>Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken</i>	27		

Specific standard disclosures

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Page in Sustainability report</i>	<i>Part of external assurance</i>	<i>UN Global Compact Principles</i>
Human rights			
<i>Aspect: Assessment</i>			UNGC 1, 2
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	<i>Website, Sustainability Report 2014</i>		
HR9 <i>Total number and percentage of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or impact assessments</i>	<i>Reporting in line with GRI requirements is currently not possible. An internal screening of human rights aspects is considered as part of the internal audit</i>		
Society			
<i>Aspect: Local Communities</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	<i>Website, Sustainability Report 2014</i>		
SO2 <i>Operations with significant actual or potential negative impacts on local communities</i>	<i>Website, Sustainability Report 2014</i>		
<i>Aspect: Anti-corruption</i>			UNGC 10
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	56–57		
SO3 <i>Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption and the significant risks identified</i>	56–57		
SO5 <i>Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken</i>	56–57		
<i>Aspect: Anti-competitive Behavior</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	56–57		
SO7 <i>Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes</i>	57		
<i>Aspect: Compliance</i>			
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	56		
SO8 <i>Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations</i>	56		
<i>Aspect: Supplier Assessment for Impacts on Society</i>			UNGC 1, 2
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	49		
SO10 <i>Significant actual and potential negative impacts on society in the supply chain and actions taken</i>	<i>Reporting in line with GRI requirements is currently not possible. A Code of Conduct for suppliers is already implemented in some business units and will be developed by other business units in the upcoming years.</i>		
Product responsibility			
<i>Aspect: Customer Health and Safety</i>			UNGC 6
DMA <i>Disclosure on management approach</i>	<i>Website, Sustainability Report 2014</i>		
PR2 <i>Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes</i>	<i>Website, Sustainability Report 2014</i>		

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