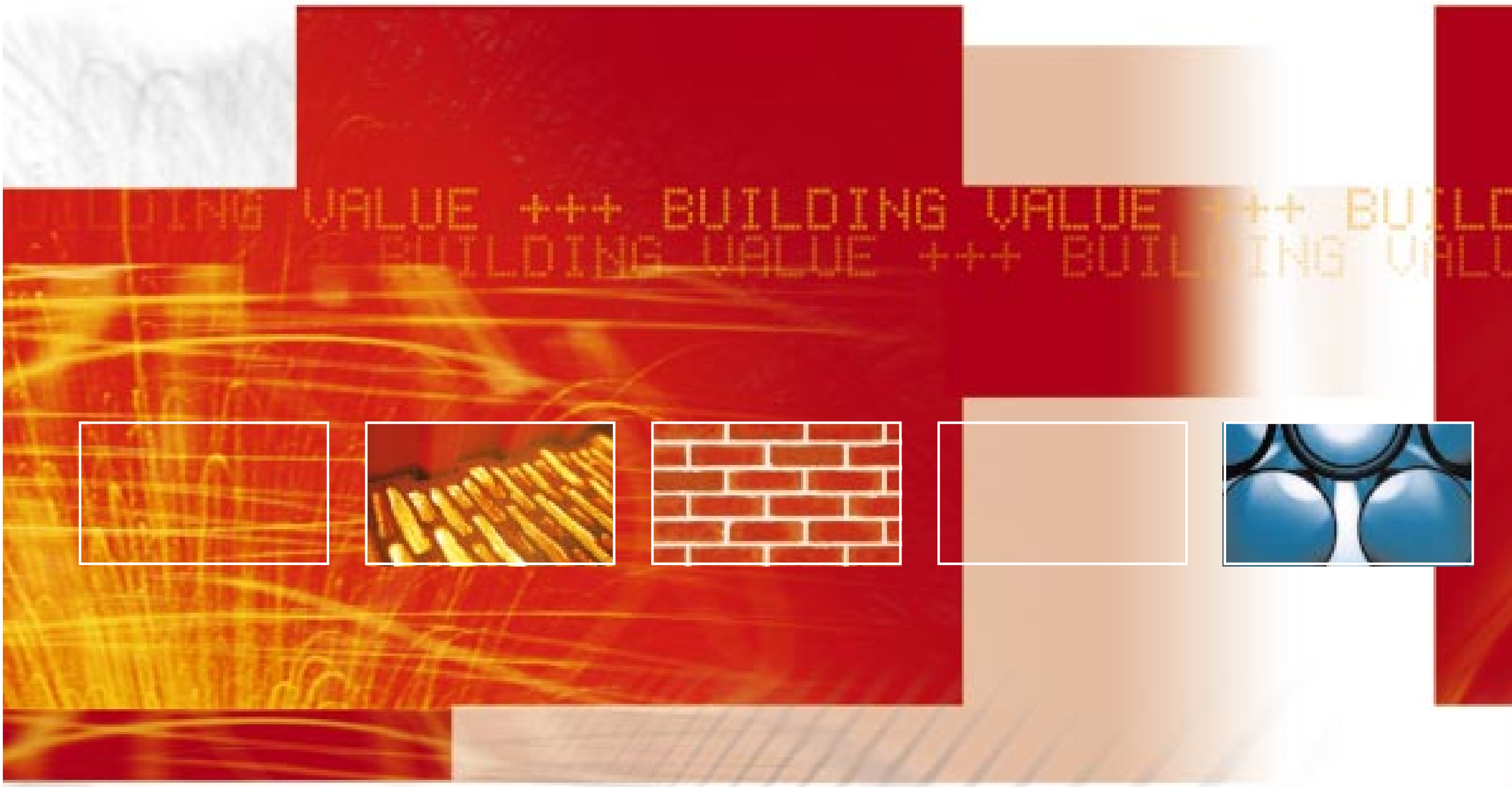
WIENERBERGER



Annual Report 2000

Organic growth requires the concentrated efforts of all human resources.

This is why we place such high value on teamwork and a multi-cultural approach.

Building Value

We are a fast growing, international group with a claim to leadership in the building materials industry.

We are dedicated to making residential housing and infrastructure better and less expensive.

Our primary goal is to create a long-term, balanced increase in value for all those involved with our Company – for investors, customers, and employees.

After streamlining our business segments, we will now direct our efforts to those areas where we are among the best in the world – our core brick and pipe business.

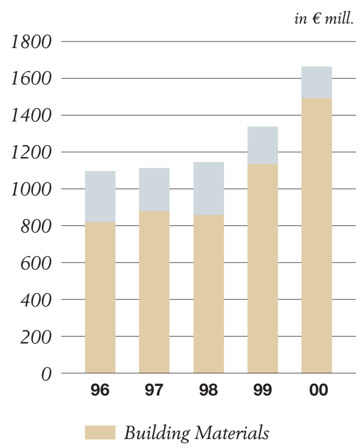
As a pure player in the building materials sector, we are investing our combined resources in growth: steady expansion and the development of opportunities in our basic areas of expertise.

Continual improvement is a requirement for expansion. Our motto: grow, but also optimize.

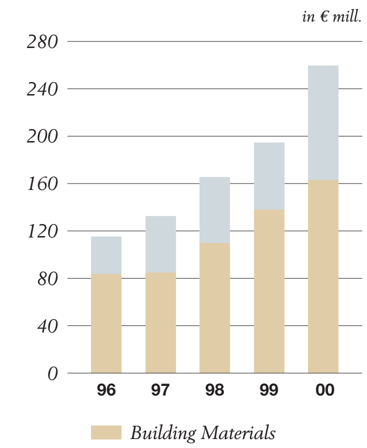
We are successful because our employees act like entrepreneurs.

Our vision is built on value-based growth: Wienerberger – a leading international building materials group, ranking Nr. 1 in our markets.

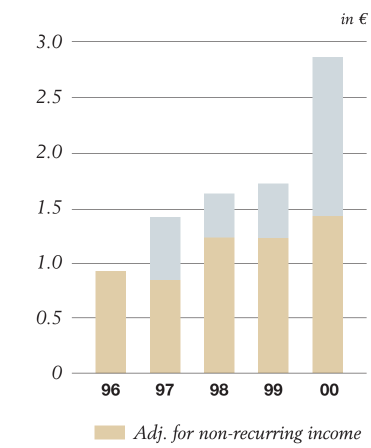
Sales



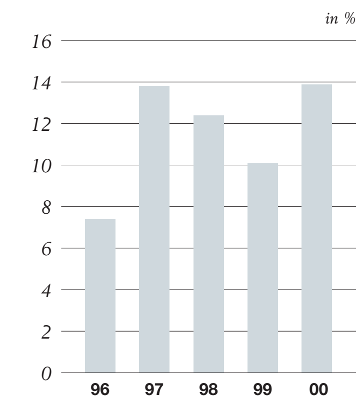
EBIT



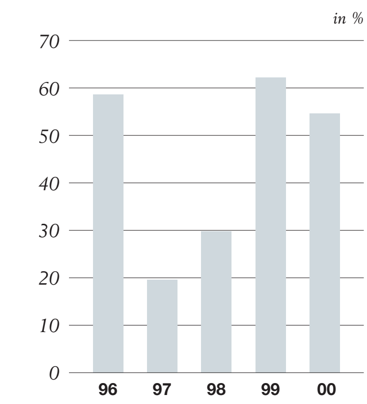
Earnings per Share



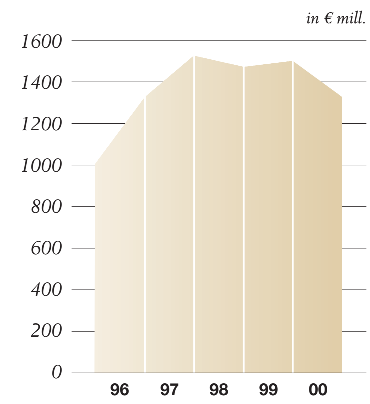
ROCE



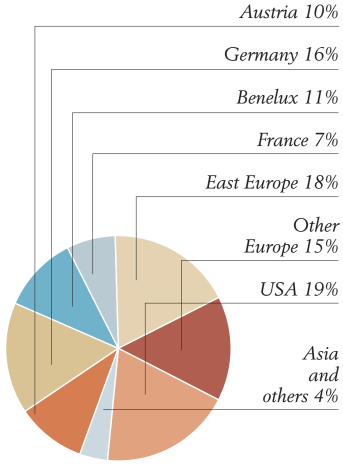
Gearing



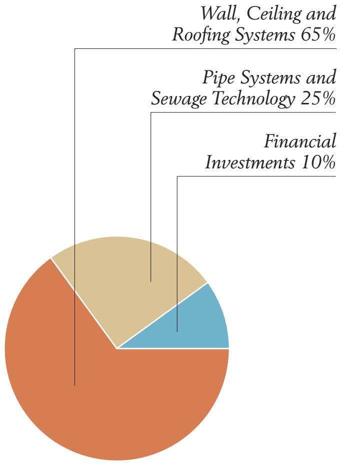
Market Capitalization



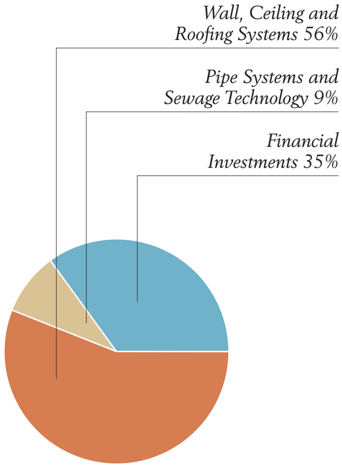
Sales by Region



Sales by Business Unit



EBIT by Business Unit



Key Data on the Wienerberger Group

Corporate Data		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sales	*in € mill.*	1,094.5	1,113.7	1,143.3	1,337.5	1,670.3
EBITDA	*in € mill.*	217.1	240.7	258.2	308.9	403.4
EBITA	*in € mill.*	116.4	133.1	165.6	195.2	269.4
EBIT	*in € mill.*	116.4	131.1	162.6	187.8	254.3
EBIT margin	*in %*	10.6	11.8	14.2	14.0	15.2
Profit before tax	*in € mill.*	87.1	117.4	163.1	178.6	228.3
Profit after tax	*in € mill.*	58.2	101.4	116.5	124.7	201.4
Capital expenditure	*in € mill.*	165.5	104.7	237.9	155.8	146.2
Acquisitions	*in € mill.*	1)	12.8	63.9	344.9	140.9
ROCE	*in %*	7.4	13.8	12.4	10.1	13.9
EVA	*in € mill.*	-16.1	38.6	31.9	27.0	93.0
Gearing	*in %*	58.3	19.0	29.7	62.2	54.5
Employees		8,229	7,574	7,988	10,374	11,069

Stock Exchange Data			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Dividend per share		*in €*	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.80
Earnings per share [2]		*in €*	0.94	1.43	1.64	1.74	2.86
Adjusted earnings per share [3]		*in €*	0.94	0.82	1.25	1.24	1.47
Share price	**High**	*in €*	21.80	25.13	29.80	26.20	25.60
	Low	*in €*	17.20	18.17	17.99	18.65	17.77
	At year-end	*in €*	19.08	22.03	21.18	21.59	19.13
Shares outstanding (weighted) [4]		*in 1,000*	69,455	69,455	69,455	69,223	68,823
Market capitalization at year-end		*in € mill.*	1,325.0	1,530.0	1,471.3	1,499.5	1,328.7

Condensed Balance Sheet		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fixed and financial assets	*in € mill.*	1,091.2	892.6	1,121.4	1,446.8	1,611.3
Inventories	*in € mill.*	233.0	214.8	223.4	265.4	300.7
Misc. current assets	*in € mill.*	370.7	507.9	687.8	631.6	624.3
Total Balance Sheet	*in € mill.*	**1,694.9**	**1,615.4**	**2,032.6**	**2,343.8**	**2,536.3**
Equity [5]	*in € mill.*	717.6	756.9	838.1	921.2	1,109.2
Provisions	*in € mill.*	187.4	239.5	263.1	311.9	325.6
Liabilities	*in € mill.*	789.9	619.0	931.4	1,110.7	1,101.5

Explanatory notes:

1) Separate classification of capex and acquisitions only possible beginning in 1997 with the introduction of IAS reporting
2) 1996 according to ÖVFA
3) Adjusted for non-recurring income
4) Adjusted for treasury stock and 1:8 stock split (1999)
5) Equity plus minority interest

All abbreviations and foreign terms are defined in the glossary on pages 98 and 99.

Austrian Commercial Code

IAS

Major Companies
in the Wienerberger Group

Wienerberger is the world's largest producer of bricks and is also a leader on European pipe, roofing, and paver markets – with 219 plants in 28 countries.

Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology

PIPELIFE
Plastic Pipes
Europe, USA, China

STEINZEUG
MADE FOR TOMORROW
Clay Pipes
Europe, Malaysia

SEMMELROCK
STEIN+DESIGN
Concrete Pavers
Central and Eastern Europe

Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems

WIENERBERGER
Ziegelindustrie AG
Wall/Ceiling
Central, South and Eastern Europe

WIENERBERGER
Ziegelindustrie GmbH
Wall/Ceiling
Germany

TERCA
LEADER IN BRICKS
Wall/Pavers
Benelux and Northern Europe

WIENERBERGER
Briques SA
Wall/Ceiling
France

GENERAL SHALE BRICK
Building the American Dream®
Wall/Concrete Products
U.S.A.

WIENERBERGER
Dach Beteiligungs GmbH
Concrete Tiles
Clay Tiles
Bramac
Tondach Gleinstätten

WIENERBERGER

Financial Investments

WIENERBERGER
Immobilien GmbH
Real Estate, Landfills

WIENERBERGER
Ofenkachel Ges.m.b.H
Stove Tiles

As of March 2001

Our belief in industrial leadership is becoming reality:

The largest producer of bricks in the world and a leader on European pipe, roofing, and paver markets – this is the foundation for our claim to leadership in the international building materials industry.

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Chief Executive's Review

Dear Shareholders,

This is my 21-st chairman's letter. It is also my last, and I am writing it with both pleasure and satisfaction looking back on a rewarding period of industrial expansion.

When I was nominated to the Wienerberger Managing Board on April 11, 1980, the Company operated 11 small plants in Austria. Market capitalization at that time was € 18 million. Today it totals roughly € 1,600 million and we manufacture at 219 plants in 28 countries on three continents.

After a series of records, 2000 has become by far the best in the 182-year history of Wienerberger. In keeping with our motto "Building Value", increasing value and focus have formed the basis for our entrepreneurial activities.

Wienerberger has successfully taken the hurdle to become a "Global Player". We are the number one producer of bricks in the world and hold leading positions with pipes, roofing systems, and pavers in all other markets in which we operate.

In the previous annual report I presented a seven-point program, on which we conscientiously worked throughout the year:

1. Full concentration on building materials: Through the sale of Treibacher Industrie AG and the remaining investment in Wipark, the share of capital employed in our core business has risen to over 99% (after payment of remaining purchase price for Treibacher). Wienerberger has thereby also become a "Pure Player" in the international building materials industry.

2. Priority: optimization and free cash flow: We have used the high free cash flows generated by developed markets and the sale of financial investments to expand our building materials activities in growing markets in Eastern Europe and the USA. Despite a capital expenditure program of € 287.1 million in 2000, gearing improved from 62 to 55% and thereby confirmed the Group's high internal financing power.

3. Continued expansion in the USA with high synergy: The newly acquired brick activities of Cherokee Sanford and Darlington were successfully integrated in the General Shale organization. High synergy has already been realized and further efficiencies are expected. The first full year of business for our American brick activities closed with impressive record earnings of € 39.7 million.

4. Utilize high potential in Eastern Europe: The Reform Countries made the highest contribution to the Group's organic growth during 2000 – conclusive proof of the tremendous potential inherent in these markets. Their contribution to Group EBIT rose by

49% to € 56.8 million. According to *Euroconstruct*, prospects for economic development in this region are still excellent. Particularly in the new housing construction segment, annual growth is forecasted to reach an average of 10% in the coming years.

5. New dimensions in the pipe segment: Through the acquisition of Jet Stream in Arkansas, Pipelife also entered the North American market. Semmelrock continued its expansion with the construction of a plant in Slovakia. In contrast, the clay pipe segment suffered a major decline in both volume and prices, especially in Germany, following massive reductions in public spending for infrastructure projects.

6. Earnings situation in Germany: Our expectations for the key Germany market were unfortunately not met. Especially during the second half of the year, another massive decline in housing construction led to excess capacity and heavy pressure on prices. The results were sharply lower, but still positive earnings and a negative impact on the neighboring countries of Austria, France and Switzerland. Our strong geographical portfolio proved successful, however – we were able to offset this unforeseen drop in earnings with support from the other 24 country markets.

Erhard Schaschl,
Chief Executive Officer
Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG

7. Performance Share Plan: Results from the last two business years and the unsatisfactory development of our stock price will prevent us from reaching the ambitious goals of our Performance Share Plan. Still, we feel a sense of achievement: if the German market and energy costs had performed according to our budget, we would have significantly exceeded these challenging goals. This plan was still a success: what remains are positive results with no financial incentive for management, but also without cost to the Company, and a still stronger bonding of "Wienerberger Value Management" with our corporate culture.

And now some key figures on the 2000 Business Year: Group sales rose by 25% to € 1,670.3 million, and building materials sales by 29% to € 1,500.8 million. Above-average growth was again registered in EBIT, which increased by 35% to € 254.3 million. Of this amount, € 164.6 million was generated by our building materials activities. The sale of financial investments provided € 80.4 million of additional income.

With the help of high added income from the non-building materials sector, Return on Capital Employed increased from 10.1% to 13.9% and Economic Value Added from € 27.0 to 93.0 million.

Earnings per share improved from € 1.74 to 2.86. Even after adjustment for non-recurring income, we still registered a significant increase of 19% to € 1.47.

To make 2000 a genuine "Year of Harvest" for our shareholders, the Managing Board will recommend a significant increase in the dividend from € 0.50 to 0.80. This represents a distribution of € 55.1 million or 28%, and an increase in the dividend yield from 2.3% to 4.2%, based on the stock price at year-end. The increase in equity from € 921.2 to 1,109.2 million is also confirmation of the internal creation of value to which we have dedicated ourselves.

My greatest personal success during the past year, however, is the coming change of generations in top management. As a first step I asked the Supervisory Board not to renew my contract. My colleague Paul Tanos, who has been with me on the Managing Board for over 13 years, will also leave the company. The youngest member of the Board, Wolfgang Reithofer, who has also served on this body for 16 years, was appointed for another five-year term and will become CEO on May 21, 2001.

In accordance with a study performed by an international consulting firm and recommendations made by the current Managing Board, this body will be expanded to include three of our best young managers: Johann Windisch, Hans Tschuden and Heimo Scheuch. This step will reduce the average age of the Group management team from 55 to 44.

This orderly and well-prepared change of generations will guarantee not only continuity but also new vitality. It has found widespread acceptance and is a requirement for Wienerberger’s continued success in the future.

We have all the fundamental qualities to be successful: a strong industrial basis, unique corporate culture and valuable human resources. A report by my successor Wolfgang Reithofer on prospects for the future and plans to best utilize our strategically developed industrial potential can be found in the chapter “Strategy and Outlook”.

Since my initial appointment to the Managing Board of Wienerberger, my personal goals have been leadership and the increase of value. In order to achieve these goals, it was necessary to transform employees into entrepreneurs. This was a full success. I have always had good fortune with people.

I would now like to express my appreciation to each of these individuals, to my colleagues in management, in our plants, and on the market. My thanks also go out to all our business partners and especially to you, our shareholders.

I have always viewed the flame in Wienerberger’s logo as a living symbol. It originally stood for the fire that burned in our kilns. In the meantime, it has also become a symbol for the unique dedication of our employees. This Wienerberger flame will always burn in my heart.

Yours

Supervisory Board, Managing Board and Management

Supervisory Board

Gerhard Randa, Chairman
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Austria AG

Christian Y. Dumolin, Vice-Chairman
President of Koramic Building Products N.V.

Ignace Gheysens
General Secretary of Koramic Building Products N.V.

Heinz Gruber
Chairman of the Employees' Council and Speaker of the European Employees' Council (up to Dec. 31, 2001)

Sieglinde Gruber
Delegated by the Employees' Council, production employee at Wienerberger stove tile plant Walbersdorf, Austria

Erich Hampel
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Creditanstalt AG, and member of the Board of Directors of Bank Austria AG

Rupert Hatschek
Managing Director of Rupertus Vermögensverwaltungs- und Beteiligungsges.m.b.H.

Martina Kis
Delegated by the Employees' Council, employed at the Central Laboratory in Austria (as of Nov. 16, 2000)

Franz Lauer
Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Wiener Städtische Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Alois Michielsen
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Solvay SA

Erich Pimmer
Former Director of Investments at Creditanstalt AG

Karl Sauer
Chairman of the Employees' Council and Speaker of the European Employees' Council (as of Feb. 1, 2001)

Martin Schandl
Delegated by the Employees' Council, field sales representative of Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie AG, Austria

Georg Schwarz
Managing Director of Ludwig Engel KG

Jean Dominique Sturm
Entrepreneur

Augustin Tomala
Delegated by the Employees' Council, mechanic at Duroton plant Leopoldsdorf, Austria (up to Nov. 15, 2000)

Helmut Urban
Delegated by the Employees' Council, mechanic at brick plant Hennersdorf, Austria (as of Feb. 1, 2001)

Managing Board up to May 20, 2001

Erhard Schaschl, Chairman
since July 1, 1980, 58 years old, responsible for strategy, finance and communications, as well as "Financial Investments"

Supervisory Board Mandates: Österreichische Elektrizitätswirtschafts-AG (Verbund) – Chairman, Treibacher Industrie AG, Immofinanz Immobilien Anlagen AG und Unternehmensinvest AG each Vice-Chairman, Wiener Börse AG, Austrian Airlines AG, Generali Holding AG, Frantschach AG, RHI AG

Additional Functions: Chairman of the Board of Alwa Güter- und Vermögensverwaltungs-AG, member of the Board of the Austrian Industrialists Association, Chairman of the Austrian Association of Stone and Ceramics Manufacturers, Speaker of the Austrian Association "Baucluster"

Wolfgang Reithofer, Deputy Chief Executive
since February 1, 1981, 52 years old, responsible for corporate development, the business segment "Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems" and for real estate

Additional Functions: Member of Supervisory Board of ÖBB (Austrian Railways), Vice Chairman of Supervisory Board of Alwa Güter- und Vermögensverwaltungs-AG, President of the Austrian Association of Brick Producers, member of the Executive Committee of the European Brick Association

Paul Tanos
Since January 1, 1988, 56 years old, responsible for "Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology"

Additional Functions: Supervisory Board of ÖIAG (Austrian Industrial Investment Corp.), Administrative Council of Forbo Holding AG

Managing Board as of May 21, 2001

Wolfgang Reithofer,
Chief Executive Officer

responsible for strategy, corporate development and communications, as well as for “Bricks USA”, joint ventures (with Hans Tschuden) and real estate

Hans Tschuden,
Chief Financial Officer

42 years old, responsible for finance, treasury, IT, E-Business und joint ventures (with Wolfgang Reithofer)

Johann Windisch,
Chief Operating Officer

48 years old, responsible for building materials in Central, South and East Europe, strategic marketing for hollow bricks and Group-wide coordination of technology, engineering and purchasing

Heimo Scheuch,
Chief Operating Officer

34 years old, responsible for building materials in Western and Northern Europe, strategic marketing for facing bricks and the Group-wide coordination of marketing

from left to right: Hans Tschuden, Wolfgang Reithofer, Paul Tanos, Erhard Schaschl, Heimo Scheuch, Johann Windisch

Wienerberger Group Management

The Managing Board

Erhard Schaschl

Wolfgang Reithofer

Paul Tanos

Top Executives

Joel Bodiou
Wienerberger Briques SA, France

Dick Green
General Shale Products LLC, USA

Robert Holzer
Semmelrock SB Baustoffindustrie GmbH

Klaus Hoppe
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie GmbH, Germany

Heimo Scheuch
Terca Bricks N.V., Belgium and Netherlands

Manfred Toscani
Wienerberger Dach Beteiligungs GmbH

Hans Tschuden
Wienerberger Rohrsysteme und Abwassertechnik GmbH

Johann Windisch
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie AG, Central, Southern and Eastern Europe

Corporate Services

Adolf Jessner und Thomas Leissing
Corporate Finance

Arno Langwieser
Corporate Development (up to December 31, 2000)

The new Wienerberger Group Management will be defined over the coming months.

We want to become a big player in all local
building materials markets with high potential.

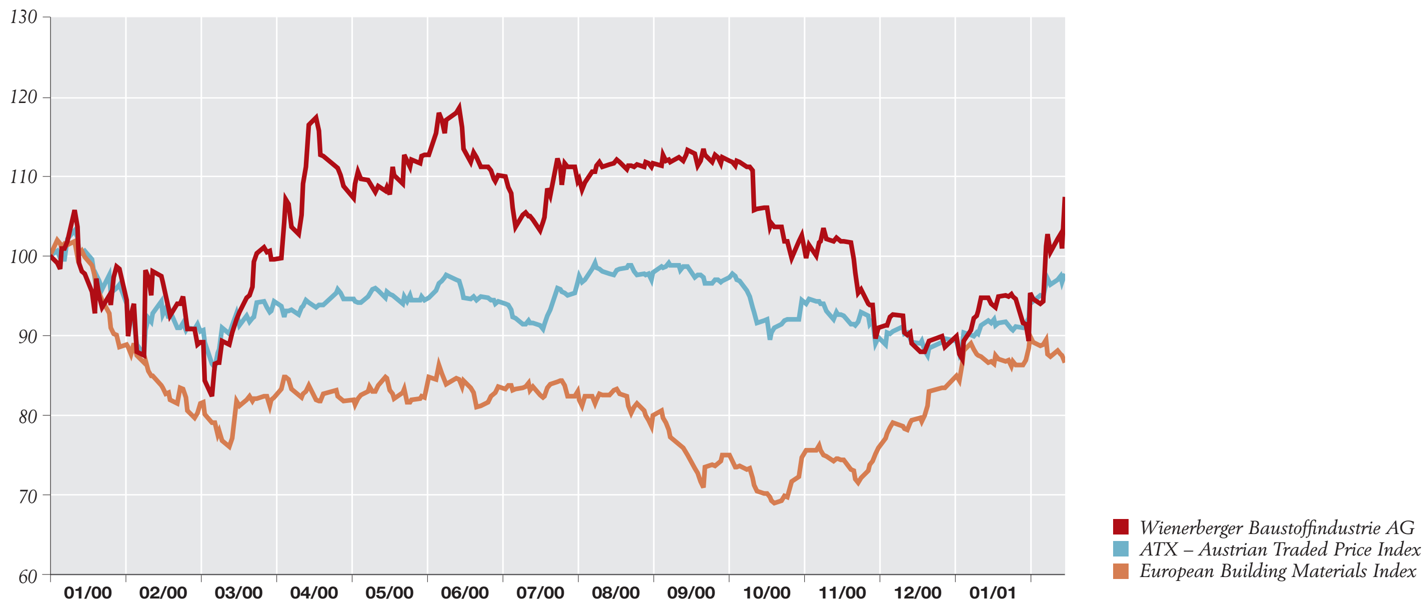
This will enable us to further improve performance
and continue our expansion course.

The Wienerberger Share

The Vienna Stock Exchange enjoyed good company on its downward trend in 2000. The key ATX index, which could not duplicate the prior year highs recorded by other exchanges, closed the year 10.4% below the 1999 level. In particular, international markets were negatively affected by a slump in Internet and telecommunications stocks. The downward spiral on the Nasdaq technology exchange (-39.3%) triggered a 5.5% drop in the US Dow Jones Industrial Index. Even stronger declines were recorded by the German DAX Index with -8.4% and the English FT-SE 100 with -10.2%. Positive performance was registered only by the Swiss SMI, which rose by +7.7%.

Share high of € 25.60

The price of the Wienerberger share fluctuated widely during 2000. After a weak start and annual low of € 17.77 in mid-March, the stock made a strong recovery. Strengthened by takeover rumors and expectations of outstanding interim results, the share price rose to an annual high of € 25.60 in mid-June. Our stock therefore distanced itself from both the ATX and European building materials index.



In October Wienerberger shares came under pressure from the negative effects of higher energy costs and the declining building materials market in Germany, and lost the gain recorded during the first six months. The stock closed the year at € 19.13, or 11.4% below the 1999 price. At the beginning of 2001 the Wienerberger share began a steady climb, reaching a level between € 23 and 24 in February.

High trading volume

With turnover of € 718.6 million or an average of 132,000 shares per day, Wienerberger also remained one of the most popular stocks on the Vienna Exchange during 2000. On the Austrian Futures and Options Exchange (ÖTOB), 60,631 options contracts with a total volume of € 139 million were traded for Wienerberger stock.

Significant increase in dividend

In recent years Wienerberger has continually paid higher dividends. In order to make the stock more attractive, a new basis for future dividend policy will be formed with a significant increase this year. Higher dividend yield will lower risk for investors and also provide an opportunity to participate in stock price growth. The Managing Board has therefore recommended a 60% increase in the dividend for the 2000 business year to € 0.80 per share. This will raise the total distribution to over € 55 million, which represents a payout ratio of 28%.

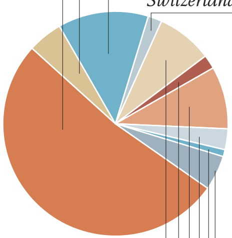
Key Data per Share			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EBIT		*in €*	1.68	1.89	2.34	2.71	3.69
EPS		*in €*	0.94	1.43	1.64	1.74	2.86
Adjusted EPS [1]		*in €*	0.94	0.82	1.25	1.24	1.47
Dividend		*in €*	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.80
Equity		*in €*	9.65	10.62	11.73	12.85	15.71
Share price	High	*in €*	21.80	25.13	29.80	26.20	25.60
	Low	*in €*	17.20	18.17	17.99	18.65	17.77
	At year-end	*in €*	19.08	22.03	21.18	21.59	19.13
P/E Ratio	High		23.1	17.6	18.2	15.1	9.0
	Low		18.2	12.7	11.0	10.7	6.2
	At year-end		20.2	15.4	13.0	12.4	6.7
Shares outstanding (weighted)		*in 1,000*	69,455	69,455	69,455	69,223	68,823
Market capitalization at year-end		*in € mill.*	1,325.0	1,530.0	1,471.3	1,499.5	1,328.7
Average stock exchange sales/day		*in € mill.*	3.8	4.6	5.7	3.7	2.9

1) adjusted for non-recurring income

Austrian Commercial Code / ÖVFA *IAS*

Shareholder Structure

Shareholder structure/ 50% Free float



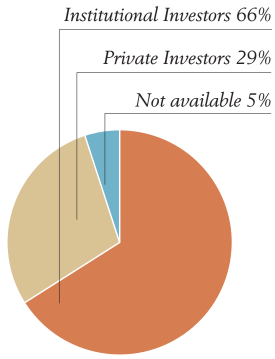
With market capitalization of over € 1.3 billion and approximately 6.3% of the ATX volume at year-end 2000, Wienerberger is one of the largest public companies in Austria. Majority shareholder is the Wienerberger Holding GmbH, which owns 50% plus 24 shares. This company, in turn, is owned equally by the Austrian Creditanstalt AG (a subsidiary of Bank Austria AG) and the Belgian Koramic Building Products N.V. A survey of the ownership structure conducted in February 2001 placed the Austrian component of free float at 52%. The largest group of foreign investors is represented by the USA at 13%. Substantial investments are also held in France, Great Britain, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, and Switzerland. Wienerberger stock is owned 66% by institutional investors and 29% by private shareholders.

Investor Relations

In accordance with our motto "Building Value", we place high priority on meeting the expectations of capital markets. It is our goal to increase the transparency of the Group and thereby facilitate the appropriate valuation of our stock. This will serve to continually increase liquidity and market capitalization.

Numerous meetings with investors and analysts in Austria and other countries – including an analysts meeting at General Shale in Johnson City (Tennessee) which provided wide-ranging information on our activities in the US – formed the basis of our investor relations work in 2000.

We are also working to continually expand and improve the information on our Website "WOW – World of Wienerberger". In addition to extensive information on our Group, this site contains annual reports and interim financial statements, company presentations, live transmissions of the annual general meeting and press conferences, and conference call recordings. Investors and analysts are regularly informed of important events by e-mail or fax. The "Fair Disclosure Regulation" of the US Securities and Exchange Commission requires the simultaneous disclosure of company information with identical content. Wienerberger complies with this regulation in a consistent manner. Announcements on our company are provided to analysts, investors, and the media concurrently. At the same time, this information is also placed on our Website to give our private shareholders equal access to current information.



Thanks to our continuous and transparent information policies, Wienerberger enjoys coverage by nearly all well-known Austrian and international investment banks. CS First Boston, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein, HSBC, JP Morgan, KBC Securities, Merrill Lynch, Schroder Salomon Smith Barney, and the Austrian CA-IB, Erste Bank and RZB publish regular analyses on Wienerberger and its stock.

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Vienna Stock Exchange: WIE
Reuters: WBSV.VI
Bloomberg: WBST AV

Datastream: O: WNBA
ADR Level 1: WBRBY
Stock number: 083170

world of WIENERBERGER

www.wienerberger.com

Our guarantee for success is a long-term, balanced increase in value for all those involved with our Company. A solid foundation allows us to harmonize economic and ecological responsibility.

This strategy and a significantly higher dividend make 2000 the “Year of Harvest” for our shareholders.

Review of Operations

Sales +25% to € 1,670.3 million and EBIT +35% to € 254.3 million

High growth in sales and earnings from acquisitions and disposals

Record results in Eastern Europe and the USA

Compensation of market slump in Germany and massive rise in energy costs

Sale of Treibacher Metallurgy and Wipark Garages

Advance to “Pure Player” in building materials

Total investments of € 287.1 million

Annual Highlights

January 2000
Acquisition of Cherokee Sanford and Darlington brick companies in the USA

March
Sale of Achenheim concrete block plant in France

April
Statement by Managing Board concerning rumors of imminent takeover of Wienerberger

Acquisition of clay roofing tile business of Keller AG Ziegeleien in Switzerland

May
Purchase of the US Jet Stream Plastic Pipe Co. in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, by Pipelife

Sale of the remaining Wipark holding to Immofinanz Immobilien Anlagen AG

Sale of the Bouxwiller clay tile plant in France

July
Closing of the Pont d'Aspach hollow brick plant in France

August
Founding of the E-Competence Center to coordinate Group E-Business activities

Closing of the Stare Misto hollow brick plant in the Czech Republic

Founding of a new plastic pipe joint venture by Pipelife near Shanghai

September

Signing of a letter of intent to acquire the Optiroc Group brick business in 2001

Sale of Treibacher Industrie AG

October

Spin-off of Duroton business in Leopoldsdorf through a management buy-out

Opening of a Semmelrock plant for concrete pavers in Sered, Slovakia

Shutdown of the leased hollow brick plant in Lauterbach, Germany

November

Opening of a new concrete block plant in Piney Flats and closing of the Elizabethon, Kingsport III and Mc Minnville plants in Tennessee, USA

Sale of our 10% holding in Deutsche Steinzeug Cremer & Breuer AG to the Austrian Lasselsberger building materials group

December

Press conference on change of generations in the Managing Board of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG as of May 21, 2001

Closing of Haltern plastic pipe plant in Germany

January 2001

Acquisition of Vinica clay roofing tile plant in Macedonia by Tondach Gleinstätten

March

Further expansion in Eastern Europe with acquisition of hollow brick plants in Prestice, Czech Republic, Pannonhalma, Kisbér and Teskánd, Hungary, Zlocieniec and Zieleniec, Poland and construction of a new hollow brick plant in Gnaszyn, Poland

The Economy

After an excellent start, the international economy weakened during the second half of 2000. The strong increase in crude oil prices led to a decline in real income which, in turn, slowed growth. Stock markets met expectations of reduced corporate earnings with lower prices, further intensifying the slowdown.

Slowdown in US economy

The US economy, which still recorded impressive growth of 4.8% and 5.6% for the first two quarters, showed particular weakness during the second half of the year. GDP growth slowed to 2.2% during the third quarter and declined to 1.4% for the last three months.

Developments in Europe proved considerably more stable. The economy in the Euro region expanded by 3.6% during the first half of the year. Although weakness appeared during the second six months, average real GDP growth exceeded 3% for 2000.

Satisfactory economic conditions in Western Europe also favored growth in the Reform Countries of Eastern Europe. The EU Commission certified that membership candidates Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Estonia are or will shortly be prepared to meet competitive pressure and market forces in the EU.

New housing starts in West Europe +2%

The construction industry in Western Europe was unable to completely match overall economic growth of 3.3% because of a decline in Germany, and expanded by 3%. This development was supported by commercial construction at +3.4% and civil engineering at +2.9%. The renovation and modernization segment showed above-average growth of 3.8%. The 2% increase in new housing starts again remained below general developments. In this segment, it was only possible to offset the decline in Germany with high growth in Spain, France and Italy.

New housing starts in Central-East Europe +9%

Construction volume in Central-East Europe (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) rose by 2.9% following a slight decline in 1999. Civil engineering registered an increase of 2.5%. New housing construction increased by an outstanding 9%, due primarily to significant improvements in Hungary and Poland.

In the USA stable interest rates and employment supported a high level of new housing construction, even though housing starts declined by 5% from the 20-year high registered in 1999.

Developments in Central-East European countries lead to expectations of high above-average growth in the coming years. In contrast, moderate expansion is forecasted for Western Europe. For the USA, construction activity is predicted to gain momentum during the third quarter of 2001 following temporary weakness in the first six months.

Western Europe	1998	1999	2000e	2001e	2002e
Austria	4.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5
Belgium	3.2	4.3	4.6	0.8	2.4
Denmark	2.7	-7.3	4.4	-3.3	2.9
Finland	11.6	5.1	5.7	3.4	1.0
France	1.9	6.5	5.9	0.3	1.9
Germany	-0.9	0.4	-2.5	-0.3	0.9
Great Britain	1.7	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.5
Italy	2.8	5.2	5.6	2.9	1.0
Netherlands	2.9	5.3	4.9	2.7	0.6
Norway	-5.0	4.1	3.0	-5.7	2.1
Portugal	6.0	5.1	6.3	4.2	2.5
Spain	6.2	8.8	6.5	3.0	2.4
Sweden	3.5	2.5	4.0	6.9	3.7
Switzerland	0.1	-2.4	1.9	1.4	2.4
Average	**1.9**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**1.4**	**1.7**

Construction Volume Western Europe

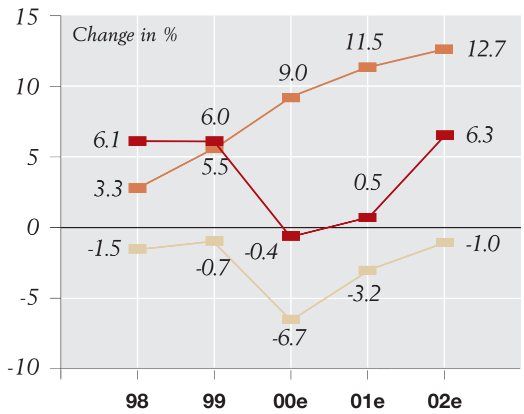
Central-East Europe	1998	1999	2000e	2001e	2002e
Czech Republic	-8.8	-9.2	3.1	3.7	5.1
Hungary	5.8	6.0	7.0	10.0	10.0
Poland	11.5	2.5	2.0	4.0	5.7
Slovakia	-4.0	-26.5	-0.2	10.6	11.3
Average	**5.9**	**-0.4**	**2.9**	**5.3**	**6.6**

Construction Volume Central-East Europe

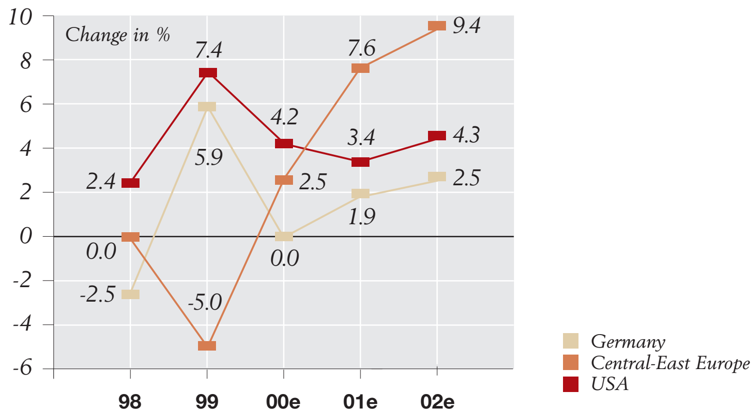
North America	1998	1999	2000e	2001e	2002e
USA	5.5	3.2	-0.4	0.7	6.2

Construction Volume USA

New housing starts



Civil engineering



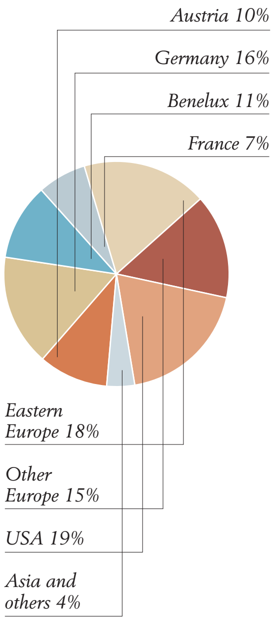
Sources: Euroconstruct, January 2001; US Census Bureau, 2000; own calculation; real change in %; e = expected

Analysis of Results

Earnings Position

Wienerberger recorded exceptionally high sales and earnings during the 2000 business year. Group sales increased by 25% to a level of € 1,670.3 million. Sales of building materials rose by 29% to € 1,500.8 million, with the share of Group sales increasing to 90%. Organic growth in Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic supported particularly strong development in Eastern Europe, with a 23% increase in sales to € 293.6 million. Higher sales were also recorded in Italy. In the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, sales remained stable. A substantial decrease in both prices and volumes was registered on sharply declining building materials markets in Germany and Austria, however. In the USA sales increased by 266% following the acquisitions of Cherokee Sanford and Jet Stream, and the initial full consolidation of General Shale (prior year: included for only 5.5 months). As a result of these transactions, the American share of Group sales rose to 19%. The metallurgy segment contributed € 156.1 million to Group revenues before its sale at the end of September.

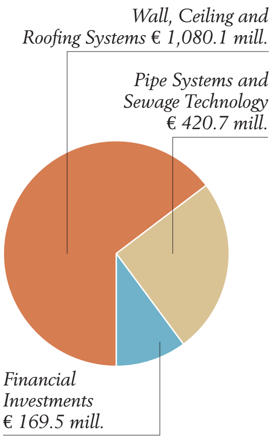
Sales by Region



High EBIT growth of 35% was supported by acquisitions and the sale of non-core businesses.

Development of Earnings	1999	Purchase / Sale	Organic	2000
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in € mill.*	*in € mill.*
Sales	**1,337.5**	**202.2**	**130.6**	**1,670.3**
EBITDA	308.9	108.0	-13.5	403.4
EBITA	195.2	92.2	-18.0	269.4
EBIT	**187.8**	**84.8**	**-18.3**	**254.3**
Financial results	-9.3	-8.2	-8.4	-25.9
Profit before tax	178.6	76.5	-26.8	228.3
Profit after tax	124.7	66.7	10.0	201.4

Sales by Business Unit



- Acquisition-related earnings growth resulted from the purchase of Cherokee Sanford and Jet Stream in the USA, an increase in the holdings in ZZ Wancor, Switzerland and the German clay pipe business of Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH, as well as the initial full consolidation of General Shale.
- Sale of the second part of Wipark Garagen GmbH (49%), the Wiekor investment (50%) and Treibacher Industrie AG (100%) generated one-time gains totaling € 95.6 million.
- Significant organic earnings growth was registered in Eastern Europe. In addition General Shale recorded the highest earnings in the company's history, supported by a strong US Dollar. This organic growth was offset, however, by lower sales on depressed building materials markets in Germany and Austria and a massive rise in energy costs.

EBIT on building materials activities increased by a satisfactory 21% from € 136.5 to 164.6 million. Excluding the gain on sale of the Wiekor Group, growth was 9%. Acquisitions contributed a total of € 28.1 million to earnings. In the brick and pipe segment, no organic growth was recorded in EBIT.

The EBIT margin in East Europe reached an outstanding 19%. In the USA, price increases and first synergies between General Shale and Cherokee Sanford drove brick earnings to a new high of € 39.7 million. Initial results from Wienerberger's entry into the key US market have significantly exceeded expectations. Pipelife also helped improve building materials performance with a solid increase in earnings.

In the brick and clay pipe segments, higher oil prices led to a massive increase of € 16.6 million in energy costs over forecast. At € 89.7 million, operating profit on financial investments reached an absolute record. One-time gains totaling € 80.4 million on the sale of Treibacher and Wipark confirm the success of our development work in the financial investments segment and illustrate the steady implementation of our concentration strategy.

EBIT Development	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
EBIT	**187.8**	**254.3**	**+35**
Less non-recurring real estate income	-30.7	-29.8	–
Adjusted for gain on sale of companies	-2.2	-65.8	–
Adjusted EBIT	**154.9**	**158.7**	**+2**

EBIT by Business Segment	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems	116.6	142.6	+22
Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology	19.9	22.0	+11
Financial Investments	51.4	89.7	+75
Wienerberger Group	**187.8**	**254.3**	**+35**

Expansion activities triggered an increase of 7% in the number of employees to 11,069. The sale of Treibacher resulted in a reduction of 590 in the workforce.

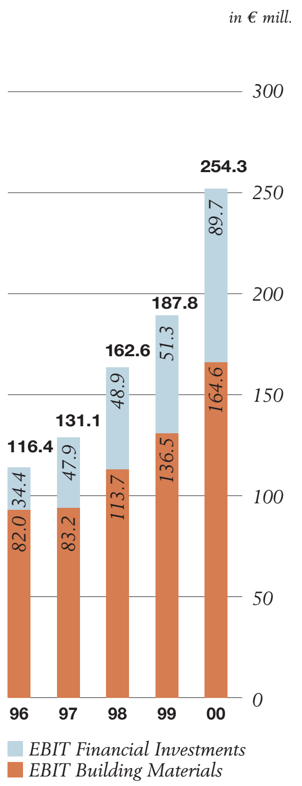
Profitability Indicators – Building Materials	1999	2000
	in %	*in %*
Gross profit to sales	33.6	31.8
Administrative expenses as a % of sales	6.4	6.6
Selling expenses as a % of sales	16.6	18.0
EBIT margin	11.7	11.0

Operating depreciation (excluding the amortization of goodwill) as a percentage of sales decreased from 8.5% to 8.0%. This value, which is high in international comparison, is a result of high investment activity in recent years, and an indicator of the capital-intensive nature of our business and technical potential of the Group.

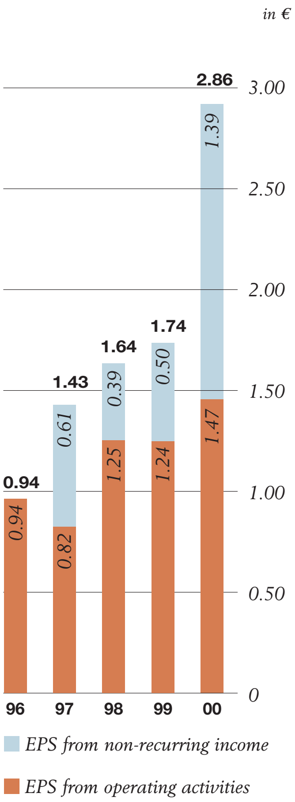
Financial results decreased to € -25.9 million following the inclusion of a full 12 months of financing costs for US activities and the absence of income from the holding in Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH (now included at proportional share). Interest coverage (ratio of EBIT to interest expense) of 5.0 confirms the low indebtedness of the Wienerberger Group.

Tax expense for the Group totaled € 27.0 million or 11.8%, and was favorably influenced by non-recurring tax-free gains and the partial reversal of tax provisions allowed by a tax reform in Germany. Excluding these effects yields an adjusted tax rate of 26.5%.

Development of EBIT



Development of EPS



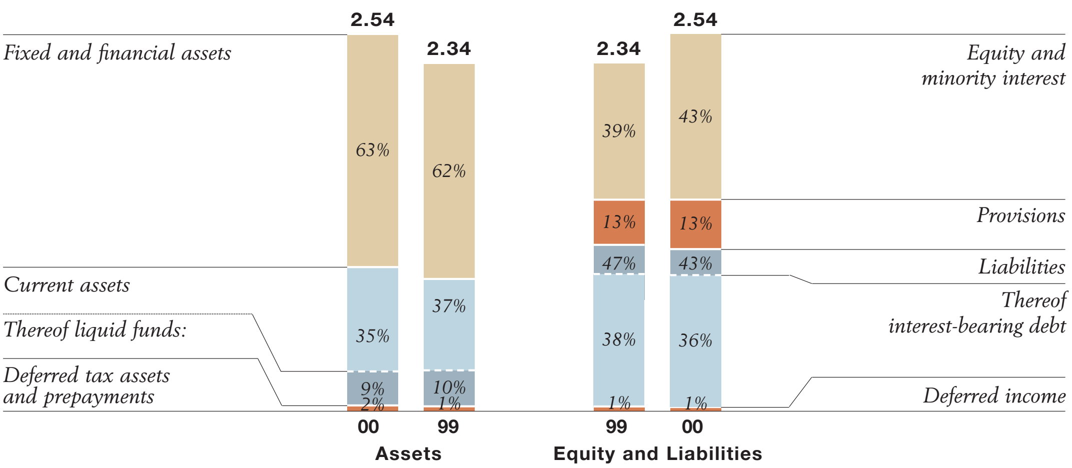
Supported by an increase in income from operating activities and one-time gains on sale, Group profit after tax totaled € 196.9 million and earnings per share reached € 2.86. These figures exceeded the comparable prior year values by 64%. Adjusted for non-recurring income, earnings per share rose by 19% to € 1.47. This indicator has increased continually in recent years.

Income Statement - Summary	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Sales	1,337.5	1,670.3	+25
Cost of goods sold	-914.2	-1,167.8	+28
Gross profit	**423.3**	**502.5**	**+19**
Selling and administrative expenses	-290.2	-388.7	+34
Other operating expenses	-38.5	-30.1	-22
Other operating income	100.6	185.7	+85
EBITA	**195.2**	**269.4**	**+38**
Amortization of goodwill	-7.3	-15.1	>100
EBIT	**187.9**	**254.3**	**+35**
Financial results	-9.3	-25.9	>100
Profit before tax	**178.6**	**228.4**	**+28**
Income taxes	-53.9	-27.0	-50
Profit after tax	**124.7**	**201.4**	**+62**

Asset and Financial Position

The balance sheet structure of the Wienerberger Group is typical for the industry, and is characterized by a high fixed asset component and above-average long-term financing. Property, plant, and equipment represent 75% of Capital Employed.

Development of the Balance Sheet Structure in € bill.



Acquisitions and significantly higher business volume in Eastern Europe led to an increase of 8% in the balance sheet total. Above-average growth was registered in fixed and financial assets, which rose by 11% to € 1,611.3 million. Initial consolidations increased fixed and financial assets by € 216.5 million. Goodwill of € 91.6 million resulted from acquisitions, with € 58.0 million of this amount contributed by Cherokee Sanford. The sale of Treibacher Industrie AG resulted in a decrease of € 35.6 million in fixed assets. An increase in the holding in Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH and initial consolidation at proportional share reduced investments by € 27.8 million.

Balance Sheet Development	1999	Purchase / Sale	Organic	2000
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in € mill.*	*in € mill.*
Fixed and financial assets	1,446.8	176.8	-12.3	1,611.3
Inventories	265.4	11.3	24.0	300.7
Other current assets	631.6	-13.1	5.9	624.3
Balance Sheet Total	**2,343.8**	**175.0**	**17.5**	**2,536.3**
Equity and minority interest	921.2	59.8	128.0	1,109.2
Provisions	311.9	22.2	-8.5	325.6
Liabilities	1,110.7	93.0	-102.1	1,101.5

Excluding the effects of acquisitions, inventories rose by € 24.0 million largely due to poor market development in Germany and Austria. Average outstanding trade receivables improved from 42 to 33 days.

Group equity rose by 21% from € 892.4 to 1,081.4 million during the reporting year. A decrease of € 34.4 million following higher dividends paid by Wienerberger Baustoff-industrie AG was offset by € 196.9 million in Group net profit and a change of € 28.3 million in the currency translation adjustment. The equity ratio improved to 43%, and equity covered 67% of fixed and financial assets as of the balance sheet date.

The increase in provisions from € 311.9 to 325.5 million arose primarily from companies consolidated for the first time. In addition to deferred taxes, € 91.9 million of remaining provisions are non-current in nature. Since Wienerberger has only a limited number of pension agreements, related provisions are of lesser importance as a source of long-term financing.

Net debt, or financial liabilities less liquid funds, rose by 6% to € 604.8 mill. Of total financial liabilities, 49% are non-current and 51% current in nature. Liquid funds were used to reduce financial liabilities by € 5.2 million. An increase in equity improved gearing to 54.5%. Long-term financing such as equity, minority interest, non-current provisions and non-current liabilities covered 109% of fixed and financial assets.

Balance Sheet Indicators		1999	2000
Equity ratio	*in %*	38.1	42.6
Gearing	*in %*	62.2	54.5
Net debt	*in € mill.*	573.1	604.8
Asset coverage	*in %*	61.7	67.1

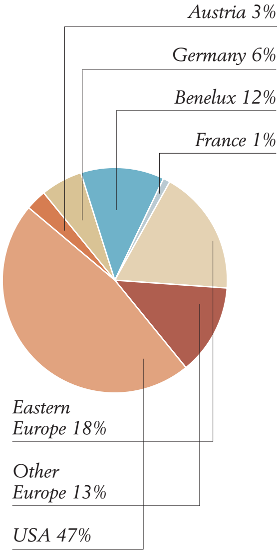
Cash Flow

With an increase of 73% to € 228.5 million, cash flow from operating activities set a new record. This growth was supported by higher income from operations, substantial cash inflows from the repayment of Group loans to former associate companies, and payment of the remaining purchase price from the sale of Wipark Garagen GmbH.

Cash flow from investing activities declined as planned, from € -455.1 to -159.4 million. Additions to tangible and intangible assets totaled € 146.2 million, and € 140.8 million was used for acquisitions. Due to high cash flow from operating activities and proceeds from the sale of companies, no outside financing was required for investments or acquisitions.

Existing liquidity and cash flow from operations was used to repay borrowings of € 27.9 million in 2000. After the distribution of € 34.4 million in dividends, cash and cash equivalents increased by a total of € 5.2 million to 237.3 million.

Investments and Acquisitions



Statement of Cash Flows – Summary	1999	2000
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*
Cash flow from operating activities	132.1	228.5
Cash flow from investing activities	-455.1	-159.4
Cash flow from financing activities	120.4	-64.3
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-202.6	4.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	232.2	237.3
Free cash flow	-313.7	95.0

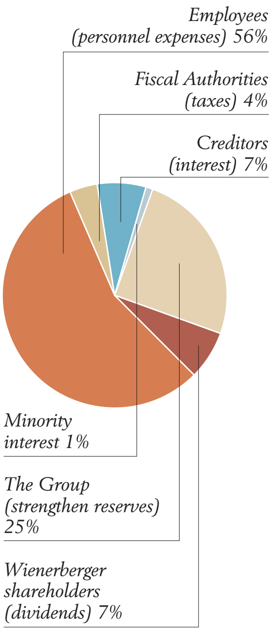
Capital Expenditure and Acquisitions

A total of € 146.2 million was invested in tangible and intangible assets. These investments involved the construction of new plants and renovation of existing facilities, as well as rationalization and expansion projects. Current depreciation exceeded these investments by € 3 million.

Acquisitions of € 140.8 million were made during the reporting year (thereof € 96.3 million for the Cherokee Sanford and Darlington brick companies, and € 13.4 million for the Jet Stream plastic pipe business). As in the prior year, 85% of asset additions were made in the Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems business segment. Capital expenditure and acquisitions declined by 43% from the prior year level. On a regional basis 47% of Capex and acquisitions were made in the USA, 18% in East Europe, and 35% in West Europe.

Capex and Acquisitions by Business Unit	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems	430.5	244.5	-43
Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology	62.6	41.2	-34
Financial Investments	7.6	1.4	-82
Wienerberger Group	**500.7**	**287.1**	**-43**

Distribution of Net Value Added



Net Value Added

Net value added is the difference between realized sales revenue and the cost of goods and services. This indicator rose by 39% during the reporting year to € 732.2 million.

Wienerberger Value Management

The Wienerberger Group has been directed by a value-based system of performance indicators since 1997. In order to determine Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) is compared to Capital Employed (CE) for the entire Group. This ratio indicates the extent to which Wienerberger meets or exceeds the yield required by investors. This required yield, or average cost of capital for the Group (WACC), is a function of the minimum return expected by investors on equity and debt.

In addition to ROCE, Economic Value Added (EVA) plays a decisive role in the management of profitable growth. This indicator is defined as earnings after deduction of the average cost of capital. Due to a high component of fixed interest debt, WACC remained nearly unchanged at approximately 8% despite generally higher interest rates in 2000.

Value Indicators		1999	2000
ROCE	*in %*	10.1	13.9
EVA	*in € mill.*	27.0	93.0
Earnings per share	*in €*	1.74	2.86
Gearing	*in %*	62.2	54.5
Free cash flow	*in € mill.*	-313.7	95.0

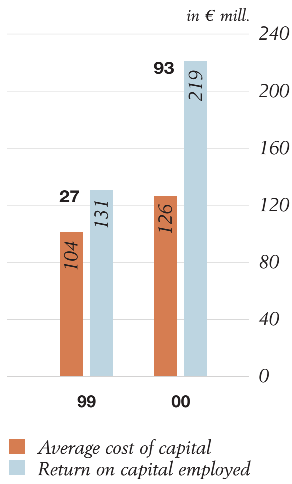
Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) rose by 67% to € 218.5 million during the reporting year. At the same time Capital Employed (CE) increased from € 1,297.1 million to 1,568.5, but did not match the growth in sales. ROCE therefore improved from 10.1% to 13.9% and, as in prior years, significantly exceeded the 8% cost of capital. Supported by non-recurring gains on the sale of companies, EVA reached a level of € 93.0 million. In the building materials segment, ROCE increased from 7.0 to 8.4% partly as the result of one-time effects (Wiekor Group and deferred tax income in Germany). Our mid-range ROCE goal for building materials activities remains unchanged at 12%.

Calculation of Return on Capital Employed		1999	2000
EBIT	*in € mill.*	187.8	254.3
Taxes	*in € mill.*	-53.9	-27.0
Tax effect from financial results	*in € mill.*	-3.1	-8.8
NOPAT	*in € mill.*	**130.8**	**218.5**
Equity and minority interest	*in € mill.*	921.2	1,109.1
Interest-bearing debt (incl. Intercompany balance)	*in € mill.*	805.3	842.1
Liquid funds and financial assets	*in € mill.*	-429.4	-382.7
Capital Employed	*in € mill.*	**1,297.1**	**1,568.5**
ROCE	*in %*	**10.1**	**13.9**

The First Wienerberger Performance Share Plan, which was started in 1999 and scheduled for calculation in 2001, had two extremely ambitious goals. On the one hand, 1997 and 1998 EVA on bricks and pipes was required to double in 1999 and 2000. Major acquisitions in the past two years with a purchase price of more than € 18.2 million are not included in this calculation. In addition, the price of the Wienerberger share is required to exceed € 30 by April 2001.

The ambitious EVA goal was not reached. An interim step was realized, however, with a 72% increase. If the stock price exceeds € 27.5, management will have the right to exercise 30% of the options received. Exact conditions and a detailed calculation of results on the Wienerberger Performance Share Plan are included in the audited Notes to the IAS Financial statements on Page 88.

Economic Value Added (EVA)



After streamlining our business segments,
we will now direct our undivided efforts to those areas where we are among the best in the world.

As a pure player in the building materials sector, we are investing our concerted efforts in basic growth: steady expansion and the optimal utilization of opportunities in our fundamental areas of expertise.

Performance of Business Segments

Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems

World's largest producer of bricks

The traditional core business of the Wienerberger Group "Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems" has developed since 1986 from a local Austrian brick company into the largest manufacturer of bricks in the world. We also hold investments in Bramac and Tondach Gleinstätten, the leading producers of roofing systems in Central-East Europe. The industrial portfolio of this segment includes 149 plants for hollow and facing bricks, ceiling systems, paving bricks, concrete products and chimney systems and 28 plants for clay roofing tiles and concrete tiles in a total of 21 countries.

The dynamic business development of recent years continued during 2000. Sales rose from € 857.8 to 1,080.1 million. This 26% growth was supported by the first full consolidation of General Shale with Cherokee Sanford and Darlington, an increase in the Swiss

Porotherm / Poroton Plane Brick

Terca Facing Brick

Porotherm Ceiling Brick

		1999	2000	Change
				in %
Sales	*in € mill.*	857.8	1,080.1	+26 [1]
EBITDA	*in € mill.*	214.9	262.0 [2]	+22
EBITA	*in € mill.*	122.4	156.1	+28
EBIT	*in € mill.*	116.6	142.6	+22 [3]
EBIT margin	*in %*	13.6	13.2	–
ROCE	*in %*	6.6	8.6	–
EVA [4]	*in € mill.*	-15.1 [5]	7.9	>100
Capital Employed	*in € mill.*	1,088.7	1,258.5	+16
Capex and acquisitions	*in € mill.*	430.5	244.5	-43
Employees		8,129	8,888	+9
Volume sales of hollow bricks	*in mill. NF*	4,579	4,982	+9
Volume sales of facing bricks	*in mill. WF*	1,233	2,079	+69

1) organic growth 7%
2) incl. € 15.2 mill. deconsolidation gain on sale of the Wiekor Group
3) organic growth 0.5%
4) WACC = 8 %
5) reflects consolidation of General Shale beginning in July

brick business investment to 100%, and high volume and price increases in the Eastern European and Italian brick sectors. Growth was slowed by a sharp market decline in Germany and Austria, and excess capacity in Switzerland. Organic growth in sales for this core segment totaled 7%.

Volume sales of hollow bricks rose by 9% to 4,982 million NF. An increase of 69% to 2,079 million WF was recorded in volume sales of facing bricks; this growth was primarily the result of acquisitions in the USA.

Record results in East Europe and USA

EBIT improved by 22% to € 142.6 million, supported by high earnings growth in Eastern Europe and record EBIT of € 39.7 million from the USA. In addition, this figure includes a one-time deconsolidation gain of € 15.2 million on the sale of the Wiekor Group roofing business. In contrast, earnings declined sharply in Germany, Austria and Switzerland and closed the year only slightly positive. This led to organic growth of only 0.5% in EBIT from the core business. The EBIT margin was 13.2% versus 13.6% in the prior year.

Wienerberger Pavers

Tondach Gleinstätten Flat Tiles

Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie AG / Central, South and East Europe

Declines in Austria

In Austria the downward trend in new housing starts continued with a decrease of 3.5%, and triggered intensive competition for market share. Excess capacity led to a decline of 7% in volume and 10% in prices. Our countermeasures focused on cost optimization in all areas, expansion of the plane brick line, and market introduction of the newly developed, heat-insulating Porotherm 38 Si. Our campaign “Massivwerthaus” – for the marketing of complete brick houses – was strengthened by the addition of new partners and more extensive market presence. In spite of these measures, earnings decreased again by a significant amount. We do not expect the housing market to recover in 2001, and anticipate ongoing heavy competition for market share.

Reorganization in Switzerland

In Switzerland we increased our holding to 100% and reorganized the individual business segments. The plant in Pfungen that was acquired with the Keller clay tile business was closed, thereby ensuring full use of capacity in the Laufen and Istighofen plants. The roofing segment is the most important earnings generator for our business in Switzerland.

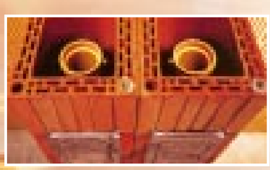
In spite of a stagnating market and heavy competition for market share in the hollow brick segment, earnings improved slightly but still remained unsatisfactory. In 2001 structural measures should generate earnings growth.

In Italy the building materials market recovered. Full capacity production in our plants, higher prices, and further optimization measures helped increase earnings by a significant amount over the successful prior year. Our goal for 2001 is to hold earnings at the reporting year level.

Improved earnings in Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, the three-year downturn in building construction reached its low point. This stagnating market situation was used to acquire additional shares in Cihelna Kinsky spol. s r.o. and to acquire the Prestice brick plant in West Bohemia at the beginning of 2001. An increase in exports to Poland led to full capacity production in all plants, and earnings rose substantially. For 2001 we expect slight market recovery and further improvement in earnings. In Slovakia noticeable recovery during the second six months followed negative market developments in the early part of the year. We used this opportunity to rationalize the Boleraz plant and expand our position on the market. Earnings remained stable during the reporting year, and we expect improvement in 2001.

Bramac Concrete Tile
Donauwelle



Kamtec Chimney System

General Shale Facing Brick
Full Range Charleston

High earnings in Hungary

Construction activity in Hungary showed a major upturn during the reporting year with an increase of 7%. All plants operated at full capacity and high demand required us to import additional stocks from the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Our market position was expanded through the acquisition of Dunantuli Kft with plants in Teskand and Kisber. In Ocsa we started construction on a ceiling element plant to complete our product line. Once again, earnings for the reporting year significantly exceeded the prior year value. We expect continued growth and a further strengthening of our market position in 2001.

In Croatia we successfully completed work on reconstruction of the Djakovo brick plant and sold the clay roofing tile plant located at this site to Tondach Gleinstätten, a company in which we hold a 25% share. During the reporting year, the Slovenian building materials market was characterized by intense competition triggered by excess capacity. This led to a major decline in earnings.

In Poland, the strong growth registered early in the year slowed somewhat during the third quarter. In spite of this business environment, our new brick plants operated at full capacity. Construction of a new plant in Gnaszyn was successfully completed. At year-end we acquired the Zlocieniec und Zieleniec brick plants in North Poland and started preparations for the construction of additional new plants. Despite this high investment volume, earnings rose significantly and the ambitious budget goal was reached in full. For 2001 we expect slower growth during the first half of the year and a further increase in market share as a result of our new brick plants.

Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie GmbH / Germany

Market slump in Germany

In contrast to all forecasts, developments hit the Germany construction industry hard and unprepared especially during the second six months of 2000. We have since reorganized our businesses to meet this market weakness over the long-term.

In the facing brick segment, activities focused on integration of the Terca product line in the German sales organization. This will further reinforce the system expertise of the Wienerberger Group in the structure area. We have been able to integrate the entire spectrum of related products, in part with a high pre-fabricated component, in our production and sales organizations.

In the hollow brick segment, we had originally planned to carryover 1999 prices into 2000. Major market players and the unexpected slump in construction prevented this, however. Excess capacity led to massive declines in prices and volumes. Volume sales of hollow bricks (Poroton) fell by 10%. At year-end 1999 the price for Poroton products was DM 172 per thousand units (TNF). By the end of 2000 the price level had fallen to DM 125 per TNF. Market developments also led to volume declines in the facing brick and chimney system areas, but prices remained stable.

The unfavorable business environment necessitated the adjustment of all cost structures in the company. The elimination of duplicate sales organizations for facing bricks and chimney systems increased efficiency. The automation of business procedures made a major contribution to improving both internal and external processes. Measures implemented during the reporting year will lead to further cost reductions in the future.

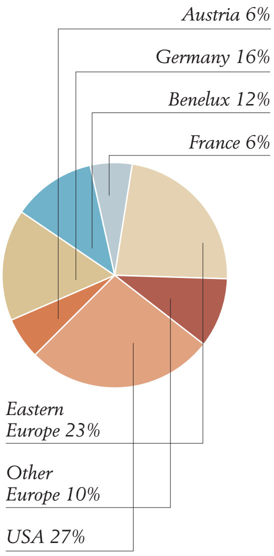
Developments on the German building materials market had a negative effect on earnings, but Wienerberger Germany was still able to record a profit. At the same time, we have used this market downturn offensively to initiate structural change. We plan to actively continue this policy in 2001.

Terca Bricks N.V. / Benelux and Northern Europe

Although the Belgian market registered a slight downturn, Terca was able to further expand its position in the hollow brick segment through ongoing product innovation. However, a decline in commercial and housing construction led to excess capacity and strong pressure on prices. During the reporting year, activities in Belgium were therefore directed towards innovation and improving quality.

Housing construction also declined slightly in the Netherlands, but a moderate increase was recorded in volume sales of facing bricks. In the hollow brick segment, Terca was able to

Sales by Region



further expand its market position. We successfully entered the paver market with the opening of a plant in Kijfwaard.

Earnings in the Terca Group were depressed by a massive increase in energy costs, heavy pressure on prices of hollow bricks, and lower exports to Germany. Higher sales in Belgium and overseas exports had a positive impact, and cost savings and rationalization measures also helped to moderate the earnings decline.

We also took a major step to expand business in Northern Europe. In March 2001, the acquisition of the Optiroc brick business was successfully completed. Optiroc holds leading positions on facing brick markets in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Estonia, produces at two plants in Denmark, and maintains a sales company in Great Britain. In 2000 the brick division recorded sales of € 52 million with 337 employees. The Optiroc plants will be integrated in the Terca Group and will extend our industrial leadership to the North European region.

Despite intense competition and a declining market in Germany, we expect a significant increase in earnings for the Terca Group in 2001. With its new efficient plant structure, Terca is well prepared for the future.

Wienerberger Briques SA / France

Declining exports to Germany

Although the national market environment was satisfactory during 2000, the French brick business suffered from its export dependency on Germany. Following closure of the hollow brick plant in Pont d'Aspach, we have concentrated production at few sites and adjusted capacity. We also sold the Bouxwiller roofing tile plant and the Achenheim concrete block plant, and will focus our efforts on core business activities. Earnings were negatively affected by the strong decline in exports to Germany and rising energy costs.

2001 will be characterized by a new clear strategy for France. Management of the entire brick business will be relocated to Strasbourg. The hollow brick business will be expanded on a regional basis under the Wienerberger “Porotherm” brand. The classic facing brick market in Northern France will operate under the “Terca” name in the future with a more extensive product line. The profitable “Terca Deco” segment will be expanded to include new products, which will be sold across the entire country. For the French brick business, we expect a substantial earnings growth in all segments for 2001.

General Shale Products LLC / USA

For General Shale, 2000 was a year of acquisition and integration of the newly acquired brick businesses. The transfer of production know-how led to increased personnel and energy efficiency, and higher productivity is expected in 2001. Programs for joint regional sales and marketing have also been developed, and high synergy effects have already been realized in administration. During the reporting year, the headquarters of Cherokee Sanford and Darlington were fully integrated in the General Shale organization.

In Piney Flats, Tennessee, we built a new concrete block plant to consolidate existing capacity and improve the cost structure. This new plant started operations during the fourth quarter and enabled the closure of three older plants. The installation of a new rotary kiln in West Memphis, Arkansas, will increase capacity for Arkalite by 70%. These products earned high margins and have been sold out for over four years.

New housing starts in the USA fell by 4.5% in 2000 to 1.59 million, which still represents a relatively high value over the long-term. Despite weaker demand, General Shale recorded a new earnings high of € 39.7 million after € 11.0 million in amortization of goodwill. Cherokee Sanford and Darlington, which were acquired during the reporting year, made a key contribution to this success.

Record earnings at General Shale

In 1999 new housing construction in the USA reached an all-time high of over 1.67 million units. For 2001 we expect a continual decline to a stable level of 1.5 million housing starts per year. Over the long-term, demographic trends set a favorable scenario for the USA. The "echo baby boom" generation will likely boost housing starts up to a level of 1.8 million units per year. We see no fundamental reason for a decline in new housing construction below the 1.4 million mark over the next decade. Our goal in 2001 is to stabilize earnings despite a further decline in demand during the first six months.

Wienerberger Dach Beteiligungs GmbH / Central and East Europe

Sale of Wiekor

Wienerberger Dach Beteiligungs GmbH coordinates the roofing activities of the Wienerberger Group. During the prior year Wienerberger and Koramic restructured their 50/50 joint ventures, Wiekor and ZZ/Laufen, to reflect their respective core businesses. The sale of the Wiekor Group resulted in a deconsolidation gain of € 15.2 million.

Bramac Dachsysteme International GmbH

In Central and East Europe, Bramac was able to maintain its leading position on concrete tile markets that showed varying levels of profitability. The streamlining of operating units and concentration on core business activities were the focal points in the group consolidation that began last year. In Austria and Slovenia, a downturn on roofing markets led to lower volume sales and earnings. In contrast sales and earnings improved significantly in Hungary. Our investment in the sand plant in Lasbra, Hungary, was sold at year-end.

Tondach Gleinstätten AG

The Tondach Gleinstätten Group, in which Wienerberger holds an investment of 25%, is active primarily in the production and sale of roofing systems made of clay tiles. Industrial expansion continued during the reporting year with the acquisition of the Djakovo flat tile plant in Croatia and the Vinica moulded roofing tile plant in Macedonia. In both plants, modernization was started immediately. Through acquisitions and continual market development, Gleinstätten was able to further expand its leading position on clay roofing tile markets in Central-East Europe despite an increase in competition.

Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology

41 plants in 22 countries

The "Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology" business segment includes the plastic pipe activities of the Pipelife Group, the clay pipe unit of Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH, and the concrete pavers business of Semmelrock SB Baustoffindustrie GmbH. The Group currently operates 33 plants that manufacture plastic pipe systems for the transport of water, energy and information, 4 plants that produce clay pipe systems for sewage disposal, and 4 concrete paver plants in 22 countries throughout Europe, Asia and the USA.

All areas of the Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology business segment contributed to strong growth during the reporting year. Sales totaled € 420.7 million, for an outstanding increase of 38% over the prior year. Expansion was supported by initial consolidation of the Steinzeug Group at proportional share, the acquisition of Jet Stream in USA by Pipelife, and a substantial increase in raw material prices. Organic growth reached a level of 12%.

Pipelife Electrical Pipes

Pipelife Drainage Pipes

Clay Pipe Systems

		1999	2000	Change
				in %
Sales	*in € mill.*	304.7	420.7	+38 [1]
EBITDA	*in € mill.*	34.6	44.9	+30
EBITA	*in € mill.*	21.4	23.6	+10
EBIT	*in € mill.*	19.9	22.0	+11 [2]
EBIT margin	*in %*	6.5	5.2	–
ROCE	*in %*	9.8	7.0 [3]	–
EVA [4]	*in € mill.*	2.8	-2.4 [3]	>100
Capital Employed	*in € mill.*	153.1	240.5	+57
Capex and acquisitions	*in € mill.*	62.6	41.2	-34
Employees		1,570	2,102	+34
Volume sales of plastic pipes	*in 1,000 t*	179	193	+8
Volume sales of clay pipes	*in 1,000 t*	157	135	-14
Volume sales of concrete pavers	*in mill. m^2*	1.81	2.28	+26

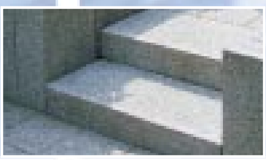
1) organic growth 12%
2) organic growth 11%
3) reflects consolidation of Jet Stream beginning in May
4) WACC = 8%

Volume sales of plastic pipes rose by 8% to 193,000 tons. Major reductions in public spending for civil engineering projects on the key German market led to a decline of 14% in volume sales to 135,000 tons of clay pipes. Semmelrock increased volume sales of concrete pavers by 26% during the reporting year through expansion in Eastern Europe and higher market share in Austria.

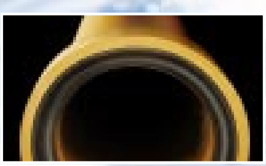
EBIT rose by 11% to € 22 million, primarily as a result of higher earnings at Pipelife and initial consolidation of the Steinzeug Group. Prior year results include € 2.2 million from the transfer of Far East business activities to the Pipelife joint venture. Excluding this effect yields an organic increase of 11% in EBIT for the pipe segment.

Plastic Pipe Systems / The Pipelife Group

In 2000 the course was set for future development of the Pipelife Group. The acquisition of Jet Stream Plastic Pipe Co. in Arkansas (USA) provided an entry into the American market. Jet Stream operates one of the largest plastic pipe plants in the USA in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, with an annual capacity of roughly 50,000 tons of PVC pipes.



Semmelrock Pavers La Linia



Vitrified Clay Pipe with Socket "CreaTiv"

Semmelrock Pavers Castello antico

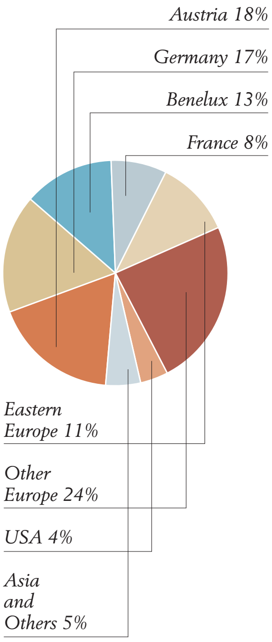
Use of growth opportunities

Moreover, the group was able to take advantage of growth opportunities in Eastern Europe and Asia. A new joint venture for the production of gas and water pipes was formed in the Shanghai region with a Chinese partner. In addition, Pipelife has signed a letter of intent to acquire the remaining 25% holding in Wienerberger Plastic Pipe Manufacturing Ltd. in Nansha. When the transaction is concluded Pipelife will own 100% of this company, which has specialized in water supply systems for the rapidly growing South Chinese provinces and Hong Kong.

The reporting year brought an expansion of the product line, in particular through investments in multi-layer technologies and fittings. Initial trial installations of a new high-pressure pipe for the crude oil industry in Oman were also successful.

The price of PVC raw materials rose concurrently with crude oil prices, and the group was unable to pass on all additional costs to the customers over the short-run. Despite resulting pressure on margins, earnings increased again over the prior year level.

Sales by Region



On a regional basis, developments varied considerably. Weakness in West Europe was offset by cost reduction programs and plant closures. In Southern Europe, market restructuring led to unsatisfactory earnings. In Northern Europe, Pipelife was able to utilize high demand and synergies from the integration of Mabo to further improve earnings. Despite unsatisfactory price levels in Austria, earnings increased as a result of activities in Central-East Europe.

Jet Stream in the USA was confronted with a major drop in prices, combined with higher raw materials costs; price levels are only expected to recover in Spring 2001. The rapidly expanding plastic pipe market in China again delivered excellent results, which were supported by high public spending for infrastructure projects and the established reputation of the Pipelife brands.

Civil engineering is not expected to show a great deal of momentum in Western Europe during 2001. Pipelife plans to focus on innovative products, directed investments, and cost reduction measures to further expand in strategic markets and improve earnings.

Clay Pipe Systems / Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH

The reporting year was characterized by an unexpectedly strong downward trend on the key German market. Public spending for infrastructure projects decreased substantially, which also led to a major decline in the construction of public sewage systems. This led to a sizeable reduction in both volume and revenue. In spite of this situation, the company was able to record a profit for the reporting year.

Strong decline in public sector investments

Lower public spending also affected the development of business in other countries, with the exception of the Czech Republic and Poland. The probable EU membership of these countries led to an increase in infrastructure projects during the reporting year, which also benefited the clay pipe sector. The expansion of sales activities in these countries supported growth, and leads to expectations of positive developments in 2001. The joint venture in Malaysia continues to develop well and was able to match prior year earnings.

Innovative sewage pipe "CreaTiv"

Intensive marketing efforts helped increase the market share of clay pipe products and further strengthened our position in the ceramic sewage pipe segment. Construction of a fast firing production plant in Bad Schmiedeberg, Germany, was completed on schedule. Our new product "CreaTiv", an innovative sewage pipe made of fine clay, will enter the market in Spring 2001. This innovative production process is associated with lower production costs, and will also lead to an improvement in earning power. Our special clay pipe for micro-tunnel construction will also form a basis for future growth.

Conditions on the sewage construction sector in Continental Europe are not expected to improve during 2001. Opportunities for growth can only be found in Poland, the Czech Republic and overseas, and sales are expected to exceed the prior year level by only a moderate amount.

This estimate translates to production at roughly 50% of capacity, and will necessitate the closure of plant segments and major reductions in the workforce. In addition, the leased production facilities at Calofrig in the Czech Republic must be closed. In spite of difficult market conditions, our goal for 2001 is continued positive EBIT in the clay pipe segment.

Concrete Pavers / The Semmelrock Group

Expansion in East Europe

During the past year, the Semmelrock Group was able to reach its ambitious goals in spite of weak conditions in the Austrian construction industry. Opportunities developed in recent years formed the basis for successful expansion in Eastern Europe, and the company consequently followed strategic plans to gain a leading position on the Central-East European pavers market.

In Austria, the company was able to strengthen its position on the market. Semmelrock is the leader in the high-price segment, and also first in quality across the branch. Leadership in costs and technology was extended through optimal use of capacity and investments in state-of-the-art equipment for the production of high quality pavers and fence systems.

High demand for pavers in spring of the reporting year led to distribution problems, which were eliminated through organizational changes. Logistics were also improved, and delivery on short notice is now possible throughout Austria.

New area of business

Semmelrock has also worked to develop sewage technology as a second segment of business through the in-house production of shaft systems. At the same time, the company has created the prerequisites for entry into the sewage treatment market, with a special focus on biological treatment plants. At the end of 2000 the distribution of clay pipes was transferred to Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH, an associated company, and the Duroton segment was sold through a management buy-out.

Positive developments continued in Hungary. In addition to significant growth in earnings, the company was able to secure the Nr. 3 position on the market with widespread expansion of the sales network and a major increase in the sale of "Stein + Design" products for public construction projects. Reliable quality and cost leadership through the optimal use of production capacity were decisive value drivers.

The new plant in Slovakia was completed in August 2000, enabling the company to exceed quality goals and implement an extensive sales organization ahead of schedule. These steps will form the basis to double market share in 2001 and further strengthen the Nr. 2 position.

Construction of new plant in Slovakia

The steady development of Semmelrock into a Central-East European company group has priority. Activities will therefore concentrate on expansion in Eastern Europe and entry into the Polish market. Measures will also be taken to increase customer satisfaction and commitment in existing markets.

Financial Investments

All business activities of the Wienerberger Group that do not involve building materials – Metallurgy and Other Investments – are combined in the "Financial Investments" segment. These ventures support the continued expansion of building materials activities by generating high earnings and have no strategic priority. During the reporting year, the metallurgy business of Treibacher Industrie AG and the second part of Wipark Garagen GmbH were sold for additional income of € 80.4 million. Since the implementation of Value Management in 1997, the share of financial investments in Group Capital Employed has declined from 37% to less than 1% (after deduction of the outstanding purchase price for Treibacher).

Metallurgy / Treibacher Industrie AG

The Metallurgy segment was deconsolidated by the sale of Treibacher Industrie AG at the end of September. This resulted in a deconsolidation gain of € 50.6 million. Prior to sale

we split off real estate that was not required for business operations and a valuable water supply. These assets will be sold in the coming years. In total, Treibacher contributed € 61.9 million to Group EBIT. Sales for the first nine months reached a level of € 156.1 million supported by

		1999	2000	Change
				in %
Sales	*in € mill.*	175.0	169.5	-3 [1]
EBITDA	*in € mill.*	59.4 [2]	96.5 [3]	+62
EBIT	*in € mill.*	51.4	89.7	+75
ROCE	*in %*	77.4	134.3	–
EVA [4]	*in € mill.*	38.3	87.7	>100
Capital Employed	*in € mill.*	55.3	69.4	+25
Capex and acquisitions	*in € mill.*	7.5	1.3	-83
Employees		675	79	-88

Note: Financial Investments include Metallurgy (in 2000: 9 months plus gain on deconsolidation), Other Investments, holding company costs, and consolidation items.

1) sale and deconsolidation of Treibacher Industrie AG at the end of September 2000
2) incl. € 30.7 million from the sale of Wipark Garagen GmbH (Part 1)
3) incl. € 29.8 million from the sale of Wipark Garagen GmbH (Part 2) and € 50.6 million from the sale of Treibacher Industrie AG
4) WACC = 6% for Other Investments and 10% for Metallurgy

good use of production capacity, in particular following the outstanding development of business at Auermet and the strong US Dollar.

Other Investments

Wienerberger holds an extensive real estate portfolio, which has its origins in the Group's brick production. Our primary company, Wienerberger Immobilien GmbH, has three main functions: real estate development and the major "Wienerberg City" project, waste treatment and landfill business, and the purchase and management of real estate to secure raw materials supplies.

Vienna Twin Tower completed to large extent

The "Vienna Twin Tower", a double office building that represents the most important segment of the "Wienerberg City" project, was completed for the most part in 2000 jointly with Immofinanz Immobilien Anlagen AG. Together with the "Business Park Vienna", the Wienerberg is now the largest office site in Vienna with usable space of over 115,000 m^2. The development of construction sites for the over 1,300 housing units continued during the reporting year with the sale of two additional lots to housing developers.

Wienerberger Stove tiles

Real Estate

The landfills in Leopoldsdorf and Hennersdorf continued to record good development and satisfactory earnings. Approval was received to further expand the storage area in Hennersdorf. During the reporting year, Immofinanz Immobilien Anlagen AG exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% share in Wipark Garagen GmbH. Wienerberger has thereby realized a further development project with a high increase in value. Alwa Güter- und Vermögensverwaltungs-AG, also concluded a successful business year. Forestry operations were sold, and the book gain on sale was reinvested in an office building and commercial real estate.

The treasury department in the holding company reduced investments in securities and time deposits by over 14% because of expected lower yields. In 2000 the securities portfolio again generated an above-average return of 5.9%. Holding company liabilities to financial institutions were decreased by 8% to € 428 million during the reporting year. In spite of a strong rise in interest rate levels, the average cost of bank credits increased to only 4.5 from 3.9% in the prior year.

E-Competence Center

Strategic focal point E-Business

Wienerberger has made E-Business a key strategic priority, which is demonstrated by the founding of an E-Competence Center in August 2000 as part of Corporate Services. Our goal is to utilize the opportunities provided by new technologies and to improve the position of Wienerberger in the WorldWideWeb. The E-Competence Center is responsible for the development and implementation of our E-Business strategy, and Group-wide coordination of individual projects. We will concentrate on the Business-to-Business (B2B) segment, with activities focused on the creation of opportunities for synergy through the use of common technologies, systems and processes. This standardization is necessary to enable us to react even more quickly to future changes in our markets.

The Internet has set new benchmarks for the exchange of information and services, and we have therefore taken steps to create standardized platforms and applications. We expect these measures will improve customer commitment and strengthen the Wienerberger brand in the Internet by coordinating the Web presence of our independent operating companies.

Optimization of business processes

In the E-Commerce area we are working with our customers, suppliers and logistics experts to optimize business processes. Our goal is to expand and improve the value-added chain. New technologies will help us better meet the needs of our customers in the future, and make our contact with customers more intensive and personal.

The Wienerberger Intranet will be transformed into an employee portal and will serve as a central information and communication platform. This Business-to-Employee (B2E) portal will not only help employees locate information quicker and easier, but will also provide a tool to make work faster and more efficient.

Internet technologies will make new business models possible in the future. We want to unite the Old and New Economies to help us realize our vision of transforming "Brick & Mortar" to "Click & Brick".

Internet presence focused on target groups

Research and Development

For over 5,000 years, the brick has been a source of stability and housing comfort. Developments throughout this long history have made today's bricks a genuine high-tech product and outstanding combination of economy, thermal insulation and appearance. Despite this remarkable progress, our R & D departments are still working to further develop and improve the brick. Wienerberger invests in research and development because we are convinced that even a traditional product like the brick has an inherent potential for improvement that must be used to maximize customer benefits.

Research on products and processes

Our research activities follow two directions: first, manufacturing processes and second, the product itself. Fast firing technology and a new procedure to reduce firing and drying time from 50 to 10 hours demonstrate that we have still not reached the limits of process optimization. We are also setting a new course in the area of die technology. Dies, which give the brick its form and technical characteristics, will be developed and produced by the Group in the future. This will strengthen our competence in key area of production. In the USA, major research projects concentrate on robotic material handling.

Customer benefits have priority

We also continue to search for perfection in design and product characteristics. The high thermal insulating Porotherm 38 Si plane brick, the earthquake brick, bonded facing bricks and rustic design pavers are the result of our quest for new developments. Customer benefits are a top priority in all projects. Wienerberger is also pursuing new methods for pre-fabricated elements. Brick walls and facade elements will make building faster and less expensive, and modular bricks will revolutionize large format industrial construction in the future. In the chimney area, we are working to develop energy-saving systems.

At Pipelife research centers in the Netherlands and Norway, we joined together with suppliers and customers to develop new solutions and processes. Results include improvements to multi-layer technology for pipes and new fittings with lower production costs. The trial installation of a newly developed high-pressure pipe for the crude oil industry was very successful.

Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH completed development work on "CreaTiv", an extremely precise, longer but lighter, low-tolerance sewage pipe. Semmelrock has also initiated a variety of R & D projects. New surface technology will facilitate the cleaning of concrete pavers, and a new fence system will set future standards for design and form.

The Environment

Worldwide engagement means worldwide responsibility – also for the protection of the environment. Wienerberger therefore works actively to develop and implement measures for the mining and use of raw materials, and the development, production and use of products up to the point of disposal and recycling.

Conservation of resources

During the past year, the protection of resources was a major objective. Our activities are directed towards the use of processes that minimize energy use. State-of-the-art fast firing processes make it possible to reduce the energy required for brick production by roughly 20%. The use of biological additives such as sunflower husks in brick production also helps save primary energy. In our modern brick plants, exhaust gases are reclaimed through re-burning. In recent years, all major hollow brick plants in West Europe and three plants in Eastern Europe were outfitted with new thermal afterburning equipment. We also added modern flue gas cleaning equipment to a number of plants in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Dust removal systems and mud dehydrating play an important role in the production of clay pipes. The recovery of waste dust as a secondary raw material combines waste avoidance with the protection of resources. Semmelrock has also taken a number of measures to improve acoustic protection in the noise-intensive area of concrete paver production.

Waste reduction and recycling

In order to reduce waste, Wienerberger has successfully used various recycling methods for a number of years. General Shale uses power plant waste materials from caloric energy generation in the production of concrete blocks, and has developed landscaping materials from waste brick. This company's newest initiative is participation in a waste reduction project started by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Waste paper from the administration department is recycled into mulch, which is used to stabilize and restore barren ground. In Germany recycled styrofoam forms a high-quality additive for the production of bricks, and an innovative method for using second-hand packaging materials. At Bramac, a recycling plant for water-based paint returns 100% of wastewater to concrete mixing. The Pipelife Group also recovers plastic pipe waste for use in production, and has started to recycle old used pipes.

Award for General Shale

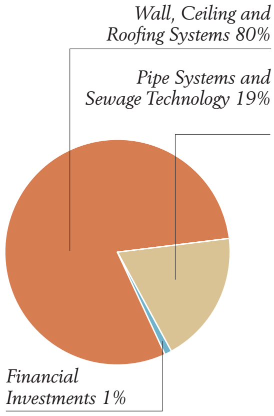
We place great importance on restoration of the natural environment after mining raw materials for brick production. General Shale has introduced special measures in this area and created a unique nature reservation. For its efforts on behalf of the environment, the company received the Industrial Conservationist of the year 2000 award. In Holland, Terca is working with the WWF on a project to convert clay pits into nature reservations.

The Wienerberger Group monitors compliance with environmental guidelines through internal audits. A comprehensive environmental management system and employee training are an integral part of our responsible environmental protection policy. For Wienerberger, lasting growth is a direct result of the wise use of natural resources.

Employees

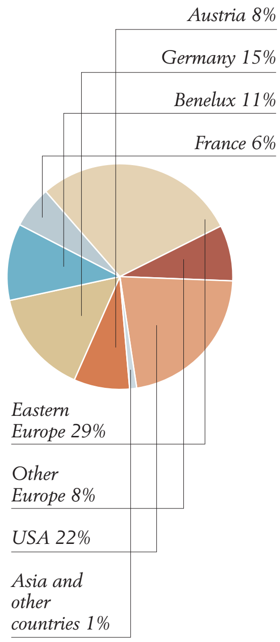
During the reporting year, Wienerberger employed a workforce of 11,069. This represents an increase of 7% over the prior year, and is a sign of our industrial expansion and directed growth. In keeping with the principles of decentralization and multi-cultural diversity, personnel policies are the responsibility of our major group companies. Our guiding philosophy "entrepreneurs in Group companies" forms the basis for the high personal commitment of our employees and provides the necessary latitude for action in the individual decentralized units.

11,069 employees worldwide



Entrepreneurs are characterized by an emotional attachment to their companies and financial involvement in the results of their work. Introduction of the first Performance Share Plan for key management represented an important step in the development of Wienerberger Value Management. Seventy-two top managers demonstrated their commitment with a personal investment in Wienerberger shares. After meeting this entry requirement, they received options for our stock. The requirements and a report audited by KPMG are included in the Notes on pages 88 to 89. After conclusion of this Performance Share Plan in April 2001, Wienerberger plans to extend this compensation model in accordance with an improved legal framework in Austria. In addition, we will ask the Annual General Meeting to approve a stock participation program for all employees.

In order to improve internal communication, the Intranet was transformed into a knowledge pool during the reporting year. It now supports the active exchange of internal know-how, provides an opportunity to solve problems in a fast and uncomplicated manner, and offers a framework to optimize the allocation of resources across the Group. This project has moved us closer to our goal of creating an employee forum, which will bring our motto "together simply better" into closer harmony with our decentralized organization.



Continuing education and training are part of our business and organizational development. We constantly work to improve our customer orientation through internal and external sales training. In the engineering area, which includes both production and R & D, we prepare individual training programs to meet the specific needs of our business.

In order to develop objective criteria for selecting the new members of the Managing Board, a comprehensive management appraisal was performed together with the consulting company Egon Zehnder International. With over fifty Wienerberger managers participating, the result was an outstanding positive evaluation of the management potential of our Group. Based on this appraisal, we will work to develop our valuable human resources through specially designed programs. Executive training and leadership seminars are a fixed part of these programs, which were also offered in 2000.

Strategy and Outlook

Full concentration on building materials

After the sale of financial investments, we plan to direct our concentrated efforts on building materials. Our activities will continue to focus on the traditional brick business, in which we hold leading positions in all our markets. Innovative products and low-cost, efficient technology give us a decisive competitive advantage in this segment.

We plan to further develop the Semmelrock concrete paver business, a majority investment, through directed expansion in Eastern Europe. We also hold strategic building materials investments in plastic pipes, clay pipes, and roofing systems. We will expand these activities into core businesses wherever possible. Property not required for operations and our real estate holdings will be sold when suitable opportunities arise, with proceeds used to finance expansion in building materials.

Streamlined organizational structure

This shift in focus to building materials gives us the opportunity to streamline management and organizational structures across the Group. We plan to combine holding company and operational management, so the Managing Board will have direct responsibility for operating segments in the future. The new organization will follow four principles:

- Wienerberger – a homogeneous company group with strong corporate identity
- Continuance of decentralized corporate structure with independent regional companies
- Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG as lead company, and reduction of decision paths within the Group
- Definition of selected central duties to optimize the use of synergies

New classification of business segments

The Group's corporate structure and business segments will also be reorganized. The former Wall and Ceiling Systems and Semmelrock pavers are wholly or majority owned subsidiaries. They will be combined into a "brick" segment and divided into three regions:

- *Bricks Central and Eastern Europe* includes hollow bricks, related building materials, and concrete pavers for Austria and Eastern Europe
- *Bricks Western Europe* includes hollow and facing bricks in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Benelux and Northern Europe
- *Bricks USA* includes facing bricks, concrete blocks, and arkalite in the USA.

Independent joint ventures

Strategic building materials investments in Pipelife plastic pipes (50%), Steinzeug sewage disposal systems (50%), Bramac concrete tiles (50%) and Tondach Gleinstätten clay tiles (25%) will be managed as independent joint ventures under the segment "Pipe and Roofing Investments". The segment "Real Estate and Other" will include all remaining real estate activities, non-operating assets, stove tiles, and holding company costs.

Our reporting system will be modified to reflect this new organizational structure beginning in 2001. In order to facilitate comparison between past periods and the coming reporting year, we have classified sales and EBIT for 1999 and 2000 according to the new segments of business:

Sales	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Bricks Central and Eastern Europe	239.8	282.7	+18
Bricks Western Europe	486.0	480.1	-1
Bricks USA	74.5	290.0	>100
Pipe and Roofing Investments	362.2	448.0	+24
Real Estate and Other	175.0	169.5	-3
Wienerberger Group	**1,337.5**	**1,670.3**	**+25**
Wienerberger Group without divested units	**1,143.5**	**1,514.2**	**+32**

EBIT	1999	2000	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Bricks Central and Eastern Europe	33.2	52.7	+59
Bricks Western Europe	65.0	31.0	-52
Bricks USA	11.1	39.7	>100
Pipe and Roofing Investments	27.1	41.2	+52
Real Estate and Other	51.4	89.7	+75
Wienerberger Group	**187.8**	**254.3**	**+35**
Wienerberger Group without divested units	**138.9**	**147.4**	**+6**

The focal point of our industrial strategy is the brick segment, which generates over 70% of Group sales. Our strategy in this area is directed toward three different market structures:

– Growth markets (Eastern Europe and the USA)
– Turnaround markets (Germany, Austria and Switzerland)
– Mature markets (Western Europe)

Growth in Eastern Europe

The Reform Countries are traditional hollow bricks markets, in which Wienerberger already holds excellent positions. Euroconstruct forecasts average growth rates in excess of 10% for new housing construction in these countries by 2003. Given the low per capita rate of completions and high demand for quality housing, we expect substantial growth potential in the future. We therefore plan to use our existing competitive advantages, and develop this region into a home market through additional acquisitions and the construction of new plants. Bricks will form the basis for this growth. The expansion of our portfolio to include additional items (bolt-on products) will provide high synergies and opportunities in this area.

Long-term positive outlook for USA

The USA is the largest facing brick market in the world, and acquisitions over the last two years have made Wienerberger a leader in this market. Population growth and the increasing use of bricks lead us to view the USA as a long-term growth market. We plan to continually expand our market position in North America through suitable acquisitions with high synergy potential.

High potential for improvement in Central Europe

In the turnaround markets of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, we must make an active contribution to market restructuring in order to again reach our profitability goals and create a basis for further growth. Based on very modest results for 2000, we have identified a long-term upward potential in these countries of at least € 50 million per year. In order to realize this potential, we are prepared to invest in the anti-cyclical adjustment of capacity and stabilization of prices.

In the mature markets of Western Europe, we plan to concentrate primarily on organic growth. We will continue to optimize our business activities, and expand through product innovation and increased penetration of brick markets. Our goal is to generate high cash flows in Western Europe and use these funds to expand building materials activities in growth markets.

Ambitious goals

The profitability of growth and optimization of existing activities will also be measured against clearly defined, highly ambitious goals in the future. The value-oriented indicators Economic Value Added (EVA) and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) will remain our internal and external benchmarks. The Value Management concept has already been implemented to a great extent. Planning and reporting processes for all local units – including monthly reporting – now include calculation of these indicators and relevant factors. Our ambitious mid-range ROCE goal remains unchanged at 12% for all building materials activities, and thereby exceeds our 8% cost of capital by 50%. Management compensation includes a variable component, which is coupled with EVA and ROCE. In addition, we implemented the first Performance Share Plan for top management in 1999, which will be concluded in April 2001.

Maximization of TSR

Supported by Wienerberger Value Management, the maximization of Total Shareholder Return (TSR) is our primary objective for the future. We view two factors, an increase in the price of our stock and dividends, as important and have therefore already recommended a significant increase in the dividend for 2000. The distribution of profits will be raised to a dividend yield of roughly 4% step by step. This will offer shareholders a solid minimum return, lessen risk associated with the stock price development, and increase the attractiveness of our shares. We also want to maintain above-average profitable growth in the building materials sector, and thereby create value for our investors through a continued increase in the price of our stock.

High growth

An analysis of the business segments Bricks, Pipe and Roofing Investments, and Real Estate and Other shows average adjusted EBIT growth of 19% per year since 1996. Over this time period, EBITDA increased from € 167 to 289 million. For replacement investment, we require an annual sum of roughly € 80 million or 50% of depreciation for the Group (incl. joint ventures). After the deduction of dividend payments, free cash flow of € 130 to 150 million remains for the realization of our ambitious growth plans. With gearing of 54.5%, our financing is solid in comparison to other international companies in our industry. As a consequence, we can increase net debt to finance future acquisitions in the building materials area and at the same time optimize our cost of capital.

Budget 2001	Capex	Sales	Change
	in € mill.	*in € mill.*	*in %*
Bricks Central and Eastern Europe	60	320	+11
Bricks Western Europe	80	590	+22
Bricks USA	40	280	-2
Bricks	**180**	**1,190**	**+13**
Pipe and Roofing Investments	20	470	+6
Real Estate and Other	–	10	-94
Wienerberger Group	**200**	**1,670**	**–**

Wienerberger Value Management

Vision

Wienerberger – a leading international building materials group, ranking Nr. 1 in our markets

Corporate Culture

- Entrepreneurs in Group companies
- C & C – Concentration and consistency
- Speed and harmony
- Focus on our customers, quality, and the environment
- Multicultural approach

Wienerberger
Value Management

"Building Value" for our investors, customers and employees

Measurement Criteria

- Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)
- Economic Value Added (EVA)
- Earnings per Share

Strategy

- Focus on core brick business
- Continue to develop strategic investments in building materials
- Optimize existing business activities
- Expand, particularly in Eastern Europe and USA

Management and Employees

- Compensation linked to success
- Performance Share Plan
- Employee stock ownership program
- Management development

Regional forecasts for 2001 vary widely, with little chance of recovery in the construction industry in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. According to Euroconstruct, an upturn is not expected before 2002. In contrast, economic prognoses for our other ten West European country markets are positive – and even outstanding for the Reform Countries of Eastern Europe. Medium to long-term developments for the North American brick market are also considered promising.

Use of developed potential

In recent years we have reached leading positions in key brick markets through a high level of investment, and have created opportunities for the profitable expansion of our building materials activities. For 2001 we have therefore set ambitious goals: Group sales are forecasted to exceed € 1.65 billion despite the sale of the metallurgy segment. In the core brick business we aim at an increase of 13% in sales. More important during the current year is the bonding of Wienerberger into a homogeneous group, in which management and employees develop a common "Wienerberger spirit" and thereby create a lasting improvement in profitability.

Disclaimer: Statements on the Future

This annual report includes information and forecasts concerning the future development of the Wienerberger Group and its member companies. These forecasts represent estimates, which were prepared based on the information available at this time. If the assumptions underlying these forecasts are not realized or risks – as described in the risk report – should occur, actual results may differ from results expected at this time.

Risk Report

The conduct of global operations exposes the business segments of the Wienerberger Group to a variety of risks that are inseparable from entrepreneurial activities. In order to identify existing risks at an early date, and to evaluate and select appropriate measures to deal with these risks, we have developed and implemented effective management and control systems.

Active risk management

Our operating units monitor existing risk on a continual basis and inform the Group's Managing Board and Supervisory Board of such risks as part of regular planning and controlling processes. Group management is therefore able to identify major risks at an early state and initiate suitable countermeasures. The following categories of risks are of importance for the Wienerberger Group:

Operating risks

New plant structures

Nearly all our plants have been constructed or modernized in recent years, and the risks of operating breakdown or longer loss of production are therefore extremely low. Moreover, our extensive network of production sites enables us to compensate for unexpected impairment. We also work to avert production standstills through maintenance, active inventory management, detailed work and process instructions, training and education programs, and the conclusion of appropriate insurance policies. Therefore, this area hardly represents a risk for earnings.

Raw materials supplies guaranteed

Supplies of clay raw materials for the production of bricks, clay roofing tiles and clay pipes is guaranteed over the long-term by sufficient deposits. In the plastic pipe segment of Pipelife, roughly 50% of required quantities of PVC and PE are secured through long-term purchase contracts with our joint venture partner, the Belgian Solvay SA. Operating companies purchase remaining materials from other suppliers throughout the world.

Our plants exceed legal requirements for the prevention of environmental damage. Given the low environmental risk of our operations, we are able to produce close to densely populated cities and thereby minimize transportation costs. In the waste treatment area, all newly approved landfills meet current technical standards.

We use environmentally friendly natural gas to fire the kilns for brick, clay tile, and clay pipe production. The price of gas is dependent on international market developments. In 2000 we were forced to accept additional costs of nearly € 17 million following a massive rise in prices. We believe this situation will ease during 2001 and also expect prices to decline following liberalization of the natural gas market in the European Union. We consider the risk of higher electricity prices to be relatively low due to increasing liberalization of the European electricity market.

We expect further mergers and increased pressure on prices from our key customers, the building materials trade. Risks associated with uncollectible receivables are minimized by strict management and control.

Financial risks

Operating activities expose Wienerberger to interest rate and exchange rate risks. If necessary, appropriate coverage is arranged for these risks. This also includes the use of derivative financial instruments, which may only be concluded for coverage purposes. Credit risk associated with financing activities is of lesser importance because of the strict requirements included in our financial and treasury guidelines.

The individual segments are hardly exposed to liquidity or financing risk. Operating cash flows in the brick, roofing, and clay pipe segments are high because of substantial initial capital expenditure and resulting low cash outflows for production costs. Liquidity in the operating companies is managed by the Group holding company.

Low foreign exchange risk

The Wienerberger Group is only exposed to exchange rate risk on cash inflows or outflows to a limited extent because of the local nature of the building materials business, which seldom involves exports or imports. Therefore, cash flows into or out of the Euro region that are exposed to exchange rate risk are almost entirely related to Group dividends or loans. These inter-Group cash flows are managed by the holding company, dependent of exchange rates. Risks may also arise from the translation of foreign company financial statements into the Euro, the Group currency. Sales, earnings and balance sheet items of companies not headquartered in the Euro region are therefore dependent on the relevant Euro exchange rate. Sales recorded in 2000 can be classified under the following currencies:

Sales by currencies	Wienerberger Group	Share
	in € mill.	*in %*
Euro region	828.8	50
US Dollar	321.6	19
East Europe	293.6	18
Other countries	226.3	13
Wienerberger Group	**1,670.3**	**100**

Purchase price financing for the acquisition of companies is concluded primarily in Euro, since borrowings are normally repaid from operating free cash flow generated in the Euro region. The cash flows of acquired companies are used primarily for local expansion.

External business risks

Low fluctuation in demand

The Wienerberger Group is also exposed to risks arising from business and financial developments in the major economies in which we operate. The most important indicators for the Wienerberger Group are new housing construction and public expenditure for road and sewage system construction. In these areas, demand is subject to relatively low fluctuation.

The future political and legal framework for new housing construction and civil engineering in our various country markets is unpredictable. We are continually confronted with legal changes in the business environment, and therefore we react in a flexible manner. The business segments of the Wienerberger Group are subject to normal local market risk. In the future, it will also be important to maintain our position in the face of competition and substitute products and, at the same time, to develop new opportunities with innovative products and technologies.

The above-mentioned risks and their potential impact are reflected in our mid-range planning and, from the present point of view, do not lead to fears of a drop in earnings. The development of the Wienerberger Group is considered secure over the long-term.

We are fast because we produce on-site in all our markets. We are competitive because of our multi-cultural resources and networking.

Our system solutions combine the power of a local producer with the know-how of an international Group. This expertise is a factor we want to share and develop among our member companies.

Corporate Profile

Wienerberger is a focused, leading, and rapidly growing company in the building materials industry in Europe and the USA, with footholds in Asia.

Nr. 1 in hollow bricks worldwide
Nr. 1 in facing bricks in Continental Europe
Nr. 1 in facing bricks in the USA
Nr. 1 in roofing systems in the Danube Region
Nr. 4 in plastic pipes in Europe
Nr. 1 in clay pipes in Europe
Leading positions with concrete pavers in Central-East Europe

Milestones in the Wienerberger History

1819
Founding by Alois Miesbach on the Wienerberg in Vienna

1869
Trading starts on the Vienna Stock Exchange …
… 10,000 employees on the Wienerberg in what was then the world's largest brick factory, supplier to many of the magnificent buildings in Vienna's inner city; ornamentation and terra-cotta figures transform construction into an art form …

1918
Loss of plants in Croatia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in the wake of World War I

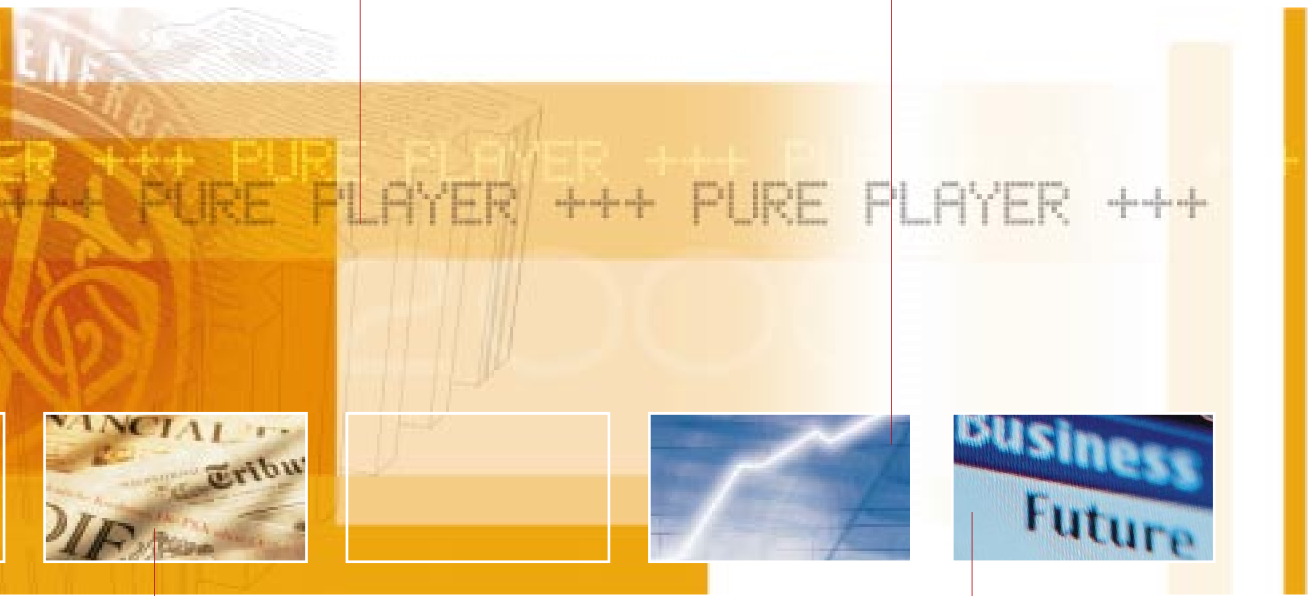
1945
Hundreds of dead and destruction of plants on the Wienerberg in aerial attacks

1955
Record production …
… following the reconstruction of Vienna after World War II

1980
New management …
… reorganization and turnaround of this local Austrian brick producer

1999
Advance to global player …
… through purchase of General Shale, Cherokee Sanford and Darlington in the USA

2000
Transformation to pure player …
… following sale of Treibacher matallurgy and Wipark garage business, the share of Capital Employed in Financial Investments falls below 1%



2001
Change of generations on Managing Board …
… to continue successful international development

1986
Start of internationalization and expansion …
… through acquisition of the Oltmanns Group in Germany and entry into the Hungarian market, expansion of market leadership through construction or purchase of more than 200 plants, founding of Pipelife joint venture, development of clay pipe business, acquisition of Semmelrock in Austria, Sturm in France, Terca in Belgium, Mabo in Scandinavia, ZZ Wancor in Switzerland, first steps in Asia …

Production Sites

Production sites in Europe:

Belgium
Hollow bricks
Beerse
Tessenderlo
Zonnebeke
Facing bricks
Beerse
Ghlin
Maaseik
Malle
Rijkevorsel
Warneton
Zonnebeke
Plastic pipes
Kalmthout
Clay pipes
Hasselt

Bulgaria
Concrete tiles
Silistra

Denmark
Facing bricks
Norre Uttrup
Sonderskov

Germany
Hollow bricks
Bad Freienwalde
Bollstedt
Buldern
Eisenberg
Erfurt
Gransee
Hainichen
Jeddeloh
Königsaue
Lanhofen I & II
Mühlacker
Reuden
Rietberg
Sittensen
Wefensleben
Zwickau
Facing bricks
Buchhorst
Hude
Malliss
Petershagen
Wegberg
Woldegk
Ceilings
Dollnstein
Lanhofen III & IV
Rosenau
Chimney systems
Elze
Geiselbullach
Osterwald
Plastic pipes
Ekern
Gölzau
Clay pipes
Bad Schmiedeberg
Frechen

Estonia
Facing bricks
Aseri
Plastic pipes
Kadrina

Finland
Facing bricks
Koria
Lappila
Plastic pipes
Kaavi
Utajarvi

France
Hollow bricks
Achenheim
Betschdorf I & II
Pont de Vaux
Rouffach
Facing bricks
Angervilliers
Hulluch
Ollainville
Wizernes
Ceilings
Achenheim
Plastic pipes
Châteauroux
Gaillon
St. Gilles

Greece
Plastic pipes
Thiva

Italy
Hollow bricks
Feltre
Imola I & II

Croatia
Hollow bricks
Djakovo
Karlovac II & III
Concrete tiles
Drnis
Clay tiles
Bedekovcina*
Djakovo*
Plastic pipes
Karlovac

Macedonia
Clay tiles
Vinica*

Netherlands
Hollow bricks
Brunssum
Facing bricks
Bemmel
Haaften
Heteren
Kijfwaard I
Ochten
Reuver
Thorn
Wolfswaard
Pavers
Kijfwaard II
Plastic pipes
Enkhuizen

Norway
Facing bricks
Bratsberg
Plastic pipes
Stathelle
Surnadal
Vanvikan

Austria
Hollow bricks
Bärnbach
Fürstenfeld
Göllersdorf
Haiding
Hennersdorf
Laa/Thaya
Uttendorf
Facing bricks
Rotenturm
Ceilings
Leopoldsdorf
Concrete tiles
Gaspoltshofen
Gleisdorf
Pöchlarn

Clay tiles
Gleinstätten*
Pinkafeld*
Unterpremstätten*
Plastic pipes
Wr. Neudorf
Concrete pavers
Klagenfurt
Leopoldsdorf
Stove tiles
Walbersdorf

Poland
Hollow bricks
Dobre
Gnaszyn
Honoratka I
Honoratka II
Kawordrza
Lebork
Zieleniec
Zielonka
Zlocieniec
Plastic pipes
Radom
Zarnowiec

Portugal
Plastic pipes
Porto

Rumania
Plastic pipes
Cluj Napoca

Sweden
Facing bricks
Haga
Kanik
Plastic pipes
Haparanda
Ljung
Ölsremma

Switzerland
Hollow bricks
Istighofen
Rafz
Concrete products
Istighofen
Tuggen
Clay tiles
Istighofen
Laufen

Slovakia
Hollow bricks
Boleraz
Zlaté Moravce
Concrete tiles
Ivanka pri Nitra
Clay tiles
Nitrianské Pravno*
Concrete pavers
Sered

Slovenia
Hollow bricks
Ormoz
Concrete tiles
Skocjan
Clay tiles
Krizevci*

Spain
Plastic pipes
Zaragoza

Czech Republic
Hollow bricks
Cicenice
Holice
Hostomice
Kostelec n. Orl.
Lety
Lisov
Novosedly
Osik
Prestice
Repov
Tunechody
Tyn
Concrete tiles
Chrudim
Olbramovice
Protivin
Clay tiles
Hranice*
Jircany*
Slapanice*
Plastic pipes
Otrokovice

Turkey
Plastic pipes
Istanbul

Hungary
Hollow bricks
Abony
Balatonszentgyörgy
Bataszék
Békéscsaba III*
Kisbér
Köszeg
Mezötur
Örbottyán
Pannonhalma
Solymár I
Solymár II
Sopron
Teskánd
Ceilings
Köszeg
Concrete tiles
Kecskemet
Veszprém
Clay tiles
Békéscsaba I*
Békéscsaba II*
Csorna*
Plastic pipes
Csepel*
Debrezen*
Concrete pavers
Ócsa

Production sites in North America:

USA
Facing bricks
Atlanta I, GA
Atlanta II, GA
Beltsville, MD
Burlington, NC
Corbin, KY
Darlington, PN
Huntsville, AL
Johnson City, TN
Kingsport I, TN
Kingsport II, TN
Knoxville, TN
Lee County, NC
Louisville I, KY
Louisville II, KY
Marion I, VA
Marion II, VA
Moncure I, NC
Moncure II, NC
Mooresville I, IN
Mooresville II, IN
Roanoke I, VA
Roanoke II, VA
Sanford, NC
Somerset, VA
Concrete products
Bristol, VA
Kingsport IV, TN
Piney Flats, TN
Arkalite
West Memphis, AR
Sand
Hillsboro, TN
Plastic pipes
Siloam Springs, AR

Production sites in Asia:

China
Plastic pipes
Chengdu I
Chengdu II
Nansha
Shanghai

Malaysia
Clay pipes
Kuala Lumpur*

* Minority shares
As of March 2001

With products and processes that set new standards for innovation, customer value and social responsibility, we are creating real value added for our customers and investors – far beyond the financial statements for a single year.

2000 Financial Statements according to IAS Wienerberger Group

Income Statement
Statement of Cash Flows
Balance Sheet
Capital and Reserves
Changes in Fixed and Financial Assets
Segment Reporting
Notes to the Financial Statements
Subsequent Events
Performance Share Plan
Audit Report and Opinion
Group Companies

Income Statement

Notes		2000 in TEUR	1999 in TEUR
(7)	Sales	1,670,311	1,337,543
(8, 9)	Cost of goods sold	-1,167,846	-914,166
	Gross profit	**502,465**	**423,377**
(8, 9)	Selling expenses	-276,385	-201,294
(8, 9)	General administrative expenses	-112,257	-88,997
(10)	Other operating expenses	-30,125	-38,526
(11)	Other operating income	185,665	100,594
	Operating profit before amortization of goodwill (EBITA)	**269,363**	**195,154**
(8)	Amortization of goodwill	-15,101	-7,314
	Operating profit after amortization of goodwill (EBIT)	**254,262**	**187,840**
(13)	**Financial results**	**-25,917**	**-9,257**
	Profit before tax	**228,345**	**178,583**
(14)	Income taxes	-26,982	-53,911
	Profit after tax	**201,364**	**124,672**
	Minority interest	-4,465	-4,304
	Net profit for the period	**196,899**	**120,368**
(29)	**Earnings per share (in EUR)**	**2.86**	**1.74**
(29)	**Expected or paid dividend per share (in EUR)**	**0.80**	**0.50**

The following notes to the financial statements form an integral part of this income statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes		2000 in TEUR	1999 in TEUR
	Profit after tax	201,364	124,672
	Depreciation and amortization	149,411	121,228
	Write-up of fixed and financial assets	-35	-1,457
	Increase/decrease in long-term provisions	3,475	-874
	Income from associates	3,199	-4,714
	Gains from deconsolidations and other income/loss from the disposal of fixed and financial assets	-122,939	-51,406
	Gross cash flow	**234,475**	**187,449**
	Increase/decrease in inventories	-24,000	-11,127
	Increase/decrease in receivables, deferred tax assets, prepayments and deferred charges	107,891	-34,306
	Increase/decrease in other provisions	-12,027	168
	Increase/decrease in liabilities and deferred income	-74,186	-10,032
	Changes in non-cash items resulting from foreign exchange translation	-3,612	-67
(25)	**Cash flows from operating activities**	**228,541**	**132,085**
	Proceeds from sale of assets	79,739	90,202
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-146,206	-155,813
	Payments made for investments in financial assets	-24,236	-52,218
	Payments received for sale of associates	45,020	0
	Cash flow arising from changes in the consolidation range	-113,716	-337,307
(26)	**Cash flows from investing activities**	**-159,399**	**-455,136**
	Increase/decrease in long-term borrowings	-64,016	306,028
	Increase/decrease in short-term borrowings	36,112	-142,168
	Dividends paid by Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG	-34,408	-31,547
	Dividends paid to minority shareholders	-1,633	-1,987
	Payments made by associates	1,472	1,680
	Purchase of treasury stock	-1,846	-11,591
	Cash flows from financing activities	**-64,319**	**120,415**
	Change in cash and cash equivalents	**4,823**	**-202,636**
	Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	332	-93
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	232,171	434,900
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**237,326**	**232,171**
	Thereof marketable securities	86,359	113,300
	Thereof cash on hand and in financial institutions, checks	150,967	118,871

The following notes to financial statements form an integral part of this statement of cash flows.

Balance Sheet

Notes	ASSETS	31. 12. 2000 *in TEUR*	31. 12. 1999 *in TEUR*
	Intangible assets	290,974	199,089
	Property, plant and equipment	1,174,887	1,050,479
	Financial assets	145,445	197,213
(15)	**Fixed and financial assets**	**1,611,306**	**1,446,781**
(16)	Inventories	300,666	265,372
(17)	Trade receivables	149,103	153,817
(17)	Other receivables	194,874	211,840
(27)	Marketable securities	86,359	113,300
	Cash and cash equivalents	150,967	118,871
	Current assets	**881,969**	**863,200**
(21)	**Deferred tax assets**	**16,552**	**14,114**
(18)	**Prepayments and deferred charges**	**26,473**	**19,732**
	Total Assets	**2,536,300**	**2,343,827**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Issued capital	69,455	69,455
	Share premium	224,384	224,384
	Retained earnings	784,840	621,968
	Treasury stock	-13,437	-11,591
	Translation reserve	16,197	-11,788
(19)	**Equity**	**1,081,439**	**892,428**
	Minority interest	**27,740**	**28,801**
(20)	Provisions for severance payments	19,396	23,744
(20)	Provisions for pensions	37,299	32,426
(21)	Provisions for deferred taxes	141,227	127,269
(20)	Provisions for current taxes	28,914	28,921
(20)	Other provisions	98,697	99,595
	Provisions	**325,533**	**311,955**
(22)(27)	Interest-bearing loans	907,011	901,789
(22)	Trade payables	103,606	110,797
(22)	Other liabilities	76,065	83,570
	Liabilities	**1,086,682**	**1,096,156**
(23)	**Deferred income**	**14,906**	**14,487**
	Total Equity and Liabilities	**2,536,300**	**2,343,827**

The following notes to the financial statements form an integral part of this balance sheet.

Capital and Reserves

in TEUR	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Translation reserve	Total
Balance on 1.1.1999	**63,094**	**224,384**	**539,586**	**0**	**-12,619**	**814,445**
EURO conversion	6,361		-6,361			0
Net profit			120,368			120,368
Dividend payments			-31,547			-31,547
Currency translation adjustments					831	831
Purchase of treasury stock				-11,591		-11,591
Other changes			-78			-78
Balance on 31.12.1999	**69,455**	**224,384**	**621,968**	**-11,591**	**-11,788**	**892,428**
Net profit			196,899			196,899
Dividend payments			-34,408			-34,408
Currency translation adjustments					28,368	28,368
Purchase of treasury stock				-1,846		-1,846
Other changes			381		-383	-2
Balance on 31.12. 2000	**69,455**	**224,384**	**784,840**	**-13,437**	**16,197**	**1,081.439**

The following notes to the financial statements form an integral part of this schedule on capital and reserves.

Changes in Fixed and Financial Assets

	Acquisition or Production Costs						
	Balance on 1. 1. 2000	Acquisitions/ disposals of businesses	Foreign exchange incr./decr.	Acquisitions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance on 31. 12. 2000
Goodwill	**207,776**	90,719	11,742	8,225	7,289	0	**311,173**
Other intangible assets	**21,988**	-1,951	36	1,676	1,018	-168	**20,563**
Intangible assets	**229,764**	88,768	11,778	9,901	8,307	-168	**331,736**
Land, rights to land and buildings, including buildings on land owned by third parties	**700,366**	41,249	11,807	20,636	18,027	2,197	**758,228**
Machinery and equipment	**1,247,760**	47,266	23,598	63,014	43,163	15,903	**1,354,378**
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	**111,777**	-7,527	645	9,581	16,491	1,095	**99,080**
Prepayments and assets under construction	**40,872**	1,531	759	43,074	343	-19,048	**66,845**
Property, plant and equipment	**2,100,775**	82,519	36,809	136,305	78,024	147	**2,278,531**
Investments in subsidiaries	**20,624**	19	0	105	8,042	12	**12,718**
Investments in associates	**73,675**	-21,825	0	6,538	20,132	4,949	**43,205**
Other investments	**43,160**	1,518	-9	4,863	9,822	-4,940	**34,769**
Securities	**53,634**	-3,058	7	12,259	2,642	0	**60,200**
Loans granted	**2,202**	90	37	471	1,333	0	**1,467**
Financial assets	**193,295**	-23,256	35	24,236	41,971	21	**152,360**
	2,523,834	**148,031**	**48,622**	**170,442**	**128,302**	**0**	**2,762,627**

Note: Note: rounding differences may arise from the automatic processing of data,
The following notes to the financial statements form an integral part of this schedule on changes in fixed and financial assets,

Depreciation *in TEUR*

Balance on 1. 1. 2000	Acquisitions/ disposals of businesses	Foreign exchange incr./decr.	Current Year	Write-up	Disposals	Transfers	Balance on 31. 12. 2000	Carrying amount 31. 12. 2000	Carrying amount 31. 12. 1999
15,663	0	139	15,102	0	4,445	0	**26,459**	**284,714**	**192,113**
15,012	-2,593	25	2,588	0	707	-22	**14,303**	**6,260**	**6,976**
30,675	-2,593	164	17,690	0	5,152	-22	**40,762**	**290,974**	**199,089**
234,801	-17,951	2,825	23,732	3	8,212	-2,180	**233,012**	**525,216**	**465,565**
738,858	-10,616	12,903	96,709	0	38,153	-12,235	**787,466**	**566,912**	**508,902**
76,616	-6,021	486	10,954	0	13,368	-758	**67,909**	**31,171**	**35,161**
21	0	2	71	27	0	15,190	**15,257**	**51,588**	**40,851**
1,050,296	-34,588	16,216	131,466	30	59,733	17	**1,103,644**	**1,174,887**	**1,050,479**
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	**74**	**12,644**	**20,550**
-6,186	8,359	592		-3,199	1,472	0	**4,492**	**38,713**	**79,861**
1,956	0	1	5	5	0	5	**1,962**	**32,807**	**41,204**
239	0	1	250	0	103	0	**387**	**59,813**	**53,395**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**1,467**	**2,202**
-3,917	8,359	594	255	-3,194	1,575	5	**6,915**	**145,445**	**197,212**
1,077,054	**-28,822**	**16,974**	**149,411**	**-3,164**	**66,460**	**0**	**1,151,321**	**1,611,306**	**1,446,780**

Segment Reporting

Business Segments			2000			
in TEUR	Wall/Ceiling/ Roofing Systems	Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology	Metallurgy	Other Investments	Group Eliminations	Wienerberger Group
Sales to third parties	1,075,269	414,177	156,142	13,944		**1,659,532**
Group sales	4,857	6,533	0	799	-1,410	**10,779**
Total sales	1,080,126	420,710	156,142	14,743	-1,410	**1,670,311**
EBITDA	261,985	44,865	66,538	30,210	-181	**403,416**
Depreciation	119,345	22,856	4,616	2,339	0	**149,156**
EBIT	142,640	22,009	61,922	27,873	-181	**254,262**
Income from investments in associates	0	-996	0	-2,203	0	**-3,199**
Investments in associates	10,114	7,584	0	21,015	0	**38,713**
Liabilities	1,061,287	263,356	0	540,383	-437,905	**1,427,121**
Capital Employed	1,258,530	240,533	0	69,440	1	**1,568,504**
Assets	1,781,710	381,410	0	811,085	-437,905	**2,536,300**
Capital expenditure	117,682	27,176	0	1,348	0	**146,206**
Employees	8,888	2,102	0	79	0	**11,069**

Business Segments			1999			
Sales to third parties	854,385	301,450	160,326	10,523	0	**1,326,684**
Group sales	3,406	3,252	4,010	1,167	-976	**10,859**
Total sales	857,791	304,701	164,336	11,690	-976	**1,337,543**
EBITDA	214,864	34,600	20,985	38,674	-239	**308,884**
Depreciation	98,288	14,729	6,236	1,792	0	**121,044**
EBIT	116,576	19,871	14,749	36,883	-239	**187,840**
Income from investments in associates	312	4,159	149	430	0	**5,051**
Investments in associates	11,659	35,600	911	31,690	0	**79,861**
Liabilities	968,087	197,658	68,669	556,699	-368,515	**1,422,598**
Capital Employed	1,088,675	153,073	55,517	1,307	-1,449	**1,297,123**
Assets	1,542,685	300,637	143,616	725,404	-368,515	**2,343,827**
Capital expenditure	112,222	36,007	6,549	1,035	0	**155,813**
Employees	8,129	1,570	590	85	0	**10,374**

Region	2000			1999		
in TEUR	EBIT[1]	Assets	Capital expenditure	EBIT[1]	Assets	Capital expenditure
Austria	110,949	532,896	7,554	60,119	456,116	17,896
Germany	5,182	367,542	14,742	26,502	395,527	36,968
Benelux	25,716	301,599	26,331	32,592	436,540	16,178
France	2,363	130,359	3,990	7,172	146,555	4,286
East Europe	56,800	370,979	39,016	38,087	367,571	52,958
Other Europe	10,899	318,151	15,672	9,308	214,015	17,573
USA	39,293	494,571	38,542	11,060	317,975	9,219
Asia and others	2,999	20,203	359	3,267	9,528	735
Consolidation	61			-267		
Wienerberger Group	**254,262**	**2,536,300**	**146,206**	**187,840**	**2,343,827**	**155,813**

1) EBIT is classified by region based on company headquarters and not by customer location, as is the case with sales. A comparison to sales is therefore limited and may lead to incorrect conclusions.

Sales by Business Segment and Geographical Region

in TEUR	Wall/Ceiling/ Roofing Systems	Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology	Metallurgy	Other Investments	Wienerberger Group
			2000		
Austria	64,341	76,727	15,669	13,987	170,724
Germany	174,641	70,447	28,703		273,790
France	70,470	33,341	6,825		110,636
Belgium	55,234	20,396	576		76,206
Holland	69,481	34,146	1,715		105,341
Switzerland	80,984	0	669		81,653
Italy	30,859	0	20,158		51,016
Spain	0	24,124	2,974		27,098
Scandinavia	0	63,591	12,294		75,885
Other EU	0	13,425	6,558		19,983
Czech Republic	59,377	9,397	544		69,319
Hungary	67,335	13,627	22		80,984
Poland	61,686	15,289	1,442		78,417
Other East Europe	55,651	6,060	3,179		64,890
USA	289,977	16,302	15,305		321,584
China	0	13,479	5,992		19,471
Asia excl. China	0	0	19,686		19,686
Other countries	0	9,796	13,832		23,628
Wienerberger Goup	**1,080,036**	**420,147**	**156,142**	**13,987**	**1,670,311**

			1999		
Austria	73,966	74,375	17,558	10,880	176,779
Germany	236,414	28,827	36,815		302,056
France	75,375	27,592	8,579		111,545
Belgium	54,616	7,659	237		62,512
Holland	68,621	33,144	1,189		102,954
Switzerland	48,540	0	888		49,428
Italy	25,764	0	22,157		47,921
Spain	0	22,166	6,505		28,671
Scandinavia	0	55,227	11,839		67,065
Other EU	0	10,558	10,092		20,650
Czech Republic	55,469	7,194	748		63,411
Hungary	42,978	10,718	26		53,723
Poland	43,043	14,304	803		58,150
Other East Europe	58,317	2,102	3,497		63,917
USA	74,553	0	13,269		87,822
China	0	10,806	1,045		11,851
Asia excl. China	0	0	16,174		16,174
Other countries	0	0	12,914		12,914
Wienerberger Group	**857,655**	**304,672**	**164,336**	**10,880**	**1,337,543**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Reporting in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS)

These financial statements were prepared in keeping with § 245a of the Austrian Commercial Code and in accordance with the principles set forth in guidelines issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and Interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) (see Note 1), which were in effect as of the balance sheet date. These financial statements meet the requirements set forth in the European Union Guideline for Group Accounting (Guideline 83/349/EEC).

In order to improve international comparability, the income statement was prepared for the first time using the cost of sales method. In contrast to the prior year, operating costs are therefore not classified by type of expense but according to functional area. Prior year data was adjusted to meet this new classification.

Major differences between Austrian and IAS accounting principles

Goodwill arising on an acquisition: In accordance with IAS 22, goodwill is capitalized and amortized over the useful life of the relevant asset. The Austrian Commercial Code allows a credit to reserves, with no effect on the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxes: The Austrian Commercial Code requires the creation of deferred tax provisions for temporary differences if a tax liability is expected to arise when these differences are reversed. IAS requires the creation of deferred taxes on all temporary differences which arise between financial statements prepared for tax purposes and IAS financial statements; in such cases, deferred taxes should be calculated based on the current actual tax rate. Under IAS, deferred tax assets must also be recorded for tax loss carry-forwards that are expected to be offset against taxable profits in the future.

Other provisions: In contrast to the Austrian Commercial Code, IAS interprets the principle of conservatism differently with respect to provisions. IAS tends to place stricter requirements on the probability of an event occurring and on estimating the amount of the provision.

Provisions for pensions: In keeping with the Austrian Commercial Code, provisions for pensions are calculated without incorporating the effect of future wage and salary increases; this calculation is based on the Austrian method "Teilwertverfahren" and a discount rate that normally equals 6%. Under IAS, provisions for pensions are calculated using the projected unit credit method; this calculation uses a current capital market interest rate and includes an expected compensation increase.

Current securities: Austrian accounting principles require securities to be recorded at the lower of acquisition cost or market value. Under IAS current securities held by the Wienerberger Group are valued at market prices, and changes in these market prices are credited or charged directly to the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange valuation: These two accounting systems require different treatments for unrealized profits arising from the valuation of foreign exchange items as of the balance sheet date. According to Austrian law the principle of realizable value requires only unrealized losses to be recorded, where IAS also requires the recognition of unrealized profits. In keeping with IAS, unrealized exchange rate gains or losses arising from inter-company loans are included under equity with no effect on the profit and loss account.

Extraordinary income and expense: In contrast to Austrian accounting, IAS defines extraordinary income and expenses as items which are clearly independent of the ordinary business activities of a company and which are not expected to occur frequently or regularly.

I. General Information

1. Basis of Preparation

Wienerberger is an international building materials group with headquarters in Vienna. Business activities can be classified in three segments: Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems, Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology, and Financial Investments (comprised of Metallurgy and Other Investments).

The financial statements of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie Aktiengesellschaft and its subsidiaries reflect International Accounting Standards (IAS) valid for the 2000 business year. In contrast to IAS, goodwill arising on acquisitions up to December 31, 1996 was charged to reserves in keeping with Art. 30 Par. 2 of the 7-th EU Directive (see Note 4).

Independent auditors have examined the annual financial statements of all material companies and all domestic and foreign companies which require a statutory audit and which are included using the purchase method; all such audited financial statements were awarded unqualified opinions apart from immaterial exceptions. The reconciliation of various national financial statements with IAS financial statements prepared according to Group guidelines was also certified. The financial statements of all consolidated companies are based on historical acquisition and production costs, and were prepared as of the balance sheet date. To simplify presentation, certain items on the balance sheet and income statement were grouped together. The Notes provide detailed information on all such items.

2. Basis of Consolidation

An overview of the companies included in the consolidation and companies valued at equity is provided in the List of Companies at the end of the Notes.

In addition to Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG, the financial statements include 9 (1999: 12) Austrian and 61 (1999: 56) foreign subsidiaries in which Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG has management control or directly or indirectly owns the majority of voting shares. 43 (1999: 31) associates whose influence on the asset, financial and earnings position of the Group is immaterial were not included in the consolidation. The combined sales of these unconsolidated companies equals less than 2% of Group sales.

46 (1999: 43) joint ventures under common management were consolidated using the proportional method. The equity method is used in cases where the Wienerberger Group holds between 20 and 50% of the shares (associates), if these entities are considered significant for the preparation of a true and fair view of the Group's assets, financial and earnings position.

The consolidation range developed as follows during the 2000 reporting year:

Consolidation Range	**Control**	**Joint control**	**Equity accounting**
Status as at 31. 12. 1999	**68**	**43**	**32**
Change in consolidation method	8	1	-6
Included during reporting year for first time	4	4	2
Merged during reporting year	-7	-1	0
Divested during reporting year	-2	-1	-12
Status as at 31. 12. 2000	**71**	**46**	**16**
Thereof foreign companies	61	38	11

The following table shows the pro rata values for joint ventures included in the financial statements at their proportional share:

in TEUR	**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**
Sales	470,954	402,015
EBIT	28,112	27,761
Financial results	-11,877	-6,392
Profit before tax	16,234	21,369
Profit after tax	12,474	14,625

in TEUR	**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**		**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**
A. Fixed assets	202,890	219,769	A. Equity	141,139	124,959
B. Current assets	201,121	168,256	B. Provisions	46,426	59,944
C. Prepayments and deferred charges	10,268	7,928	C. Liabilities	220,408	208,926
			D. Deferred income	6,305	2,123
	414,279	**395,953**		**414,279**	**395,953**

3. Major Acquisitions and Disposals

The following major acquisitions made during 2000 are included in the consolidation (at 100% or proportional share) for the first time:

Name of Company	**Share in %**
Cihelna Kinsky spol. s r. o.	68.8 (increase from 40.0 %)
Tonwarenfabrik Laufen AG	100.0 (increase from 50.0 %)
ZZ Ziegeleien AG	100.0 (increase from 50.0 %)
ZZ Wancor AG	100.0 (increase from 50.0 %)
Cherokee Sanford Group, LLC	100.0
Darlington Brick & Clay Products Company, LLC	100.0
Pipelife Jet Stream Inc.	50.0
Arili Plastik Sanayii A.S.	44.0 (increase from 25.5 %)
Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH	50.0 (increase from 24.9 %)

Cihelna Kinsky in the Czech Republic was consolidated at 100% for the first time after the acquisition of further shares.

Following the purchase of an additional 50% in the Swiss brick business of ZZ Wancor, the Swiss plants were fully consolidated as of January 1, 2000 (prior year: proportional share).

The Cherokee Sanford Group, LLC was purchased for USD 81 million as of February 9, 2000. Cherokee Sanford is the sixth largest brick company in the USA with five plants. Goodwill of TEUR 58,047 arising from this acquisition is amortized over a useful life of 20 years. A brick plant in Pennsylvania was acquired through the purchase of Darlington Brick & Clay Products Company, LLC.

The Pipelife Group, which is owned jointly with Solvay S.A., acquired 100% of the shares in Pipelife Jet Stream Inc., Arkansas, through an asset deal in May 2000. This acquisition provided the entry into the US plastic pipe market.

Together with Solvay S.A. an additional 37% was acquired in the Turkish Pipelife subsidiary Arili Plastik Sanayii A.S. Following this acquisition, Arili was consolidated for the first time at a proportional share.

Additional shares in Tondach Gleinstätten AG were acquired through the 50% investment in Wibra Tondachziegel Beteiligungs-GmbH, which is owned jointly with Braas Austria GmbH. Wienerberger now holds an indirect share of 25% in Tondach Gleinstätten AG, which was consolidated at equity as of December 31, 2000.

The 50% investment in Koramic Wienerberger Dachprodukte Holding GmbH, which had been valued at equity on December 31, 1999, was deconsolidated as of January 1, 2000.

During the third quarter of 2000, operating assets of Treibacher Industrie AG were sold in the form of a share deal. The purchase price and interest-bearing liabilities to be assumed by the buyer total TEUR 126,826.

The remaining 49% in Wipark Garagen GmbH was sold in May 2000 and this investment, which was valued at equity as of December 31, 1999, was deconsolidated.

Companies included for the first time were consolidated at the date of acquisition or the next balance sheet date.

As of January 1, 2000 the effects of changes in the consolidation range (initial consolidations or deconsolidations) on the Group financial statements are as follows:

in TEUR			
A. Fixed assets	176,854	A. Equity	59,857
B. Current assets	-4,277	B. Provisions	22,130
C. Prepayments and charges	2,446	C. Liabilities	89,689
		D. Deferred income	3,347
	175,023		**175,023**

Deconsolidation of the Treibacher Group as of September 30, 2000 resulted in a decrease of TEUR 38,990 in consolidated sales. Other operating income includes a TEUR 29,802 deconsolidation gain on the sale of a 49% holding in Wipark and a TEUR 15,218 deconsolidation gain on the sale of 50% in Koramic-Wienerberger Dachprodukte Holding GmbH (Wiekor Group). The sale of operating assets of Treibacher Industrie AG led to a TEUR 50,608 deconsolidation gain, which is also included under other operating income.

Companies included at 100% or proportional share for the first time during the 2000 business year contributed TEUR 222,979 to Group sales and TEUR 15,100 to operating profit.

4. Basis of Consolidation

For included subsidiaries, the purchase method is used. Under this method, the book value of the investment is compared with the relevant shareholders' equity on the date of initial consolidation (purchase accounting). Any difference between purchase price and applicable equity is added to identifiable fixed assets; any goodwill remaining is capitalized after the initial application of IAS (TEUR 91,607 in the reporting year) and amortized over a period of 20 years.

IAS, European accounting practices and Art. 30 Par. 2 of the 7-th EU Directive permitted goodwill to be directly offset against reserves up to January 1, 1995. IAS 22 and SIC 8.12 require the retroactive capitalization of goodwill arising from acquisitions made after January 1, 1995. The capitalization of goodwill from 1995 and 1996 would result in an increase of TEUR 252,732 in tangible assets and Group equity as of December 31, 1999. Over an amortization period of 20 years, amortization of goodwill would rise by TEUR 17,304.

Negative goodwill from initial consolidations, which results from expected future losses, is recorded under other provisions. Acquisitions made during the reporting year led to the addition of TEUR 2,490 in negative differences to provisions.

Joint ventures are included at their proportional share in keeping with the general principles described above.

As of December 31, 2000 goodwill and negative goodwill (consolidation at 100% and proportional share) are as follows:

in TEUR	**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**
Capitalized goodwill included in fixed assets	277,329	191,377
Goodwill charged to shareholders' equity (prior to 1.1.1997)	473,044	490,197
Negative goodwill included under shareholders' equity (prior to 1.1.1997)	7,093	7,093

Goodwill charged to equity prior to January 1, 1997 includes TEUR 396,366 (1999: TEUR 396,366) related to the Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems business unit and TEUR 78,028 (1999: 78,493) from the Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology business unit.

For those associates consolidated at equity, the same general methodology applied to subsidiaries and joint ventures is used to consolidate shareholders' equity, based on the most recent available financial statements. For companies consolidated using equity accounting, local valuation methods are maintained if the relevant deviations are immaterial.

All receivables and liabilities, sales, and other income and expenses arising between companies consolidated at 100% or their proportional share are eliminated. Discounts and other unilaterial transactions affecting profit and loss are charged to the income statement.

Inter-company gains and losses, which arise from the sale of goods or services between Group companies and which affect fixed or current assets, are eliminated unless they are not material.

5. Foreign Currency Translation

The accounts of foreign companies are translated into Euro based on the functional currency method. The relevant local currency is the functional currency in all cases since these companies operate independently from a financial, economic and organizational standpoint. With the exception of shareholders' equity, all balance sheet items are translated using the closing rate on December 31, 2000. Goodwill is recorded as an asset in local currency and also translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date for the financial statements. Expense and revenue items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year.

Unrealized currency translation differences arising from non-current Group loans are offset against the translation reserve with no impact on the income statement.

During the reporting year, translation losses of TEUR 28,368 (1999: losses of TEUR 831) were charged to equity with no effect on the income statement. Translation gains and losses arising from the use of different exchange rates for the balance sheet (exchange rate on the balance sheet date) and income statement (average exchange rate for the year) are charged or credited to equity.

The major exchange rates used for foreign currency translation (outside the Euro zone) showed the following development during the reporting year:

	Closing rate on		Average rate for the year	
	31. 12. 2000 EUR	31. 12. 1999 EUR	2000 EUR	1999 EUR
100 US-Dollar	107.469	99.542	108.225	93.738
100 Swiss Franc	65.651	62.301	64.197	62.500
100 Czech Krone	2.853	2.770	2.809	2.711
100 Croatian Kuna	13.171	13.046	13.088	13.173
100 Hungarian Forint	0.377	0.393	0.385	0.396
100 Norwegian Krone	12.146	12.382	12.325	12.028
100 Polish Zloty	25.975	24.046	24.951	23.658
100 Swedish Krone	11.323	11.679	11.840	11.350
100 Slovakian Krone	2.272	2.358	2.305	2.274

6. Significant Accounting Policies

Intangible and Tangible Assets: Purchased intangible and tangible assets are recorded at production or acquisition cost, less straight-line amortization and depreciation or usage-based depletion (clay pits). Production costs include direct expenses plus allocated material and production overhead. General selling and administrative expenses are not capitalized. The cost of debt incurred during the construction of major new plants is capitalized over the building period. Amortization and depreciation is based on the useful economic lives of the various asset groups. For the majority of assets, ordinary straight-line depreciation is calculated as follows:

Production plants (incl. warehouses)	25 years	Other machinery	5 – 15 years
Administrative buildings	40 – 50 years	Fittings, furniture and office equipment	3 – 10 years
Residential buildings	40 – 50 years	Goodwill	5 – 20 years
Kilns and dryers (hollow bricks)	8 – 15 years	Other intangible assets	3 – 10 years
Kilns and dryers (facing bricks)	10 – 20 years		

An impairment loss is recognized where necessary to reflect any significant and lasting decrease in value above and beyond ordinary depreciation. Repairs that do not increase the presumed useful life of assets are charged to current expenses.

In the majority of cases, depreciation is taken in full for those assets added during the first half of the financial year; for assets added during the second six months, one-half the annual depreciation is charged. Low-value assets are capitalized and fully written off in the year of purchase.

In accordance with IAS 17 (Accounting for Leases) leased fixed assets, which economically represent purchases financed with non-current funds (financing leases), are recorded at that price which would have been paid if the asset had been purchased. Depreciation is calculated over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. Obligations arising from future lease payments are recorded as liabilities.

Subsidies and investment incentives (in particular German investment subsidies) are recorded as liabilities and released in keeping with the useful life of the relevant asset.

In accordance with IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets), assets are written down to net selling price or liquidation value if there is evidence of a loss in value and the present value of future payment surpluses lies below book value. In the Wienerberger Group, each individual plant or plant site is considered a cash-generating unit.

Financial investments: Investments in associates and non-consolidated subsidiaries are generally stated at equity, unless these investments are immaterial. Investments in other companies are valued at acquisition cost or the applicable lower value. Non-current securities are recorded at acquisition cost or the relevant lower value.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. This valuation is generally based on the moving average method. Cost includes direct expenses, allocated overhead, and depreciation based on normal capacity usage. Interest charges and selling and administrative expenses are not included in the production cost of current assets. Risks resulting from length of storage or other impairments in value are reflected in appropriate write-downs.

Receivables: Receivables and other current assets are stated at nominal value. Individually identifiable risks are reflected in specific provisions; general credit risk is accounted for by a lump-sum valuation adjustment to receivables, which is calculated separately for each company. Non-interest bearing receivables with a remaining term in excess of one year are recorded at discounted present value. Foreign exchange receivables in individual company accounts are translated at the average exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Securities held as current assets are stated at market value, based on stock exchange quotations as of the balance sheet date. Emission premiums or discounts are credited or charged to the income statement in the year of acquisition. Temporary fluctuations in market value are reflected in the profit and loss account and included under financial results.

Cash and interest-bearing loans with similar terms held at the same financial institution are shown as a single net figure.

Provisions: Provisions for severance payments - primarily for employees of Austrian companies - are calculated according to financial principles based on a retirement age of 60 (men) and 55 (women), using a discount rate of 4%. The Austrian method “Teilwertverfahren” is used.

The projected unit credit method is used to calculate the provisions for pension obligations. The valuation of these pension obligations incorporates future wage and salary increases, as well as increases in contributions and performance-based commitments. Calculations are generally based on discount rates of 7% (Europe) / 7.5% (USA), expected increase of 3.5% in income, expected growth of 2.5% in pensions, and average fluctuation of 2%.

In agreement with IAS 12 (revised), the provision for deferred taxes includes all temporary valuation and accounting differences arising between financial statements prepared for tax purposes and IAS financial statements. The provision for this item is calculated at the tax rate expected when these differences reverse in the future, based on the local tax rate of the relevant Group company.

With the exception of provisions for site restoration and environmental issues, no provisions are created for expenses. Provisions for site restoration are created for clay pits in proportion to depletion. Other provisions are created in accordance with general business judgment to cover the full amount of expected liabilities. The amounts of these individual provisions are determined after careful examination of the relevant situations, and are based on the highest probability of occurrence.

Liabilities: Liabilities are stated at repayment amount, nominal value, or the higher value as of the balance sheet date. Foreign currency liabilities from individual company financial statements are translated at the average exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Derivative financial instruments: Interest rate and cross currency swaps and forward exchange contracts that can be allocated to a specific liability are shown on the balance sheet together with the related primary financial instrument.

Earnings per share: Earnings per share are based on Group profit after tax less minority interest, divided by the number of outstanding shares (less treasury stock). There are no outstanding option rights for the emission of new shares.

Estimates: In preparing the Group financial statements, it is necessary to estimate certain figures and make assumptions that influence the recording of assets and liabilities, the declaration of other obligations as of the balance sheet date, and the recording of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The actual figures, which become known at a later date, may differ from these estimates.

Segment reporting: In accordance with the "management approach" set forth in IAS 14, the definition of business units for primary segment reporting should reflect the internal reporting structure. For regional segment reporting, sales are classified by customer headquarters. The classification of EBITA, assets and capital expenditures is based on company headquarters, whereby investments in other companies and Group settlements are not allocated to these regional assets. The regional exchange of goods and services between the individual strategic segments is immaterial.

II. Notes to the Income Statement

7. Sales

Consolidated sales rose from TEUR 1,337,543 to TEUR 1,670,311, or by 25%. Acquisitions and divestments led to a net increase of TEUR 202,134 or 15% in sales. After the elimination of sales recorded by deconsolidated subsidiaries and companies consolidated for the first time, the increase in sales totals 10% (1999: 4%). Growth in volume, especially in Eastern Europe, was offset by major volume and price price declines in Germany and Austria. Information on sales by business segment and region is provided under segment reporting.

8. Cost of Materials and Depreciation

The cost of goods sold, selling and general administrative expenses include the following material expenses:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Cost of Materials	688,374	538,390
Cost of Services	83,672	47,872
	772,047	**586,262**

The cost of goods sold, selling expenses, general administrative expenses and other operating expenses (amortization of goodwill) include the following depreciation and amortization:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Ordinary depreciation	133,511	110,361
Extraordinary depreciation	543	3,369
	134,054	**113,730**
Amortization of goodwill	15,101	7,314
Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of plant, property and equipment	**149,155**	**121,044**

During the reporting year, the ordinary amortization of goodwill from acquisitions totaled TEUR 14,765 (1999: TEUR 6,012).

9. Personnel Expenses

The cost of goods sold, selling and general administrative expenses include the following personnel expenses:

in TEUR	2000	1999
Wages	168,296	118,862
Salaries	143,575	113,029
Expenses for severance payments	7,685	6,757
Expenses for pensions	6,409	3,692
Expenses for mandatory social security and payroll-related taxes and contributions	66,594	59,564
Other employee benefits	15,685	7,508
	408,244	**309,411**

Expenses for pensions are comprised of the following items:

in TEUR	2000	1999
Service cost	3,694	2,031
Interest cost	5,708	2,654
Actuarial gain/loss	-2,993	-993
	6,409	**3,692**

Average number of employees:

	2000		1999	
	Total	Thereof joint ventures	Total	Thereof joint ventures
Workers	7,635	1,645	7,196	1,431
Staff	3,434	1,071	3,178	891
	11,069	**2,716**	**10,374**	**2,322**

The acquisition and disposal of companies resulted in a net increase of 1,157 in the number of employees. Employees of companies included at their proportional share are reflected in this calculation in relation to the holdings in these companies.

Personnel expenses include TEUR 2,638 (1999: TEUR 827) of non-recurring severance payments and pension expenses.

During the reporting year, members of the Managing Board received salaries and benefits totaling TEUR 2,046 (1999: TEUR 1,854 TEUR). Payments of TEUR 108 (1999: TEUR 114) were made to former members of the Managing Board and their surviving dependents. Members of the Supervisory Board received compensation of TEUR 95 (1999: TEUR 89) for the 2000 business year. There are no outstanding loans or guarantees for loans to members of the Managing or Supervisory Boards.

The members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board are listed on Pages 8 and 9.

The first Wienerberger Performance Share Plan was approved by the Annual General Meeting on May 7, 1999. This Performance Share Plan includes a circle of 72 top managers. After making an own investment, managers receive an option for Wienerberger shares. The exercise of these options in 2001 is tied to an earnings goal and target stock price.

10. Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses include costs that cannot be allocated to the functional areas:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Other taxes	11,058	9,577
Legal and consulting expenses	10,857	9,729
Foreign exchange expenses	4,401	3,330
Miscellaneous	3,809	15,890
	30,125	**38,526**

11. Other Operating Income

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Income from disposal and write-up of tangible assets, with the exception of financial assets	19,369	16,986
Income from reversal of provisions	9,840	10,502
Income from deconsolidations	95,628	34,420
Miscellaneous	60,828	38,686
	185,665	**100,594**

Other operating income includes deconsolidation gains arising from the sale of 49% in Wipark (TEUR 29,802), 50% in Koramic-Wienerberger Dachprodukte Holding GmbH (TEUR 15,218) and non-operating assets of Treibacher Industrie AG (TEUR 50,608). In the prior year, this item was comprised primarily of a TEUR 30,746 gain on the sale of a 51% share in Wipark.

Miscellaneous other operating income also includes transportation and freight revenue of TEUR 18,770 (1999: TEUR 5,532), exchange rate gains of TEUR 4,222 (1999: TEUR 4,278), leasing revenues of TEUR 235 (1999: TEUR 411), expenses charged to non-Group companies of TEUR 1,157 (1999: TEUR 79) and income from the reversal of valuation adjustments to receivables of TEUR 807 (1999: TEUR 1,227). Remaining miscellaneous other operating income represents sales-like revenues, which are not part of the direct business activities of the Wienerberger Group.

12. Discontinuing Operations

The segments of Treibacher Industrie AG that were sold during the reporting year were deconsolidated as of September 30, 2000. The sale of Treibacher Industrie AG also represents discontinuation of the Metallurgy business unit. Income and expenses arising from the metallurgy business are, however, included in the income statement of the Wienerberger Group up to the point of deconsolidation. Operating profit for the period from January 1, 2000 to September 30, 2000 totaled TEUR 11,314 (1999: TEUR 14,749). The deconsolidation generated additional income of TEUR 50,608, which is shown under other operating income. Income tax expense for this gain on sale equals TEUR 20,223.

The 2000 income statement and balance sheet as of December 31, 1999 include the following values for the Metallurgy segment:

in TEUR	**1.1.–30. 9. 2000**	**1999**
Sales	156,142	164,336
Operating profit	11,314	14,749
Financial results	-657	532
Profit before tax	10,657	15,281
Profit after tax	7,134	10,560

in TEUR	**31. 12. 1999**		**31. 12. 1999**
A. Fixed assets	45,210	A. Equity	74,947
B. Current assets	98,171	B. Provisions	22,349
C. Prepayments and deferred charges	235	C. Liabilities	44,352
		D. Deferred income	1,968
	143,616		**143,616**

13. Financial Results

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Income from associates	-3,199	5,051
Income from subsidiaries not included	2,017	8
Income from other companies	633	1,642
Total income from investments	**-549**	**6,701**
Interest and similar income	19,979	19,105
Interest and similar expense	-50,693	-36,663
Net financing costs	**-30,714**	**-17,559**
Other income from securities and loans granted	6,969	6,310
Market valuation of current securities	-950	-4,495
Miscellaneous other income from financing activities	-673	-215
Other income from financing activities	**5,347**	**1,601**
Financial results	**-25,917**	**-9,257**

14. Income Taxes

This item includes income taxes paid and owed by individual Group companies, as well as provisions for deferred taxes.

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Current tax expense	35,048	39,814
Deferred tax income/expense	-8,066	14,097
	26,982	**53,911**

The effective tax rate for the reporting year is 11.8% (1999: 30.2%). The Group tax rate is a weighted average of the local income tax rates of all companies included in the consolidation. The difference between the Austrian corporate tax rate of 34% and the Group tax rate shown in these statements is due to the following factors:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Profit before tax	**228,345**	**178,583**
Tax expense at tax rate of 34%	**-77,637**	**-60,718**
Other foreign tax rates	3,350	-5,108
Non-temporary differences, and tax income and expenses from prior periods	41,482	10,972
Change in valuation adjustment of deferred tax assets and losses for which no deferred tax provisions were created	-961	577
Changes in tax rates	6,784	366
Effective tax liability	**-26,982**	**-53,911**
Effective tax rate in %	11.8 %	30.2 %

The lower effective tax rate of 11.8% for 2000 resulted primarily from the tax-free sale of the remaining share in Wipark and the sale of Treibacher Industrie AG, which was only taxable in part (non-temporary differences).

III. Notes to the Balance Sheet

15. Fixed and Financial Assets

The development of fixed and financial assets is shown on pages 62 and 63. The effect of acquisitions through business combinations is shown in a separate column. The figures shown for exchange rate increases and decreases represent amounts arising from the use of different exchange rates to translate the assets of foreign companies at the beginning of the year and year-end.

The balance sheet item "land with buildings" includes TEUR 233,268 (1999: TEUR 193,727) of land. Securities shown under fixed and financial assets consist primarily of shares in investment funds and fixed-interest securities. All loans granted have a remaining term of more than one year.

Interest expense of TEUR 576 (1999: TEUR 1,607) related to new plant construction was capitalized during the reporting year.

In addition to operating leases, the Wienerberger Group also uses finance leases to a limited extent. Fixed assets include the following plant and equipment from finance leases:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Acquisition costs	5,677	5,632
Depreciation (accumulated)	452	2,207
Book value	5,225	3,425

Obligations arising from leases, license agreements, and rental contracts for the use of fixed assets not shown on the balance sheet represent liabilities of:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
For the following year	10,700	5,331
For the next five years	41,480	21,266
Over five years	10,606	4,657

16. Inventories

in TEUR	2000	1999
Raw materials and consumables	67,755	66,239
Work in progress	12,765	10,203
Finished goods	180,959	158,556
Merchandise	36,799	28,013
Prepayments	2,389	2,361
	300,666	**265,372**

17. Receivables and Other Assets

All necessary individual valuation adjustments were made to receivables and other assets. Lump-sum valuation adjustments totaling TEUR 1,308 (1999: TEUR 1,572) were made to trade receivables.

	2000			1999		
in TEUR	Total	Thereof remaining term under 1 year	Thereof remaining term over 1 year	Total	Thereof remaining term under 1 year	Thereof remaining term over 1 year
1. Trade receivables	149,103	141,409	7,694	153,817	152,427	1,390
2. Receivables due from subsidiaries	11,970	11,970	0	2,107	2,107	0
3. Receivables due from associates	55,207	48,336	6,871	110,001	110,001	0
4. Other receivables and assets	127,697	124,446	3,251	99,732	96,011	3,721
	343,977	**326,161**	**17,817**	**365,657**	**360,546**	**5,111**

Receivables due from subsidiaries and associates are related primarily to loans. Other receivables include that portion of the sale price for Treibacher Industrie AG, which is payable in 2001. Other receivables and assets include revenues of TEUR 911 (1999: TEUR 3,424) which will only become due and payable after the balance sheet date. Trade receivables are secured by TEUR 3,699 (1999: TEUR 238) of bills of exchange.

18. Prepayments and Deferred Charges

This item includes TEUR 73 (1999: TEUR 436) of expenses related to the procurement of funds and discounts on loans received. The market value of the pension fund that exceeds obligations arising from US pension agreements totals TEUR 14,076 (1999: TEUR 12,112). The remainder is comprised primarily of short-term advance payments made by Group companies.

19. Capital and Reserves

The development of capital and reserves during 2000 and 1999 is shown on page 61.

The issued capital of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG totals EUR 69,455,312 – and is divided in 69,455,312 shares with zero par value.

The first Wienerberger Performance Share Plan was approved by the Annual General Meeting on May 7, 1999. For this purpose, Wienerberger purchased 640,000 of its own shares with a book value of TEUR 13,437. These shares are shown separately under equity. Moreover, the Managing Board was authorized be the annual general meeting on May 4, 2000 to repurchase up to 10% of share capital within a period of 18 months.

The majority shareholder of the Wienerberger Group is the Wienerberger Holding GmbH, which owns 50 % plus 24 shares of stock. This corporation is owned by the Austrian Creditanstalt AG and the Belgian Koramic Building Products N. V., which hold equal shares. The free float of nearly 50% is held by Austrian and international investors (also see page 12).

The Wienerberger share is traded in the A Segment of the Vienna Stock Exchange. In the USA, the share is traded in a Sponsored Level 1 ADR Program by the Bank of New York.

Retained earnings totaling TEUR 784,840 (1999: TEUR 621,968) include the retained earnings of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG, plus the retained earnings of subsidiaries not eliminated during the capital consolidation. Group profit for 2000, excluding the share of profit/loss due to minority interest, is shown under retained earnings.

20. Provisions

in TEUR	1.1.2000	Foreign exchange incr./decr.	Acquisition through business combinations	Reversal	Use	Addition	31.12.2000
1. Provisions for severance payments	23,744	-14	-4,120	64	2,869	2,719	19,396
2. Provisions for pensions	32,426	1,289	1,563	7	1,981	4,009	37,299
3. Provisions for deferred taxes	127,269	3,066	17,335	0	27,016	20,573	141,227
4. Other non-current provisions							
a) Warrantees	14,955	7	752	728	2,053	2,821	15,754
b) Service anniversary bonuses	3,466	-4	-1,899	29	432	68	1,170
c) Site restoration	15,265	457	2,150	1,361	1,243	3,057	18,325
Subtotal non-current provisions	**217,124**	**4,802**	**15,782**	**2,189**	**35,594**	**33,246**	**233,171**
5. Provisions for current taxes	28,921	178	432	0	25,669	25,053	28,914
6. Other current provisions							
a) Vacation	12,182	88	-680	321	6,745	7,494	12,018
b) Miscellaneous	53,728	243	5,613	7,330	41,632	40,808	51,429
Subtotal current provisions	**94,831**	**510**	**5,365**	**7,652**	**74,047**	**73,355**	**92,361**
Total provisions	**311,955**	**5,312**	**21,147**	**9,840**	**109,641**	**106,601**	**325,533**

Wienerberger has made pension commitments only to selected managers and all employees of General Shale and ZZ Wancor. As a rule, pension commitments made to management are defined benefit plans that are unfunded. The length of service forms the basis for pension plans. General Shale employees have defined benefit pension commitments which are funded, as well as pension and health insurance which is not funded. The market value of fund assets that exceeds current pension obligations is shown under prepayments and deferred charges. ZZ Wancor has a defined contribution pension plan with an external pension fund.

Legal regulations grant Austrian employees the right to a lump-sum payment at retirement or termination by the employer, independent of the length of service. These future obligations are reflected in provisions for severance compensation.

21. Provision for Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets and provisions for deferred taxes as of December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 are the result of the following temporary valuation and accounting differences between book values in the IAS financial statements and the relevant tax bases:

in TEUR	2000		1999	
	Assets	Liabilities and Equity	Assets	Liabilities and Equity
Intangible assets	1,457	-647	1,558	-713
Property, plant and equipment	2,103	-133,095	3,662	-113,242
Financial assets	13,432	-2,096	272	-844
Inventories	29	-3,202	36	-2,977
Receivables	1,595	-12,641	1,278	-406
Securities and shares	1	-542	0	-382
Cash, checks and deposits at financial institutions	11	-945	0	-26
Prepayments and deferred charges	421	-8,072	830	-5,018
	19,048	-161,240	7,635	-123,608
Untaxed reserves	0	-35,931	0	-42,099
Provisions	20,878	-3,817	18,829	-3,868
Liabilities	6,948	-109	3,996	-326
Deferred income	3,675	-821	3,081	-648
	31,501	-40,678	25,907	-46,941
Tax loss carry-forwards	34,140		29,927	
Deferred tax assets/provisions	84,689	-201,919	63,468	-170,549
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	-7,445		-6,074	
Offset within legal tax units and jurisdictions	-60,692	60,692	-43,280	43,280
Net deferred tax assets and provisions	**16,552**	**-141,227**	**14,114**	**-127,269**

In the Group financial statements, temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards totaling TEUR 7,445 (1999: TEUR 6,074) are not reflected in deferred tax assets because their use as tax relief is not yet sufficiently certain.

In accordance with IAS 12.39, no provisions for deferred taxes were recorded on temporary differences related to shares owned in subsidiaries. The cumulative value of shares in subsidiaries exceeds the pro rata share of equity owned in these companies by TEUR 4,920 (1999: TEUR 170,954).

22. Liabilities

The remaining terms of the various categories of liabilities are shown below:

2000 *in TEUR*	Total	Thereof remaining term under 1 year	Thereof remaining term between 1 and 5 years	Thereof remaining term over 5 years	Thereof remaining term over 1 year and secured by collateral
1. Interest-bearing loans	907,011	465,613	193,925	247,473	26,340
2. Prepayments received on orders	1,056	1,002	54	0	0
3. Trade payables	103,606	101,794	1,812	0	0
4. Liabilities from bills of exchange	1,049	1,049	0	0	0
5. Amounts owed to subsidiaries	504	504	0	0	0
6. Amounts owed to associates	1,758	1,758	0	0	0
7. Other liabilities	71,699	63,826	7,026	847	0
Liabilities as per balance sheet	**1,086,682**	**635,545**	**202,817**	**248,320**	**26,340**

1999 *in TEUR*	Total	Thereof remaining term under 1 year	Thereof remaining term between 1 and 5 years	Thereof remaining term over 5 years	Thereof remaining term over 1 year and secured by collateral
1. Interest-bearing loans	901,789	490,009	173,400	238,380	9,911
2. Prepayments received on orders	842	733	109	0	0
3. Trade payables	110,797	107,973	2,824	0	0
4. Liabilities from bills of exchange	1,163	1,163	0	0	0
5. Amounts owed to subsidiaries	1,188	1,188	0	0	0
6. Amounts owed to associates	14,409	14,409	0	0	0
7. Other liabilities	65,967	57,513	5,162	3,293	1,892
Liabilities as per balance sheet	**1,096,156**	**672,988**	**181,495**	**241,673**	**11,803**

Amounts owed to subsidiaries and associates result primarily from settlement accounts and the provision of goods and services.

The above-mentioned collateral consists primarily of liens on land and surety assignments.

Other liabilities include TEUR 10,509 (1999: TEUR 8,549) due to fiscal authorities and TEUR 9,657 (1999: TEUR 8,523) due to social security providers. Other liabilities include expenses totaling TEUR 2,559 (1999: TEUR 2,768) which will only become due and payable after the balance sheet date.

23. Deferred Income

This item includes TEUR 11,637 (1999: TEUR 11,267) of subsidies and investment allowances granted by third parties, which are reversed to the income statement over the useful life of the related asset.

24. Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

Guarantees provided by Group companies can be classified as follows:

in TEUR	**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**
Sureties	4	57
Guarantees	3,320	4,111
Obligations from bills of exchange	675	1,357
Other contractual obligations	1,147	776
	5,147	**6,301**

No financial obligations exist other than those mentioned above.

IV. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows for the Wienerberger Group shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from the inflow and outflow of funds during the reporting year. The effects of company acquisitions and disposals were eliminated, and are shown separately under “change in liquid funds resulting from changes in the consolidation range”. The Statement of Cash Flows differentiates between cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is comprised of cash on hand, checks, deposits at financial institutions, and current securities. Data from foreign associates consolidated at 100% or proportional share are generally translated at the average annual exchange rate. In contrast to this practice, cash and cash equivalents are valued at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date.

25. Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities shows the flows of funds arising from the provision and receipt of goods and services during the reporting year. Cash flow of TEUR 228,541 (1999: TEUR 132,085) from operating activities includes changes in working capital.

in TEUR	**31. 12. 2000**	**31. 12. 1999**
Interest income	10,894	17,156
Interest expense	40,996	35,771
Tax payments	38,049	33,120

26. Cash Flow from Investing Activities

The acquisition of tangible and intangible assets resulted in an outflow of funds totaling TEUR 146,206 (1999: TEUR 155,813). The financial assets investments totaled TEUR 24,236 (1999: TEUR 52,218).

Changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from changes in the consolidation range are as follows:

in TEUR	**2000**	**1999**
Payments made for companies acquired	-140,845	-344,879
Cash flow from acquisitions	10,283	15,527
Payments received for companies sold	52,966	12,385
Cash flow from deconsolidation	-36,120	-20,340
Cash flow from changes in consolidation range	**-113,716**	**-337,307**

The sale of the operating segment of Treibacher Industrie AG was basically eliminated in preparing the Statement of Cash Flows because the major part of the purchase price will be paid during the first half of 2001.

V. Financial Instruments

A distinction is made between primary and derivative financial instruments.

27. Primary Financial Instruments

Primary financial instruments held by the Group are shown on the balance sheet. The amounts stated under assets represent both the maximum credit risk and risk of loss, since there are no general settlement agreements.

Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents and securities is limited by the fact that the Wienerberger Group portfolio is comprised almost entirely of securities issued by Austrian corporations. Furthermore, the Group works only with financing partners who can demonstrate sound creditworthiness.

In keeping with the decentralized European corporate structure of the Wienerberger Group, credit financing for current assets is arranged in the local currencies of individual companies. The exchange rate risk associated with this debt is extremely low, since invoices issued by foreign companies are denominated in the relevant local currency.

Coverage for interest rate risk is provided in individual cases through the use of forward rate agreements, interest caps, and swaps.

Current and non-current securities can be classified as follows:

Non-current securities	2000			1999		
	Book value *in TEUR*	Market value *in TEUR*	Average effective int. rate *in %*	Book value *in TEUR*	Market value *in TEUR*	Average effective int. rate *in %*
Shares in funds	48,920	48,961	4.77	50,746	53,437	8.35
Debt issued by corporations	206	213	6.06	468	478	5.03
Debt issued by local public authorities	84	84	3.75	1,422	1,422	4.33
Stock	10,057	10,065		427	440	
Other	546	549	0.64	333	330	2.50
	59,813	**59,873**	**3.93**	**53,395**	**56,107**	**8.11**

Current securities	2000			1999		
	Book value *in TEUR*	Market value *in TEUR*	Average effective int. rate *in %*	Book value *in TEUR*	Market value *in TEUR*	Average effective int. rate *in %*
Debt issued by corporations	53,256	53,256	5.38	49,701	49,701	2.76
Debt issued by local public authorities	5,245	5,245	6.29	30,150	30,150	-3.87
Debt issued by foreign countries	20,009	20,009	7.37	18,485	18,485	5.97
Stock	289	289		4	4	
Other	7,560	7,560	4.27	14,959	14,959	4.56
	86,359	**86,359**	**5.78**	**113,300**	**113,300**	**1.76**

Financial liabilities can be classified as follows:

Type	**Currency**	**Nominal value** *in 1,000 local currency*	**Book value** *in TEUR*	**Effective interest rate** *in %*
Loans	EUR	415,875	417,086	4.50
	CHF	47,000	30,943	4.06
	DEM	69,297	27,626	4.95
	ATS	213,965	12,918	4.67
	USD	8,000	8,598	7.22
	NOK	37,500	4,555	8.05
	BEF	300,000	2,479	4.95
	SKK	95,000	2,159	8.72
	misc.		139	11.30
			506,501	
Roll-over	CHF	33,000	21,844	4.14
	PLN	25,000	3,784	18.80
	HRK	11,750	1,564	14.50
	BEF	80,000	1,537	4.57
	ITL	556	287	5.15
	misc.		332	8.69
			29,348	
Current loans	ATS	434,000	31,540	5.19
	EUR	5,589	5,580	6.65
	BEF	223,000	5,528	5.17
	FRF	22,153	3,377	5.06
	PLN	9,000	2,340	20.21
	HUF	675,000	1,428	11.50
	CNY	22,000	1,415	6.54
	misc.		1,153	14.39
			52,362	
Other	misc.		13,194	4.93
Fixed-interest loans due to financial institutions			**601,405**	
Loans	DEM	18,004	8,176	5.58
	NLG	5,000	3,203	5.47
	ESP	500,000	3,005	5.73
	FIM	12,724	2,140	4.82
	ATS	9,141	664	5.23
	misc.		823	6.42
			18,011	
Roll-over	ATS	1,422,640	104,170	5.01
	CHF	74,296	48,950	4.31
	DEM	37,032	18,934	5.33
	BEF	501,164	7,796	4.87
	NLG	240,000	2,975	4.44
	ESP	650,000	2,266	5.36
	misc.		1,369	12.28
			186,460	
Curent loans	ATS	225,000	11,875	5.32
	CZK	648,500	7,273	5.77
	EUR	5,425	5,434	4.91
	DEM	5,150	2,627	4.66
	SEK	23,700	2,684	4.63
			29,893	
Other	misc.		1,101	5.57
Variable interest loans due to financial institutions			**235,464**	

Loans – fixed interest	DEM	20,840	9,792	5.44
	USD	6,250	6,717	8.10
	ATS	19,310	1,403	3.75
	NOK	37,500	4,555	8.05
	FRF	22,166	3,379	5.00
	PLN	9,000	2,340	20.21
	BEF	97,870	1,981	4.59
			30,167	
Loans – variable interest	NLG	9,740	4,420	5.29
	ATS	40,000	2,907	5.67
	BEF	885,887	21,961	4.82
	SEK	28,700	3,250	4.91
	DEM	2,150	1,094	5.17
	ESP	700,000	4,207	5.72
	FIM	11,328	2,136	4.73
			39,975	
Loans due to non-banks			**70,142**	

28. Derivative Financial Instruments

In the Wienerberger Group, derivative instruments are used only to hedge risks associated with exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations. The interpretation of market information necessary for the estimation of market values also requires a certain degree of subjective judgement. This can result in a difference between the figures shown here and values subsequently realized on the marketplace.

	Currency	Nominal Value *31.12.2000 in 1,000 local currency*	Market Value *31.12.2000 in TEUR*	Nominal Value *31.12.1999 in 1,000 local currency*	Market Value *31.12.1999 in TEUR*
Forward exchange contracts	GBP	4,743	7,795		
	CZK	154,440	-2	170	0
	PLN	33	0		
	USD			19,700	-667
Interest rate swaps	ATS	40,000	0	180,000	-286
	FRF			180,000	-333
CAP	DEM	55,200	130	35,600	87
	BEF	378,000	44		

VI. Other Information

29. Earnings per share, Recommendation for the distribution of profits

The number of shares outstanding is 69,455,312. As of December 31, 2000 treasury stock totaled 640,000 shares, which were deducted on a pro rata basis to calculating earnings per share.

Number of shares	2000	1999
Outstanding	69,455,312	69,455,312
Weighted average	68,823,221	69,222,759

Based on consolidated net profit of TEUR 196,899 (1999: TEUR 120,368), earnings per share equal EUR 2.86 (1999: EUR 1.74).

In accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act, the financial statements of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie Aktiengesellschaft as at December 31, 2000 form the basis for the dividend payment. These financial statements, which were prepared in keeping with Austrian accounting principles, show net profit of EUR 55,614,897.88. The Managing Board recommends the Annual General Meeting approve a dividend payment of 80% on share capital of EUR 69,455,312, or EUR 55,564,249.6

less a pro rata share of EUR 512,000 for treasury stock or EUR 55,052,249.6 and carry forward of the remaining EUR 562,648.28.

30. Significant events occurring after the balance sheet date (Subsequent Events)

In September 2000, Wienerberger signed a letter of intent with the Optiroc Group AB to acquire the Scandinavian brick business of the Heidelberger Cement Group. After necessary approvals by cartel authorities, the acquisition will take effect in Spring 2001. In 2000 the brick division of Optiroc recorded sales of EUR 52 million with 337 employees. The purchase price for eight plants in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Norway and Sweden will presumably equal EUR 55 million.

31. Business activities with related companies

With Creditanstalt AG, which is also an indirect shareholder of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG through Wienerberger Holding GmbH, investment and financing transactions are conducted at arm's length.

32. First Wienerberger Performance Share Plan

The first Wienerberger Performance Share Plan includes 72 members of management. After making an individual investment, each manager received a certain number of options to purchase Wienerberger shares. This Plan has four key points: an individual investment, the number of options, reaching the set goals, and exercising the options.

Individual investment: The requirements for participation are a personal commitment in the form of a purchase of Wienerberger shares plus active employment in the Wienerberger Group up to December 31, 2000. This individual investment is defined as:

- Managing Board of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG: EUR 30,000
- Group Management (excl. Corporate Services): EUR 15,000
- Management (incl. Corporate Services): EUR 5,000 (maximum 10% of annual net compensation)

The individual investment was due by June 30, 1999, with a depository receipt submitted as proof of purchase. These shares must be held up to the first possible exercise date in order to exchange the options. Seventy-two managers have met this participation requirement by making an individual investment.

Number of Options: After the individual investments were made, participating managers received the following number of options:

- Managing Board and Group Management (excl. Corporate Services): 16,000 options
- Management (incl. Corporate Services) 8,000 options

Each option represents the right to purchase one Wienerberger share at a fixed price of EUR 22.5. This purchase is conditional upon reaching the stated goals. These options are not "freely tradable assets" and may only be exercised personally by the owner.

Goals: The stated goals are:

1. A doubling of Economic Value Added (EVA) in our core brick and pipe business from EUR 19.6 million in the 1997 and 1998 business years to a minimum of EUR 39.2 million in the 1999 and 2000 business years. Excluded from this calculation is any major acquisition over EUR 18.2 million, which remains an independent company from an accounting and earnings standpoint and which may cause a short-term decline in value. This calculation will be verified by a certified public accountant in conjunction with the audit of the annual financial statements.

2. An increase in the price of the Wienerberger-share to EUR 30 (target) on at least 10 stock exchange business days between January and April 2001.

Both goals must be reached in order to exchange the options for Wienerberger shares. A 50% increase in EVA to EUR 29.4 million and target stock price of EUR 27.5 will give participants the right to exercise 30%, e.g. 2,400 or 4,800 of their options. No further graduation of exercise rights is planned.

Exercise of options: When the planned goals are reached, participating managers may exchange their options, up to the stated number, for Wienerberger shares at a fixed price of EUR 22.5 based on a ratio of 1:1. The options may only be exercised on 40 business days within one of the following "windows":

– 10 business days following the Annual General Meeting in 2001
– 10 business days following the announcement of Six Month Results for 2001
– 10 business days following the announcement of Third Quarter Results for 2001 and
– the last 10 business days of 2001

EVA of TEUR 33,682 for the 1999 and 2000 business years exceeded EVA for the 1997 and 1998 business years by TEUR 14,082 or 72%. If the price of the Wienerberger share increases to EUR 30 (target) or EUR 27.5 (interim target) on at least 10 business days between January and April 2001, participating managers will have the right to exercise 30% of their options.

Performance Share Plan

in TEUR	Wall, Ceiling and Roofing Systems	Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology	Building Materials Activities	Less Acquisitions *> € 18 mill.*	Building Materials ex. major acquisitions
EBIT	142,640	22,009	164,648	40,937	123,712
Taxes	-22,385	-1,653	-24,038	-9,468	-14,570
Adjusted taxes	-11,656	-3,555	-15,211	-8,618	-6,594
NOPAT	**108,598**	**16,801**	**125,399**	**22,851**	**102,548**
Equity	720,423	118,054	838,477	173,298	665,179
Interest-bearing debt	309,088	166,833	475,921	110,017	365,904
Net inter-Group liabilities	342,697	1,917	344,614	306,681	37,932
Cash and cash equivalents	-65,795	-26,869	-92,664	-11,394	-81,270
Current securities	-5,841	-92	-5,932	-3,340	-2,593
Financial assets	-42,042	-19,310	-61,352	-14,165	-47,187
Capital Employed	**1,258,530**	**240,533**	**1,499,063**	**561,098**	**937,965**
ROCE	8.6%	7.0%	8.4%	4.1%	10.9%
WACC	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
EVA 2000	**7,916**	**-2,442**	**5,474**	**-22,037**	**27,511**
EVA 1999					6,171
EVA 1999 + 2000					33,682
EVA 1997 + 1998					19.600
EVA increase					**72%**

Vienna, March 8, 2001

The Managing Board

Wolfgang Reithofer   Erhard Schaschl   Paul Tanos
Chairman

Audit Report and Opinion

To the Board of Directors of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG and subsidiaries ("Wienerberger Group") as of December 31, 2000. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The audit of certain group subsidiaries was performed by other auditors. Our opinion insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and Austrian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wienerberger Group as of December 31, 2000, and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS), except for the effect on the financial statements from offsetting goodwill acquired in 1995 and 1996 with Shareholder's Equity (Retained earnings) as disclosed in notes 1 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Austrian Commercial Code regulations require the compilation of a review of operations and the fulfilment of the legal conditions for the exemption from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements following local law.

We certify that the review of operations is in compliance with the consolidated financial statements and that the legal requirements for the exemption from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Austrian Commercial Code are met. The consolidated financial statements as well as the group management report are in compliance with the 7th EEC Directive.

Vienna, March 15, 2001

KPMG Austria GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Elisabeth Broinger Hans Zöchling
Austrian Certified Public Accountants

Group Companies

Company	Headquarters	Share capital	Currency	Interest	Type of consolidation	Notes
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie Aktiengesellschaft	Wien	300,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Brick Slovakia a.s.	Zlate Moravce	45,000,000	SKK	100.00%	VK	
CEE Invest B.V.	Eersel	100,000	NLG	100.00%	OK	1)
Cihelna Kinsky spol. s.r.o.	Kostelec nad Orlici	99,031,000	CZK	68.80%	VKW	
Dunantuli Teglagyarak Rt.	Teskand	919,880,000	HUF	100.00%	VKW	
Eurobeton s.r.o.	Chrudim	100,000	CZK	100.00%	OK	1)
Glina Dobre Sp.z.o.o.	Warszawa	14,000	PLN	0.00%	OK	1)
Glina Nowa Sp.z.o.o.	Warszawa	4,000	PLN	0.00%	OK	1)
Glina Sp. z.o.o.	Warszawa	4,000	PLN	0.00%	OK	1)
Karbud-Majatek S.A.	Czestochowa	70,674,000	PLN	100.00%	OKE	1)
Kinsky Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Niemcza	5,000	PLN	100.00%	OKE	1)
Steirische Ziegelwerke Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Bärnbach	500,000	ATS	100.00%	OK	1)
Szinergia-99 Befektetesi es Tanacsado Kft.	Györ	6,100,000	HUF	100.00%	VKW	
Wienerberger Bohemia Cihelny spol. s.r.o.	Teplice	44,550,000	CZK	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Brunori SRL	Bubano	7,800,000,000	ITL	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Cegielnie Lebork-Majatek Sp.z o.o.	Czestochowa	19,626,500	PLN	100.00%	VKW	
Wienerberger Cegielnie Lebork Sp.z o.o.	Warszawa	39,999,700	PLN	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Ceramika Budlowana Sp.z.o.o.	Warszawa	1,000,000	PLN	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Cetera IGM d.d.	Dakovo	67,143,600	HRK	95.43%	VK	
Wienerberger Cihlarsky Prumysl a.s.	Ceske Budejovice	961,544,000	CZK	85.98%	VK	
Wienerberger Finanz-S. A.	Luxembourg	5,600,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Házak Befektetési és Ingatlanforgalmazási Kft	Budapest	3,000,000	HUF	100.00%	OKE	1)
Wienerberger Ilovac d.d.	Karlovac	90,879,500	HRK	94.42%	VK	
Wienerberger industrija opeke d.j.l.	Sarajevo	2,000	DEM	100.00%	VKW	
Wienerberger Karbud S.A.	Warszawa	2,081,200	PLN	74.99%	VK	
Wienerberger Opecni Sistemi d.o.o.	Zalec	1,500,000	SIT	100.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger Opekarna Ormoz d.d.	Ormoz	228,130,000	SIT	70.31%	VK	
Wienerberger Przemysl Ceramiczny	Wroclaw	4,000	PLN	100.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger Sisteme de caramizi S. R. L.	Bucuresti	2,000	USD	100.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger Slovenske Tehelne spol. s.r.o.	Zlate Moravce	406,007,000	SKK	98.55%	VK	
Wienerberger Slovensko spol.s.r.o.	Zlate Moravce	200,000	SKK	100.00%	OKE	1)
Wienerberger Teglaipari Rt	Budapest	3,968,000,000	HUF	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger-Honoratka S.A. Ceramika Budowlana	Konin	20,187,000	PLN	77.79%	VK	
WZI Netherlands N.V.	Eersel	100,000	NLG	100.00%	VK	
Ziegelwerk Hostomice - Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Wien	10,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie GmbH	Hannover	18,500,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Eichhorn GmbH & Co KG	Hannover	196,000	DEM	100.00%	OK	1)
Eisenberg Verwaltungs GmbH	Hannover	50,000	DEM	100.00%	OK	1)
Krauss Kaminwerke GmbH & Co KG München Geiselbullach	Geiselbullach	500,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Krauss Kaminwerke Verwaltungs-GmbH	Geiselbullach	50,000	DEM	100.00%	OK	1)
Megalith Bausteinwerke Beteiligungen GmbH	Eisenberg	50,000	DEM	50.00%	OK	1)
Megalith Bausteinwerke GmbH & Co KG	Eisenberg	7,000,000	DEM	50.00%	OK	1)
Schlagmann Baustoffwerke GmbH & Co KG	Lanhofen	20,000,000	DEM	50.00%	QU	
Schlagmann Beteiligungs GmbH	Lanhofen	50,000	DEM	50.00%	OK	1)
Tagebau Burgwall GmbH	Burgwall	252,000	DEM	33.33%	OK	1)
Terca Backstein GmbH	Wegberg	100,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Tongruben Verwaltung GmbH	Hannover	50,000	DEM	100.00%	OK	1)
TZ Tonabbau + Ziegelproduktion GmbH	Hannover	50,000	DEM	94.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger Systemschornstein GmbH & Co KG	Hannover	130,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie Verwaltungs-GmbH	Hannover	50,000	DEM	100.00%	OK	1)
Ziegelwerk B GmbH	Hannover	50,000	DEM	100.00%	VK	
Terca Bricks N.V.	Kotrijk	1,450,000,000	BEF	100.00%	VK	
Steenbakkerij Ostyn N.V.	Meulebeke	16,000,000	BEF	100.00%	VK	
Steenfabrieken S.F.B. N.V.	Beerse	94,700,000	BEF	100.00%	VK	
Terca B.V.	Haaften	30,000	NLG	100.00%	VK	
Terca Baksteen B.V.	Zaltbommel	56,100,000	NLG	100.00%	VK	
Terca Beerse N.V.	Beerse	11,032,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Ghlin S.A.	Ghlin	625,000	EUR	97.33%	VK	
Terca Kefimco N.V.	Kortrijk	1,484,400	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Nova N.V.	Beerse	5,950,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Quirijnen N.V.	Malle West	4,624,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Schouterden N.V.	Maaseik	248,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Tessenderlo N.V.	Tessenderlo	3,297,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Warneton S.A.	Comines-Warneton	3,719,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Zonnebeke N.V.	Zonnebeke	8,040,500	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Van Hesteren & Janssens B.V.	Eersel	800,000	NLG	100.00%	VK	

Company	Headquarters	Share capital	Currency	Interest	Type of consolidation	Notes
Wienerberger Briques SA	Wolfisheim	72,206,134	EUR	82.31%	VK	
Migeon Briques SAS	Wolfisheim	107,250,000	FRF	100.00%	VK	
Société de Gestion Wienerberger Briques EURL	Wolfisheim	100,000	FRF	100.00%	VKW	
Société du Terril d´Hulluch (S.T.C.) S.N.C.	Douai	4,500,000	FRF	50.00%	OK	1)
Sturm SAS	Wolfisheim	953,160	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Terca Briques SAS	Massy	190,995,000	FRF	100.00%	VK	
Tuileries Jean-Philippe Sturm SAS	Wolfisheim	336,120	EUR	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie (Schweiz) GmbH (in Liqu.)	Basel	20,000	CHF	100.00%	OK	1)
ZZ Wancor AG	Regensdorf	5,000,000	CHF	100.00%	VKW	
Backstein AG Oberwil	Oberwil	50,000	CHF	63.00%	OK	1)
Tonwarenfabrik Laufen AG	Laufen	4,000,000	CHF	100.00%	VKW	
Wiekor Holding AG	Zug	100,000	CHF	100.00%	OK	1)
ZZ Ziegeleien AG	Zürich	10,000,000	CHF	100.00%	VKW	
General Shale Building Material. GP	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VK	
Cherokee Sanford Brick, LLC	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VKE	
Cherokee Sanford Group, LLC	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VKE	
Darlington Brick & Clay Products Company, LLC	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VKE	
General Shale Building Materials, Inc.	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	OK	1)
General Shale Holdings	Johnson City	100	USD	100.00%	VK	
General Shale Products LLC	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Johnson City	1,000	USD	100.00%	VK	
W.B.D. Holding GmbH	Wien	1,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Dach Beteiligungs GmbH	Wien	500,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Bramac Dachsysteme International Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Pöchlarn	40,000,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Bramac Dachsteinproduktion und Baustoffindustrie d.o.o.	Skocjan	381,816,847	SIT	33.80%	QU	
Bramac Dachsteinproduktion und Baustoffindustrie Kft.	Veszprém	1,831,880,000	HUF	32.86%	QU	
Bramac krovni sistemi D.O.O.	Sarajevo	2,000	DEM	50.00%	OK	1)
Bramac Pokrovni Sistemi d.o.o.	Zagreb	7,778,000	HRK	50.00%	QU	
Bramac pokrovni Sistemi Eood	Silistra	200,706	BGN	50.00%	OK	1)
Bramac Sisteme de Invelitori s.r.l.	Brasov	10,319,857,600	ROL	50.00%	QU	
Bramac spol.s r.o.	Praha	628,431,000	CZK	50.00%	QU	
Bramac Stresne Systemy spol.s r.o.	Bratislava	173,835,000	SKK	50.00%	QU	
Top Dach Marketing Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Pöchlarn	1,000,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Wibra Tondachziegel Beteiligungs-GmbH	Wien	500,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Dachziegel Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Wien	500,000	ATS	33.34%	OK	1)
Tondach Gleinstätten AG	Gleinstätten	2,429,400	ATS	25.00%	EQE	
Wienerberger Rohrsysteme und Abwassertechnik Ges.m.b.H.	Wien	350,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Credit Marks Ltd.	Hongkong	1,000	HKD	100.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger N.V.	Hasselt	1,300,000,000	BEF	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Rohrsysteme Entwicklungs GmbH	Wien	500,000	ATS	100.00%	OKW	1)
Keramo Wienerberger Holding N.V.	Hasselt	1,015,000,000	BEF	100.00%	VK	
Calforig Keramo s.r.o.	Borovany	40,000,000	CZK	50.00%	EQE	
Hydrobel (GenmbH)	Hoboken	20,400,000	BEF	25.49%	OKE	1)
Keramo Steinzeug N.V.	Hasselt	140,000,000	BEF	50.00%	QUE	
Keramo Wienerberger Immo N.V.	Hasselt	81,690,000	BEF	50.00%	QUE	
Keramo Wienerberger Steinzeugwerk Zwickau GmbH	Zwickau	4,000,000	DEM	100.00%	EQ	
Limburgs Transportbedrijf B.V.B.A	Hasselt	760,000	BEF	50.00%	QUE	
Steinzeug Abwassersysteme GmbH	Köln	36,000,000	DEM	50.00%	QUW	
Semmelrock SB Baustoffindustrie GmbH	Klagenfurt	3,000,000	EUR	75.00%	VK	
Semmelrock Stein & Design Dlazby s.r.o	Sered	91,200,000	SKK	100.00%	VKW	
Semmelrock Stein & Design Pflastersteine Kft.	Ócsa	983,000,000	HUF	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger-Alpha Umwelttechnik GmbH	Klagenfurt	75,000	EUR	100.00%	VK	

Company	Headquarters	Share capital	Currency	Interest	Type of consolidation	Notes
Pipelife International GmbH	Wr. Neudorf	17,700,000	EUR	50.00%	QU	
Arili Plastik Sanayii A.S.	Istanbul	1,050,000,000	TRL	44.00%	QUW	
AS EPS-Plast	Tallinn	400,000	EEK	35.00%	EQ	
Changzhou Pipelife Reinforced Plastic Co.Ltd.	Changzhou	5,538,000	USD	37.50%	OKE	1)
Chengdu Chuanwie Plastic Pipe Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	4,000,000	USD	45.00%	QU	
Chuanlu Plastic Sales & Services Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	500,000	USD	25.50%	QU	
CJSC Pipelife Ukraine	Kiev	30,000	USD	45.00%	OKE	1)
Fusion Flexalen Ltd.	Chesterfield	100,000	GBP	25.00%	OKE	1)
Grenland Plasteknikk AS	Stathelle	112,000	NOK	18.75%	OK	1)
Leveneplast AB	Ljung	200,000	SEK	50.00%	QU	
Mabo Pipelife SA	Karlikowo	115,926,980	PLN	49.43%	QU	
M-Plast OY	Kaavi	960,000	FIM	50.00%	QU	
Pannonpipe Müanyagipari Kft.	Budapest	2,873,520,000	HUF	25.00%	QU	
Pipelife Asset Management Ges.m.b.H.	Wr. Neudorf	35,000	EUR	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Austria GesmbH	Wr. Neudorf	500,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Austria GesmbH & Co KG	Wr. Neudorf	60,000,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Belgium N.V.	Kalmthout	199,500,000	BEF	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Deutschland GmbH Bad Zwischenahn	Bad Zwischenahn	11,200,000	DEM	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Deutschland GmbH Gölzau	Weißandt-Gölzau	500,000	DEM	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Eesti A.S.	Tallinn	6,600,000	EEK	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Elektro GmbH & Co KG	Haltern	1,200,000	DEM	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Elektrorohr GmbH	Bad Zwischenahn	50,000	DEM	50.00%	OKW	1)
Pipelife Finland OY	Oulu	200,000	FIM	45.00%	QU	
Pipelife France SA	Gaillon	91,620,000	FRF	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Hafab AB	Haparanda	3,000,000	SEK	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Hellas S. A.	Piraeus	3,824,418,000	GRD	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Hispania S. A.	Zaragoza	10,818,218	EUR	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Holding (HK) Limited	Knowlo	7,200,000	USD	50.00%	QUW	
Pipelife Jet Stream Inc.	Siloam Springs	8,000,000	USD	50.00%	QUE	
Pipelife Latvia SIA	Riga	50,000	LVL	50.00%	EQ	
Pipelife Nederland B.V.	Enkhuizen	25,000,000	NLG	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Nordic AB	Göteborg	360,000,000	SEK	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Norge AS	Surnadal	200,000,000	NOK	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Polska Sp.z o.o.	Warszawa	46,151,000	PLN	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife Portugal- Sistemas de Tubagens, Unipessoal, Lda.	Maia Codex	1,890,500	EUR	50.00%	EQ	
Pipelife Romania S.R.L.	Bucuresti	61,693,000,000	ROL	25.00%	EQW	
Pipelife Slovenija d.o.o.	Trzin	101,548,464	SIT	50.00%	OK	1)
Pipelife Sverige AB	Ölsremma	100,000	SEK	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife-Fatra Slovakia s.r.o.	Piestany	200,000	SKK	33.33%	EQ	
Pipelife-Fatra spol.s r.o.	Otrokovice/Kucovani	202,971,000	CZK	33.33%	QU	
Pipelife-Flexalen Trading GmbH	Wien	500,000	ATS	50.00%	OKW	1)
Pipelife-Flexalen Trading GmbH & Co KG	Wien	2,000,000	ATS	50.00%	QU	
Pipelife-Hrvatska d.o.o.	Karlovac	39,648,800	HRK	50.00%	QUW	
Relining AS	Skatval	750,000	NOK	33.33%	EQ	
Shanghai Pipelife Plastic Pipe Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	1,000,000	USD	50.00%	EQ	
Sichuan Chuanxi Plastic Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	2,500,000	USD	25.50%	QU	
UAB Pipelife Lietuva	Vilnius	300,000	LTL	50.00%	EQ	
Wienerberger (Panyu Nansha) Plastic Pipe Mfg Ltd.	Nansha	4,000,000	USD	50.00%	EQ	
Wienerberger Immobilien GmbH	Wien	275,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
„Alwa" Güter- und Vermögensverwaltungs-AG	Wien	59,950,000	ATS	35.47%	EQ	
„Wienerberg City" Errichtungsges.m.b.H	Wien	25,000,000	ATS	45.00%	EQ	
Grundstücke- und Gebäudeverwaltungs-AG	Wien	215,000,000	ATS	25.01%	EQ	
Mineral Asvanyi Anyagokat Forgalmazo Kft.	Budapest	6,300,000	HUF	100.00%	OK	1)
Wienerberger Ofenkachel Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Wien	5,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Vermögensverwaltung GmbH	Treibach	100,000,000	ATS	100.00%	VK	
Wienerberger Versicherungs-Service Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Wien	500,000	ATS	60.00%	EQ	
WIG Vermögensverwaltungs- GmbH	Wien	35,000	EUR	100.00%	OK	1)

VK = Full consolidation
VKE = First time full consolidation
QU = Proportional consolidation
QUE = First time proportional consolidation

EQ = Equity accounting
EQE = First time equity accounting
OK = No consolidation
W = Change in consolidation method

1) Immaterial

Financial Statements and Distribution of Profits for Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG

Income Statement of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG

	31. 12. 2000	31. 12. 1999
	in TEUR	*in TEUR*
Income from associates	**24,106**	**37,925**
Net interest income/expense	14,862	9,645
Other financial income/expense	-1,569	2,912
Income from financing activities	**37,399**	**50,481**
Sales	3,516	3,819
Other operating income	7,865	9,920
Personnel expenses	7,627	4,663
Depreciation	834	2,370
Other operating expenses	8,580	5,869
Profit on ordinary activities	**31,740**	**51,318**
Extraordinary income/expense	97,998	0
Income taxes	4,691	6,283
Profit after tax	**125,047**	**45,036**
Addition to untaxed reserves	36	4,224
Reversal of untaxed reserves	7,785	15,726
Addition to reserves	77,544	21,805
Profit carried forward	363	37
Net profit	**55,615**	**34,770**

The Annual Financial Statements of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG, which were prepared in accordance with Austrian generally accepted accounting principles, were audited by KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft and awarded an unqualified opinion. These Annual Financial Statements and all supplementary information will be filed with the Company Register of the Commercial Court in Vienna under Number 77676 f. Copies of these Annual Financial Statements are available free of charge directly from Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG, 1100 Vienna, and will also be available at the Annual General Meeting.

Recommendation for the Distribution of Profits:

We recommend the Annual General Meeting approve the following proposal for the distribution of profits totaling EUR 55,614,897.88: payment of a 80% dividend on capital stock of EUR 69,455,312, or EUR 55,564,249.6, less a pro rata share for treasury stock of EUR 512,000, for a total distribution of EUR 55,052,249.6 and carry forward of the remaining EUR 562,648.28.

Vienna, March 2001 The Managing Board

Balance Sheet of Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG

	31. 12. 2000	31. 12. 1999
ASSETS	*in TEUR*	*in TEUR*
Intangible assets	251	489
Property, plant and equipment	36,868	39,985
Financial assets	1,350,095	1,147,474
Fixed and financial assets	**1,387,214**	**1,187,948**
Trade receivables	1,690	110
Receivables due from subsidiaries	101,417	136,742
Receivables due from associates	26,972	0
Other receivables and assets	3,085	102,499
Securities and other investments	91,075	109,868
Cash and cash equivalents	57,095	16,107
Current assets	**281,332**	**365,326**
Prepayments and deferred charges	131	225
	1,668,677	**1,553,499**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Issued capital	69,455	69,455
Share premium account	749,472	749,472
Retained earnings	163,489	85,945
Profit and loss account	55,615	34,770
Equity	**1,038,031**	**939,643**
Untaxed reserves	**56,099**	**63,849**
Provisions	**26,956**	**19,706**
Interest-bearing loans	428,130	465,796
Trade payables	406	252
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	111,767	58,016
Amounts owed to associates	730	664
Other liabilities	5,798	4,778
Liabilities	**546,832**	**529,506**
Deferred income	758	796
	1,668,677	**1,553,499**

Report of the Supervisory Board

During the 2000 business year the Supervisory Board was informed of the development of business, major events affecting the Group, and planning processes in four regular meetings with the Managing Board. In addition, the Working Committee of the Supervisory Board held five meetings and continuous information was provided in the form of written reports.

The Supervisory Board dealt with a range of subjects that centered on the direction of the company, strategic development of the individual segments of business, and new constitution of the Managing Board as of May 21, 2001.

In the meeting on December 15, 2000 the Supervisory Board discussed personnel changes on the Managing Board and a new division of responsibilities. With the expiration of their contracts on May 20, 2001, Erhard Schaschl and Paul Tanos will leave the company in order to permit a change of generations in Group management. Only Wolfgang Reithofer, youngest member of the current Managing Board, will remain with this body. His term of office will be extended for a period of five years, and he will become Chief Executive Officer. This will guarantee continuity on the Managing Board. New regular members of the Managing Board with three-year terms beginning on May 21, 2001 are:

– Johann Windisch, 48 years of age, 20 years with Wienerberger and currently responsible for the brick business in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe
– Hans Tschuden, 42 years of age, 11 years with Wienerberger and currently responsible for the business segment Pipe Systems and Sewage Technology, and
– Heimo Scheuch, 34 years of age, 4 years with Wienerberger and currently responsible for brick activities in Belgium, Holland und France

These three men are already part of Wienerberger Group Management, which was installed in 1999. They all have extensive international experience and are therefore well prepared for their challenging duties. The division of responsibilities among the new members of the Managing Board is shown on page 9.

The Annual Financial Statements and Review of Operations were audited by KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft. The results of this audit provided no grounds for objections. All documentation related to the Annual Financial Statements, the recommendation of the Managing Board for the distribution of net profit, and reports of the auditors were presented to the Supervisory Board and discussed in the presence of the auditors. We also personally examined the information provided in accordance with § 96 of the Austrian Stock Companies Act and agree with the results of the audit. Moreover, we agree with the recommendation of the Managing Board for the use of retained earnings.

The Supervisory Board has therefore approved the Annual Financial statements, which are hereby ratified in accordance with the provisions of § 125 Par. 2 of the Austrian Stock Companies Act.

Vienna, March 2001
Gerhard Randa, Chairman

Adresses of Major Companies

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Wienerbergstrasse 7 | Fax +43 (1) 60 192-473 | www.wienerberger.com

New address as of June 2001:
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Wienerbergstrasse 11
Wienerberg City, Vienna Twin Tower

Wienerberger Ziegelindustrie AG
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Triester Strasse 70 | Fax +43 (1) 605 03-99 | www.wzi.com

New address as of December 2001
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Hauptstrasse 2

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Oldenburger Allee 26 | Fax +49 (511) 617 86 | www.wienerberger.de

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Berggasse 2 | Fax +43 (2626) 62234-15

Glossary

Acquisitions	Expenditure for the purchase of a company or share in a company (vs. investment – see below)
Asset coverage	Equity divided by fixed and financial assets; indicates to what percent land, buildings, machinery etc. are covered by equity
ATX	Abbreviation for the "Austrian Traded Price Index" of the Vienna Stock Exchange
Bearer shares	Stock that is not registered under a specific name; rights to such securities remain with the person who holds them
CAP	Agreed interest maximum for variable interest rate liabilities; security against rising interest rates
Capital employed (CE)	Equity plus interest-bearing debt (incl. net inter-company balance) less liquid funds and financial assets
Cash flow	Net sum of cash inflows and outflows; net profit after tax plus depreciation
Cash management	Management of cash and cash equivalents held by a company to maximize the efficient use of these funds while ensuring the solvency of the company
Cost of capital	Price for the provision of capital (also see WACC)
Deferred taxes	The result of timing differences in the valuation of individual company financial statements prepared according to commercial law and tax law, as well as consolidation procedures
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes, or operating profit
EBIT margin	EBIT divided by sales; operating return on sales
EBITA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Amortization
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization = gross cash flow
E-Business	Electronic business; summary term for transactions conducted over electronic media such as the Internet, other data networks, etc.
E-Competence Center	Staff function for the Managing Board of the Wienerberger Group, responsible for the development and implementation of E-Business strategies, and introduction and coordination of related projects throughout the Group
Equity ratio	Equity divided by total assets
Equity yield	Net profit after tax divided by equity; indicates the return on equity
E-Procurement	Electronic purchasing through media such as the Internet or other data network etc.
EPS	Earnings per share, or net profit divided by the weighted number of shares outstanding
Equity method	Consolidation method for Group accounting
EVA	Economic Value Added, or Capital Employed x (ROCE – WACC)
Facing brick	External layer of two-layer exterior walls for buildings (face wall – air layer or insulation – rear wall)
Forward exchange contract	Foreign exchange transaction that is not realized at conclusion of the relevant contract, but at a later point in time; a hedge against exchange rate fluctuations
Free cash flow	Cash flow on operating activities less cash flow on investing activities plus financial results; indicates the amount of cash and cash equivalents earned by a company during a particular business year, which are available for dividends and the repayment of borrowings
Gearing	Financial liabilities less liquid funds (current securities, cash on hand and in banks, net inter-Group receivables/liabilities) divided by equity including minority interest; an indicator of financial security
Goodwill	Surplus of the price paid for a company over net assets acquired
HGB	Abbreviation (German) for Austrian Commercial Code
Hollow brick	Walling bricks made of burned clay, which are normally used as perforated bricks under plaster

IAS	International Accounting Standards
Interest coverage	EBIT divided by interest expense; indicates the number of times operating income will cover interest payments on financial liabilities
Interest rate swap	Agreement to exchange cash flows with different terms over a specific period of time; these cash flows are usually fixed and variable interest rates; provides security against interest rate fluctuations
Investments	Additions to property, plant and equipment and tangible assets (vs. acquisitions – see above)
Joint venture	Agreement by various companies to jointly operate a business enterprise
Management buy-out	Purchase of a company by its own management
Net debt	Net sum of financial liabilities less liquid funds
NF	Abbreviation for "Normalformat", the standard size for hollow bricks (250 x 120 x 65 mm).
NOPAT	Net Operating Profit After Tax, or operating profit less taxes and adjusted taxes (tax effects from financial results)
Organic growth	Change over prior year after deduction of results from companies, or parts of companies, acquired or sold during the reporting year
P/E Ratio	Price/earnings ratio; an indicator of the market valuation of a stock
Paver	Product used in the design of gardens and public areas
Performance Share Plan	Incentive system that links the realization of operating indicators (e. g. EPS, TSR, EVA) with the price of a company's stock
Risk management	Systematic procedure to identify and evaluate potential risk, and select and implement appropriate counteractions
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed, or NOPAT divided by Capital Employed = net yield on capital employed
Shareholder value	Measure of the profitably with which a company manages the capital provided by shareholders; management principle to increase the value of a company
Stock option	Form of compensation that gives management and employees the right to purchase stock in their company at certain conditions if specific goals are reached
Total Shareholder Return	Average increase or decrease in the value of a stock investment over a specific period; based on gains and losses in the stock price and dividend payments
Treasury	Staff function to safeguard the financing and cash management (see above) of a company
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital, or the average price a company must pay on financial markets for equity and debt
WF	Abbreviation for "Waalformat", the standard format for a facing brick (210 x 100 x 50 mm)

Financial Calendar

March 28, 2001	Press Conference on 2000 Results Analysts Meeting in Vienna
March 29, 2001	Analysts Meeting in London
May 3, 2001	Press Release on First Quarter Results for 2001
May 10, 2001	132-nd Annual General Meeting, Palais Ferstel, Vienna
May 15, 2001	Deduction of dividends (ex-day)
May 21, 2001	First day for payment of 2000 dividends
August 28, 2001	Press Conference on 2001 Interim Financial Statements
August 29, 2001	Analysts Meeting in London
October 3, 2001	Wienerberger Shareholders' Day, Tour of Vienna Twin Tower
October 29, 2001	Press Release on Third Quarter Results for 2001
October 30–31 2001	Wienerberger Investors and Analysts Conference in the Netherlands
February 2002	Preliminary Figures for 2001

Actual dates can be found on our
Wienerberger Homepage:
www.wienerberger.com

Wienerberger Group
Ten Year Review

Corporate Data		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sales	*in € mill.*	765.1	851.1	880.8	766.9	934.2	1,094.5	1,113.7	1,143.3	1,337.5	1,670.3
Domestic	*in € mill.*	422.8	437.6	432.1	188.2	206.8	214.7	224.6	201.4	176.8	170.7
Foreign	*in € mill.*	342.3	413.4	448.7	578.7	727.5	879.9	889.1	941.9	1,160.8	1,499.6
EBITDA	*in € mill.*	104.2	100.4	126.9	158.2	193.4	217.1	240.7	258.2	308.9	403.4
EBITA	*in € mill.*	62.7	48.6	70.2	97.6	121.7	116.4	133.1	165.6	195.2	269.4
EBIT	*in € mill.*	62.7	48.6	70.2	97.6	121.7	116.4	131.1	162.6	187.8	254.3
EBIT margin	*in %*	8.2	5.7	8.0	12.7	13.0	10.6	11.8	14.2	14.0	15.2
Profit before tax	*in € mill.*	58.2	40.4	60.6	112.5	101.2	87.1	117.5	163.1	178.6	228.3
Net income	*in € mill.*	47.2	27.5	42.3	88.2	81.1	58.2	101.4	116.5	124.7	201.4
Cash flow	*in € mill.*	87.3	83.4	102.5	148.8	152.8	164.7	230.7 [2]	212.1	245.7	350.6
Capital expenditure	*in € mill.*	120.1	150.5	131.1	148.5	181.1	165.5	104.7	237.9	155.8	146.2
Acquisitions	*in € mill.*	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	12.8	63.9	344.9	140.9
Employees		5,137	5,596	5,629	4,803	6,418	8,229	7,574	7,988	10,374	11,069
ROCE	*in %*	11.9	6.3	8.5	12.1	12.2	7.4	13.8	12.4	10.1	13.9
EVA	*in € mill.*	12.3	-13.7	-2.7	20.6	25.3	-16.1	38.6	31.9	27.0	93.0
Gearing	*in %*	1.2	14.4	19.5	23.4	51.3	58.3	19.0	29.7	62.2	54.5
Interest coverage [4]		2.7	2.0	3.3	5.7	4.1	2.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.0
Asset coverage [5]	*in %*	111.9	92.6	86.1	83.5	73.9	65.8	82.6	72.6	61.7	67.1
Return on equity [6]	*in %*	10.2	5.5	8.1	15.2	13.7	8.1	13.7	14.3	14.0	18.6

Stock Exchange Data		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Dividends	*in € mill.*	7.6	9.7	10.6	12.9	21.2	26.5	29.0	31.5	34.7	55.1
Dividends per share	*in €*	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.80
Earnings per share [7]	*in €*	[3]	0.90	1.11	1.43	1.53	0.94	1.43	1.64	1.74	2.86
Share price at year-end	*in €*	20.06	18.78	25.07	23.44	18.17	19.08	22.03	21.18	21.59	19.13
Shares outstanding (weighted) [8]	*in 1,000*	45,954	46,850	47,229	50,649	55,564	69,455	69,455	69,455	69,223	68,823
Market capitalization at year-end	*in € mill.*	921.9	879.7	1,184.1	1,187.0	1,009.5	1,325.0	1,530.0	1,471.3	1,499.5	1,328.7

Condensed Balance Sheet		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fixed and financial assets	*in € mill.*	415.3	540.0	605.9	696.0	799.7	1,091.2	892.6	1,121.4	1,446.8	1,611.3
Inventories	*in € mill.*	119.8	140.3	146.4	132.3	164.7	233.0	214.8	223.4	265.4	300.7
Misc. current assets	*in € mill.*	344.1	367.4	368.5	374.8	441.3	370.7	507.9	687.8	631.6	624.3
Total Balance Sheet	*in € mill.*	**879.2**	**1,047.7**	**1,120.8**	**1,203.0**	**1,405.7**	**1,694.9**	**1,615.3**	**2,032.6**	**2,343.8**	**2,536.3**
Equity [9]	*in € mill.*	464.5	500.0	521.6	581.5	591.0	717.6	756.9	838.1	921.2	1,109.2
Provisions	*in € mill.*	91.2	131.1	144.7	124.9	131.7	187.4	239.5	263.1	311.9	325.6
Liabilities	*in € mill.*	323.5	416.6	454.4	496.7	683.0	789.9	619.0	931.4	1,110.7	1,101.5

Explanatory Notes:

1) Separate classification of capex and acquisitions only possible beginning in 1997 with the introduction of IAS reporting
2) Incl. loss on deconsolidation of Treibacher Schleifmittel
3) ÖVFA calculations for the Group beginning in 1992
4) EBIT : interest expense
5) Equity : fixed and financial assets
6) Profit after tax : Equity
7) 1992–1996 according to ÖVFA
8) Adjusted for treasury stock, 1 : 8 stock split (1999), 2 : 1 stock split (1995), and 5 : 4 stock split (1992)
9) Equity plus minority interest

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