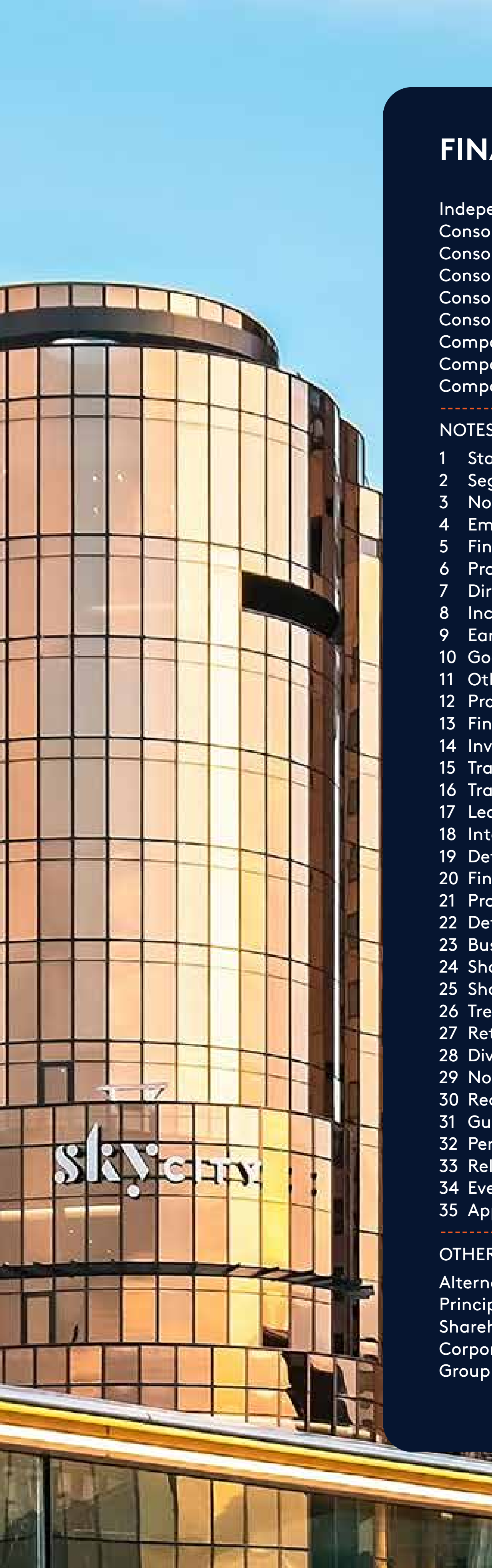
SkyCity Casino
Adelaide, Australia
Insulation
Kooltherm® Soffit Boards K10 G2
and K10 Plus



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of Kingspan Group plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the European Single Electronic Format financial statements ('the financial statements') of Kingspan Group plc ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the year ended 31 December 2023, which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014.

In our opinion:

- the Group financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the Company financial statements gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014; and
- the Group financial statements and Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group and parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process and also engaged with management to ensure all key factors were considered in their assessment;
- We obtained management's going concern assessment, including the cash forecasts and covenant calculations for the going concern period which covers a period of at least 12 months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue;
- We considered the appropriateness of the methods used to calculate the cash forecasts and covenant calculations and determined through inspection and testing of the methodology and calculations that the methods utilised were appropriately sophisticated to be able to make an assessment for the Group;
- We considered the mitigating factors included in the cash forecasts and covenant calculations that are within control of the Group. This includes review of the Group's non-operating cash outflows and evaluating the Group's ability to control these outflows as mitigating actions if required. We also verified credit facilities available to the Group;
- We have performed reverse stress testing in order to identify what factors would lead to the Group utilising all liquidity or breaching the financial covenant during the going concern period; and
- We reviewed the Group's going concern disclosures included in the Annual Report in order to assess that the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with the reporting standards.

The Group continued to generate significant operating cash flows of €1,162.2 million in 2023. The majority of the Group's long-term funding commitments (90% or €1.69 billion) matures after February 2025. At 31 December 2023, the Group has unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of €0.94 billion and unused committed debt facilities of up to €0.8 billion from a revolving bank credit facility expiring in May 2026. Further the Group has access to significant liquidity.

Conclusion

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In relation to the Group and parent company's reporting on how they have applied the UK Corporate Governance Code and Irish Corporate Governance Annex, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	• The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were: » Warranty provisions » Revenue recognition
Audit scope	• We performed an audit of the complete financial information of 23 components and performed audit procedures on specific balances for a further 37 components • We performed procedures at a further 16 components that were specified by the Group audit team in response to specific risk factors • The components where we performed full or specific audit procedures accounted for 70% of the Group’s Profit before tax, 68% of the Group’s Revenue and 80% of the Group’s Total Assets • ‘Components’ represent business units across the Group considered for audit scoping purposes
Materiality	• Overall Group materiality was assessed to be €39.7 million which represents approximately 5% of Profit before tax. • For the year ended 31 December 2022, our materiality was based on 5% of Profit Before Tax Adjusted for non-trading items (PBTA). In the current year there were no such adjustments.

The key audit matters set out in the table below are consistent with those reported in 2022, with the exception of the removal of “Accounting for significant acquisitions” due to a decrease in the size and level of acquisition activity in 2023. The risk associated with this matter is no longer a fraud and significant audit risk in 2023.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Warranty provisions (2023: €183.9 million, 2022: €181.5 million) The Group’s business involves the sale of products under warranty, some of which use new technology and applications. Due to the nature of its product offering, the Group has significant exposure to warranty claims which are inherently uncertain in nature. Management are required to exercise significant judgement with regard to warranty provision assumptions. Changes in these assumptions, which may be subject to management override, can materially affect the levels of provisions recorded in the financial statements due to the higher estimation uncertainty on the Group’s costs of repairing and replacing, or otherwise making reparations for the consequences of, product that is ascertained to be faulty. Refer to the Audit and Compliance Committee Report (page 114); the Statement of Accounting Policies (page 151); and note 21 of the Group Financial Statements (page 187).	We performed audit procedures that included understanding the Company’s process for recording and monitoring potential warranty claims incorporating management’s review of significant assumptions applied in the provision calculation and the recording of the resulting amounts (including walkthroughs of the design and implementation of relevant controls); consideration of the nature and basis of the provision; review and assessment of correspondence in relation to specific claims; progress on individual significant claims; and relevant settlement history of claims and utilisation of related provisions. We tested the validity, completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculations of product return rates. We evaluated and tested the Group’s assumptions developed and used in the determination of the provisions by examining potential failure rates, considering past failure rates, the costs estimated for remediation, examining related settlements where necessary. We considered whether alternative rates to those employed by management might be more appropriate and further tested manual journal entries. We substantively tested material movements in the provisions, including warranty provisions arising on acquisitions, and considered the accounting for movements in the provision balances and the related disclosures for compliance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The above procedures are performed both locally and by the Group audit team.	Our observations included an outline of the audit procedures performed, management’s key judgements and the results of our testing. Our planned audit procedures in respect of warranty provision were completed without exception.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Revenue recognition (2023: €8,090.6 million, 2022: €8,340.9 million) The Group has a number of revenue streams with different revenue recognition policies across its divisions. There is a significant risk that revenue may be recognised in an incorrect period as a result of management accelerating revenue recognition to achieve revenue targets or forecasts. Refer to the Audit and Compliance Committee Report (page 114); the Statement of Accounting Policies (page 151); and note 2 of the Group Financial Statements (page 160).	We performed procedures on revenue at all relevant in-scope components, as outlined in further detail in the 'Tailoring the scope' section below. Detailed transactional testing of revenue recognised throughout the year was performed, commensurate with the higher audit risk assigned to revenue. Dependent on the nature of the revenue recognised at each component, we obtained an understanding of each in-scope component's revenue recognition policy and how it was applied, including a walkthrough of the design and implementation of relevant controls; examined supporting documentation including customer contracts and terms of agreements, statements of works or purchase orders, sales invoices, customer balance confirmations and cash receipts to determine whether revenue is recognised in accordance with terms of contracts and the group accounting policies. We performed cut-off procedures and review of credit memos and other adjustments such as discounts and rebates. In addition we performed material revenue journal entry testing and customer balance confirmations. In some components data analytics procedures were also performed. We audited key financial statement disclosures for compliance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.	Our observations included an overview of the risk, outline of the audit procedures performed, the judgements we focused on and the results of our testing. Our planned audit procedures in respect of revenue recognition were completed without exception.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Group to be €39.7 million (2022: €38.2 million), which is approximately 5% of Group's Profit before tax (2022: 5% of PBTA). Profit before tax is a key performance indicator for the Group and is also a key metric used by the Group in the assessment of the performance of management. We therefore considered the Group's Profit before tax to be the most appropriate performance metric on which to base our materiality calculation as we consider it to be the most relevant performance measure to the stakeholders of the Group.

We determined materiality for the Company to be €22.8 million (2022: €13.5 million), which is approximately 1% of total equity.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and considered that no further changes to materiality were necessary.

Performance materiality

Performance materiality is the application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Group's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality should be set at 50% (2022: 50%) of our planning materiality, namely €19.9 million (2022: €19.1 million). We have set performance materiality at this percentage based on our assessment of the risk of misstatements, both corrected and uncorrected.

Audit work at component locations for the purpose of obtaining audit coverage over significant financial statement accounts is undertaken based on a percentage of total performance materiality. The performance materiality set for each component is based on the relative scale and risk of the component to the Group as a whole and our assessment of the risk of misstatement at that component.

In the current year, the range of performance materiality allocated to components was €3.9 million to €5.89 million (2022: €3.5 million to €5.25 million).

Reporting threshold

Reporting threshold is an amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)
to the Members of Kingspan Group plc

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of €1.99 million (2022: €1.91 million), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

An overview of the scope of our audit report

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for each entity within the Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

In determining those components in the Group at which we perform audit procedures, we utilised size and risk criteria in accordance with ISAs (Ireland).

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the Group financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the financial statements, we selected 80 components covering entities across Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and Australia, which represent the principal business units within the Group.

Of the 80 components selected, we performed an audit of the complete financial information of 23 components ("full scope components") which were selected based on their size or risk characteristics. For the remaining 37 components ("specific scope components"), we performed audit procedures on specific accounts within that component that we considered had the potential for the greatest impact on the significant accounts in the financial statements either because of the size of these accounts or their risk profile.

In addition to the 60 components discussed above; we selected a further 16 components where we performed procedures at the component level that were specified by the Group audit team in response to specific risk factors. Also, we performed review procedures at an additional 4 components.

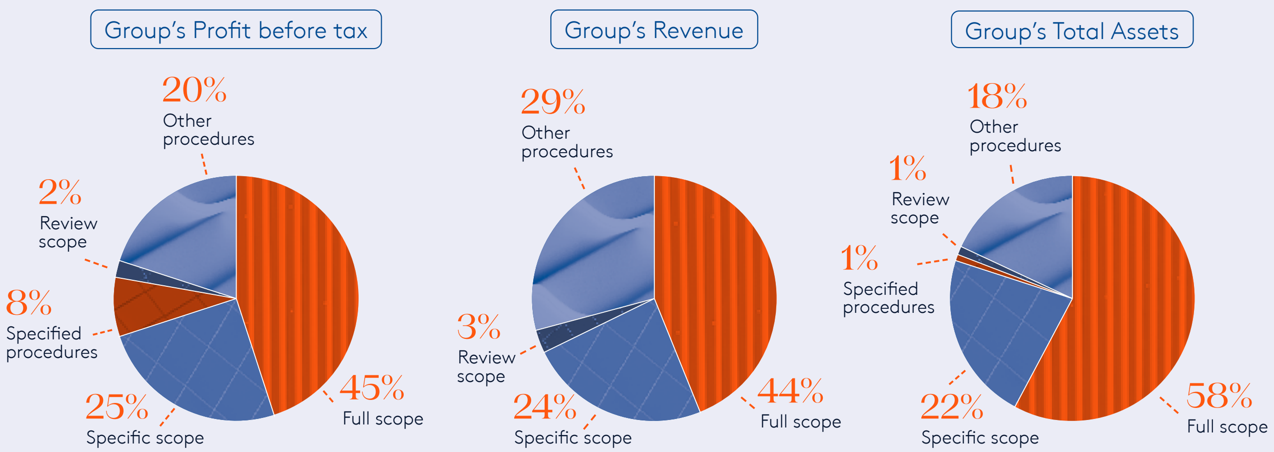
The reporting components where we performed either full or specific scope audit procedures accounted for 70% of the Group's Profit before tax (2022: 74% of PBTA), 68% (2022: 72%) of the Group's Revenue and 80% (2022: 81%) of the Group's Total Assets.

The full scope components contributed 45% of the Group's Profit before tax (2022: 45% of PBTA), 44% (2022: 48%) of the Group's Revenue and 58% (2022: 62%) of the Group's Total Assets. The specific scope components contributed 25% of the Group's Profit before tax (2022: 29% of PBTA), 24% (2022: 24%) of the Group's Revenue and 22% (2022: 19%) of the Group's Total Assets.

The components where we either performed procedures that were specified by the Group audit team in response to specific risk factors or review scope procedures contributed 8% and 2% respectively of the Group's Profit before tax, 0% and 3% respectively of the Group's Revenue and 1% and 1% respectively of the Group's Total Assets. The audit scope of these components may not have included testing of all significant accounts of the component but will have contributed to the coverage of significant accounts tested for the Group.

Of the remaining components, which together represent 20% of the Group's Profit before tax, none is individually greater than 1% of the Group's Profit before tax. For these components, we performed other procedures, including analytical review, confirmation of cash balances, testing of consolidation journals and intercompany eliminations and foreign currency translation recalculations to respond to any potential risks of material misstatement to the Group financial statements.

The charts below illustrate the coverage obtained from the work performed by our audit teams



Involvement with component teams

In establishing our overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be undertaken at each of the components by us, as the primary audit engagement team, or by component auditors from other EY global network firms operating under our instruction. Of the 23 full scope components, audit procedures were performed on 3 of these directly by senior members of the Group audit team and on 20 by component audit teams. For the specific scope components, where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the appropriate level of involvement to enable us to determine that sufficient audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Group as a whole.

We issued detailed instructions to each component auditor in scope for the Group audit, with specific audit requirements and requests across key areas. The Group audit team continued to follow a programme of planned visits that has been designed to ensure that senior members of the Group audit team, including the Audit Engagement Partner, visit a number of overseas locations. During the current year’s audit cycle, visits were undertaken by the primary audit team to the component teams in Belgium, the UK, Northern Ireland and the USA. These visits involved discussing the audit approach and any issues arising with the component team and holding discussions with local management and attending closing meetings as well as review of component team files.

The primary team interacted regularly with the component teams where appropriate during various stages of the audit, reviewed key working papers and were responsible for the scope and direction of the audit process. This, together with the additional procedures performed at Group level, gave us appropriate evidence for our opinion on the Group financial statements.

Conclusions relating to principal risks, going concern and viability statement

We have nothing to report in respect of the following information in the Annual Report, in relation to which the ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you whether we have anything material to add or draw attention to:

- the disclosures in the Annual Report set out on pages 48 to 57 that describe the principal risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the Directors’ confirmation set out on page 131 to 132 in the Annual Report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group and the parent company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the Directors statement set out on page 131 in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and the Directors identification of any material uncertainties to the Group’s and the parent company’s ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- whether the Directors statement relating to going concern required under the Listing Rules of Euronext Dublin is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- the Directors’ explanation set out on page 131 in the Annual Report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Group and the Company, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

Corporate Governance Statement

We report, in relation to information given in the Corporate Governance Statement included in the Directors’ Report and elsewhere in the Annual Report that:

- in our opinion, based on the work undertaken during the course of the audit, the information given in the Corporate Governance Statement pursuant to subsections 2(c) and (d) of section 1373 of the Companies Act 2014 is consistent with the Company’s statutory financial statements in respect of the financial year concerned and such information has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. Based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in this information;
- in our opinion, based on the work undertaken during the course of the audit, the Corporate Governance Statement contains the information required by Regulation 6(2) of the European Union (Disclosure of Non-Financial and Diversity Information by certain large undertakings and groups) Regulations 2017; and
- in our opinion, based on the work undertaken during the course of the audit, the information required pursuant to section 1373 (2) (a), (b), (e) and (f) of the Companies Act 2014 is contained in the Corporate Governance Statement.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

In this context, we also have nothing to report in regard to our responsibility to specifically address the following items in the other information and to report as uncorrected material misstatements of the other information where we conclude that those items meet the following conditions:

- *Fair, balanced and understandable* (set out on pages 131 to 132) – the statement given by the Directors that they consider the Annual Report and financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's and the parent company's performance, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- *Audit committee reporting* (set out on pages 114 to 123 – the section describing the work of the audit committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- *Directors' statement of compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code* (set out on page 84) *and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex* – the parts of the Directors' statement required under the Listing Rules relating to the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex containing provisions specified for review by the auditor in accordance with the Listing Rules of Euronext Dublin do not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report, other than those parts dealing with the non-financial statement pursuant to the requirements of S.I. No. 360/2017 on which we are not required to report in the current year, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report, other than those parts dealing with the non-financial statement pursuant to the requirements of S.I. No. 360/2017 on which we are not required to report in the current year, has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the Company statement of financial position is in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of Directors' remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

We have nothing to report in respect of section 13 of the European Union (Disclosure of Non-Financial and Diversity Information by certain large undertakings and groups) Regulations 2017, which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not provided in the non-financial statement the information required by Section 5(2) to (7) of those Regulations, in respect of year ended 31 December 2022.

The Companies Act 2014 also requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not provided the information required by Section 1110N in relation to its remuneration report for the financial 31 December 2022. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange require us to review:

- the Directors' statement, set out on pages 131 to 132, in relation to going concern and longer-term viability;
- the part of the Corporate Governance Statement on page 84 relating to the Company's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex specified for our review; and
- certain elements of disclosures in the report to shareholders by the Board on Directors' remuneration.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 131 and 132, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Explanation to what extent the audit was considered capable detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud, that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. In addition, the further removed any non-compliance is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely it is that our procedures will identify such non-compliance. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the company and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the form and content of external financial and corporate governance reporting including company law, tax legislation, employment law and regulatory compliance

Explanation to what extent the audit was considered capable detecting irregularities, including fraud

- We understood how Kingspan Group plc is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company Secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of the Group's Compliance Policies, board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies
- We assessed the susceptibility of Group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management, including within various parts of the business, to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and the potential for management to influence earnings or the perceptions of analysts. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included a review of board minutes to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations, a review of the reporting to the Audit Committee on compliance with regulations, enquiries of internal and external legal counsel and management

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We were appointed by the Board of Directors following the AGM held on 1 May 2020 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is four years.

The non-audit services prohibited by IAASA's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Group and we remain independent of the Group in conducting our audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Pat O'Neill
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Audit Firm Dublin

21 February 2024

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Kingspan Group plc web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Consolidated Income Statement
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
REVENUE	2	**8,090.6**	8,340.9
Cost of sales		**(5,750.9)**	(6,124.6)
GROSS PROFIT		**2,339.7**	2,216.3
Operating costs, excluding intangible amortisation		**(1,462.8)**	(1,383.1)
TRADING PROFIT	2	**876.9**	833.2
Intangible amortisation	11	**(41.7)**	(32.4)
Non trading item	3	**-**	(16.5)
OPERATING PROFIT		**835.2**	784.3
Finance expense	5	**(63.7)**	(39.4)
Finance income	5	**22.7**	1.7
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE INCOME TAX	6	**794.2**	746.6
Income tax expense	8	**(140.3)**	(130.6)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**653.9**	616.0
Attributable to owners of Kingspan Group plc		**640.3**	598.0
Attributable to non-controlling interests	29	**13.6**	18.0
		653.9	616.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR THE YEAR			
Basic	9	**352.3**	329.5c
Diluted	9	**349.6**	326.9c

Gene Murtagh
Chief Executive Officer

Geoff Doherty
Chief Financial Officer

20 February 2024

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
Profit for the year		**653.9**	616.0
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(19.0)**	(24.7)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		**(0.6)**	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension schemes	32	**(5.0)**	(20.3)
Income taxes relating to actuarial losses on defined benefit pension schemes	22	**0.4**	4.9
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value	13	**12.5**	(32.6)
Total other comprehensive loss		**(11.7)**	(72.7)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**642.2**	543.3
Attributable to owners of Kingspan Group plc		**626.4**	521.3
Attributable to non-controlling interests	29	**15.8**	22.0
		642.2	543.3

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	10	**2,660.6**	2,495.5
Other intangible assets	11	**188.4**	191.8
Financial assets	13	**128.4**	93.6
Property, plant and equipment	12	**1,567.2**	1,437.9
Right of use assets	17	**219.2**	205.3
Retirement benefit assets	32	**1.0**	3.3
Deferred tax assets	22	**79.6**	40.1
		4,844.4	4,467.5
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	14	**964.3**	1,235.8
Trade and other receivables	15	**1,254.2**	1,328.4
Derivative financial instruments	20	**-**	0.4
Cash and cash equivalents	18	**938.7**	649.3
		3,157.2	3,213.9
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,001.6**	7,681.4
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	16	**1,346.1**	1,368.7
Provisions for liabilities	21	**70.2**	74.0
Lease liabilities	17	**48.0**	43.2
Derivative financial instruments	20	**0.2**	-
Deferred contingent consideration	19	**190.2**	174.9
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	**200.6**	85.0
Current income tax liabilities		**57.6**	54.9
		1,912.9	1,800.7
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Retirement benefit obligations	32	**38.0**	52.8
Provisions for liabilities	21	**113.7**	107.5
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	**1,717.6**	2,103.9
Lease liabilities	17	**171.8**	153.6
Deferred tax liabilities	22	**60.9**	55.2
Deferred contingent consideration	19	**38.9**	12.2
		2,140.9	2,485.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**4,053.8**	4,285.9
NET ASSETS		**3,947.8**	3,395.5
EQUITY			
Share capital	24	**23.9**	23.9
Share premium	25	**129.3**	112.4
Capital redemption reserve		**0.7**	0.7
Treasury shares	26	**(55.8)**	(56.9)
Other reserves		**(336.7)**	(288.0)
Retained earnings		**4,086.6**	3,527.6
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF KINGSPAN GROUP PLC		**3,848.0**	3,319.7
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	29	**99.8**	75.8
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,947.8**	3,395.5

Gene Murtagh
Chief Executive Officer

Geoff Doherty
Chief Financial Officer

20 February 2024

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Treasury Shares	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedging Reserve	Share Based Payment Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Put Option Liability Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	**€m**
Balance at 1 January 2023	23.9	112.4	0.7	(56.9)	(137.2)	0.6	55.1	0.7	(207.2)	3,527.6	3,319.7	75.8	**3,395.5**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity													
Employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	22.7	-	**22.7**
Tax on employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	1.4	4.6	-	**4.6**
Exercise or lapsing of share options	-	16.9	-	1.8	-	-	(19.7)	-	-	1.0	-	-	**-**
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	**(0.7)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91.2)	(91.2)	-	**(91.2)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests:													
Arising on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22.9)	-	(22.9)	7.7	**(15.2)**
Increase in NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.4)	(0.4)	1.4	**1.0**
Dividends to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	**(0.9)**
Fair value movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.2)	-	(10.2)	-	**(10.2)**
Transactions with owners	-	16.9	-	1.1	-	-	6.2	-	(33.1)	(89.2)	(98.1)	8.2	**(89.9)**
Total comprehensive income for the year													
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640.3	640.3	13.6	**653.9**
Other comprehensive loss: Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss													
Cash flow hedging in equity													
- current year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.6)	-	-	-	-	(0.6)	-	**(0.6)**
- tax impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(21.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.2)	2.2	**(19.0)**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss													
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.0)	(5.0)	-	**(5.0)**
Income taxes relating to actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	**0.4**
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	-	**12.5**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(21.2)	(0.6)	-	-	-	648.2	626.4	15.8	**642.2**
Balance at 31 December 2023	23.9	129.3	0.7	(55.8)	(158.4)	-	61.3	0.7	(240.3)	4,086.6	3,848.0	99.8	**3,947.8**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Treasury Shares	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedging Reserve	Share Based Payment Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Put Option Liability Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	**€m**
Balance at 1 January 2022	23.9	94.4	0.7	(57.3)	(108.5)	0.6	57.3	0.7	(227.8)	3,108.1	2,892.1	67.2	**2,959.3**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity													
Employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	18.4	-	**18.4**
Tax on employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.4)	-	-	2.5	(8.9)	-	**(8.9)**
Exercise or lapsing of share options	-	18.0	-	1.8	-	-	(9.2)	-	-	(10.6)	-	-	**-**
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	(1.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.4)	-	**(1.4)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93.7)	(93.7)	-	**(93.7)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests:													
Settlement of put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.6	(28.3)	8.3	(8.3)	**-**
Purchase of NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.6)	**(2.0)**
Dividends to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.5)	**(3.5)**
Fair value movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.0)	-	(16.0)	-	**(16.0)**
Transactions with owners	-	18.0	-	0.4	-	-	(2.2)	-	20.6	(130.5)	(93.7)	(13.4)	**(107.1)**
Total comprehensive income for the year													
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598.0	598.0	18.0	**616.0**
Other comprehensive loss: Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss													
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(28.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(28.7)	4.0	**(24.7)**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss													
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.3)	(20.3)	-	**(20.3)**
Income taxes relating to actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	-	**4.9**
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32.6)	(32.6)	-	**(32.6)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(28.7)	-	-	-	-	550.0	521.3	22.0	**543.3**
Balance at 31 December 2022	23.9	112.4	0.7	(56.9)	(137.2)	0.6	55.1	0.7	(207.2)	3,527.6	3,319.7	75.8	**3,395.5**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**653.9**	616.0
Add back non-cash and/or non-operating expenses:			
Income tax expense	8	**140.3**	130.6
Depreciation	6	**190.9**	165.1
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	**41.7**	32.4
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	12	**2.9**	-
Loss on divestment of subsidiary	3	**-**	16.5
Employee equity settled share options	4	**22.7**	18.4
Finance income	5	**(22.7)**	(1.7)
Finance expense	5	**63.7**	39.4
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	6	**(1.3)**	(0.4)
Movement of deferred contingent consideration		**0.3**	-
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		**299.2**	14.6
Trade and other receivables		**74.0**	25.7
Trade and other payables		**(75.1)**	(176.5)
Other:			
Change in provisions		**(2.6)**	7.7
Defined benefit pension scheme buy in settlement		**(15.9)**	-
Pension contributions	32	**(3.4)**	(3.8)
Cash generated from operations		**1,368.6**	884.0
Income tax paid		**(147.5)**	(158.4)
Interest paid		**(58.9)**	(33.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**1,162.2**	692.0
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		**(234.2)**	(269.2)
Additions to intangible assets		**(3.5)**	-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		**4.2**	18.6
Purchase of subsidiary undertakings (including net debt/cash acquired)	23	**(219.6)**	(887.0)
Transactions involving non-controlling interests		**1.0**	(2.0)
Purchase of financial asset	13	**(22.2)**	(113.3)
Divestment of subsidiary		**-**	(6.4)
Payment of deferred contingent consideration	19	**(6.6)**	(45.4)
Finance income received		**22.6**	1.7
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(458.3)**	(1,303.0)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Drawdown of loans	30	**319.0**	846.0
Repayment of loans and borrowings	30	**(582.0)**	(66.0)
Payment of lease liability	17	**(60.5)**	(50.6)
Repurchase of shares	26	**(0.7)**	(1.4)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	29	**(0.9)**	(3.5)
Dividends paid	28	**(91.2)**	(93.7)
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(416.3)**	630.8
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	30	**287.6**	19.8
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		**1.8**	(11.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**649.3**	641.4
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		**938.7**	649.3

Company Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments in subsidiaries	13	**2,118.4**	1,238.5
CURRENT ASSETS			
Amounts owed by group undertakings	15	**165.9**	300.1
Cash and cash equivalents		**0.4**	0.4
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,284.7**	1,539.0
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16	**0.1**	195.5
Payables	16	**0.2**	0.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**0.3**	195.7
NET ASSETS		**2,284.4**	1,343.3
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of Kingspan Group plc			
Share capital	24	**23.9**	23.9
Share premium	25	**129.3**	112.4
Capital redemption reserve		**0.7**	0.7
Treasury shares	26	**(55.8)**	(56.9)
Retained earnings	27	**2,186.3**	1,263.2
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,284.4**	1,343.3

In accordance with section 304 of the Companies Act 2014, the Company's profit for the financial year was €1,000.1m (2022: loss of €0.5m).

Gene Murtagh
Chief Executive Officer

Geoff Doherty
Chief Financial Officer

20 February 2024

Company Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Share Capital €m	Share Premium €m	Capital Redemption Reserves €m	Treasury Shares €m	Retained Earnings €m	Shareholders' Equity €m
Balance at 1 January 2023	23.9	112.4	0.7	(56.9)	1,263.2	**1,343.3**
Shares issued	-	16.9	-	1.8	(8.5)	**10.2**
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	**(0.7)**
Employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	22.7	**22.7**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(91.2)	**(91.2)**
Transactions with owners	-	16.9	-	1.1	(77.0)	**(59.0)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,000.1	**1,000.1**
Balance at 31 December 2023	23.9	129.3	0.7	(55.8)	2,186.3	**2,284.4**

	Share Capital €m	Share Premium €m	Capital Redemption Reserves €m	Treasury Shares €m	Retained Earnings €m	Shareholders' Equity €m
Balance at 1 January 2022	23.9	94.4	0.7	(57.3)	1,345.6	1,407.3
Shares issued	-	18.0	-	1.8	(6.6)	13.2
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	(1.4)	-	(1.4)
Employee share based compensation	-	-	-	-	18.4	18.4
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(93.7)	(93.7)
Transactions with owners	-	18.0	-	0.4	(81.9)	(63.5)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.5)	(0.5)
Balance at 31 December 2022	23.9	112.4	0.7	(56.9)	1,263.2	1,343.3

Company Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

	2023 €m	2022 €m
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	**1,000.1**	(0.5)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**1,000.1**	(0.5)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in receivables	**134.2**	18.3
Change in payables	**(195.4)**	57.8
Repurchase of shares	**(0.7)**	(1.4)
Proceeds from equity settled share scheme	**18.7**	19.8
Dividends paid	**(91.2)**	(93.7)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(134.4)**	0.8
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in subsidiaries	**(865.7)**	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(865.7)**	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**0.4**	0.1
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**-**	0.3
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**0.4**	0.4

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

General information
Kingspan Group plc is a public limited company registered and domiciled in Ireland. Its registered number is 70576 and the address of its registered office is Dublin Road, Kingscourt, Co Cavan.

The principal activities of Kingspan Group plc ("the Group") comprise the manufacture of insulated panels, rigid insulation boards, technical insulation, architectural facades, roofing and waterproofing solutions, data and flooring technology, daylighting and ventilation systems and water and energy solutions. The Group's Principal Subsidiary Undertakings are set out on page 204 to 205.

Statement of compliance
The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the EU and those parts of the Companies Acts 2014, applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

The Company has availed of the exemption in Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014 and has not presented the Company Income Statement, which forms part of the Company's financial statements, to its members and the Registrar of Companies.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by:

- measurement at fair value of share based payments at initial date of award;
- certain financial assets (including derivative financial instruments) and deferred contingent consideration recognised and measured at fair value; and
- recognition of the defined benefit liability as plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Euro. The Euro is the presentation currency of the Group and the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

The Group uses a number of Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) throughout these financial statements to give assistance to investors in evaluating the performance of the underlying business and to give a better understanding of how management review and monitor the business on an ongoing basis. These APMs have been defined and explained in more detail on page 201 to 203.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations effective during 2023

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the Group from 1 January 2023 and do not have a material effect on the results or financial position of the Group:

	Effective Date – periods beginning on or after
IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* including Amendments to IFRS 17	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* – Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts:* Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative information	1 January 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

There are a number of amendments to standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. These amendments to standards and interpretations are either not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements or are still under assessment by the Group. The principal new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are as follows:

	Effective Date – periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases*: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments*: *Disclosures:* Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024*
Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:* Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025*

*Not EU endorsed

Basis of consolidation
The Group consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are included in the Group financial statements from the date on which control over the entity is obtained and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intragroup transactions and balances, and any unrealised gains arising from such transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Segment reporting
The Group's accounting policy for identifying segments is based on internal management reporting information that is routinely reviewed by the Board of Directors, which is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the Group.

The measurement policies used for the segment reporting under IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* are the same as those used in the consolidated financial statements. Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, finance income and expenses and tax assets and liabilities.

The Group has determined that it has five (2022: six) operating segments: Insulated Panels, Insulation, Light, Air + Water, Data + Flooring, and Roofing + Waterproofing.

Revenue recognition
The Group recognises revenue exclusive of sales tax and trade discounts which would occur over time or at a point in time. The Group uses the five-step model as prescribed under IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the Group's revenue transactions. This includes the identification of the contract, identification of the performance obligations under same, determination of the transaction price, allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations and recognition of revenue. Typically, individual performance obligations are specifically called out in the contract which allows for accurate recognition of revenue as and when performances are fulfilled.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customers.

The Group has identified a number of revenue streams where revenue is recognised at a point in time and/or over time. These are detailed below:

Supply only contracts
The point of recognition arises when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer, which could occur over time or at a point in time. Revenue is recognised at the time of delivery at the delivery address (where Kingspan is to deliver the goods to the delivery address) or at Kingspan's works (where the customer is to collect the goods) or, if the customer wrongfully fails to take delivery of the goods, the time when Kingspan has tendered delivery of the goods. Invoicing occurs at the point of final delivery of the product or performance obligation, at which point a right is established for unconditional consideration as control passes to the customer. Typically, payment terms are 30 days from the end of the month in which the invoice is raised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Supply and install projects
If a contract requires the Group to install or commission a product and the product can be separated or sold separately from the installation service and the contract specifically separates the performance obligations then the product only supply element is recognised in line with the criteria set out in the supply only policy. The installation element is recognised over time in line with the milestones set out in the contract. If there is significant integration provided for in the contract then a single purchase order is identified and the revenue is recognised over time.

Service and maintenance
Where the Group provides a post-sale service and maintenance offering the revenue associated with this separately identifiable performance obligation is initially recognised in deferred income. The revenue is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement as each site visit occurs.

Research and Development
Expenditure on research and development is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An asset is recognised only when all the conditions set out in IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* are met.

Non trading items
Non trading items refer to certain items, which by virtue of their nature and amount, are disclosed separately in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. Non trading items include gains or losses on the disposal or acquisition of businesses and material related acquisition and integration costs, and material impairments to the carrying value of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment. It is determined by management that each of these items relate to events or circumstances that are non-recurring in nature.

Business Combinations
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the date of acquisition.

In accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, the fair value of consideration paid for a business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of assets given and liabilities incurred or assumed in exchange for control. The assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity are measured at fair value as at the acquisition date. When the initial accounting for a business combination is determined, it is done so on a provisional basis with any adjustments to these provisional values made within 12 months of the acquisition date and are effective as at the acquisition date.

To the extent that deferred contingent consideration is payable as part of the acquisition cost and is payable after one year from the acquisition date, the deferred contingent consideration is discounted at an appropriate interest rate and, accordingly, carried at net present value (amortised cost) in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The discount component is then unwound as an interest charge in the Consolidated Income Statement over the life of the obligation.

Where a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of a business acquired contingent on future events, other than put options held by non-controlling interests, the Group accrues the fair value of the additional consideration payable as a liability at acquisition date. This amount is reassessed at each subsequent reporting date with any adjustments recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at the acquisition date through the Consolidated Income Statement or the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Transaction costs are expensed to the Consolidated Income Statement as incurred.

Put options held by non-controlling interest shares
Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Where a put option is held by a non-controlling interest ("NCI") in a subsidiary undertaking, whereby that party can require the Group to acquire the NCI's shareholding in the subsidiary at a future date, but the NCI retains present access to the results of the subsidiary, the Group applies the present access method of accounting to this arrangement. The Group recognises a contingent consideration liability at fair value, being the Group's estimate of the amount required to settle that liability and a corresponding reserve in equity. Any subsequent remeasurements required due to changes in fair value of the put liability estimation are recognised in the Put Option Liability Reserve in equity.

Goodwill
Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the difference between the fair value of the consideration and the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

As at the acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies. The cash generating units represent the lowest level within the Group which generate largely independent cash inflows and these units are not larger than the operating segments (before aggregation) determined in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the same level as the goodwill is monitored by management for internal reporting purposes, which is at the individual cash generating unit level.

Goodwill is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis and at any time during the year if an indicator of impairment is considered to exist. The goodwill impairment tests are undertaken at a consistent time each year. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. Impairment losses arising in respect of goodwill are not reversed following recognition.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill, not previously written off, is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible Assets (other than goodwill)
Intangible assets separately acquired are capitalised at cost. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets, which have finite useful lives, are carried at cost or initial fair value less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The amortisation of intangible assets is calculated to write off the book value of intangible assets over their useful lives on a straight-line basis on the assumption of zero residual value. Amortisation charged on these assets is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is reviewed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date and is subject to impairment testing when events or changes of circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Customer relationships	2 - 10 years
Trademarks & Brands	2 - 12 years
Patents	8 years
Technological know how and order backlogs	1 - 10 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as necessary.

Foreign currency
Functional and presentation currency
The individual financial statements of each Group company are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, the functional currency. The Group financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. All currency translation differences on monetary assets and liabilities are taken to the Consolidated Income Statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying net investment hedges, which are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are initially translated at the exchange rate at the date of acquisition and then subsequently these assets and liabilities are treated as part of a foreign entity and are translated at the closing rate.

Exchange rates of material currencies used were as follows:

	Average rate		Closing rate	
Euro =	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Pound Sterling	**0.870**	0.853	**0.869**	0.886
US Dollar	**1.082**	1.054	**1.106**	1.067
Canadian Dollar	**1.459**	1.370	**1.464**	1.444
Australian Dollar	**1.629**	1.517	**1.622**	1.569
Czech Koruna	**24.000**	24.562	**24.701**	24.143
Polish Zloty	**4.541**	4.685	**4.344**	4.680
Hungarian Forint	**381.550**	391.090	**382.520**	400.190
Brazilian Real	**5.401**	5.442	**5.374**	5.632

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign operations

The Consolidated Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flow Statement of Group companies that have a functional currency different from that of the Company are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities at each reporting date are translated at the closing rate at that reporting date.
- Results and cash flows are translated at actual exchange rates for the year, or an average rate where this is a reasonable approximation.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and accumulated as a separate component of equity, the Translation Reserve.

On disposal of a foreign operation, any such cumulative retranslation differences, previously recognised in equity, are reclassified to the Consolidated Income Statement as part of gain or loss on disposal.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is based on the first-in, first-out principle and includes all expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition.

- Raw materials are valued at the purchase price including transport, handling costs and net of trade discounts.
- Work in progress and finished goods are carried at cost consisting of direct materials, direct labour and directly attributable production overheads and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to completion and appropriate marketing, selling and distribution costs.

A provision is made, where necessary, in all inventory categories for obsolete, slow-moving and defective items.

Income tax

Income tax in the Consolidated Income Statement represents the sum of current income tax and deferred tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax represents the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and taking into account any adjustments from prior years. Liabilities for uncertain tax treatments are recognised in accordance with IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* and are measured using either the most likely amount method or the expected value method – whichever better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date. Temporary differences are defined as the difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting and are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences (i.e. differences that will result in taxable amounts in future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled).

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of all deductible temporary differences (i.e. differences that give rise to amounts which are deductible in determining taxable profits in future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled), carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which to offset these items.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are subject to review at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that future taxable profits are considered to be inadequate to allow all or part of any deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

The Group has applied the amendment to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* on the mandatory temporary exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities that are related to tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The amendments require that entities shall apply the amendments immediately upon issuance.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Parent Company are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the rates stated below, which are estimated to reduce each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value by the end of its useful life:

Freehold buildings	2% - 2.5% on cost
Plant and machinery	4% to 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	10% to 20% on cost
Computer equipment	12.5% to 33% on cost
Motor vehicles	10% to 25% on cost

Freehold land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are determined by management at the time the assets are acquired and subsequently reassessed at each reporting date. These lives are based on historical experience with similar assets across the Group.

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying value of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. Following the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation charge applicable to the asset or cash-generating unit is adjusted to allocate the revised carrying amount, net of any residual value, over the remaining useful life.

Assets under construction are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Leases

The Group recognises right of use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments at the lease commencement date. The right of use assets are initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of the right of use asset consists of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred in entering into the lease, restoration costs and any payments made on or before the lease commencement date, net any lease incentives received.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the period of the lease, or useful life if shorter.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted at the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the lease liabilities are increased by the interest cost and reduced by lease payments made.

The right of use assets and lease liabilities are remeasured when there are changes in the assessment of whether an extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised or where there is a change in future lease payments as a result of a change in an index or rate. The Group applies judgement when determining the lease term where renewal and termination options are contained in the lease contract.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date. The Group also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Retirement benefit obligations

The Group operates defined contribution and defined benefit pensions schemes.

Defined contribution pension schemes

The costs arising on the Group's defined contribution schemes are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement in the period in which the related service is provided. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions in the event that these plans do not hold sufficient assets to provide retirement benefits.

Defined benefit pension schemes

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

The Group determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability or asset by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability or asset, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Provisions
A provision is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Group has a present constructive or legal obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A specific provision is created when a claim has actually been made against the Group or where there is a known issue at a known customer's site, both relating to a product or service supplied in the past. In addition, a risk-based provision is created where future claims are considered incurred but not reported. The warranty provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Specific provisions will generally be aged as a current liability, reflecting the assessment that a current liability exists to replace or repair product sold on foot of an accepted valid warranty issue. Only where the liability is reasonably certain not to be settled within the next 12 months, will a specific provision be categorised as a long-term obligation. Risk-based provisions will generally be aged as a non-current liability, reflecting the fact that no warranty claim has yet been made by the customer.

Provisions which are not expected to give rise to a cash outflow within 12 months of the reporting date are, where material, determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance expense.

Dividends
Final dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the financial statements only after they have been approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Company. Interim dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when they are paid.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents principally comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Derivative financial instruments
Derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate and currency swaps, are used to hedge the Group's foreign exchange and interest rate risk exposures.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value and thereafter are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of these instruments is the estimated amount that the Group would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the reporting date, taking into account current interest and currency exchange rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

The Group designates all of its derivatives in one or more of the following types of relationships:

i. *Fair value hedge:* Hedges the exposure to movements in fair value of recognised assets or liabilities that are attributable to hedged risks.
ii. *Cash flow hedge:* Hedges the Group's exposures to fluctuations in future cash flow derived from a particular risk associated with recognised assets or liabilities or forecast transactions.
iii. *Net investment hedge:* Hedges the exchange rate fluctuations of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, as to whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Fair value hedge
Any gain or loss resulting from the re-measurement of the hedging instrument to fair value is reported in the Consolidated Income Statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The gains or losses of a hedging instrument that are in hedge relationships with borrowings are included within Finance Income or Finance Expense in the Consolidated Income Statement. In the case of the related hedged borrowings, any gain or loss on the hedged item which is attributable to the hedged risk is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also included within Finance Income or Finance Expense in the Consolidated Income Statement.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised on an effective interest basis to the Consolidated Income Statement with the objective of achieving full amortisation by maturity of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedge
The effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve in equity with the ineffective portion being recognised within Finance Income or Finance Expense in the Consolidated Income Statement. If a hedge of a forecasted transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognised directly in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects profit or loss. For cash flow hedges, other than those covered by the preceding statements, the associated cumulative gain or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Hedge accounting is discontinued when a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised when the transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the Consolidated Income Statement in the period.

Net investment hedge
Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the Translation Reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in either Finance Income or Finance Expense in the Consolidated Income Statement. Cumulative gains or losses remain in equity until disposal of the net investment in the foreign operation at which point the related differences are reclassified to the Consolidated Income Statement as part of the overall gain or loss on sale.

Financial Assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost and subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and subject to impairment. Financial assets may also be initially measured at fair value with any movement being reflected through other comprehensive income or the Consolidated Income Statement.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

The Group applies the simplified approach for expected credit losses (ECL) under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables. Under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments,* the Group uses an allowance matrix to measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of trade receivables from customers. Loss rates are calculated using a "roll rate" method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive chains of non-payment to write-off. The rates are calculated at a business unit level which reflects the risks associated with geographic region, age, mix of customer relationship and type of product purchased.

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through the profit and loss, and all other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless the fair value option is applied.

Finance Income
Finance income primarily comprises interest income on funds invested and any gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Finance Expense
Finance expense comprises interest charged on cash balances held in certain currencies, interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, fair value gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement, the net finance cost of the Group's defined benefit pension scheme, lease interest and the discount component of the deferred contingent consideration which is unwound as an interest charge in the Consolidated Income Statement over the life of the obligation.

Share-Based Payment Transactions
The Group grants equity settled share based payments to employees through the Performance Share Plan and the Deferred Bonus Plan.

The fair value of these equity settled transactions is determined at grant date and is recognised as an employee expense in the Consolidated Income Statement, with the corresponding increase in equity, on a straight line basis over the vesting period. The fair value at the grant date is determined using a combination of the Monte Carlo simulation technique and the Black Scholes model, excluding the impact of any non-market conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At each reporting date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are likely to vest as a result of non-market conditions. Any adjustment from this revision is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Where the share based payments give rise to the issue of new share capital, the proceeds received by the Company are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium (where applicable) when the share entitlements are exercised. Where the share-based payments give rise to the re-issue of shares from treasury shares, the proceeds of issue are credited to share premium.

The Group does not operate any cash-settled share-based payment schemes or share-based payment transactions with cash alternatives as defined in IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments*.

Treasury Shares
Where the Company purchases its own equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders' equity and classified as treasury shares until such shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in share premium account. No gains or losses are recognised on the purchase, sale, cancellation or issue of treasury shares.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Non-controlling interest
Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the equity of a subsidiary not attributable either directly or indirectly to the parent company and are presented separately in the Consolidated Income Statement and within equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, distinguished from shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the parent company.

Accounting Estimates and Judgements
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, as set out on pages 151 to 160, management are required to make estimates and judgements that could materially affect the Group's reported results or net asset position.

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. The Group has considered the impact of climate change on the consolidated financial statements, including the carrying value of assets, the useful economic life of assets, and provisions.

The areas where key estimates and judgements were made by management and are material to the Group's reported results or net asset position, are as follows:

Impairment (Note 10)
The Group is required to review assets for objective evidence of impairment.

It does this on the basis of a review of the budget and rolling 5 year forecasts (4 year strategic plan, as approved by the Board, plus year 5 forecasted by management), which by their nature are based on a series of assumptions and estimates. The forecasts used for the Roofing + Waterproofing CGU are based on a 4 year financial plan approved by the Board of Directors, plus years 5-10 as forecasted by management.

The Group has performed impairment tests on those cash generating units which contain goodwill, and on any assets where there are indicators of impairment. The key assumptions associated with these reviews are detailed in Note 10. The Group also considered the potential impact of climate change. This is an area of estimation and judgement.

Guarantees & warranties (Note 21)
Certain products carry formal guarantees of satisfactory functional and aesthetic performance of varying periods following their purchase. Local management evaluate the constructive or legal obligation arising from customer feedback and assess the requirement to provide for any probable outflow of economic benefit arising from a settlement. This is an area of estimation and judgement.

Recoverability of trade receivables (Note 15)
The Group provides credit to customers and as a result there is an associated risk that the customer may not be able to pay outstanding balances.

Under IFRS 9 the Group uses an allowance matrix to measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of trade receivables from customers. Loss rates are calculated using a "roll rate" method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive chains of non-payment to write-off. The rates are calculated at a business unit level which reflects the risks associated with geographic region, age, mix of customer relationship and type of product purchased. This is an area of estimation and judgement.

Valuation of inventory (Note 14)
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The Group's policy is to hold inventories at original cost and create an inventory provision where evidence exists that indicates net realisable value is below cost for a particular item of inventory. Damaged, slow-moving or obsolete inventory are typical examples of such evidence. This is an area of estimation and judgement.

Leases (Note 17)
The Group has applied judgement to determine the lease term of contracts that include termination and extension options. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options, the relevant amount of right of use assets and lease liabilities are recognised.

The Group has also applied judgement in determining the incremental borrowing rates (IBR). The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would expect to incur on funds borrowed over a similar term and security to obtain a comparable value to the right of use asset in the relevant economic environment. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and makes certain entity-specific estimates (such as country risk and entity specific credit rating) as required.

Business Combinations (Note 23)
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method which requires that the assets and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. The application of this method requires certain estimates and assumptions relating, in particular, to the determination of the fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

For intangible assets acquired, the Group bases valuations on expected future cash flows. This method employs a discounted cash flow analysis using the present value of the estimated cash flows expected to be generated from these intangible assets using appropriate discount rates and revenue forecasts. The period of expected cash flows is based on the expected useful life of the intangible asset acquired.

Measurement of deferred contingent consideration and put option liabilities related to business combinations require assumptions to be made regarding profit forecasts and discount rates used to arrive at the net present value of the potential obligations. The Group has considered all available information in arriving at the estimate of liabilities associated with deferred contingent consideration obligations. This is an area of estimation and judgement.

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Income taxes (Note 8)

The Group is subject to income tax in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Once it has been concluded that a liability needs to be recognised, the liability is measured based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. The amount shown for current taxation includes an estimate for uncertain tax treatments where the Group considers it probable that uncertain tax treatments will not be accepted by tax authorities and the estimate is measured using either the most likely amount method or the expected value method, as appropriate, prescribed by IFRIC 23. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially estimated, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The Group estimates the most probable amount of future taxable profits, using assumptions consistent with those employed in impairment calculations, and taking into consideration applicable tax legislation in the relevant jurisdiction. These calculations also require the use of estimates and judgement.

Deferred Contingent Consideration (Note 19)

Measurement of put option liabilities require assumptions to be made regarding profit forecasts and discount rates used to arrive at the net present value of the potential obligations. The Group has considered all available information in arriving at the estimate of liabilities associated with put option obligations. This is an area of estimation.

2 Segment Reporting

In identifying the Group's operating segments, management based its decision on the product supplied by each segment and the fact that each segment is managed and reported separately to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. These operating segments are monitored and strategic decisions are made on the basis of segment operating results.

The Group established a new operating segment, Light, Air + Water effective 1 January 2023. This encompasses the Group's previously reported operating segments 'Light + Air' and 'Water + Energy'. The prior year comparatives have been restated to reflect this.

Operating segments

The Group has the following five operating segments:

Insulated Panels	Manufacture of insulated panels, structural framing and metal facades.
Insulation	Manufacture of rigid insulation boards, technical insulation and engineered timber systems.
Roofing + Waterproofing	Manufacture of roofing and waterproofing solutions for renovation and new construction of buildings.
Light, Air + Water	Manufacture of energy and water solutions, daylighting, smoke management and ventilation systems and related service activities.
Data + Flooring	Manufacture of data centre storage solutions and raised access floors.

2 Segment Reporting (continued)

Analysis by class of business

	Insulated Panels €m	Insulation €m	Roofing + Waterproofing €m	Light, Air + Water €m	Data + Flooring €m	Total €m
Total revenue – 2023	4,722.1	1,528.0	493.4	967.4	379.7	**8,090.6**
Total revenue – 2022	5,181.5	1,658.3	153.2	987.8	360.1	8,340.9
Disaggregation of revenue 2023						
Point of Time	4,719.8	1,502.9	493.4	671.8	333.3	**7,721.2**
Over Time & Contract	2.3	25.1	-	295.6	46.4	**369.4**
	4,722.1	1,528.0	493.4	967.4	379.7	**8,090.6**
Disaggregation of revenue 2022						
Point of Time	5,147.7	1,633.1	153.2	696.1	325.4	7,955.5
Over Time & Contract	33.8	25.2	-	291.7	34.7	385.4
	5,181.5	1,658.3	153.2	987.8	360.1	8,340.9

The disaggregation of revenue by geography is set out in more detail on page 163.

The segments specified above capture the major product lines relevant to the Group.

The combination of the disaggregation of revenue by product group, geography and the timing of revenue recognition capture the key categories of disclosure with respect to revenue. Typically, individual performance obligations are specifically called out in the contract which allow for accurate recognition of revenue as and when performances are fulfilled. Given the nature of the Group's product set, customer returns are not a significant feature of our business model. No further disclosures are required with respect to disaggregation of revenue other than what has been presented in this note.

Inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices and using an appropriate transfer pricing methodology. As inter-segment revenue is not material, it is not subject to separate disclosure in the above analysis. For the purposes of the segmental analysis, corporate overheads have been allocated to each division based on their respective revenue for the year.

	Insulated Panels €m	Insulation €m	Roofing + Waterproofing €m	Light, Air + Water €m	Data + Flooring €m	Total 2023 €m	Total 2022 €m
Trading profit – 2023	573.8	145.1	28.1	78.7	51.2	**876.9**	
Intangible amortisation	(10.2)	(10.1)	(17.2)	(3.5)	(0.7)	**(41.7)**	
Operating profit – 2023	563.6	135.0	10.9	75.2	50.5	**835.2**	
Trading profit – 2022	548.7	165.2	8.5	67.7	43.1		833.2
Intangible amortisation	(13.0)	(9.4)	(4.8)	(5.1)	(0.1)		(32.4)
Non trading item	(16.5)	-	-	-	-		(16.5)
Operating profit - 2022	519.2	155.8	3.7	62.6	43.0		784.3
Net finance expense						**(41.0)**	(37.7)
Profit for the year before tax						**794.2**	746.6
Income tax expense						**(140.3)**	(130.6)
Net profit for the year						**653.9**	616.0

2 Segment Reporting (continued)

	Insulated Panels €m	Insulation €m	Roofing + Waterproofing €m	Light, Air + Water €m	Data + Flooring €m	Total 2023 €m	Total 2022 €m
Assets – 2023	3,352.8	1,568.9	854.4	915.3	291.9	**6,983.3**	
Assets – 2022	3,350.6	1,683.4	783.1	934.1	240.4		6,991.6
Derivative financial instruments						**-**	0.4
Cash and cash equivalents						**938.7**	649.3
Deferred tax assets						**79.6**	40.1
Total assets as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position						**8,001.6**	7,681.4

	Insulated Panels €m	Insulation €m	Roofing + Waterproofing €m	Light, Air + Water €m	Data + Flooring €m	Total 2023 €m	Total 2022 €m
Liabilities – 2023	(1,114.4)	(278.7)	(180.8)	(320.7)	(122.3)	**(2,016.9)**	
Liabilities – 2022	(1,080.7)	(320.8)	(163.7)	(343.8)	(77.9)		(1,986.9)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (current and non-current)						**(1,918.2)**	(2,188.9)
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)						**(0.2)**	-
Income tax liabilities (current and deferred)						**(118.5)**	(110.1)
Total liabilities as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position						**(4,053.8)**	(4,285.9)

	Insulated Panels €m	Insulation €m	Roofing + Waterproofing €m	Light, Air + Water €m	Data + Flooring €m	Total €m
Capital investment – 2023*	173.5	55.4	51.5	20.2	13.1	**313.7**
Capital investment – 2022 *	178.8	136.8	208.7	20.9	6.2	551.4
Depreciation included in segment result – 2023	(95.1)	(45.7)	(14.5)	(27.9)	(7.7)	**(190.9)**
Depreciation included in segment result – 2022	(85.1)	(41.7)	(4.7)	(27.0)	(6.6)	(165.1)
Non-cash items included in segment result – 2023	(12.7)	(4.4)	(0.6)	(3.3)	(1.7)	**(22.7)**
Non-cash items included in segment result – 2022	(10.0)	(4.1)	(0.1)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(18.4)

* Capital investment also includes fair value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets acquired in business combinations.

2 Segment Reporting (continued)

Analysis of segmental data by geography

	Western & Southern Europe €m	Central & Northern Europe €m	Americas €m	Rest of World €m	Total €m
Income Statement Items					
Revenue – 2023	3,650.6	2,021.1	1,877.9	541.0	**8,090.6**
Revenue – 2022	3,850.2	2,133.3	1,823.7	533.7	8,340.9
Statement of Financial Position Items					
Non-current assets – 2023 *	2,409.3	1,269.0	805.4	281.1	**4,764.8**
Non-current assets – 2022 *	2,248.0	1,121.9	784.4	273.1	4,427.4
Other segmental information					
Capital investment – 2023	112.7	119.2	47.3	34.5	**313.7**
Capital investment – 2022	318.3	167.9	45.2	20.0	551.4

* Total non-current assets excluding deferred tax assets.

The Group is trading in over 80 countries worldwide. Foreign regions of operation are as set out above and specific countries of operation are highlighted separately below on the basis of materiality where revenue exceeds 15% of total Group revenues.

Revenues, non-current assets and capital investment (as defined in IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*) attributable to France were €1,259.5m (2022: €1,238.1m), €757.7m (2022: €734.1m) and €20.4m (2022: €161.1m) respectively.

Revenues, non-current assets and capital investment (as defined in IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*) attributable to the country of domicile (Ireland) were €234.3m (2022: €256.5m), €230.5m (2022: €168.0m) and €16.1m (2022: €15.5m) respectively.

The country of domicile (Ireland) is included in Western & Southern Europe. Western & Southern Europe also includes France, Benelux, Spain, and Britain while Central & Northern Europe includes Germany, the Nordics, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic, the Baltics and other South Central European countries. Americas comprises the US, Canada, Central Americas and South America. Rest of World is predominantly Australasia and the Middle East.

There are no material dependencies or concentrations on individual customers which would warrant disclosure under IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. The individual entities within the Group each have a large number of customers spread across various activities, end-uses and geographies.

3 Non Trading Item

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	16.5

During the prior year the Group's Russian operations were divested in full which resulted in a loss on disposal of €16.5m.

4 Employees

a) Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the Group in the financial year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Production	**13,437**	12,491
Sales and distribution	**5,032**	4,598
Management and administration	**3,915**	3,501
	22,384	20,590

b) Employee costs, including executive directors

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Wages and salaries	**1,126.1**	1,025.2
Social welfare costs	**144.2**	128.3
Pension costs - defined contribution (Note 32)	**37.8**	32.3
Share based payments and awards	**22.7**	18.4
	1,330.8	1,204.2
Actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income	**5.0**	20.3
	1,335.8	1,224.5

c) Employee share based compensation

The Group currently operates a number of equity settled share based payment schemes; two Performance Share Plans (PSP) and a Deferred Bonus Plan, which was introduced in 2015. The details of these schemes are provided in the Report of the Remuneration Committee.

Performance Share Plan (PSP)

	Number of PSP Options 2023	2022
Outstanding at 1 January	**1,714,879**	1,713,261
Granted	**505,989**	347,121
Forfeited	**(269,903)**	(60,747)
Lapsed	**-**	-
Exercised	**(315,872)**	(284,756)
Outstanding at 31 December	**1,635,093**	1,714,879
Of which, exercisable	**468,760**	554,517

The Group recognised a PSP expense of €22.7m (2022: €18.4m) in the Consolidated Income Statement during the year. All PSP options are exercisable at €0.13 per share. For PSP options that were exercised during the year the average share price at the date of exercise was €66.66 (2022: €71.33). The weighted average contractual life of share options outstanding at 31 December 2023 is 4.4 years (2022: 4.2 years). The weighted average exercise price during the period was €0.13 (2022: €0.13).

4 Employees (continued)

The fair values of options granted under the PSP scheme during the current and prior year were determined using the Black Scholes Model or the Monte Carlo Pricing Model as appropriate. The key assumptions used in the model were as follows:

	2023 Awards	2022 Awards
	20 February 2023	22 February 2022
Share price at grant date	**€63.58**	€88.60
Exercise price per share	**€0.13**	€0.13
Expected volatility	**43.8%**	36.7%
Expected dividend yield	**1.25%**	1.25%
Risk-free rate	**2.6%**	(0.2%)
Expected life	**3 years**	3 years

The resulting weighted average fair value of options granted in the year was €47.95 (2022: €61.55).

As set out in the Report of the Remuneration Committee, the number of options that will ultimately vest is contingent on market conditions such as Total Shareholder Return and non-market conditions such as the Earnings Per Share of the Group and achievement of its Planet Passionate targets. Market conditions were taken into account in determining the above fair value, and non-market conditions were considered when estimating the number of shares that will eventually vest. Expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Group and peer company share prices over the previous 3 years. The Report of the Remuneration Committee sets out the current companies within the peer group.

Deferred Bonus Plan

As set out in the Report of the Remuneration Committee, the Deferred Bonus Plan (DBP) is intended to reward incremental performance over and above the growth targeted by the annual performance related bonus. Any DBP bonus earned for such incremental performance is satisfied by the payment of deferred share awards. These shares are held for the benefit of the individual participants for two years without any additional performance conditions. These shares vest after two years but are forfeited if the participant leaves the Group within that period.

During the year, 13,547 (2022: 21,438) awards were granted under the DBP and nil (2022: 2,272) awards were exercised. 34,985 awards remain outstanding at 31 December 2023 (2022: 21,438). A charge of €1.6m was recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement for 2023 (2022: €0.9m).

5 Finance Expense and Finance Income

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Finance expense		
Lease interest	**6.0**	4.7
Bank loan interest	**24.9**	10.1
Private placement loan note interest	**31.6**	24.5
Other interest	**1.2**	0.1
	63.7	39.4
Finance income		
Interest earned	**(19.2)**	(1.7)
Equity investments at FVOCI – dividend income	**(3.5)**	-
	(22.7)	(1.7)
Net finance expense	**41.0**	37.7

€0.8m of borrowing costs were capitalised during the period (2022: €0.7m). No costs were reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit during the year (2022: €nil).

6 Profit For The Year Before Income Tax

	2023 €m	2022 €m
The profit before tax for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Distribution expenses	**327.2**	339.5
Product development costs (total, including payroll)	**63.5**	60.3
Depreciation	**190.9**	165.1
Amortisation of intangible assets	**41.7**	32.4
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**2.9**	-
Foreign exchange net (gains)/losses	**(1.6)**	13.0
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(1.3)**	(0.4)

Analysis of total auditor's remuneration

	EY Ireland 2023 €m	Other EY Offices 2023 €m	Total 2023 €m	EY Ireland 2022 €m	Other EY Offices 2022 €m	Total 2022 €m
Audit of Group	**1.5**	**-**	**1.5**	1.4	-	1.4
Audit of other subsidiaries	**-**	**3.3**	**3.3**	-	2.7	2.7
Tax compliance and advisory services	**0.3**	**-**	**0.3**	-	0.1	0.1
	1.8	**3.3**	**5.1**	1.4	2.8	4.2

Included in Audit of Group are total fees of €0.4m which are due to EY in respect of the audit of the Parent Company (2022: €0.4m).

7 Directors' Remuneration

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Fees	**0.9**	0.9
Other emoluments	**6.8**	6.3
Pension costs	**0.4**	0.5
	8.1	7.7
Performance Share Plan accounting charge	**4.1**	3.5
	12.2	11.2

In accordance with the Statement of Accounting Policies (Share-Based Payment Transactions) and Note 4, the Performance Share Plan accounting charge of €4.1m (2022: €3.5m) is the fair value expense, accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments*, of equity settled share-based payments attributable to directors for the period. The fair value of each equity settled share-based payment is determined at grant date and is recognised as an employee expense in the Consolidated Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Pursuant to the Companies Act 2014 and related guidance, the Report of the Remuneration Committee only reports share-based payments which vested in the period, and they are measured at market value rather than fair value. This explains differences between the total Directors' Remuneration expense of €12.2m (2022: €11.2m) in this Note and the total Directors' Remuneration expense of €12.5m (2022: €9.7m) in the Report of the Remuneration Committee.

Aggregate gains of €3.8m (2022: €4.9m) were realised with respect to share options exercised by directors during the financial year. Details of the number of share options exercised by each director, the market value of the shares on the date of exercise, and the exercise price are included in the Performance Share Plan section of the Report of the Remuneration Committee.

A detailed analysis of Directors' Remuneration is contained in the Report of the Remuneration Committee.

8 Income Tax Expense

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Tax recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement		
Current taxation:		
Current tax expense	**160.2**	148.9
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(6.9)**	1.0
	153.3	149.9
Deferred taxation:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(12.1)**	(18.7)
Effect of rate change	**(0.9)**	(0.6)
	(13.0)	(19.3)
Income tax expense	**140.3**	130.6

The following table is the numerical reconciliation between tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Profit for the year	**794.2**	746.6
Applicable notional tax charge (12.5%)	**99.3**	93.3
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**16.2**	21.5
Net effect of differing tax rates	**45.6**	33.7
Utilisation of unprovided deferred tax assets	**(3.6)**	(1.6)
Other items	**(17.2)**	(16.3)
Total income tax expense	**140.3**	130.6

The total tax charge in future periods will be affected by any changes to the corporation tax rates in force in the countries in which the Group operates. Changes in the geographical mix of future earnings will also impact the total tax charge.

The Group will be subject to the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules, also referred to as the Pillar Two model rules, with effect from 1 January 2024 in most of the countries in which it operates. The objective of these complex rules is to achieve minimum effective tax rates of 15% globally. The Group is currently assessing the impact of these new rules, but as the Group already has a Pillar Two effective tax rate of greater than 15% in most of the countries in which it operates, the Group does not expect these rules to have a material impact on the Group's total tax charge in future periods.

The methodology used to determine the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions is set out in Note 1 'Statement of Accounting Policies'.

The total value of deductible temporary differences which have not been recognised is €33.4m (2022: €31.8m) consisting mainly of tax losses forward. €0.1m (2022: €0.1m) of the losses expire within 5 years while all other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

No provision has been made for tax in respect of temporary differences arising from unremitted earnings of foreign operations as there is no commitment to remit such earnings and no current plans to do so. Deferred tax liabilities of €25.0m (2022: €19.6m) have not been recognised for withholding tax that would be payable on unremitted earnings of €500.1m (2022: €391.3m) in certain subsidiaries.

9 Earnings Per Share

	2023 €m	2022 €m
The calculations of earnings per share are based on the following:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	**640.3**	598.0

	Number of shares ('000) 2023	Number of shares ('000) 2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the calculation of basic earnings per share	**181,773**	181,487
Dilutive effect of share options	**1,371**	1,451
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**183,144**	182,938

	2023 € cent	2022 € cent
Basic earnings per share	**352.3**	329.5
Diluted earnings per share	**349.6**	326.9

Dilution is attributable to the weighted average number of share options outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

The number of options which are anti-dilutive and have therefore not been included in the above calculations is nil (2022: nil).

10 Goodwill

	2023 €m	2022 €m
At 1 January	**2,495.5**	1,908.6
Additions relating to acquisitions (Note 23)	**168.2**	578.7
Net exchange movement	**(3.1)**	8.2
Carrying amount 31 December	**2,660.6**	2,495.5
At 31 December		
Cost	**2,728.3**	2,563.2
Accumulated impairment losses	**(67.7)**	(67.7)
Carrying amount	**2,660.6**	2,495.5

Cash generating units

Goodwill acquired through business combinations is allocated, at acquisition, to CGUs that are expected to benefit from synergies in that combination. The CGUs are the lowest level within the Group at which the associated goodwill is monitored for internal management reporting purposes and are not larger than the operating segments determined in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

A total of 12 (2022: 12) CGUs have been identified and these are analysed between the five business segments in the Group as set out below. Assets and liabilities have been assigned to the CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis.

10 Goodwill (continued)

	Cash-generating units 2023	Cash-generating units 2022	Goodwill (€m) 2023	Goodwill (€m) 2022
Insulated Panels	**6**	6	**1,041.9**	996.6
Insulation	**1**	1	**633.3**	620.5
Light, Air + Water	**2**	2	**399.8**	404.2
Data + Flooring	**2**	2	**119.2**	92.3
Roofing + Waterproofing	**1**	1	**466.4**	381.9
Total	**12**	12	**2,660.6**	2,495.5

Significant goodwill amounts

Management has assessed that, in line with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, there are five CGUs that are individually significant (greater than 10% of total goodwill) that require additional disclosure and are as follows:

	Panels Western Europe		Panels Joris Ide		Insulation		Light + Air		Roofing + Waterproofing	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Goodwill (€m)	**322.1**	340.2	**364.3**	342.0	**633.3**	620.5	**293.2**	296.9	**466.4**	381.9
Discount rate (%)	**10.1**	9.6	**10.1**	9.9	**10.2**	9.9	**9.7**	9.2	**10.1**	10.2
Excess of value-in-use over carrying amount (€m)	**1,773.4**	2,057.9	**1,120.0**	1,322.2	**1,419.5**	1,127.3	**530.1**	697.2	**327.5**	192.4

The goodwill allocated to these 5 CGUs (2022: 5 CGUs) accounts for 78% (2022: 79%) of the total carrying amount of €2,660.6m (2022: €2,495.5m). The remaining goodwill balance of €581.3m (2022: €514.0m) is allocated across the other 7 CGUs (2022: 7 CGUs), none of which are individually significant. Similar assumptions and techniques are applied on the impairment testing of these CGUs.

None of the individually significant CGUs are included in the "Sensitivity analysis" section as it is not considered reasonably possible that there would be a change in the key assumptions such that the carrying amount would exceed value-in-use. Consequently, no further disclosures have been provided for these CGUs.

Impairment testing

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the above CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. Impairment of goodwill occurs when the carrying value of the CGU is greater than the present value of the cash that it is expected to generate (i.e. the recoverable amount). The Group reviews the carrying value of each CGU at least annually or more frequently if there is an indication that a CGU may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined from value-in-use calculations. The forecasts used in these calculations are based on a 4 year financial plan approved by the Board of Directors, plus year 5 as forecasted by management, and specifically excludes any future acquisition activity. The forecasts used for the Roofing + Waterproofing CGU are based on a 4 year financial plan approved by the Board of Directors, plus years 5-10 as forecasted by management, and specifically excludes any future acquisition activity. This is a new CGU which was formed in late 2022, therefore a longer forecast period is required in order to reach a year for which a long-term growth rate can be applied which is more akin to the existing CGUs in order to calculate the terminal value. The forecasts for the others include assumptions regarding future organic growth with cash flows after year 5 assuming to continue in perpetuity at a general growth rate of 2% to 5% (Panels LATAM 5%), reflecting the relevant CGU market growth. The use of cash flows in perpetuity is considered appropriate in light of the Group's established history of earnings growth and cash flow generation, its strong financial position and the nature of the industry in which the Group operates.

The value in use calculation represents the present value of the future cash flows, including the terminal value, discounted at a rate appropriate to each CGU. The real pre-tax discount rates used range from 9.7% to 16.7% (2022: 9.2% to 18.4%). These rates are based on the Group's estimated weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for risk, and are consistent with external sources of information.

10 Goodwill (continued)

The cash flows and the key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are determined based on the historical performance of the Group, its strong current financial position as well as management's knowledge and expectation of future trends in the industry. Expected future cash flows are, however, inherently uncertain and are therefore liable to material change over time. The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are subjective and include projected EBITDA margins, net cash flows, discount rates used and the duration of the discounted cash flow model. Net cashflows incorporate the estimated capital expenditure required to meet the Group's Planet Passionate targets.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis was performed by reducing cash flows by 25%, increasing the discount rate by 20%, reducing the average operating margin of each division by 20% and by reducing the long-term growth rate to 0%. Each test resulted in a positive recoverable amount for each CGU under each approach. Management believes, therefore, that any reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would not cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed the recoverable amount, thereby giving rise to an impairment.

11 Other Intangible Assets

2023	Customer Relationships €m	Patents & Brands €m	Other Intangibles €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January	126.8	199.2	74.7	400.7
Acquisitions (Note 23)	11.8	8.4	12.4	32.6
Additions	2.4	3.6	-	6.0
Net exchange difference	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.2)
At 31 December	**140.5**	**211.0**	**86.6**	**438.1**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January	50.7	109.1	49.1	208.9
Charge for the year	17.7	15.2	8.8	41.7
Net exchange difference	(0.5)	-	(0.4)	(0.9)
At 31 December	**67.9**	**124.3**	**57.5**	**249.7**
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2023	**72.6**	**86.7**	**29.1**	**188.4**

2022	Customer Relationships €m	Patents & Brands €m	Other Intangibles €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January	50.4	157.7	60.1	268.2
Acquisitions (Note 23)	75.9	40.7	13.6	130.2
Net exchange difference	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3
At 31 December	126.8	199.2	74.7	400.7
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January	40.8	92.7	41.5	175.0
Charge for the year	9.5	15.9	7.0	32.4
Net exchange difference	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5
At 31 December	50.7	109.1	49.1	208.9
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2022	76.1	90.1	25.6	191.8

Other intangibles relate primarily to technological know how and order backlogs.

12 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings €m	Plant, machinery and other equipment €m	Motor vehicles €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2023				
Cost	1,024.6	2,113.2	71.0	3,208.8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	(334.4)	(1,264.8)	(42.4)	(1,641.6)
Net carrying amount	**690.2**	**848.4**	**28.6**	**1,567.2**
At 1 January 2023, net carrying amount	657.2	757.8	22.9	1,437.9
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 23)	5.0	36.2	0.2	41.4
Divestment	-	-	-	-
Additions	51.2	169.5	13.0	233.7
Disposals	(0.3)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(2.9)
Reclassification	5.3	(6.5)	1.2	-
Depreciation charge for year	(22.5)	(103.9)	(8.0)	(134.4)
Impairment charge for year	(0.3)	(2.6)	-	(2.9)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(5.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(5.6)
At 31 December 2023, net carrying amount	**690.2**	**848.4**	**28.6**	**1,567.2**

	Land and buildings €m	Plant, machinery and other equipment €m	Motor vehicles €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2022				
Cost	959.7	1,920.6	62.3	2,942.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	(302.5)	(1,162.8)	(39.4)	(1,504.7)
Net carrying amount	657.2	757.8	22.9	1,437.9
At 1 January 2022, net carrying amount	551.6	585.6	18.6	1,155.8
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 23)	85.2	58.4	1.3	144.9
Divestment	(3.0)	(2.1)	(0.2)	(5.3)
Additions	56.8	209.6	9.9	276.3
Disposals	(11.1)	(6.5)	(0.6)	(18.2)
Reclassification	(0.2)	(0.8)	1.0	-
Depreciation charge for year	(21.8)	(88.9)	(7.2)	(117.9)
Impairment charge for year	-	-	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(0.3)	2.5	0.1	2.3
At 31 December 2022, net carrying amount	657.2	757.8	22.9	1,437.9

Included in land and buildings and plant, machinery and other equipment were amounts of €15.8m and €117.1m respectively (2022: of €14.7m and €121.4m) relating to expenditure for assets in the course of construction. These assets have not yet been depreciated.

The Group has no material investment properties and hence no property assets are held at fair value.

No property, plant or equipment have been pledged as security for liabilities entered into by the Group.

13 Financial Assets

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Equity investments designated as FVOCI		
At 1 January	**93.6**	13.2
Additions	**22.2**	113.3
Fair value remeasurement	**12.5**	(32.6)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**0.1**	(0.3)
At 31 December	**128.4**	93.6

In August 2022, the Group acquired a strategic minority interest of 24.1% in Nordic Waterproofing Holding AB. Nordic Waterproofing Holding AB is a publicly listed company on the Nasdaq Stockholm and is a market leader in waterproofing products and services for the protection of buildings and infrastructure. An additional 6.8% was acquired in September 2023. The Group does not have significant influence in this entity and therefore it is accounted for as an equity investment.

Investments in Subsidiaries

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Company		
At 1 January	**1,238.5**	1,226.7
Additions	**865.7**	-
Share options and awards	**14.2**	11.8
At 31 December	**2,118.4**	1,238.5

The share options and awards addition reflect the cost of share based payments attributable to employees of subsidiary undertakings, which are treated as capital contributions by the Company. The carrying value of investments is reviewed at each reporting date and there were no indicators of impairment.

The Company increased its investment in Kingspan Holdings Limited during the year.

14 Inventories

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Raw materials and consumables	**732.4**	920.4
Work in progress	**40.1**	49.2
Finished goods	**359.5**	400.2
Inventory impairment allowance	**(167.7)**	(134.0)
At 31 December	**964.3**	1,235.8

A total of €4.7bn (2022: €5.1bn) of inventories was included in the Consolidated Income Statement as an expense. This includes a net income statement charge of €18.6m (2022: €26.3m) arising on the inventory impairment allowance. Inventory impairment allowance levels are continuously reviewed by management and revised where appropriate, taking account of the latest available information on the recoverability of carrying amounts.

No inventories have been pledged as security for liabilities entered into by the Group.

15 Trade And Other Receivables

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables, gross	**1,163.2**	1,262.3
Expected credit loss allowance	**(111.4)**	(125.5)
Trade receivables, net	**1,051.8**	1,136.8
Other receivables	**133.6**	129.9
Prepayments	**68.8**	61.7
	1,254.2	1,328.4

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date is their carrying amount.

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of trade receivables from customers. The simplified approach has been adopted and this gives rise to an ECL of €111.4m in 2023 (2022: €125.5m). This is presented in more detail in Note 20.

Company

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**165.9**	300.1
	165.9	300.1

The amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

16 Trade And Other Payables

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Current		
Trade payables	**610.9**	661.7
Accruals	**524.7**	526.1
Deferred income and customer prepayments	**140.1**	117.2
Income tax & social welfare	**51.1**	48.4
Value added tax	**19.3**	15.3
	1,346.1	1,368.7

Deferred income primarily relates to service and maintenance and projected related revenue and is primarily short-term.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

16 Trade And Other Payables (continued)

Company

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Current		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**0.1**	195.5
Payables	**0.2**	0.2
	0.3	195.7

The amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

17 Leases

Right of use asset

	Land and buildings €m	Plant, machinery and other equipment €m	Motor vehicles €m	Total 2023 €m
At 1 January 2023	**154.3**	**21.7**	**29.3**	**205.3**
Additions	**17.9**	**7.3**	**26.4**	**51.6**
Arising on acquisitions (Note 23)	**(6.8)**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**(5.1)**
Remeasurement	**33.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**34.1**
Terminations	**(7.5)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.5)**	**(8.1)**
Depreciation charge for the year	**(30.6)**	**(7.6)**	**(18.3)**	**(56.5)**
Reclassification	**(0.1)**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**(1.9)**	**(0.4)**	**0.2**	**(2.1)**
At 31 December 2023	**158.6**	**22.9**	**37.7**	**219.2**

	Land and buildings €m	Plant, machinery and other equipment €m	Motor vehicles €m	Total 2022 €m
At 1 January 2022	119.0	14.7	21.8	155.5
Additions	21.6	3.8	15.9	41.3
Arising on acquisitions (Note 23)	22.2	8.0	6.0	36.2
Remeasurement	18.9	(0.1)	0.8	19.6
Terminations	(1.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.7)
Depreciation charge for the year	(28.1)	(4.6)	(14.5)	(47.2)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	1.8	-	(0.2)	1.6
At 31 December 2022	154.3	21.7	29.3	205.3

17 Leases (continued)

Lease liability

	2023 €m	2022 €m
At 1 January	**196.8**	158.0
Additions	**47.9**	39.7
Arising on acquisitions (Note 23)	**5.5**	25.3
Remeasurement	**34.4**	19.6
Terminations	**(8.2)**	(1.7)
Payments	**(60.5)**	(50.6)
Interest	**6.0**	4.7
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**(2.1)**	1.8
At 31 December	**219.8**	196.8
Split as follows:		
Current liability	**48.0**	43.2
Non-current liability	**171.8**	153.6
At 31 December	**219.8**	196.8

Expenses of €13.3m (2022: €9.6m) relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments were recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

18 Interest Bearing Loans And Borrowings

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Current financial liabilities		
Private placements	**193.0**	42.5
Bank loans (unsecured)	**5.3**	40.2
Lease obligations per banking covenants	**2.3**	2.3
	200.6	85.0

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Non-current financial liabilities		
Private placements	**1,398.9**	1,279.5
Bank loans (unsecured)	**310.2**	814.6
Lease obligations per banking covenants	**8.5**	9.8
	1,717.6	2,103.9

Analysis of Net debt

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Cash and cash equivalents	**938.7**	649.3
Current borrowings	**(200.6)**	(85.0)
Non-current borrowings	**(1,717.6)**	(2,103.9)
Total Net debt	**(979.5)**	(1,539.6)

18 Interest Bearing Loans And Borrowings (continued)

The Group's core funding is provided by seven (2022: six) private placement loan notes; one (2022: one) USD private placement totalling $200m (2022: $200m) maturing in December 2028 and six (2022: five) EUR private placements totalling €1.4bn (2022: €1.1bn) which mature in tranches between January 2024 and December 2032. The notes have a weighted average maturity of 5.0 years (2022: 5.7 years).

In June 2023, the Group issued a new private placement note of €319m with a 6 year maturity.

The primary bank debt facility is a €800m revolving credit facility, which was undrawn at year end, and which matures in May 2026.

During the year, the Group repaid part (€500m) of a 2022 acquisition related financing facility, with the remainder of the facility fully drawn.

Included in cash at bank and in hand are overdrawn positions of €1,789.1m (31 December 2022: €1,456.8m). These balances form part of a notional cash pool arrangement and are netted against cash balances of €1,805.9m (31 December 2022: €1,480.2m). The net cash pool balance of €16.8m (31 December 2022: €23.4m) is included in the cash and cash equivalents balance above. There is a legal right of offset between these balances and the balances are physically settled on a regular basis.

More details of the Group's loans and borrowings are set out in Note 20.

Net debt, which is an Alternative Performance Measure, is stated net of interest rate and currency hedges which relate to hedges of debt. Foreign currency derivative assets of €nil (2022: €0.4m) and foreign currency derivative liabilities of €0.2m (2022: €nil) which are used for transactional hedging are not included in the definition of net debt. Lease liabilities recognised due to the implementation of IFRS 16 and deferred contingent consideration have also been excluded from the calculation of net debt which is consistent with the terms and conditions of the covenants as set out in the Group's external borrowing arrangements.

19 Deferred Contingent Consideration

	2023 €m	2022 €m
At 1 January	**187.1**	202.3
Deferred contingent consideration arising on acquisitions (Note 23)	**7.3**	-
Movement in deferred contingent consideration arising from fair value adjustment	**0.3**	-
Put liability arising on acquisitions	**22.9**	-
Movement in put liability arising from fair value adjustment	**10.2**	16.0
Amounts paid	**(6.6)**	(45.4)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**7.9**	14.2
At 31 December	**229.1**	187.1
Split as follows:		
Current liabilities	**190.2**	174.9
Non-current liabilities	**38.9**	12.2
	229.1	187.1
Analysed as follows:		
Deferred contingent consideration	**16.2**	15.7
Put liability	**212.9**	171.4
	229.1	187.1

The deferred contingent consideration arising on acquisitions relates to the acquisition of MontFrio. The put liability arising on acquisitions relates principally to the acquisition of Q-nis and HempFlax Building Solutions.

19 Deferred Contingent Consideration (continued)

For each acquisition for which deferred contingent consideration has been provided, an annual review takes place to evaluate if the payment conditions are likely to be met. For the purposes of the fair value assessments all of the put option liabilities are valued using the option price formula in the shareholders agreement and the most recent financial projections. These are classified as unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements and the quantitative sensitivity analysis are shown in the table below:

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to the fair value
Deferred contingent consideration	*Discounted cashflow method* The net present value of the expected payment is calculated by using a risk adjusted discount rate where material. Discounting has not been applied in the current period as it is not deemed to be material. The expected payments are valued using the earn out formula in the shareholders agreement and the most recent financial projections.	• EBITDA multiples of between 2.7 and 5.75.	• A 5% increase in the assumed profitability of the acquired entities would result in an increase in the fair value of the deferred contingent consideration of €0.4m.
Put option liabilities	*Discounted cashflow method* The net present value of the expected payment is calculated by using a risk adjusted discount rate. The expected payments are valued using the option price formula in the shareholders agreement and the most recent financial projections.	• Risk adjusted discount rates of between 4.7% and 12.9%. • EBITDA multiples of between 6.5 and 8.57.	• A 10% decrease in the risk adjusted discount rate would result in an increase in the fair value of the put option liabilities of €1.4m. • A 5% increase in the assumed profitability of the acquirees would result in an increase in the fair value of the put option liabilities of €10.0m.

The amount of the deferred contingent consideration and put liability that have been recognised are arrived at by the application of a range of outcomes and associated probabilities in order to determine the carrying amounts.

Liabilities in the range of €nil (2022: €nil) to €16.2m (2022: €15.7m) could arise with respect to potential deferred contingent consideration obligations and €nil (2022: €nil) to €212.9m (2022: €171.4m) with respect to potential put option obligations.

The put option in the shareholders' agreement with non-controlling shareholders of Isoeste has been exercisable since 2023. The undiscounted expected cash outflow is estimated to be €167.8m (2022: €157.2m).

The put option in the shareholders' agreement with non-controlling shareholders of PanelMET has been exercisable since 2022. The undiscounted expected cash outflow is estimated to be €14.8m (2022: €6.4m).

The put option in the shareholders' agreement with non-controlling shareholders of Kingspan Jindal has been exercisable since 2022. The undiscounted expected cash outflow is estimated to be €16.6m (2022: €10.1m).

The put option in the shareholders' agreement with non-controlling shareholders of Q-nis can be exercised in 2029. The undiscounted expected cash outflow is estimated to be €24.2m (2022: N/A).

In relation to the put options listed above, call options also rest over the remaining shareholding held by non-controlling interests, which are exercisable by the Group in a very limited range of circumstances. No value has been attributed to these call options.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Group and Company have exposure to a variety of financial risks, including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's and Company's focus is to understand these risks and to put in place policies that minimise the economic impact of an adverse event on the Group's performance. Meetings are held on a regular basis to review the result of the risk assessment, approve recommended risk management strategies and monitor the effectiveness of such policies.

The Group's and Company's risk management strategies include the usage of derivatives (other than for speculative transactions), principally forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and cross currency interest rate swaps.

Liquidity risk

In addition to the high level of free cash flow, the Group operates a prudent approach to liquidity management using a mixture of long-term debt together with short-term debt, cash and cash equivalents, to enable it to meet its liabilities when due.

The Group's core funding is provided by a number of private placement loan notes totalling €1,591.9m (2022: €1,322.0m). The notes have a weighted average maturity of 5 years (2022: 5.7 years).

In June 2023, the Group issued a new private placement note of €319m with a 6 year maturity.

The primary bank debt facility is a €800m revolving credit facility, which was undrawn at year end, and which matures in May 2026.

During the period, the Group repaid part (€500m) of a 2022 acquisition related financing facility, with the remainder of the facility fully drawn.

Both the private placements and the banking facilities (revolving credit facility and one additional banking facility) have an interest cover test (EBITDA: Net interest must not be less than 4 times) and a net debt test (Net debt: EBITDA must not exceed 3.5 times). These covenant tests have been met for the covenant test period to 31 December 2023.

The Group also has in place a number of uncommitted bilateral facilities including working capital facilities totalling €212.8m (2022: €64.0m) and are supported by a Group guarantee. Core funding arrangements arise from a wide and varied number of institutions and, as such, there is no significant concentration of liquidity risk.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

The following are the carrying amounts and contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including estimated interest payments):

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying amount 2023 €m	Contractual cash flow €m	Within 1 year €m	Between 1 and 2 years €m	Between 2 and 5 years €m	Greater than 5 years €m
Non derivative financial instruments						
Bank loans	315.5	333.6	19.4	308.5	4.6	1.1
Private placement loan notes	1,591.9	1,784.6	230.0	76.3	666.6	811.7
Lease obligations per banking covenants	10.8	10.8	2.3	1.9	5.8	0.8
Lease liabilities	219.8	244.0	54.7	45.9	79.2	64.2
Trade and other payables	1,206.0	1,206.0	1,206.0	-	-	-
Deferred contingent consideration	229.1	244.1	202.1	15.1	2.7	24.2
Derivative financial liabilities/(assets)						
Foreign exchange forwards used for hedging:						
Carrying value assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying value liabilities	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
- outflow	-	4.4	4.4	-	-	-
- inflow	-	(4.2)	(4.2)	-	-	-

As at 31 December 2022	Carrying amount 2022 €m	Contractual cash flow €m	Within 1 year €m	Between 1 and 2 years €m	Between 2 and 5 years €m	Greater than 5 years €m
Non derivative financial instruments						
Bank loans	854.8	892.3	61.9	517.9	310.7	1.8
Private placement loan notes	1,322.0	1,455.7	65.3	215.2	286.2	889.0
Lease obligations per banking covenants	12.1	12.1	2.3	2.1	6.2	1.5
Lease liabilities	196.8	226.6	50.8	39.8	70.7	65.3
Trade and other payables	1,251.5	1,251.5	1,251.5	-	-	-
Deferred contingent consideration	187.1	189.3	177.1	4.2	8.0	-
Derivative financial liabilities/(assets)						
Foreign exchange forwards used for hedging:						
Carrying value assets	(0.4)	-	(0.4)	-	-	-
Carrying value liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
- outflow	-	12.4	12.4	-	-	-
- inflow	-	(12.8)	(12.8)	-	-	-

For provisions, the carrying amount represents the Group's best estimate of the expected future outflows. As it does not represent a contractual liability at the year end, no amount has been included as a contractual cash flow.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

Deferred contingent consideration, which includes any put option liabilities, is valued using the relevant agreed multiple of the expected future EBITDA in each acquired business which is appropriately discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The estimated fair value of deferred contingent consideration would decrease if EBITDA was lower or if the risk adjusted discount rate was higher. The range of outcomes are set out in Note 19.

The actual future cash flows could be different from the amounts included in the tables above, if the associated obligations were to become repayable on demand as a result of non-compliance with covenants or other contractual terms. No such non-compliance is envisaged.

Market Risks

Foreign exchange risk

There are two types of foreign currency risk to which the Group is exposed, namely transaction risk and translation risk. The objective of the Group's foreign currency risk management strategy is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters. As set out below the Group uses derivatives to manage foreign exchange risk. Transactions involving derivatives are carried out in accordance with the Treasury policy. The Group seeks to apply hedge accounting, where practicable, to manage volatility in profit or loss.

Transaction risk

Apart from transaction risk on debt, this arises where operating units have input costs or sales in currencies other than their functional currencies. These exposures are internally hedged as far as possible. Group policy is to hedge up to a maximum of 75% of a forecast exposure. Material exposures are hedged on a rolling 12 months basis. The Group's principal exposure relates to GBP and USD, with less significant exposures to the Canadian dollar.

In addition, where operating entities carry monetary assets and liabilities at year end denominated other than in their functional currency, their translation at the year end rates of exchange into their functional currency will give rise to foreign currency gains and losses. The Group seeks to manage these gains and losses to net to nil.

Based on current cash flow projections for the businesses to 31 December 2024, it is estimated that the Group is long GBP24m (2022: long GBP95m) and long US$35m (2022: short US$9m). At 31 December 2023 these amounts were unhedged.

Translation risk

This exists due to the fact that the Group has operations whose functional currency is not the Euro, the Group's presentational currency. Changes in the exchange rate between the reporting currencies of these operations and the Euro, have an impact on the Group's consolidated reported result. For 2023, the impact of changing currency rates versus Euro compared to the average 2022 rates was negative €19.0m (2022: negative €24.7m). The key drivers of the change year on year are the movements in GBP and USD. In common with many other international groups, the Group does not currently seek to externally hedge its translation exposure.

Sensitivity analysis for primary currency risk

A 10% volatility of the EUR against GBP and USD in respect of transaction risk in the reporting entities functional currencies would impact reported after tax profit by €6m (2022: €10m) and equity by €6m (2022: €9m).

Interest rate risk

The Group has an exposure to movements in interest rates on its debt portfolio, and on its cash and cash equivalent balances and derivatives. The Group policy is to ensure that at least 40% of its debt is fixed rate.

In respect of interest bearing loans and borrowings, the following table indicates the effective average interest rates at the year end and the periods over which they mature. Interest on interest bearing loans and borrowings classified as floating rate is repriced at intervals of less than one year. The table further analyses interest bearing loans and borrowings by currency and fixed/floating mix.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

As at 31 December 2023	**Weighted average effective interest rate**	**Total €m**	**At fixed interest rate €m**	**At floating interest rate €m**	**Under 5 years €m**	**Over 5 years €m**
Bank loans	4.68%	315.5	15.5	300.0	314.3	1.2
Loan notes	2.34%	1,591.9	1,591.9	-	809.4	782.5
		1,907.4	**1,607.4**	**300.0**	**1,123.7**	**783.7**

	Total €m	**At fixed interest rate €m**	**At floating interest rate €m**
Euro	1,726.5	1,426.5	300.0
USD	180.9	180.9	-
Other	-	-	-
	1,907.4	**1,607.4**	**300.0**

The weighted average maturity of debt is 4.4 years as at 31 December 2023 (2022: 4.1 years).

As at 31 December 2022	Weighted average effective interest rate	Total €m	At fixed interest rate €m	At floating interest rate €m	Under 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m
Bank loans	2.60%	854.8	54.8	800.0	853.0	1.8
Loan notes	1.76%	1,322.0	1,322.0	-	469.0	853.0
		2,176.8	**1,376.8**	**800.0**	**1,322.0**	**854.8**

	Total €m	At fixed interest rate €m	At floating interest rate €m
Euro	1,989.3	1,189.3	800.0
USD	187.5	187.5	-
Other	-	-	-
	2,176.8	**1,376.8**	**800.0**

An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in each of the applicable rates and interest rate curves would impact reported after tax profit by €2.7m (2022: €7m) and equity by €2.7m (2022: €7m) as there are floating rate borrowings in place through the banking facilities established in 2022.

Credit risk

Credit risk encompasses the risk of financial loss to the Group of counterparty default in relation to any of its financial assets. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Cash & cash equivalents	**938.7**	649.3
Trade receivables	**1,163.2**	1,262.3
Derivative financial assets	**-**	0.4

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

Trade receivables arise from a wide and varied customer base spread across various activities, end users and geographies, and as such there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group's credit risk management policy in relation to trade receivables involves periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored and a significant element of credit risk is covered by credit insurance or other forms of collateral such as letters of credit or bank guarantees.

At the year end, the Group was carrying a receivables book of €1,051.8m (2022: €1,136.8m) expressed net of provision for default in payment. This represents a net risk of 13% (2022: 14%) of sales. Of these net receivables, approximately 60% (2022: 60%) were covered by credit insurance or other forms of collateral such as letter of credit and bank guarantees.

At 31 December, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Western & Southern Europe	**608.8**	690.0
Central & Northern Europe	**204.5**	219.7
Americas	**248.7**	248.2
Rest of World	**101.2**	104.4
	1,163.2	1,262.3

At 31 December, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by customer type was as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Insulated Panels customers	**689.5**	755.5
Insulation customers	**204.3**	237.3
Other customers	**269.4**	269.5
	1,163.2	1,262.3

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of trade receivables from customers. The ECL simplified approach has been adopted.

Loss rates are calculated using a roll rate method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive chains of non-payment to write-off. The rates are calculated at a business unit level which reflects the risks associated with geographic region, age, mix of customer relationship and type of product purchased. The identifiable loss pertaining to cash positions is immaterial.

The following table provides the information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL's for trade receivables as at 31 December 2023.

	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount €m	Loss allowance €m
Current (not past due)	1%	800.8	7.3
1-30 days past due	3%	199.0	6.2
31-60 days past due	7%	41.6	3.1
61-90 days past due	18%	21.4	3.9
More than 90 days past due	91%	100.4	90.9
		1,163.2	**111.4**

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table provides the information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL's for trade receivables as at 31 December 2022.

	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount €m	Loss allowance €m
Current (not past due)	1%	887.3	10.1
1-30 days past due	3%	207.4	6.1
31-60 days past due	12%	50.1	5.8
61-90 days past due	30%	19.3	5.7
More than 90 days past due	100%	98.2	97.8
		1,262.3	125.5

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over an appropriate diverse sample of trading periods. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Balance at 1 January	**125.5**	87.4
Arising on acquisition	**3.2**	5.1
Written off during the year	**(13.5)**	(7.4)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(3.4)**	40.3
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**(0.4)**	0.1
At 31 December	**111.4**	125.5

There are no material trade receivables written off during 2023 (2022: €nil) which are still subject to enforcement activity.

The decrease in the expected credit loss allowance during 2023 reflects the reduction in the gross carrying amount of trade receivables.

Cash & cash equivalents

On the Group's cash and cash equivalents and derivatives, counterparty risk is managed by dealing with banks that have a minimum credit rating and by spreading business across a portfolio of 10 relationship banks (2022: 10).

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of financial assets presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position relate to the following measurement categories as defined in IFRS 9:

	Financial asset at fair value through OCI €m	Assets at amortised cost €m	Derivatives designated as hedging instrument €m	Total €m
2023				
Current:				
Trade receivables, net	-	1,051.8	-	1,051.8
Other receivables	-	133.6	-	133.6
Cash and cash equivalents	-	938.7	-	938.7
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
	-	**2,124.1**	**-**	**2,124.1**
Non-current:				
Financial asset	128.4	-	-	128.4
	128.4	**-**	**-**	**128.4**
2022				
Current:				
Trade receivables, net	-	1,136.8	-	1,136.8
Other receivables	-	129.9	-	129.9
Cash and cash equivalents	-	649.3	-	649.3
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	0.4	0.4
	-	1,916.0	0.4	1,916.4
Non-current:				
Financial asset	93.6	-	-	93.6
	93.6	-	-	93.6

It is considered that the carrying amounts of the above financial assets approximate their fair values.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position relate to the following measurement categories as defined in IFRS 9:

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss €m	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost €m	Financial liabilities at fair value though OCI €m	Derivatives designated as hedging instrument €m	Total €m
2023					
Current:					
Borrowings	-	200.6	-	-	200.6
Lease liabilities	-	48.0	-	-	48.0
Trade payables	-	610.9	-	-	610.9
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Accruals	-	524.7	-	-	524.7
Deferred contingent consideration	-	-	190.2	-	190.2
	-	**1,384.2**	**190.2**	**0.2**	**1,574.6**
Non-current:					
Borrowings	-	1,717.6	-	-	1,717.6
Lease liabilities	-	171.8	-	-	171.8
Deferred contingent consideration	16.2	-	22.7	-	38.9
	16.2	**1,889.4**	**22.7**	**-**	**1,928.3**
2022					
Current:					
Borrowings	-	85.0	-	-	85.0
Lease liabilities	-	43.2	-	-	43.2
Trade payables	-	661.7	-	-	661.7
Accruals	-	526.1	-	-	526.1
Deferred contingent consideration	3.5	-	171.4	-	174.9
	3.5	1,316.0	171.4	-	1,490.9
Non-current:					
Borrowings	-	2,103.9	-	-	2,103.9
Lease liabilities	-	153.6	-	-	153.6
Deferred contingent consideration	12.2	-	-	-	12.2
	12.2	2,257.5	-	-	2,269.7

Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value are analysed between those based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), those involving inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and those involving inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (Level 3) as set out in Note 19.

Normally, the derivatives entered into by the Group are not traded in active markets. The fair values of these contracts are estimated using a valuation technique that maximises the use of observable market inputs, e.g. market exchange and interest rates (Level 2). All derivatives entered into by the Group are included in Level 2 and consist of foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

	As at 31 December 2023			As at 31 December 2022		
	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m
Financial Assets						
Equity investments	**110.8**	**17.6**	**-**	76.0	17.6	-
Foreign exchange contracts for hedging	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	0.4	-
Financial Liabilities						
Deferred contingent consideration	**-**	**-**	**16.2**	-	-	15.7
Put option liabilities	**-**	**-**	**212.9**	-	-	171.4
Foreign exchange contracts for hedging	**-**	**0.2**	**-**	-	-	-

The principal movements in Level 3 liabilities in 2023 are set out in the table below:

	Balance 1 January 2023 €m	Settlement €m	Fair value movement €m	Arising on acquisition €m	Translation adjustment €m	Balance 31 December 2023 €m
Deferred contingent consideration	15.7	(6.6)	0.3	7.3	(0.5)	**16.2**
Put option liabilities	171.4	-	10.2	22.9	8.4	**212.9**
	187.1	**(6.6)**	**10.5**	**30.2**	**7.9**	**229.1**

The principal movements in Level 3 liabilities in 2022 are set out in the table below:

	Balance 1 January 2022 €m	Settlement €m	Fair value movement €m	Arising on acquisition €m	Translation adjustment €m	Balance 31 December 2022 €m
Deferred contingent consideration	24.1	(8.8)	-	-	0.4	15.7
Put option liabilities	178.2	(36.6)	16.0	-	13.8	171.4
	202.3	(45.4)	16.0	-	14.2	187.1

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the put liabilities were reassessed based on the most recent available financial information. There were no other significant changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the remaining financial assets and liabilities, no reclassifications and no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of the financial instruments.

Except as detailed below, it is considered that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost approximate their fair values. The fair value of the Level 2 financial liabilities below has been determined through the use of external market data available publicly.

	As at 31 December 2023			As at 31 December 2022		
	Carrying amount €m	Fair Value €m	Level	Carrying amount €m	Fair Value €m	Level €m
Private placement loan notes	**1,591.9**	**1,594.8**	**2**	1,322.0	1,251.2	2

20 Financial Risk Management And Financial Instruments (continued)

Capital Management Policies and Procedures

The Group employs a combination of debt and equity to fund its operations. As at 31 December the total capital employed in the Group was as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net debt	**979.5**	1,539.6
Equity	**3,947.8**	3,395.5
Total Capital Employed	**4,927.3**	4,935.1

The Board's objective when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and the market. The Board monitors the return on capital (defined as total shareholders' equity plus net debt), and targets a return in excess of 20% together with a dividend level that is compatible with industry norms, but which also reflects any exceptional market conditions.

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group actively manages foreign currency and interest rate exposure, as well as actively managing the net asset position, in order to create bottom line value. This necessitates the development of a methodology to optimise the allocation of financial resources on the one hand and the return on capital on the other.

The Board closely monitors externally imposed capital restrictions which are present due to covenants within the Group's core banking facilities.

There were no material changes to the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

21 Provisions For Liabilities

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Guarantees and warranties		
At 1 January	**181.5**	142.7
Arising on acquisitions (Note 23)	**6.3**	31.7
Provided during year	**71.4**	84.6
Claims paid	**(47.8)**	(48.1)
Provisions released	**(26.3)**	(28.6)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**(1.2)**	(0.8)
At 31 December	**183.9**	181.5
Current liability	**70.2**	74.0
Non-current liability	**113.7**	107.5
	183.9	181.5

The Group manufactures a wide range of insulation and related products for use primarily in the construction sector. Some products carry formal guarantees of satisfactory performance of varying periods following their purchase by customers and a provision is carried in respect of the expected costs of settling warranty and guarantee claims which arise. The Group in the course of its operations can be party to claims, litigation or enforcement actions. Both the number of claims and the cost of settling the claim are sensitive to change. In most cases, a reasonably reliable estimate can be made based on a range of possible outcomes. If the extent and cost of settling a claim or potential claim or enforcement action is not yet reasonably determinable, no provision is made until such a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed by management on a regular basis, and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the economic outflow. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, the related provision is reversed.

For the non-current element of the provision, the Group anticipates that these will be utilised within three years of the reporting date. Discounting of the non-current element has not been applied because the discount would be immaterial.

22 Deferred Tax Assets And Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary differences and unused tax losses after offset are as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Deferred tax assets	**79.6**	40.1
Deferred tax liabilities	**(60.9)**	(55.2)
Net position	**18.7**	(15.1)

Deferred tax arises from differences in the carrying value of items such as property, plant and equipment, intangibles, pension obligations, and other temporary differences in the financial statements and the tax base established by the tax authorities.

The movement in the net deferred tax position for 2023 is as follows:

	Balance 1 Jan 2023 €m	Recognised in profit or loss €m	Recognised in equity €m	Recognised in other comprehensive income €m	Translation adjustment €m	Arising on acquisitions €m	Balance 31 Dec 2023 €m
Property, plant and equipment	(53.4)	(7.7)	-	-	0.5	(0.2)	**(60.8)**
Intangibles	(60.9)	5.5	-	-	(1.0)	11.5	**(44.9)**
Other temporary differences	77.5	8.5	3.2	-	(1.3)	7.7	**95.6**
Pension obligations	6.4	(1.2)	-	0.4	(0.1)	-	**5.5**
Unused tax losses	15.3	7.9	-	-	-	0.1	**23.3**
	(15.1)	**13.0**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**(1.9)**	**19.1**	**18.7**

The movement in the net deferred tax position for 2022 is as follows:

	Balance 1 Jan 2022 €m	Recognised in profit or loss €m	Recognised in equity €m	Recognised in other comprehensive income €m	Translation adjustment €m	Arising on acquisitions €m	Balance 31 Dec 2022 €m
Property, plant and equipment	(51.7)	(3.4)	-	-	(0.4)	2.1	(53.4)
Intangibles	(29.8)	6.4	-	-	(0.4)	(37.1)	(60.9)
Other temporary differences	73.3	7.8	(11.4)	-	0.3	7.5	77.5
Pension obligations	0.7	0.1	-	4.9	0.2	0.5	6.4
Unused tax losses	7.5	8.4	-	-	(0.3)	(0.3)	15.3
	-	19.3	(11.4)	4.9	(0.6)	(27.3)	(15.1)

23 Business Combinations

A key strategy of the Group is to create and sustain market leading positions through acquisitions in markets it currently operates in, together with extending the Group's footprint in new geographic markets. In line with this strategy, the principal acquisitions completed during the year were as follows:

In April 2023, the Group acquired 100% of the share capital of CaPlast, enhancing our Roofing + Waterproofing underlayment and vapour control offerings in the DACH region. The total consideration, including net debt acquired amounted to €86.9m.

23 Business Combinations (continued)

The Group also made a number of smaller acquisitions during the year for a combined consideration of €140.0m:

- The Insulated Panels division acquired 100% of the share capital of Alaço in Portugal in January 2023, 100% of the share capital of LRM in France in May 2023, 51% of the share capital of MontFrio in Uruguay in June 2023 and 100% of the share capital of Toode Group in the Baltics in September 2023.
- In June 2023, the Insulation division acquired 80% of the share capital of HempFlax Building Solutions in Germany and 100% of the share capital of Thor Building Products in Australia.
- The Data + Flooring division acquired 70% of Q-nis in Ireland during September 2023 and 100% of the share capital of Provan Group in Belgium in November 2023.

The table below reflects the provisional fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in respect of the acquisitions completed during the year. Any amendments to fair values will be made within the twelve month period from the date of acquisition, as permitted by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

	CaPlast €m	Other* €m	Total €m
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	22.7	9.9	**32.6**
Property, plant and equipment	16.5	24.9	**41.4**
Right of use assets	1.8	(6.9)	**(5.1)**
Deferred tax assets	-	29.1	**29.1**
Current assets			
Inventories	10.4	23.5	**33.9**
Trade and other receivables	6.5	9.5	**16.0**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(7.9)	(51.7)	**(59.6)**
Provisions for liabilities	(2.0)	(4.3)	**(6.3)**
Lease liabilities	(0.6)	(0.8)	**(1.4)**
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	-	(0.1)	**(0.1)**
Lease liabilities	(1.2)	(2.9)	**(4.1)**
Deferred tax liabilities	(7.0)	(3.0)	**(10.0)**
Total identifiable assets	39.2	27.2	**66.4**
Non-controlling interest arising on acquisition	(0.2)	(7.5)	**(7.7)**
Goodwill	47.9	120.3	**168.2**
Total consideration	86.9	140.0	**226.9**
Satisfied by:			
Cash (net of cash acquired)	86.9	132.7	**219.6**
Deferred contingent consideration	-	7.3	**7.3**
	86.9	140.0	**226.9**

*Included in Other are certain immaterial remeasurements of prior year accounting estimates as a result of the finalisation of the assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets.

The acquired goodwill is attributable principally to the profit generating potential of the businesses, together with cross-selling opportunities and other synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired businesses into the Group's existing business.

In the post-acquisition period to 31 December 2023, the businesses acquired during the current year contributed revenue of €110.6m and trading profit of €12.8m to the Group's results.

The full year revenue and trading profit had the acquisitions taken place at the start of the year, would have been €8,198.5m and €889.6m respectively.

23 Business Combinations (continued)

The gross contractual value of trade and other receivables as at the respective dates of acquisition amounted to €19.2m. The fair value of these receivables is €16.0m, all of which is recoverable, and is inclusive of an aggregate impairment provision of €3.2m.

There is €nil of goodwill (2022: €nil) which is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The Group incurred acquisition related costs of €6.8m (2022: €8.3m) relating to external legal fees and due diligence costs. These costs have been included in operating costs in the Consolidated Income Statement.

The initial assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets acquired has been performed on a provisional basis due to the relative size of the acquisitions and the timing of the transactions. Any amendments to these fair values within the twelve-month timeframe from the date of acquisition will be disclosed in the 2024 Annual Report, as stipulated by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

Prior year acquisitions

The following principal acquisitions completed during the prior year were as follows:

In April 2022, the Group acquired 100% of the share capital of Troldtekt, a Danish natural acoustic insulation producer. The total consideration, including net debt acquired amounted to €220.4m.

In September 2022, the Group acquired 100% of the share capital of Ondura Group, a French headquartered global provider of roofing membranes and associated roofing solutions, for a total consideration, including net debt acquired of €515.6m.

The Group also made a number of smaller acquisitions during the year for a combined cash consideration of €151.0m:

- The Roofing + Waterproofing division acquired 100% of the share capital of Derbigum, a Belgian producer of waterproofing membranes for a total consideration, including net debt acquired of €95.0m;
- The Insulated Panels division acquired 100% of the share capital of THU Perfil in February 2022 and 100% of the share capital of Invespanel in Spain in September 2022;
- The Insulation division acquired the assets of Calostat in the UK in September 2022.

The table below reflects the provisional fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in respect of the acquisitions completed during the year. Any amendments to fair values are made within the twelve month period from the date of acquisition, as permitted by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

23 Business Combinations (continued)

	Ondura €m	Troldtekt €m	Other* €m	Total €m
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	77.9	30.1	22.2	**130.2**
Property, plant and equipment	86.3	31.6	27.0	**144.9**
Right of use assets	27.0	1.8	7.4	**36.2**
Deferred tax assets	0.5	-	1.2	**1.7**
Current assets				
Inventories	86.0	13.2	21.5	**120.7**
Trade and other receivables	75.1	16.6	35.6	**127.3**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(96.2)	(14.7)	(52.9)	**(163.8)**
Provisions for liabilities	(21.9)	(0.3)	(9.5)	**(31.7)**
Lease liabilities	(4.2)	(0.8)	(1.5)	**(6.5)**
Non-current liabilities				
Retirement benefit obligations	(2.8)	-	(0.1)	**(2.9)**
Lease liabilities	(12.1)	(1.0)	(5.7)	**(18.8)**
Deferred tax liabilities	(21.7)	(5.2)	(2.1)	**(29.0)**
Total identifiable assets	193.9	71.3	43.1	**308.3**
Goodwill	321.7	149.1	107.9	**578.7**
Total consideration	515.6	220.4	151.0	**887.0**
Satisfied by:				
Cash (net of cash acquired)	515.6	220.4	151.0	**887.0**
	515.6	220.4	151.0	**887.0**

*Included in Other are certain immaterial remeasurements of prior year accounting estimates as a result of the finalisation of the assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets.

The acquired goodwill is attributable principally to the profit generating potential of the businesses, together with cross-selling opportunities and other synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired businesses into the Group's existing business.

In the post-acquisition period to 31 December 2022, the businesses acquired during the year contributed revenue of €252.0m and trading profit of €21.6m to the Group's results.

The full year revenue and trading profit in 2022 had the acquisitions taken place at the start of the year, would have been €8,762.6m and €875.7m respectively.

The gross contractual value of trade and other receivables as at the respective dates of acquisition amounted to €132.4m. The fair value of these receivables is €127.3m, all of which is recoverable, and is inclusive of an aggregate impairment provision of €5.1m.

The initial assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets acquired was performed on a provisional basis due to the relative size of the acquisitions and the timing of the transactions.

24 Share Capital

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Authorised		
250,000,000 Ordinary shares of €0.13 each (2022: 250,000,000 Ordinary shares of €0.13 each)	**32.5**	32.5
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of €0.13 each		
Opening balance – 183,591,682 (2022: 183,591,682) shares	**23.9**	23.9
Shares allotted– nil (2022: nil) shares	**-**	-
Closing balance – 183,591,682 (2022: 183,591,682) shares	**23.9**	23.9

There were no adjustments to the authorised share capital during the year (2022: nil).

Details of share options exercised are set out in Note 4 to the financial statements.

25 Share Premium

	2023 €m	2022 €m
At 1 January	**112.4**	94.4
Re-issued treasury shares	**16.9**	18.0
At 31 December	**129.3**	112.4

During the year, the Company issued treasury shares in satisfaction of obligations falling under share schemes. The treasury shares were issued for consideration exceeding their carrying value and the difference has been accounted for as share premium.

In the prior year, treasury shares were re-issued for consideration exceeding their carrying value and the difference was accounted for as share premium.

26 Treasury Shares

Consideration paid

	2023			2022		
	No. of shares	Consideration paid €	Total €m	No. of shares	Consideration paid €	Total €m
At 1 January	**1,982,473**	**28.74**	**56.9**	2,254,140	25.42	57.3
Repurchase of shares	**13,547**	**57.68**	**0.7**	15,361	94.38	1.4
Shares issued	**(327,872)**	**5.67**	**(1.8)**	(287,028)	6.64	(1.8)
At 31 December	**1,668,148**	**33.48**	**55.8**	1,982,473	28.74	56.9

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

26 Treasury Shares (continued)

Nominal value

	2023			2022		
	No. of shares	Nominal value €	Total €	No. of shares	Nominal value €	Total €
At 1 January	**1,982,473**	**0.13**	**257,721**	2,254,140	0.13	293,037
Repurchase of shares	**13,547**	**0.13**	**1,761**	15,361	0.13	1,997
Shares issued	**(327,872)**	**0.13**	**(42,623)**	(287,028)	0.13	(37,313)
At 31 December	**1,668,148**	**0.13**	**216,859**	1,982,473	0.13	257,721

During the year, the Company issued 327,872 (2022: 287,028) shares in satisfaction of obligations falling under share schemes.

The Company repurchased 13,547 shares during the year (2022: 15,361).

The Company holds 0.9% (2022: 1.1%) of the issued ordinary share capital as treasury shares.

27 Retained Earnings

In accordance with Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014, the Company is availing of the exemption from presenting its individual Income Statement to the Annual General Meeting and from filing it with the Registrar of Companies. The Company's profit for the financial year was €1,000.1m (2022: loss of €0.5m).

28 Dividends

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
2023 Interim dividend 26.3 cent (2022: 25.6 cent) per share	**47.9**	46.5
2022 Final dividend 23.8 cent (2021: 26.0 cent) per share	**43.3**	47.2
	91.2	93.7
Proposed for approval at AGM		
Final dividend of 26.6 cent (2022: 23.8 cent) per share	**48.4**	43.3

The proposed final dividend for 2023 is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the Group as at 31 December 2023 in accordance with IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*. The proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2023 will be payable on 20 May 2024 to shareholders on the Register of Members at close of business on 12 April 2024.

29 Non-Controlling Interest

	2023 €m	2022 €m
At 1 January	**75.8**	67.2
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	**13.6**	18.0
Arising on acquisition (Note 23)	**7.7**	-
Purchase of non-controlling interest	**-**	(9.9)
Increase in non-controlling interest	**1.4**	-
Dividends paid to minorities	**(0.9)**	(3.5)
Share of foreign operations' translation movement	**2.2**	4.0
At 31 December	**99.8**	75.8

30 Reconciliation Of Net Cash Flow To Movement In Net Debt

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Movement in cash and bank overdrafts	**287.6**	19.8
Drawdown of loans	**(319.0)**	(846.0)
Repayment of loans and borrowings	**582.0**	66.0
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows	**550.6**	(760.2)
Translation movement - relating to US dollar loan	**6.5**	(10.9)
Translation movement – other	**3.0**	(12.4)
Net movement	**560.1**	(783.5)
Net debt at start of the year	**(1,539.6)**	(756.1)
Net debt at end of the year	**(979.5)**	(1,539.6)

Lease liabilities of €219.8m (2022: €196.8m) are excluded from net debt.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities in 2023 is set out below.

	Balance 1 Jan 2023 €m	Repayments €m	Drawdowns / Receipts €m	Non cash movements €m	Balance 31 Dec 2023 €m
Bank loans and borrowings	866.9	(539.5)	-	(1.1)	**326.3**
Loan notes	1,322.0	(42.5)	319.0	(6.6)	**1,591.9**
	2,188.9	**(582.0)**	**319.0**	**(7.7)**	**1,918.2**

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities in 2022 is set out below.

	Balance 1 Jan 2022 €m	Repayments €m	Drawdowns / Receipts €m	Non cash movements €m	Balance 31 Dec 2022 €m
Bank loans and borrowings	20.4	-	846.0	0.5	866.9
Loan notes	1,377.1	(66.0)	-	10.9	1,322.0
	1,397.5	(66.0)	846.0	11.4	2,188.9

31 Guarantees And Other Financial Commitments

(i) Guarantees and contingencies

The Group's principal debt facilities are secured by means of cross guarantees provided by Kingspan Group plc. These include drawn private placement notes of US$200m (2022:US$200m) and €1,411.0m (2022: €1,134.5m), an undrawn bank facility of €800m (2022: €800m) and one (2022: two) additional banking finance facilities with an aggregated value of €300m (2022: €800m).

Kingspan Group plc has guaranteed the relevant debts of certain of its Dutch and German subsidiaries in accordance with Article 403, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and Section 264 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) respectively. The respective entities (noted in Principal Subsidiaries and Substantial Undertakings) have therefore availed of the exemption from preparing and filing audited financial statements and management reports in the Netherlands and Germany.

31 Guarantees And Other Financial Commitments (continued)

(ii) Future capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in subsidiary entities, approved by the directors but not provided in the financial statements, is as follows:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Contracted for	**93.1**	96.9
Not contracted for	**74.1**	97.9
	167.2	194.8

32 Pension Obligations

The Group operates defined contribution schemes in each of its main operating locations. The Group also has a number of defined benefit schemes in the UK and mainland Europe.

Defined contribution schemes

The total cost charged to profit or loss of €37.8m (2022: €32.3m) represents employer contributions payable to these schemes in accordance with the rules of each plan. An amount of €5.7m (2022: €5.3m) was included at year end in accruals in respect of defined contribution pension accruals.

Defined benefit schemes / obligations

The Group has three defined benefit schemes in the UK, all of which are closed to new members and to future accrual. The total pension contributions to these schemes for the year amounted to €0.8m (2022: €1.8m) and the expected contributions for 2024 are €0.3m. On 6 December 2022, the Group executed a €150.8m bulk insurance annuity insurance policy 'buy in' for the Colt Life Assurance and Retirement Scheme ('CLARS'). This buy in ensures that an insurance asset fully matches the remaining pension liability. Therefore for this particular scheme the Group is no longer exposed to the pension risks as outlined below. The Group cash-settled the pension buy in arrangement during the year for €15.9m.

The Group also has pension obligations in mainland Europe which are accounted for as defined benefit obligations. These obligations have been accounted for in line with the Group's existing pension obligations whereby companies are not required to fund independent schemes for post employment benefit obligations. Instead, commencing from the date the employee becomes eligible to receive the income stream, this obligation is satisfied from available cash resources of the relevant employing company. A provision has been made for the unfunded liability. €2.5m of pension entitlements have been paid to retired former employees during the year (2022: €1.7m).

The pension costs relating to all of the above defined benefit obligations are assessed in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries. In the case of the three UK legacy schemes, the most recent actuarial valuations were performed as of 31 December 2023. In general, actuarial valuations are not available for public inspection; however, the results of valuations are advised to members of the various schemes.

The UK and European defined benefit schemes expose the Group to the following risks:

Interest Rate Risk: The discount rates employed in determining the present value of the Group's defined benefit liabilities are set with reference to corporate bond yields. A decrease in corporate bond yields would increase the schemes' defined benefit obligation. Such movements in bond yields would result in volatility in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inflation Risk: A significant proportion of the Group's defined benefit obligation is linked to inflation therefore higher inflation will result in a higher defined benefit obligation (subject to the appropriate caps in place to protect the schemes against extreme inflation). This is however expected to be offset to an extent by an increase in the value of the Group's holdings in liability driven investments (LDI)-type plan assets.

Longevity Risk: The present value of the Group's defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the mortality of scheme members, both during and after employment. If scheme members live longer than expected, the scheme's benefits will need to be paid for longer, increasing the scheme's defined benefit obligation.

32 Pension Obligations (continued)

The directors note that the Group's UK defined benefit schemes are also exposed to the following significant risk:

Asset Volatility: The Group's defined benefit obligations are calculated using discount rates set with reference to corporate bond yields. The schemes' assets comprise of equities, bonds, property and LDI, all of which may fluctuate significantly in value. These assets are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term, but provide volatility and risk in the short-term.

The extent of the Group's obligation under these schemes is sensitive to judgemental actuarial assumptions, of which the principal ones are set out below. It is not considered that any reasonable sensitivity analysis on these assumptions would materially alter the scheme obligations.

	2023		2022	
	Funded Schemes	**Un-funded Schemes**	Funded Schemes	Un-funded Schemes
Life expectancies				
Life expectancy for someone aged 65 - Males	**21.6**	**21.1**	22.0	21.1
Life expectancy for someone aged 65 - Females	**24.1**	**25.4**	24.5	25.4
Life expectancy at age 65 for someone aged 45 - Males	**22.9**	**23.6**	23.4	23.3
Life expectancy at age 65 for someone aged 45 - Females	**25.6**	**28.1**	26.0	28.1
Rate of increase in salaries	**-**	**2.50% - 3.20%**	-	2.50% - 3.50%
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	**0% - 3.05%**	**1.50% - 2.50%**	0% - 3.03%	1.50% - 2.60%
Rate of increase for deferred pensioners	**2.20% - 2.55%**	**-**	2.30%	-
Discount rate	**4.50%**	**3.17% - 4.59%**	4.85%	0.40% - 3.99%
Inflation rate	**3.20%**	**1.75% - 3.20%**	3.10%	1.75% - 3.10%

It is noted that the 'Funded Schemes' relate to the wholly and partly funded UK schemes and 5 partially funded immaterial European schemes. The 'Un-funded Schemes' covers all other European DBOs.

The table below gives an indication of the impact of a change in the principal actuarial assumptions on the funded defined benefit scheme liabilities.

	Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on plan liabilities	
			2023	2022
Funded Schemes	Discount rate	Increase/decrease by 0.5%	**Decrease by 6% / increase by 7%**	Decrease by 6% / increase by 7%
Un-Funded Schemes	Discount rate	Increase by 0.25%	**Decrease by 3%**	Decrease by 3%
Funded Schemes	Inflation rate	Increase/decrease by 0.5%	**Increase by 4% / decrease by 4%**	Increase by 4% / decrease by 4%
Un-Funded Schemes	Inflation rate	Increase by 0.25%	**Increase by 2%**	Increase by 3%
Funded Schemes	Mortality assumptions	Increase by 1 year	**Increase by 3%**	Increase by 3%
Un-Funded Schemes	Mortality assumptions	Increase by 1 year	**Increase by 3% - 6%**	Increase by 4% - 6%

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

32 Pension Obligations (continued)

Movements in net liability recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net liability in schemes at 1 January	**(49.5)**	(28.0)
Acquired	**(0.1)**	(2.9)
Employer contributions	**3.4**	3.8
Defined benefit pension scheme buy in settlement	**15.9**	-
Recognised in consolidated income statement	**(2.1)**	(1.2)
Recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**(5.0)**	(20.3)
Foreign exchange movement	**0.4**	(0.9)
Net liability in schemes at 31 December	**(37.0)**	(49.5)

Defined benefit pension income/expense recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Current service cost	**(0.9)**	(1.0)
Other expenses	**(0.5)**	(0.3)
Settlements of scheme obligations	**0.5**	0.2
Total, included in operating costs	**(0.9)**	(1.1)
Movement on scheme obligations	**(8.9)**	(5.0)
Interest on scheme assets	**7.7**	4.9
Net interest expense, included in finance expense (Note 5)	**(1.2)**	(0.1)

Analysis of amount included in other comprehensive income

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Actual return less interest on scheme assets	**6.5**	(119.3)
Experience loss arising on scheme liabilities	**(4.9)**	(4.1)
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**2.0**	(0.7)
Actuarial (loss)/gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(8.6)**	103.8
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	**(5.0)**	(20.3)

The cumulative actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income to date is €42.2m (2022: €37.2m).

In 2023, the actual return on plan assets was a gain of €8.9m (2022: loss of €118.8m).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2023

32 Pension Obligations (continued)

Asset Classes and Expected Rate of Return

The assets in the scheme at each year end were as follows:

	2023	2022
Asset Classes as % of Total Scheme Assets		
Equities	**2.0%**	10.3%
Bonds (Corporates)	**0.4%**	0.2%
Bonds (Gilts)	**6.1%**	-
Cash	**0.4%**	0.6%
Property	**4.3%**	5.8%
Liability Driven Investment	**18.1%**	19.2%
Insurance Policy net of Insurance Premium due	**68.7%**	63.9%
	100%	100%

The net pension liability is analysed as follows:

	2023 €m		2022 €m	
	Funded Schemes	Un-funded Schemes	Funded Schemes	Un-funded Schemes
Equities	**3.5**	**-**	15.0	-
Bonds (Corporates)	**0.7**	**-**	0.7	-
Bonds (Gilts)	**10.4**	**-**	-	-
Cash	**0.6**	**-**	0.9	-
Property	**7.4**	**-**	8.2	-
Liability Driven Investment	**30.8**	**-**	27.8	-
Insurance Policy net of Insurance Premium due	**116.8**	**-**	93.0	-
Fair market value of plan assets	**170.2**	**-**	145.6	-
Present value of obligation	**(169.8)**	**(37.4)**	(159.1)	(36.0)
Surplus/(deficit)	**0.4**	**(37.4)**	(13.5)	(36.0)

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Analysed between:		
Funded schemes' surplus	**1.0**	3.3
Unfunded obligations	**(38.0)**	(52.8)
	(37.0)	(49.5)
Related deferred tax asset	**(5.5)**	(6.4)

32 Pension Obligations (continued)

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations		
At 1 January	**195.1**	310.8
Acquired through business combination (Note 23)	**0.1**	2.9
Current service cost	**0.9**	1.0
Other expenses	**-**	(0.2)
Interest cost	**8.9**	5.0
Benefits paid	**(11.6)**	(10.9)
Settlement	**(0.5)**	(0.3)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**11.5**	(99.0)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**2.8**	(14.2)
At 31 December	**207.2**	195.1

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Changes in present value of scheme assets during year		
At 1 January	**145.6**	282.8
Interest on scheme assets	**7.7**	4.9
Employer contributions	**0.9**	2.0
Defined benefit pension scheme buy in settlement	**15.9**	-
Benefits paid	**(9.1)**	(9.1)
Other expenses	**(0.5)**	(0.6)
Actual return less interest	**6.5**	(119.3)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	**3.2**	(15.1)
At 31 December	**170.2**	145.6

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2023 was 13.0 years (2022: 13.8 years).

33 Related Party Transactions

The principal related party relationships requiring disclosure under IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* relate to (i) transactions between group companies, (ii) compensation of key management personnel and (iii) goods and services purchased from directors.

(i) Transactions between subsidiaries are carried out on an arm's length basis.

The Company received €1,000m dividends from subsidiaries (2022: €nil), and there was a net increase in the intercompany balance of €61.2m (2022: €76.1m decrease).

Transactions with the Group's non-wholly owned subsidiaries primarily comprise trading sales and capital funding, carried out on an arm's length basis. These transactions are not considered to be material.

(ii) For the purposes of the disclosure requirements of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, the term "key management personnel" (i.e. those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company), comprise the board of directors (executive and non-executive directors) who manage the business and affairs of the Company. As identified in the Report of the Remuneration Committee, the directors, other than the non-executive directors, serve as executive officers of the Group.

Key management personnel compensation is set out in Note 7.

Dividends of €0.9m were paid to other key management personnel (2022: €1.0m). €Nil (2022: €nil) was outstanding at year end.

(iii) During the financial year, there were no disclosable goods and services purchased from directors (2022: €nil).

34 Events Subsequent To Year End

In January 2024, the Group completed the acquisition of a majority stake (51%) of the shares of Steico SE ("Steico") from Schramek GmbH for an initial consideration of €263.5m (€188.5m cash, €75m equity). Additionally, the Group will be consolidating Steico's net debt of approximately €160m. Steico is the world leader in natural insulation and wood-based building envelope products, based in Germany and listed on the unofficial markets of several German Stock Exchanges. Given the recent timing of the acquisition additional disclosures required as per paragraph B66 of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* cannot be made at this time.

On 16 February 2024, the Group signed a series of agreements to acquire the stonewool insulation business and assets of Karl Bachl Kunststoffverarbeitung GmbH & Co. KG in Germany. The transaction is expected to complete by 31 March 2024 and will be funded from existing cash reserves.

There have been no other material events subsequent to 31 December 2023 which would require adjustment to, or disclosure in this report.

35 Approval Of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 20 February 2024.

Alternative Performance Measures

The Group uses a number of metrics, which are non-IFRS measures, to monitor the performance of its operations.

The Group believes that these metrics assist investors in evaluating the performance of the underlying business. Given that these metrics are regularly used by management, they also give the investor an insight into how Group management review and monitor the business on an ongoing basis.

The principal APMs used by the Group are defined as follows:

Trading profit

This comprises the operating profit as reported in the Consolidated Income Statement before intangible asset amortisation and non trading items. This equates to the Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Amortisation ("EBITA") of the Group. Trading profit is used by management as it excludes items which may hinder year on year comparisons.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trading profit	Consolidated Income Statement	**876.9**	833.2

Trading margin

Measures the trading profit as a percentage of revenue.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trading profit	Consolidated Income Statement	**876.9**	833.2
Revenue	Consolidated Income Statement	**8,090.6**	8,340.9
Trading margin		**10.8%**	10.0%

EBITDA

The Group defines EBITDA as earnings before finance expenses, income taxes, depreciation, amortisation and non trading item.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trading profit	Consolidated Income Statement	**876.9**	833.2
Depreciation	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**190.9**	165.1
EBITDA		**1,067.8**	998.3

Free cash flow

Free cash flow is the cash generated from operations after net capital expenditure, interest paid, income taxes paid and lease payments and reflects the amount of internally generated capital available for re-investment in the business or for distribution to shareholders.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net cash flow from operating activities	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**1,162.2**	692.0
Additions to property, plant and equipment	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**(234.2)**	(269.2)
Additions to intangible assets	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**(3.5)**	-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**4.2**	18.6
Finance income received	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**22.6**	1.7
Lease payments	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**(60.5)**	(50.6)
Free cash flow		**890.8**	392.5

Alternative Performance Measures (continued)

Return on capital employed (ROCE)

ROCE is the operating profit before interest and tax expressed as a percentage of the net assets employed. The net assets employed reflect the net assets, excluding net debt, at the end of each reporting period.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net assets	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	**3,947.8**	3,395.5
Net debt	Note 18	**979.5**	1,539.6
		4,927.3	4,935.1
Operating profit before interest and tax	Consolidated Income Statement	**835.2**	784.3
Return on capital employed		**17.0%**	15.9%

Banking Covenants

The Net debt:EBITDA and the EBITDA:Net Interest ratios disclosed in this report are calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the covenants as set out in the Group's external borrowing arrangements. Therefore, EBITDA and Net Interest are adjusted to exclude the impact of IFRS 16 *Leases* for these calculations.

Net debt

Net debt represents the net total of current and non-current borrowings, current and non-current derivative financial instruments, (excluding foreign currency derivatives which are used for transactional hedging), and cash and cash equivalents as presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Lease liabilities recognised due to the implementation of IFRS 16 and deferred contingent consideration have also been excluded from the calculation of net debt. Consistent with the 2022 APMs, this definition is in accordance with the terms and conditions of the covenants as set out in the Group's external borrowing arrangements.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net debt	Note 18	**979.5**	1,539.6

Net debt:EBITDA

Net debt as a ratio to 12 month EBITDA. For the purpose of this calculation, EBITDA is solely adjusted for the impact of IFRS 16 *Leases*.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
EBITDA		**1,067.8**	998.3
Lease liability payments	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	**(60.5)**	(50.6)
EBITDA (adjusted for the impact of IFRS 16)		**1,007.3**	947.7

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Net debt	Note 18	**979.5**	1,539.6
EBITDA (adjusted for the impact of IFRS 16)		**1,007.3**	947.7
Net debt:EBITDA times		**0.97**	1.62

Alternative Performance Measures (continued)

Net interest

The Group defines net interest as the Group's interest expense on borrowings net of bank interest receivable. The impact of IFRS 16 is excluded from the calculation which is consistent with the terms and conditions of the covenants as set out in the Group's external borrowing arrangements.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Bank loan interest	Note 5	**24.9**	10.1
Private placement loan note interest	Note 5	**31.6**	24.5
Bank interest earned	Note 5	**(19.2)**	(1.7)
Net Interest		**37.3**	32.9

Working capital

Working capital represents the net total of inventories, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, net of transactional foreign currency derivatives excluded from net debt.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trade and other receivables	Note 15	**1,254.2**	1,328.4
Inventories	Note 14	**964.3**	1,235.8
Trade and other payables	Note 16	**(1,346.1)**	(1,368.7)
Foreign currency derivatives excluded from net debt	Note 20	**(0.2)**	0.4
Working capital		**872.2**	1,195.9

Working capital ratio

Measures working capital as a percentage of October to December turnover annualised. The annualisation of turnover reflects the current profile of the Group rather than a partial reflection of any acquisitions completed during the period.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 €m	2022 €m
Working capital		**872.2**	1,195.9
October - December turnover annualised		**7,752.8**	8,272.2
Working capital ratio		**11.3%**	14.5%

Total shareholder return (TSR)

Total shareholder return (TSR) is a key performance metric for the Performance Share Plan (PSP).

The methodology for calculating the total shareholder return assumes the following: the open price is set as the closing price of the final trading day prior to the beginning of the performance period; the close price is set as the closing price on the final trading day of the performance period; the calculation assumes all dividends are reinvested on the ex-dividend date, at the closing price on that day.

	Financial Statements Reference	2023 %	2022 %
Total Shareholder Return	Page 47	**56.2**	-51.5

Principal Subsidiaries and Substantial Undertakings

	% Shareholding	Nature of Business
AUSTRALIA		
Kingspan Insulated Panels Pty Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Insulation Pty Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Water & Energy Pty Limited	85	Manufacturing
BELGIUM		
Imperbel NV/SA	100	Manufacturing
Joris Ide NV	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Insulation NV	100	Manufacturing
BRAZIL		
Kingspan Isoeste Trade Importadora E Exportadora Limitada	51	Sales & Marketing
Kingspan-Isoeste Construtivos Isotérmicos S/A	51	Manufacturing
CANADA		
Kingspan Insulated Panels Limited	100	Manufacturing
Vicwest Inc.	100	Manufacturing
CZECH REPUBLIC		
Kingspan AS	100	Manufacturing
DENMARK		
LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS	100	Manufacturing
Troldtekt A/S	100	Manufacturing
FINLAND		
Kingspan Oy	100	Sales & Marketing
FRANCE		
Comptoir du Batiment et de L'Industrie SAS	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Light Air SAS	100	Sales & Marketing
Groupe Bacacier SAS	100	Manufacturing
Isocab France SAS	100	Manufacturing
Joris Ide Auvergne SAS	100	Manufacturing
Joris Ide Sud Ouest SAS	100	Manufacturing
Metal SAS	100	Manufacturing
Onduline France SAS	100	Manufacturing
Profinord Sarl	100	Manufacturing
Skydôme SAS	100	Manufacturing
Societe Bretonne de Profilage SAS	100	Manufacturing

	% Shareholding	Nature of Business
GERMANY		
Alwitra GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Alwitra Holding (Germany) GmbH	100	Holding Company
CaPlast Kunststoffverarbeitungs GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Colt International GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Light + Air GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Joris Ide Deutschland GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Access Floors GmbH	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan GmbH	100	Sales & Marketing
Kingspan Holding GmbH	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Insulation Gmbh & Co. KG	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Services GmbH	100	Sales & Marketing
LOGSTOR Deutschland GmbH	100	Sales & Marketing
Kingspan STG GmbH	100	Manufacturing
HUNGARY		
Kingspan Kereskedelmi Kft	100	Manufacturing
INDIA		
Kingspan Jindal Private Limited	51	Manufacturing
INDONESIA		
PT Onduline Indonesia	100	Sales & Marketing
IRELAND		
Kingspan Holdings (Irl) Limited	100	Management & Procurement
Kingspan Holdings (North America) Limited	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Holdings (Overseas) Limited	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Holdings Limited	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Insulation Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan International Finance Unlimited Company	100	Finance Company
Kingspan Light & Air Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Nominees Limited	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Securities Limited	100	Finance Company

Principal Subsidiaries and Substantial Undertakings (continued)

	% Shareholding	Nature of Business
MALAYSIA		
Onduline Building Materials (M) SDN BHD	100	Manufacturing
MEXICO		
Kingspan Insulated Panels SA DE CV	100	Manufacturing
NETHERLANDS		
Colt International Beheer BV	100	Holding Company
Colt International BV	100	Sales & Marketing
Colt International Productie BV	100	Manufacturing
Joris Ide Netherlands BV	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan BV	100	Sales & Marketing
Kingspan Holding Netherlands BV	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Insulation BV	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Light + Air NL BV	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Light + Air Production NL BV	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Unidek BV	100	Manufacturing
LOGSTOR Nederland BV	100	Sales & Marketing
NEW ZEALAND		
Kingspan Insulation NZ Limited	100	Manufacturing
PHILIPPINES		
OFIC Philippines Inc.	100	Sales & Marketing
POLAND		
Balex Metal Sp. Z.o.o.	100	Manufacturing
COROTOP SA	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Sp. Z.o.o.	100	Manufacturing
LOGSTOR International sp. Z.o.o	100	Holding Company
ROMANIA		
Terasteel SA	99	Manufacturing
Wetterbest SA	100	Manufacturing
SPAIN		
Huurre Iberica SA	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Insulation SA	100	Manufacturing
Synthesia Technology Europe SLU	100	Manufacturing
Teczone Española SA	100	Manufacturing
THU Perfil SLU	100	Manufacturing

	% Shareholding	Nature of Business
SWEDEN		
Kingspan AB	100	Sales & Marketing
Kingspan Insulation AB	100	Manufacturing
Nordic Waterproofing Holding AB	31	Holding Company
Powerpipe Systems AB	100	Manufacturing
TURKEY		
Kingspan Yapi Elemanlari A.S.	85	Manufacturing
Onduline Avrasya Insaat Malzemeleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	100	Manufacturing
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		
Kingspan Insulated Panels Manufacturing LLC	85	Manufacturing
Kingspan Insulation LLC	100	Manufacturing
UNITED KINGDOM		
Colt Group Limited	100	Holding Company
Colt International Limited	100	Sales & Marketing
Euroclad Group Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Group Limited	100	Holding Company
Kingspan Insulation Limited	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Services (UK) Limited	100	Management & Procurement
Kingspan Water & Energy Limited	100	Manufacturing
UNITED STATES		
Kingspan Insulated Panels Inc.	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Insulation LLC	100	Manufacturing
Kingspan Light & Air LLC	100	Manufacturing
Morin Corporation	100	Manufacturing
Pre-insulated Metal Technologies Inc.	100	Manufacturing
Tate Access Floors Inc.	100	Manufacturing
URUGUAY		
Bromyros SA	51	Manufacturing

Pursuant to section 316 of the Companies Act 2014, a full list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and substantial undertakings will be annexed to the Company's Annual Return to be filed in the Companies Registration Office in Ireland.

Shareholder Information

Stock exchange listing
The Company's shares are listed on the main market of the Euronext Dublin Stock Exchange.

Share Registrar
Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited ("Computershare") maintains the Company's register of members. Should a shareholder have any queries in respect of their shareholding, they should contact Computershare directly using the contact details provided below:

The Company Registrar:
Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited,
3100 Lake Drive,
Citywest Business Campus,
Dublin 24,
D24 AK82.
Telephone number +353 1 447 5103.

Annual General Meeting
The Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company will be held on Friday 26 April 2024 at 9.00 a.m.

Notice of the 2024 AGM will be made available to view online at http://www.kingspan.com/agm2024

Shareholders' right to table draft resolutions and to put items on the agenda
A shareholder or a group of shareholders holding 3% of the issued share capital, representing at least 3% of the total voting rights of all shareholders who have a right to vote at the meeting, have a right to table a draft resolution for an item on the agenda of the meeting subject to any contrary provisions in company law. In the case of the 2024 Annual General Meeting, the latest date for submission of such requests is 15 March 2024 (being 42 days prior to the date of the meeting).

The request:

- may be in hard copy form or in electronic form;
- must set out in writing details of the draft resolution in full or, if supporting a draft resolution sent by another shareholder, clearly identify the draft resolution which is being supported;
- must be authenticated by the person or persons making it (by identifying the shareholder or shareholders meeting the qualification criteria and, if in hard copy, by being signed by the shareholder or shareholders); and
- must be received by the Company not later than 42 days before the meeting to which the request relates.

In addition to the above, the request must be made in accordance with one of the following ways:

- a hard copy request which is signed by the shareholder(s), states the full name and address of the shareholder(s) and is sent to the Company Secretary, Kingspan Group plc, Head Office, Dublin Road, Kingscourt, Co Cavan, Ireland; or
- a request which states the full name and address of the 'Shareholder Reference Number' (SRN), as printed on the accompanying Form of Proxy of the shareholder(s) and is sent to lorcan.dowd@kingspan.com .

A draft resolution must not be such as would be incapable of being passed or otherwise be ineffective (whether by reason of inconsistency with any enactment, the Company's Memorandum of Association, or for any other reason). Any draft resolution must not be defamatory of any person.

Amalgamation of Shareholding Accounts
Shareholders who receive duplicate sets of Company mailings due to multiple accounts in their name should write to the Company's Registrar to have their accounts amalgamated.

Dematerialisation
Under the EU Central Securities Depositories Regulation (EU) 909/2014 ("CSDR"), there is a requirement for all securities in Irish issuers which are admitted to trading or traded on trading venues in the European Economic Area to be represented in book-entry form by 1 January 2025. Book-entry form means an electronic record of ownership such as an entry in an electronic register, without the need for any further document, such as a share certificate, to be issued to a shareholder to evidence share ownership. In accordance with CSDR, from 1 January 2023, all new issues of shares in the Company must be held in book-entry form, with all remaining shares to be held in book-entry by 1 January 2025. Therefore, share certificates for shareholders who currently hold their shares in certificated form will remain valid until 1 January 2025.

Corporate Information

Company Information

Kingspan Group plc was incorporated on 14 August 1979. It is an Irish domiciled company and the registered office is Kingspan Group plc, Dublin Road, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan, A82 XY31, Ireland. The registered company number of Kingspan Group plc is 70576.

Financial Calendar

Preliminary Results	16 February 2024
Trading Update	26 April 2024
AGM	26 April 2024
Half-Yearly Results	16 August 2024
Trading Update	4 November 2024

Banks

Bank of America Merrill Lynch	HSBC Bank plc
ING Bank NV	BNP Paribas
Commerzbank	Danske Bank AS
KBC Bank NV	NatWest Bank Plc
Bank of Ireland	Unicredit Bank AG

Stockbrokers

Goodbody,
2 Ballsbridge Park,
Ballsbridge,
Dublin 4,
Ireland.

Bank of America Merrill Lynch,
2 King Edward St,
Farringdon,
London,
EC1A 1HQ,
England.

Auditor

Ernst & Young,
Chartered Accountants,
EY Buildings,
Harcourt Centre,
Harcourt Street,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

Solicitors

McCann FitzGerald,
Riverside One,
Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

GROUP 5 YEAR SUMMARY

Results (amounts in €m)	**2023**	2022	2021	2020	2019
Revenue	**8,090.6**	8,340.9	6,497.0	4,576.0	4,659.1
Trading profit	**876.9**	833.2	754.8	508.2	497.1
Net profit before tax	**794.2**	746.6	689.0	459.7	454.4
Operating cashflow	**1,368.6**	884.0	490.6	750.8	627.1

Equity (amounts in €m)	**2023**	2022	2021	2020	2019
Gross assets	**8,001.6**	7,681.4	6,387.9	5,341.6	4,288.4
Working capital	**872.2**	1,195.9	977.8	450.8	582.8
Total shareholder equity	**3,947.8**	3,395.5	2,959.3	2,397.6	2,120.4
Net debt	**979.5**	1,539.6	756.1	236.2	633.2

Ratios	**2023**	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net debt as % of total shareholders' equity	**24.8%**	45.3%	25.5%	9.9%	29.9%
Current assets / current liabilities	**1.65**	1.78	1.80	2.21	1.66
Net debt / EBITDA	**0.97**	1.62	0.88	0.40	1.09

Per Ordinary Share (amounts in €cent)	**2023**	2022	2021	2020	2019
Earnings	**352.3**	329.5	305.6	206.2	204.6
Operating cashflows	**752.9**	487.1	270.5	414.3	347.3
Net assets	**2,171.8**	1,870.9	1,631.8	1,323.1	1,174.2
Dividends	**52.9**	49.4	45.9	20.6	13.0
Average number of employees	**22,384**	20,590	17,880	15,424	14,529