Q1 2011

Interim report for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2011

Key figures at a glance		Q1 2011	Q1 2010	Change
Sales	€ million	606.7	533.5	+13.7%
New orders, cumulative, including Lifecycle Service	€ million	628.6	550.4	+14.2%
Orders on hand at 31 March, including Lifecycle Service	€ million	930.6	905.3	+2.8%
Capital expenditure for PP&E and intangible assets	€ million	15.1	12.3	+22.8%
Employees at 31 March				
Worldwide		10,621	10,192	+4.2%
Germany		8,307	8,073	+2.9%
Abroad		2,314	2,119	+9.2%
Earnings per share	€	0.82	0.30	
EBITDA	€ million	50.9	27.0	+88.5%
EBIT	€ million	34.6	12.7	
EBT	€ million	35.2	13.2	
Net income	€ million	24.8	9.1	
Cash flow, gross	€ million	41.1	23.4	+75.6%

Dear shareholders and friends of KRONES,

KRONES celebrates its 60th anniversary in 2011. And the way things look now, it will be a successful year for our company. We have got 2011 off to a good start. First-quarter sales were up 13.7% year-on-year to €606.7 million. Earnings before taxes rose €22.0 million, from €13.2 million to €35.2 million. And new orders increased 14.2% year-on-year to €628.6 million. In fact, business has picked up so sharply in recent months that we now face a new challenge: It will take all we have to deliver the enormous volume of machines and lines on time and in the high quality our customers expect. To handle the task, we have expanded our workforce and permanently hired the 50 or so young people who completed their training at KRONES in the first quarter of 2011. But these additions to our workforce were not made solely on the basis of short-term considerations. KRONES' personnel policy has traditionally been based on long-term employment. And for that reason, we are confident that our company will be spared the effects of a shortage of skilled labour in Germany.

Besides investing in our people, we are also investing in state-of-the-art manufacturing equipment that will enable us to be even more productive while at the same time maintaining our high standard of quality. We are untiring in our efforts to improve our internal process flows. For instance, we are currently expanding one of the production halls at our site in Neutraubling to make assembly of machines and lines for plastics technology even more efficient.

The entire KRONES team is committed to taking all steps necessary to ensure our company's success well beyond this anniversary year.

Volker Kronseder Chairman of the Executive Board	Hans-Jürgen Thaus Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board

Economic environment

Global economy continues on growth course

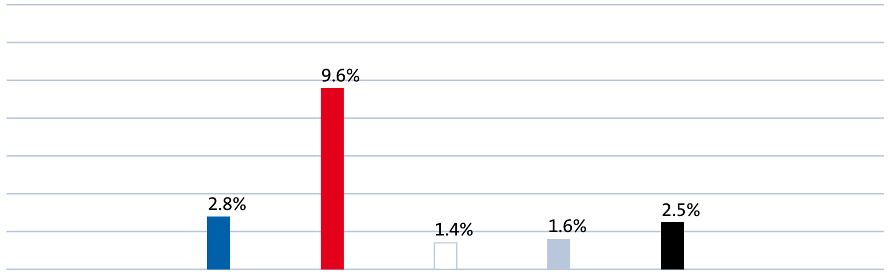
BRIC nations are driving global economic growth.

A long-term solution to the global debt problem has not yet been found. The unstable financial situation in many European countries and the USA remains the biggest risk to the economy. Nevertheless, economists at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are optimistic, forecasting global economic growth of 4.4% in 2011. The BRIC nations (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) will likely be the main engines driving this growth. China in particular – now the world's second-largest economy – continues to boom despite repeated interest rate hikes. By contrast, in the USA, the Federal Reserve is implementing expansive monetary and interest rate policies. And that appears to be working for the world's largest economy. IMF economists are forecasting 2.8% GDP growth for the USA in 2011.

In the European Union, there is a risk of the euro debt crisis escalating further. More and more countries might make use of the euro rescue package in order to avoid sovereign bankruptcy. IMF experts are forecasting 1.6% GDP growth for the euro area. The main force driving Europe's economy will continue to be Germany, where capital spending and private consumption are expected to pick up further. The IMF is forecasting 2.5% GDP growth for Germany for 2011.

Japan is a concern for the global economy. It is difficult to estimate how the devastation caused by the massive earthquake and tsunami will impact Japan's economy. IMF economists are relatively optimistic and expect the country's GDP to grow 1.4% (previous year: 3.9%).

Expected GDP growth rates for 2011



Source: IMF

Output in Germany's machinery sector picks up considerably

Output in Germany's machinery sector is expected to increase 14% in 2011.

Business has been very good for Germany's machinery and industrial equipment manufacturers. In February 2011, new orders in the industry were up 38% on the year-earlier period. In the three-month period from December 2010 to February 2011, which is less heavily affected by short-term fluctuations, the improvement was 42%. The German Engineering Federation (VDMA) expects this upward trend to continue and is forecasting a 14% year-on-year increase in output in the sector for 2011.

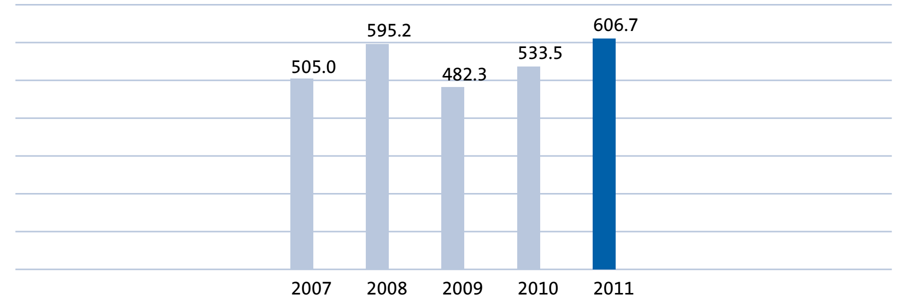
Sales

First-quarter sales up 13.7 % year-on-year

KRONES entered 2011 with a comfortable orders backlog. Demand for our products and services remained high at the start of the new fiscal year. The biggest boost came in KRONES' core segment, »machines and lines for product filling and decoration«. In all, consolidated sales revenue increased 13.7% in the first quarter of 2011 to €606.7 million (year-earlier period: €533.5 million). That puts revenue from January to March 2011 even higher than in the first quarter of 2008, our record year so far.

Apart from the good economic situation overall, our strong position on the global market also benefited KRONES. The revenue share of complete filling lines increased substantially in the first quarter over the year-earlier period. Alongside new machinery business, sales performance was also strong in our services business.

Sales from 1 January to 31 March (€ million)



Sales by region

The share of consolidated sales generated in Germany increased to 13.2% in the first quarter of 2011 (year-earlier period: 10.2%).

At €80.4 million, first-quarter sales in Germany were up 47.2% compared with the year-earlier period (€54.6 million). That represents a further strengthening of the upward trend of the past several quarters and can be attributed to Germany's strong economy. Sales in Germany accounted for 13.2% of consolidated sales, which is up considerably on the year-earlier period (10.2%).

Sales in Europe (excluding Germany) rose 22.3% year-on-year to €186.8 million in the period from January to March (year-earlier period: €152.8 million). Sales in the Western Europe sales region increased considerably. Business in Eastern Europe also recovered somewhat from last year's weakness. Sales in Europe (excluding Germany) accounted for 30.8% of consolidated sales in the first quarter (previous year: 28.7%).

KRONES' sales outside Europe increased 4.1% to €339.5 million, from €326.1 million. In South America, companies invested heavily in building and expanding breweries and bottling plants. As a full-service supplier, KRONES benefited more than proportionately from this trend. Demand for our products was also high in China and the rest of Asia. In the period from January to March 2011, KRONES generated 56.0% of consolidated sales outside Europe (previous year: 61.1%).

Strong orders inflow in the first quarter

Demand for KRONES products and services picked up steadily from the start of the year. At €628.6 million, first-quarter orders were up 14.2% on the year-earlier period. This strong inflow of orders reflects the fact that many companies in the international beverage and packaging industry are making catch-up investments after having put off capital spending in the wake of the economic crisis.

New orders at KRONES increased 14.2% in the first quarter of 2011.

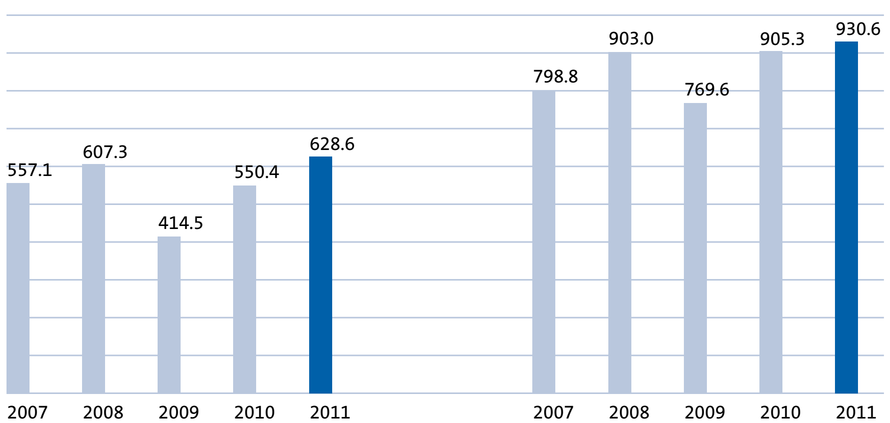
Orders intake at KRONES picked up in more and more regions during the reporting period. Demand had already increased substantially in China, South America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia over past quarters. This upward trend continued in the first quarter of 2011. The devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan did not impact business at KRONES during the reporting period. New orders from Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and Russia all increased in the first three months of 2011. By contrast, demand in the USA remained sluggish in the first quarter.

Order book brimming at the end of March

KRONES went into fiscal 2011 with a comfortable orders backlog of €908.7 million. The strong inflow of orders filled our order book even further in the period from January to March 2011. At the end of March, KRONES had orders on hand totalling €930.6 million (previous year: €905.3 million). That gives KRONES a high level of planning security and a solid basis from which to achieve the growth targets for 2011.

Our large orders backlog serves as a solid basis for continued growth.

New orders from 1 January to 31 March (€ million) | Orders on hand at 31 March (€ million)



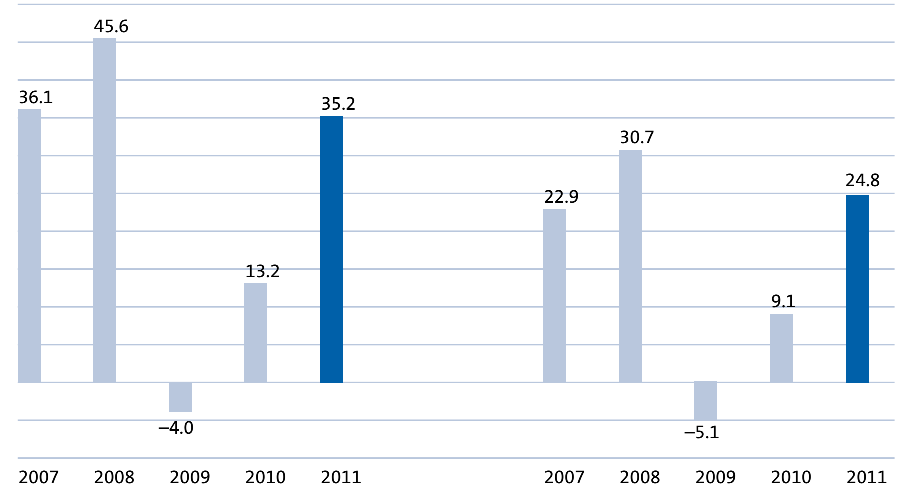
KRONES posts after-tax profit of €24.8 million

KRONES' performance improved further in the first quarter of 2011. Production capacity utilisation was excellent thanks to the strong orders situation. An improved sales concept also contributed to our better performance. Under the motto »value-oriented sales« we are communicating even more to our customers the benefits and value they gain by using KRONES products. Overall, however, first-quarter prices were still down from the period before the economic crisis.

Earnings before taxes (EBT) were up in the first three months of 2011, to €35.2 million from €13.2 million in the year-earlier period. The EBT margin, the ratio of EBT to sales, was 5.8% (previous year: 2.5%). Thus, we are on track to achieve our pre-tax margin target of more than 5% for fiscal 2011.

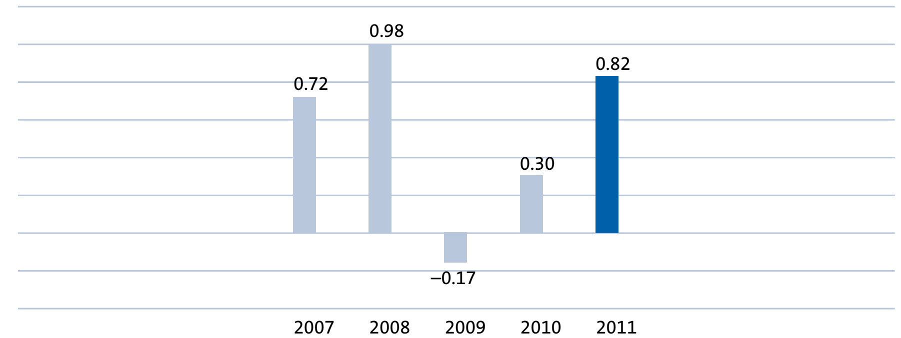
KRONES achieved an EBT margin of 5.8% in the first quarter.

Earnings before taxes (EBT) from 1 January to 31 March (€ million) | Net income from 1 January to 31 March (€ million)



After taxes, KRONES had consolidated net income of €24.8 million for the first quarter. That is a substantial improvement on the year-earlier figure (€9.1 million). Earnings per share, calculated on the basis of 30.17 million shares in circulation, rose from €0.30 to €0.82.

Earnings per share from 1 January to 31 March (€ million)



KRONES Group earnings structure

€ million	2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar	Change
Sales revenue	606.7	533.5	+13.7%
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	22.8	23.7	–
Total operating revenue	**629.5**	**557.2**	**+13.0%**
Goods and services purchased	–319.8	–296.0	+8.0%
Personnel expenses	–192.3	–175.9	+9.3%
Other operating income (expenses) and own work capitalised	–66.5	–58.3	
EBITDA	50.9	27.0	+88.5%
Depreciation, amortisation, and write-downs of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and non-current financial assets	–16.3	–14.3	+14.0%
EBIT	34.6	12.7	
Financial income (expense)	0.6	0.5	+20.0%
EBT	35.2	13.2	
Income tax	–10.4	–4.1	
Consolidated net income	**24.8**	**9.1**	

KRONES' earnings improved substantially in the first quarter of 2011 compared with the previous year. That was due in part to the increase in business volume. Measures taken to boost the company's performance also had a positive impact.

First-quarter sales jumped 13.7% year-on-year to €606.7 million. Total operating revenue increased by a similar margin, 13.0% to €629.5 million.

The company's efforts to streamline production processes paid off in the first quarter. Goods and services purchased increased far less than proportionately to total operating revenue in the first three months of 2011 – just 8.0% to €319.8 million. As a result, the ratio of goods and services purchased to total operating revenue decreased from 53.1% in the year-earlier period to 50.8% in the first quarter of 2011.

In collaboration with the Works Council, KRONES developed concepts that allow more flexible workforce deployment. For example, we expanded our employees' flextime accounts to accommodate more hours. These measures bore fruit in the first quarter, in which our people worked many overtime hours. Personnel expenses increased 9.3% to €192.3 million (previous year: €175.9 million), less than proportionately to total operating revenue. The ratio of personnel expenses to total operating revenue decreased from 31.6% to 30.6%.

The net of other operating revenue and expenses and own work capitalised rose by €8.2 million to -€66.5 million on increased business activity. The ratio of this figure to total operating revenue was virtually unchanged.

The tax rate for the KRONES Group declined in the first quarter of 2011 from 31.1% to 29.6%.

KRONES Group cash flow

€ million	2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar	Change € million
EBT	**35.2**	**13.2**	**+22.0**
Cash flow from operating activities	–26.8	–22.8	–4.0
Cash flow from investing activities	–12.5	–11.2	–1.3
Free Cashflow	**–39.3**	**–34.0**	**–5.3**
Cash flow from financing activities	–0.4	–0.4	0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	–39.7	–34.4	–5.3
Change in cash and cash equivalents arising from exchange rates	0.3	–0.3	+0.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	147.4	135.5	+11.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**108.0**	**100.8**	**+7.2**

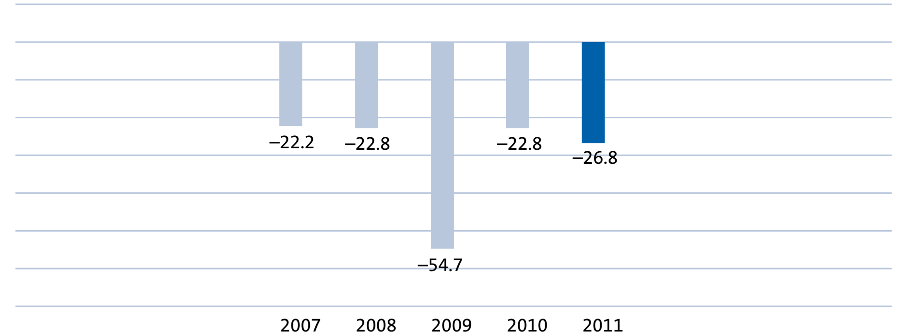
KRONES built up working capital in the first three months of 2011 as business volume increased considerably. In particular, trade receivables and inventories were up in the first quarter. However, at 26.2%, the ratio of working capital to sales was only slightly higher than in the year-earlier period (26.0%). In all, cash flow from operating activities was negative at the end of the first quarter, at –€26.8 million (previous year: –€22.8 million), despite strong earnings before taxes.

KRONES is investing in its facilities in order to make production even more efficient. During the reporting period we expanded one of our production halls, in which machines and lines for plastics technology are assembled. Funds also went toward state-of-the-art production machinery. In all, KRONES invested €15.1 million (previous year: €12.3 million) in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the first quarter. Free cash flow (cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditure) came to –€39.3 million in the period from January to March 2011 (previous year: –€34.0 million). In our business, it is not unusual for free cash flow to be negative at various points throughout the year. We expect free cash flow to be positive for the year 2011 as a whole.

KRONES entered fiscal 2011 with no bank debt and also was not using any lines of credit at 31 March 2011. At the end of the quarter, KRONES held cash and cash equivalents totalling €108.0 million (previous year: €100.8 million).

Cash flow from operating activities was negative because KRONES increased working capital in the first quarter.

Cash flow from operating activities from 1 January to 31 March (€ million)



KRONES Group asset and capital structure

€ million	31 Mar 2011	31 Dec 2010	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Non-current assets	560	569	542	534
of which property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and non-current financial assets	516	519	496	482
Current assets	1,427	1,317	1,248	1,291
of which cash and equivalents	108	147	136	108
Equity	790	759	696	790
Total debt	1,197	1,127	1,094	1,035
Non-current liabilities	125	125	125	144
Current liabilities	1,072	1,002	969	891
Total assets	**1,987**	**1,886**	**1,790**	**1,825**

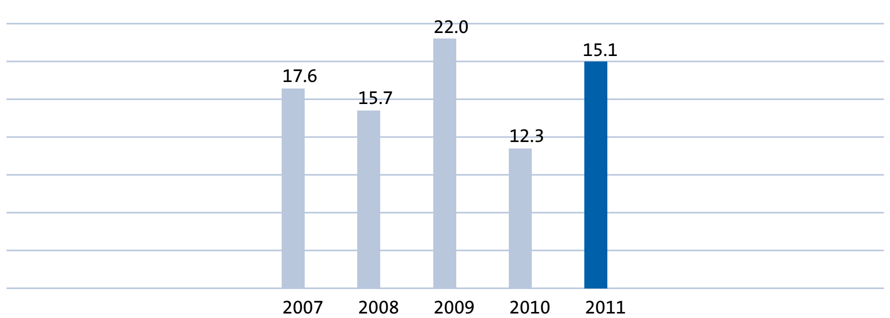
At €1,986.7 million, KRONES' total assets at 31 March 2011 were up 5.3% from the end of 2010. The main reason for the increase was the higher business volume in the first quarter, which resulted in more working capital (receivables and inventories).

KRONES has a very sound financial and capital structure.

Non-current assets were down slightly in the first quarter. At 31 March 2011, KRONES had non-current assets totalling €559.7 million (31 December 2010: €569.5 million). Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and non-current financial assets totalled €515.9 million (31 December 2010: €519.0 million). Of this, €410.8 million were property, plant and equipment (31 December 2010: €416.3 million). The intangible assets, which amounted to €103.0 million at the end of the first quarter (31 December 2010: €100.6 million), are primarily development costs that must be capitalised.

At the end of the reporting period, current assets totalled €1,427.0 million, which is 8.4% more than at 31 December 2010. In the period from January through March 2011, KRONES increased inventories and trade receivables considerably due to the surge in business volume. Inventories grew from €583.6 million to €636.1 million and trade receivables rose by €98.7 million to €604.0 million, due in part to technical reasons at the reporting date.

Capital expenditure for PP&E and intangible assets from 1 January to 31 March (€ million)



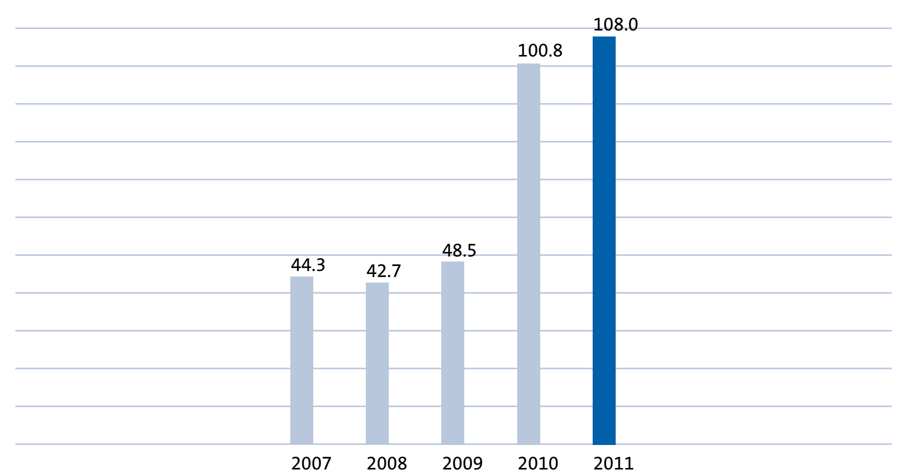
A large share of the increase in inventories and receivables was financed with cash and cash equivalents, which decreased from €147.4 million to €108.0 million during the reporting period.

KRONES' non-current liabilities, consisting largely of provisions for pensions and other personnel provisions, amounted to €124.7 million at 31 March 2011 (31 December 2010: €124.8 million). The company had no non-current bank debt at the end of the first quarter of 2011.

At €1,072.0 million, current liabilities were up from the end of 2010 (€1,002.4 million). This was mainly due to a higher volume of advances received. At the end of the first quarter, KRONES had no current bank debt.

The positive first-quarter earnings boosted equity from €758.9 million at the reporting date for 2010 to €790.0 million, putting our equity ratio at 39.8% at 31 March (31 December 2010: 40.2%). With net cash and cash equivalents (cash and cash equivalents less bank debt) of €108 million at the end of the reporting period, KRONES therefore still has an extremely sound financial and capital structure.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March (€ million)



KRONES employed 10,621 people at the end of March

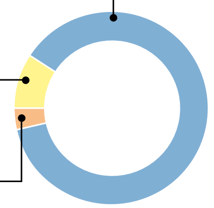
KRONES is striving to fill the rapidly growing volume of orders for our products and services on time and in the high quality our customers have come to expect. The company hired 46 new employees in the first quarter, bringing the total up to 10,621 (previous year: 10,192). At the end of March, KRONES employed 8,307 people in Germany (previous year: 8,073) and 2,314 outside Germany (previous year: 2,119). KRONES was training 450 young people at 31 March.

Sales by segment from 1 Jan to 31 Mar 2011	Sales by segment from 1 Jan to 31 Mar 2010

Machines and lines for product filling and decoration 89.5%* (€542.8 million)

Machines and lines for beverage production/ process technology 7.2%* (€43.7 million)

Machines and lines for the low output range (KOSME) 3.3%* (€20.2 million)

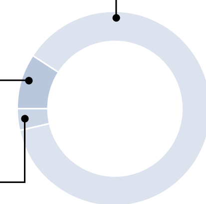


*Share of consolidated sales of €606.7 million

Machines and lines for product filling and decoration 87.4%* (€466.6 million)

Machines and lines for beverage production/ process technology 9.2%* (€48.9 million)

Machines and lines for the low output range (KOSME) 3.4%* (€18.0 million)



*Share of consolidated sales of €533.5 million

Segment revenue

Almost 90% of first-quarter sales were generated in our core segment.

In the first quarter of 2011 sales in our largest segment, »machines and lines for product filling and decoration«, improved 16.3% on the year-earlier period to €542.8 million (previous year: €466.6 million). Continued high demand for our machines and lines that produce, fill, and package PET bottles was the biggest driver of growth during the reporting period. KRONES is the worldwide leader in this technology area. Our most recent innovations in plastics technology bring additional benefits to our customers and will likely further consolidate our lead. Our core segment contributed 89.5% of consolidated sales in the first quarter (previous year: 87.4%)

The »machines and lines for beverage production/process technology« segment did not fare as well in the period from January through March 2011. Sales declined 10.6% year-on-year to €43.7 million (previous year: €48.9 million). However, it should be noted here that process technology sales fluctuate considerably at various points throughout the year due to invoice timing. The segment contributed 7.2% to consolidated first-quarter sales (previous year: 9.2%).

Sales in the »machines and lines for the low output range (KOSME)« segment improved 12.2% from €18.0 million to €20.2 million in the first quarter. Because Eastern Europe is one of KOSME's traditional markets, our smallest segment benefitted from the markets' gathering recovery in the region. The segment contributed 3.3% of consolidated sales in the first three months of 2011 (previous year: 3.4%).

Segment earnings

In KRONES' biggest segment, the first-quarter EBT margin rose from 2.9% to 7.5% year-on-year.

KRONES moved a big step closer to its old performance in the first quarter in its core segment, »machines and lines for product filling and decoration«. Compared to the first quarter of 2010, earnings before taxes (EBT) were up by €27.3 million to €40.8 million. The increase in business volume as well as a slight improvement in price quality boosted earnings. The EBT margin, the ratio of earnings before taxes to segment revenue, advanced from 2.9% to 7.5%.

Earnings before taxes in the »machines and lines for beverage production/process technology« segment were negative, at –€1.9 million, in the first three months of 2011. At the same time last year, the segment had a positive EBT of €1.3 million. However, we expect the segment's earnings for the year as a whole to be considerably improved over 2010 (2010 EBT: –€14.1 million).

The »machines and lines for the low output range (KOSME)« segment posted negative earnings in the first quarter. Earnings before taxes deteriorated from –€1.6 million in the previous year to –€3.7 million. Under new management, KOSME is now focusing even more sharply on its core expertise. We also intend to utilise synergies in production in order to quickly and permanently put KOSME back in the black.

Product filling and decoration		2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar
EBT	€ million	40.8	13.5
EBT margin	%	7.5	2.9

Beverage production/process technology		2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar
EBT	€ million	–1.9	1.3
EBT margin	%	–4.4	2.6

KOSME		2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar
EBT	€ million	–3.7	–1.6
EBT margin	%	–18.3	–8.9

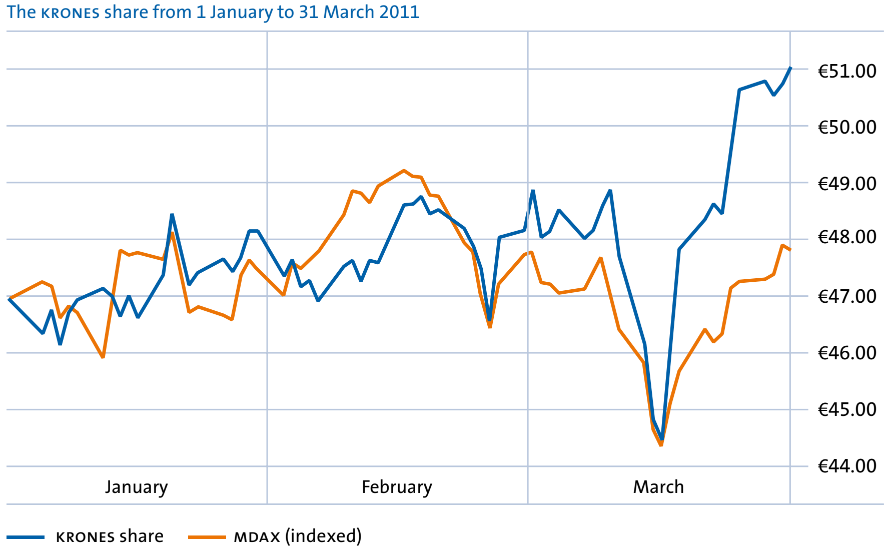
Share prices fluctuate sharply

Share prices on the world's stock markets took a roller coaster ride in the first quarter of 2011. Driven by positive economic data and a continued positive general economic outlook, stocks climbed steadily through mid-February. Germany's most important share index, the DAX, rose from around 6,900 points at the start of the year to 7,400 points. Then share prices began a slow descent as the unstable political situation in Northern Africa and the Middle East and rising raw materials prices sparked concern among investors. The downward trend gathered speed when a powerful earthquake triggered a tsunami that hit Japan on 11 March 2011. The DAX plummeted to 6,500 points. After this massive shock, investors quickly plucked up renewed courage and share prices recovered sharply.

Most share indexes closed the first quarter higher than they had started. The DAX gained 1.8% to 7,041 points. The Euro Stoxx 50 rose 4.2% and the Dow Jones advanced 6.4%. The Nikkei index was not able to recoup the heavy losses that resulted from the tsunami, closing the first quarter down 4.6%.

KRONES share price climbs 8.6%

The KRONES share from 1 January to 31 March 2011



Our share price rose 8.6% in the period from January through March 2011. The MDAX gained far less ground in the same period.

The KRONES share performed very well overall in the period from January through March 2011. Although our share could not escape the downward pull of the markets' short-term slump, it recovered faster than the market from mid-March onward. The share price hit its low for the first quarter, €44, on 16 March. The next day, KRONES released its preliminary figures for fiscal 2010. They were better than most analysts had expected and the news propelled our share price upward. At the end of March, the KRONES share was up 8.6% from the start of the year to €51.00. The MDAX, Germany's mid-cap index, which includes KRONES, gained only 1.8% in the same period.

Risk management system is always evolving

KRONES is exposed to a variety of risks that are inextricably linked with doing business globally. We continuously monitor all significant business processes to identify risks early and to actively manage and limit them. An internal monitoring and control system with which we record, analyse, and assess all relevant risks is an integral part of the risk management system at KRONES. Our risk management system consists of the following modules: risk analysis, risk monitoring, and risk planning and management.

Risk analysis

In order to identify risks early, we continuously monitor all business activities. We conduct a profitability analysis on all of our quotes before accepting any order. For orders that exceed a specified volume, we also conduct a multi-dimensional risk analysis. Apart from profitability, we also individually record and evaluate financing risks, technological risks, and scheduling and other contractual risks.

Risk monitoring

We use a variety of interlinked controlling processes to monitor risks within the KRONES Group. Regular comprehensive reports from the individual business units keep the Executive Board and other decision-makers apprised of all possible risks and deviations from company planning in a timely manner.

Risk planning and control

We use the following tools to plan our business activities and control risk within our risk monitoring and control system: annual planning, medium-term planning, strategic planning, rolling forecasts, monthly and quarterly reports, capital expenditure planning, production planning, capacity planning, project controlling, accounts receivable management, exchange rate hedges, and insurance policies.

Threats

Viewed from today's perspective, KRONES is not exposed to any risks that threaten the company's continued existence. A detailed discussion of the risks faced by the company and a description of our risk management can be found in the Management Report beginning on page 78 of our 2010 Annual Report. There have been no material changes with respect to the company's key risks for the first quarter of 2011 since the statements made in the annual report.

Sales and earnings at KRONES expected to increase substantially in 2011

Now – in early 2011 – the global economic crisis appears to be over. But a sense of uncertainty remains. The crisis showed how illusory forecasts are and how susceptible the closely intertwined global economy is to shocks and trend reversals. Recent history has taught us that the days of linear growth planning are over and we must now learn to deal with uncertainty, volatility, and trend reversals.

With its performance in the first quarter, KRONES has laid a solid foundation on which to achieve its targets for 2011 as a whole. From today's perspective, we expect consolidated sales revenue to grow by between 7% and 10%. We are also confident that we will significantly improve consolidated earnings and exceed our 5% target for return on sales before taxes (2010: 3.3%). We have already achieved the latter in the first quarter, with an EBT margin of 5.8%.

We also want to take a positive, proactive role in shaping KRONES' future beyond 2011. Our target and expectation is to bring our pre-tax margin back up to its pre-crisis level of 7% in 2012 and keep it there with improved earnings in all of our segments – assuming, of course, that the global economic trend remains fundamentally positive. We also expect continued revenue growth in all of our segments.

KRONES Group statement of financial position

Assets € million	31 March 2011		31 December 2010	
Intangible assets	103.0		100.6	
Property, plant and equipment	410.8		416.3	
Non-current financial assets	2.1		2.1	
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and non-current financial assets	**515.9**		**519.0**	
Deferred tax assets	14.0		15.9	
Trade receivables	16.9		22.9	
Current tax receivables	9.5		9.5	
Other assets	3.4		2.2	
Non-current assets		**559.7**		**569.5**
Inventories	636.1		583.6	
Trade receivables	604.0		505.3	
Current tax receivables	3.7		3.9	
Other assets	75.2		76.4	
Cash and cash equivalents	108.0		147.4	
Current assets		**1,427.0**		**1,316.6**
Total		**1,986.7**		**1,886.1**

Equity and liabilities € million	31 March 2011		31 December 2010	
Equity		**790.0**		**758.9**
Provisions for pensions	81.5		80.2	
Deferred tax liabilities	7.1		3.8	
Other provisions	31.1		33.9	
Liabilities to banks	0.0		0.0	
Other financial liabilities	2.0		3.1	
Other liabilities	3.0		3.8	
Non-current liabilities		**124.7**		**124.8**
Other provisions	149.4		148.9	
Provisions for taxes	6.9		5.4	
Liabilities to banks	0.0		0.0	
Advances received	510.3		434.9	
Trade payables	167.1		174.0	
Current tax liabilities	0.0		0.3	
Other financial liabilities	6.9		12.4	
Other liabilities and accruals	231.4		226.5	
Current liabilities		**1,072.0**		**1,002.4**
Total		**1,986.7**		**1,886.1**

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Separate income statement for the KRONES Group

€ million	2011 1 January – 31 March	2010 1 January – 31 March	Change %
Sales revenue	**606.7**	533.5	+13.7
Changes in finished goods inventories and work in progress	22.8	23.7	
Total operating revenue	**629.5**	557.2	+13.0
Goods and services purchased	–319.8	–296.0	+8.0
Personnel expenses	–192.3	–175.9	+9.3
Other operating income (expenses) and own work capitalised	–66.5	–58.3	+14.1
Depreciation, amortisation, and write-downs of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and non-current financial assets	–16.3	–14.3	+14.0
EBIT	**34.6**	12.7	
Financial income (expense)	0.6	0.5	
Earnings before taxes	**35.2**	13.2	
Income tax	–10.4	–4.1	
Consolidated net income	**24.8**	9.1	
Profit (loss) share of non-controlling interests	0.1	0.0	
Profit (loss) share of KRONES Group shareholders	24.7	9.1	
Earnings per share (diluted/basic) in €	0.82	0.30	

Statement of cash flows for the KRONES Group

€ million	2011 1 January – 31 March	2010 1 January – 31 March
Earnings before taxes	**35.2**	13.2
Depreciation and amortisation (reversals)	16.3	14.3
Increase in provisions	27.7	22.7
Deferred tax item changes recognised in profit or loss	5.2	–1.1
Interest expenses and interest income	–0.2	–0.5
Proceeds and losses from the disposal of non-current assets	–0.2	–0.1
Other non-cash expenses and income	0.4	2.2
Increase in inventories. trade receivables. and other assets not attributable to investing or financing activities	–138.9	–79.0
Increase in trade payables and other liabilities not attributable to investing or financing activities	31.8	8.7
Cash generated from operating activities	**–22.7**	–19.6
Interest paid	–0.3	–0.6
Income tax paid and refunds received	–3.8	–2.6
Cash flow from operating activities	**–26.8**	–22.8
Cash payments to acquire intangible assets	–6.0	–7.7
Proceeds from the disposal of intangible assets	0.1	0.0
Cash payments to acquire property. plant and equipment	–9.1	–4.6
Proceeds from the disposal of property. plant and equipment	1.9	0.1
Interest received	0.2	1.0
Dividends received	0.4	0.0
Cash flow from investing activities	**–12.5**	–11.2
Cash payments to pay lease liabilities	–0.4	–0.4
Cash flow from financing activities	**–0.4**	–0.4
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	–39.7	–34.4
Change in cash and cash equivalents arising from exchange rates	0.3	–0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**147.4**	135.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**108.0**	100.8

Statement of changes in equity for the KRONES Group

€ million	Parent company							Non-controlling interests	Group equity
	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Currency differences in equity	Other reserves	Net retained profits	Equity	Equity	
At 1 January 2010	**40.0**	**66.6**	**488.6**	**–4.8**	**–0.2**	**104.7**	**694.9**	**0.8**	**695.7**
Consolidated net income 3 months 2010						9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1
Currency differences				7.9			7.9		7.9
Hedge accounting					–1.0		–1.0		–1.0
At 31 March 2010	**40.0**	**66.6**	**488.6**	**3.1**	**–1.2**	**113.8**	**710.9**	**0.8**	**711.7**
Consolidated net income 9 months 2010						41.7	41.7		41.7
Withdrawals from retained earnings			–100.0			100.0	0.0		0.0
Allocation to retained earnings			0.5			–0.5	0.0		0.0
Currency differences				4.9			4.9		4.9
Hedge accounting					0.6		0.6		0.6
At 31 December 2010	**40.0**	**66.6**	**389.1**	**8.0**	**–0.6**	**255.0**	**758.1**	**0.8**	**758.9**
Consolidated net income 3 months 2011						24.7	24.7	0.1	24.8
Currency differences				4.1			4.1		4.1
Hedge accounting					2.2		2.2		2.2
At 31 March 2011	**40.0**	**66.6**	**389.1**	**12.1**	**1.6**	**279.7**	**789.1**	**0.9**	**790.0**

Statement of comprehensive income

€ million	2011 1 January – 31 March	2010 1 January – 31 March
Consolidated net income	24.8	9.1
Exchange differences on translation	4.1	7.9
Available-for-sale financial instruments		
Derivative financial instruments	2.2	–1.0
Other comprehensive income	6.3	6.9
Total comprehensive income	**31.1**	16.0
of which attributable to non-controlling interests	0.1	0.0
of which attributable to KRONES Group shareholders	31.0	16.0

Segment reporting

		Machines and lines for product filling and decoration		Machines and lines for beverage production/ process technology		Machines and lines for the low output range (KOSME)		KRONES Group	
		2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2011 1 Jan – 31 Mar	2010 1 Jan – 31 Mar
Sales revenue	€ million	542.8	466.6	43.7	48.9	20.2	18.0	606.7	533.5
EBT	€ million	40.8	13.5	–1.9	1.3	–3.7	–1.6	35.2	13.2
EBT margin		7.5 %	2.9 %	–4.4 %	2.6 %	–18.3 %	–8.9 %	5.8 %	2.5 %
Employees at 31 March*		9,321	8,904	643	621	479	516	10,443	10,041

*Consolidated group

General disclosures

Legal basis

The consolidated financial statements of KRONES AG (»KRONES Group«) for the period ended 31 March 2011 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, applicable on the reporting date, including the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union. No early application was made of IFRSs that had not yet entered into force or their interpretations.

Non-controlling interests in group equity are presented on the statement of financial position as a special item within equity. Profit or loss shares attributable to non-controlling interests are recognised on the separate income statement and the statement of comprehensive income as part of consolidated net income. The shares of consolidated net income attributed to the owners of the parent company and to non-controlling interests are presented separately.

Non-controlling interests have been added to the statement of changes in equity.

The following explanatory notes comprise disclosures and remarks that, under IFRSs, must be included as notes to the consolidated financial statements in addition to the statement of financial position, the separate income statement and statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows.

The »nature of expense« method has been used for the separate income statement.

The group's reporting currency is the euro.

Consolidated group

Besides KRONES AG, the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2011 include all material domestic and foreign subsidiaries in which KRONES AG holds more than 50% of the voting rights.

Consolidation principles

The separate financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with uniform accounting policies and were all prepared as of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements.

Capital consolidation is performed in accordance with IFRS 3 (»Business combinations«), under which all business combinations must be accounted for using the »purchase method« of accounting, whereby the acquired assets and liabilities are to be recognised at fair value.

Goodwill that arose before 1 January 2004 is still recognised in reserves.

Shares in the equity of subsidiaries that are not held by the parent company are reported as »non-controlling interests«.

Inter-company receivables, liabilities, provisions, revenues, and expenses between consolidated companies are eliminated in the consolidation accounting.

This also applies for inter-company profits from deliveries effected or services rendered between group companies provided the amounts from these transactions are still held by the group at the reporting date.

Currency translation

The functional currency for KRONES AG is the euro.

The financial statements of the consolidated companies that are denominated in a foreign currency are translated on the basis of the functional currency concept under IAS 21 using a modified closing rate method. Because the subsidiaries primarily operate independently in the economic environment of their respective countries, the functional currency is always the relevant local currency for each subsidiary. In the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities are therefore translated at the closing rate as on the reporting date, while income and expenses from the financial statements of subsidiaries are translated at average annual rates.

Any exchange differences resulting from translation using these different rates in the statement of financial position and the separate income statement and statement of comprehensive income are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences resulting from the translation of equity using historical exchange rates are also recognised directly in equity.

In the separate financial statements of KRONES AG and its subsidiaries, receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss at the closing rate. Non-monetary items in foreign currencies are stated at historical cost.

Exchange rate differences compared with the previous year arising from capital consolidation are recognised directly in equity in other retained earnings.

The exchange rates of those currencies that have a material impact on the group's financial statements have moved against the euro as follows:

		Closing rate		Average rate	
		31 Mar 2011	31 Dec 2010	2011	2010
US dollar	USD	1.420	1.338	1.367	1.386
British pound	GBP	0.883	0.863	0.854	0.888
Swiss franc	CHF	1.299	1.253	1.287	1.464
Danish krone	DKK	7.457	7.454	7.455	7.443
Canadian dollar	CAD	1.377	1.337	1.348	1.443
Japanese yen	JPY	117.760	108.800	112.390	125.740
Brazilian real	BRL	2.314	2.221	2.280	2.506
Chinese renminbi (yuan)	CNY	9.302	8.821	8.994	9.472
Mexican peso	MXN	16.895	16.593	16.501	17.739
Ukrainian hryvnia	UAH	11.317	10.663	10.869	11.237
South African rand	ZAR	9.639	8.885	9.567	10.440
Kenyan shilling	KES	118.050	108.139	112.460	110.085
Nigerian naira	NGN	220.220	203.630	209.748	211.039
Russian ruble	RUB	40.312	40.924	40.024	41.450
Thai baht	THB	42.986	40.211	41.738	45.906
Indonesian rupiah	IDR	12,371.600	12,058.500	12,166.920	12,830.893

Accounting policies

The separate financial statements of KRONES AG and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries have been prepared using uniform accounting policies, in accordance with IAS 27.

Some discretion has been used in preparing the consolidated financial statements, particularly in terms of measurement of non-current assets, inventories, receivables, pension provisions, and provisions, because their preparation requires some critical estimates and forecasts.

Intangible assets

Acquired and internally generated intangible assets, excluding goodwill, are recognised pursuant to IAS 38 if it is sufficiently probable that the use of the asset will result in a future economic benefit and the cost of the asset can be reliably determined. They are stated at cost and amortised systematically on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation of intangible assets is carried out over a useful life of between three and five years and is recognised under »Depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment«.

Research and development expenditure

Development expenditure of the KRONES Group is capitalised at cost to the extent that costs can be allocated clearly and the technical feasibility and a future economic benefit as a result of their use are probable. According to IAS 38, research expenditure cannot be recognised as an intangible asset and is, therefore, recognised as an expense directly in profit or loss.

Goodwill

There is no goodwill in these consolidated accounts.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are accounted for at cost less scheduled depreciation on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The cost of internally generated plant and equipment comprises all costs that are directly attributable to the production process and an appropriate portion of overheads. Borrowing costs are not recognised as cost.

A revaluation of property, plant, and equipment pursuant to IAS 16 is not carried out.

Scheduled depreciation is based on the following useful lives, which are applied uniformly throughout the group:

Useful life	In years
Buildings	14–50
Technical equipment and machinery	5–18
Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	3–15

In figuring the useful lives, the different components of an asset with significantly different costs were taken into account.

Government grants are only recognised if there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them will be complied with and the grants will be received.

Government grants related to assets are deducted from the cost of the asset and recognised in profit and loss in the subsequent periods in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

Leases

Leases in which the KRONES Group, as the lessee, bears substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are treated as finance leases pursuant to IAS 17 upon inception of the lease. The leased asset is recognised as a non-current asset at fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased asset is depreciated systematically using the straight-line method over the shorter of the »lease term« and its »useful life«. Payment obligations for future lease instalments are recognised under »other liabilities«.

In the case of operating leases, the leased assets are treated as assets belonging to the lessor since the lessor bears the risks and rewards.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments under IAS 39 used by KRONES consist of the following:

- Non-current financial assets
- Financial instruments held for trading (derivative financial instruments)
- Available-for-sale financial instruments
- Financial receivables and liabilities.

For the measurement categories, the carrying amounts correspond to the fair values.

The non-current financial assets are not traded on the market and are therefore recognised at amortised cost.

The fair values and carrying amounts are based on customary market rates and observable ongoing market transactions (Level 2 under IFRS 7.27A).

Transactions against cash settlement are accounted for using the settlement date. Derivative financial instruments are accounted for using the trade date.

Net gains and losses include impairments and measurement changes for derivative financial instruments and are explained in the notes to the relevant measurement categories.

Pursuant to IAS 39, the classes under IFRS 7 also include cash proceeds and liabilities from finance leases in addition to the categories listed above.

Disclosures about risk reporting as specified under IFRS 7 are included in the risk report within the consolidated management report.

Non-current financial assets

Non-current financial assets other than securities are recognised at cost, less impairment losses. Non-current securities are classified as »available for sale« and recognised at fair value directly in equity. No assets are classified as »held to maturity«.

Moreover, the »fair value option« provided for under IAS 39 is not applied to any items on the consolidated statement of financial position for the KRONES Group.

Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments used within the KRONES Group are used to hedge against currency risks from operating activities.

The primary category of currency risk at KRONES is transaction risk arising from exchange rates and cash flows in foreign currencies.

The currencies materially affected by this are the US dollar, New Zealand dollar, Canadian dollar, and Swiss franc.

Within the hedging strategy, 100% of items denominated in foreign currencies are generally hedged. The primary hedging instruments used for this are forward exchange contracts and, occasionally, swaps, including currency swaps.

The strategy objective is to minimise currency risk by using hedging instruments that are viewed as highly effective, thus hedging the exchange rate and achieving planning security.

The derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at the reporting date. The fair values are determined using Level 2 inputs under IFRS 7.27A. Gains and losses from the measurement are recognised as profit or loss on the separate income statement and the statement of comprehensive income unless the conditions for hedge accounting are met.

The derivative financial instruments for which hedge accounting is applied comprise forward currency contracts and currency swaps whose changes in fair value are recognised as a »fair value hedge« in profit or loss or a »cash flow hedge« as part of equity. In the case of cash flow hedges, to mitigate currency risks from existing underlying transactions, changes in fair value are initially recognised directly in equity and subsequently reclassified to profit and loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. These derivative financial instruments are measured on the basis of the relevant commercial bank's forward rates.

They are derecognised only when substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Receivables and other assets

Receivables and other assets, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, are assets that are not held for trading. They are recognised at amortised cost. Receivables with maturities of over one year that bear no or lower-than-market interest are discounted. Impairments are recognised to take account for all identifiable risks. The indicators used for this are the ageing of the receivables and the customer's business situation.

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes those costs that are directly related to the units of production and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overheads. The portion of overheads is determined on the basis of normal capacity of the production facilities. Selling costs and general administrative costs are not included in the costs of inventories. For inventory risks arising from increased storage periods or reduced usability, write-downs are made on the inventories.

For the sake of convenience in measuring materials and supplies, the FiFo and weighted average cost formulas are applied.

Construction contracts for specific customers

Construction contracts for specific customers are recognised by reference to the stage of completion pursuant to IAS 11 (»percentage of completion method«). Under this method, contract revenue for the line and machinery portion is recognised in accordance with the percentage of physical completion of the lines and machines at the reporting date. The percentage of completion for the assembly and installation portion corresponds to the ratio of contract costs incurred up to the reporting date to the total costs calculated for the assembly and installation portion. Construction contracts that are ongoing at the reporting date are recognised under trade receivables.

Deferred tax items

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the »balance-sheet oriented liability method«, which involves recognising deferred tax items for all temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the statement of financial position under IFRSs and for consolidation procedures recognised in profit or loss.

The deferred tax items are computed on the basis of the national income tax rates that apply in the individual countries at the time of realisation. Changes in the tax rates are taken into account if there is sufficient certainty that they will occur. Where permissible under law, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset.

Provisions for pensions

Provisions for pensions are calculated using the »projected unit credit method« pursuant to IAS 19. Under this method, known vested benefits at the reporting date as well as expected future increases in pensions and salaries are taken into account with due consideration to relevant factors that will affect the benefit amount, which are estimated on a prudent basis. The provision is calculated on the basis of actuarial valuations that take into account biometric factors.

Actuarial gains and losses are only recognised as income or expenses if the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded the greater of:

a) 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at that date (before deducting plan assets); and

b) 10% of the fair value of any plan assets at that date.

Other provisions

Other provisions are recognised when the group has an obligation to a third party as a result of a past event, an outflow is probable, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Measurement of these provisions is computed at fully attributable costs or on the basis of the most probable expenditures needed to settle the obligation.

Provisions with a residual term of more than one year are recognised at the present value of the probable expenditures needed to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

For initial recognition, in accordance with IAS 39, financial liabilities are measured at the cost that is equal to the fair value of the consideration received. Transaction costs are included in this initial measurement of financial liabilities. After initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Sales revenue

With the exception of those contracts that are measured according to IAS 11, sales revenue is recognised, in accordance with the criteria laid out under IAS 18, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, when a price is agreed or can be determined, and economic benefit from the sale of goods is sufficiently probable.

Sales revenue is reported less reductions.

Segment reporting

KRONES reports on three operating segments, which are the strategic business units. They are organised by product divisions and services and managed separately due to the different technologies they cover. The Executive Board, as the chief operating decision maker, manages the company as a whole on the basis of monthly reports from the segments.

Segment 1 comprises machines and lines for product filling and decoration. Segment 2 comprises machines and lines for beverage production and process technology. Segment 3 comprises machines and lines for the low output range.

The accounting policies used are the same as those described under »General disclosures« above.

Segment performance is measured on the basis of internal reports made to the Executive Board, in particular, segment revenues and segment EBT.

Intrasegment transfers are conducted under the same conditions as transfers among third parties. Intersegment revenues are negligible.

Shareholdings

Name and location of the company	Share in capital held by KRONES AG %*
neusped Neutraublinger Speditions-GmbH, Neutraubling, Germany	100.00
KIC KRONES Internationale Cooperations-Gesellschaft mbH, Neutraubling, Germany	100.00
ecomac Gebrauchtmaschinen GmbH, Neutraubling, Germany	100.00
MAINTEC Service GmbH, Collenberg/Main, Germany	51.00
S.A. KRONES N.V., Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium	100.00
KRONES Nordic ApS, Holte, Denmark	100.00
KRONES S.A.R.L., Lyon, France	100.00
KRONES UK Ltd., Bolton, UK	100.00
KRONES S.R.L., Garda (VR), Italy	100.00
KOSME S.R.L., Roverbella, Italy	100.00
KRONES Nederland B.V., Bodegraven, Netherlands	100.00
KOSME Gesellschaft mbH, Sollenau, Austria	100.00
KRONES Spólka z.o.o., Warsaw, Poland	100.00
KRONES Portugal Equipamentos Industriais Lda., Barcarena, Portugal	100.00
KRONES O.O.O., Moscow, Russian Federation	100.00
KRONES Romania Prod. S.R.L., Bucharest, Romania	100.00
KRONES AG, Buttwil, Switzerland	100.00
KRONES Iberica, S.A., Barcelona, Spain	100.00
KRONES S.R.O., Prague, Czech Republic	100.00
KRONES Ukraine LLC, Kiev, Ukraine	100.00
MAINTEC Service eood, Sofia, Bulgaria	51.00
MAINTEC Service Ges.m.b.H., Dorf an der Pram, Austria	51.00
KONPLAN S.R.O., Pilsen, Czech Republic	50.00
KRONES Surlatina S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.00
KRONES do Brazil Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil	100.00
KRONES S.A., São Paulo, Brazil	100.00
KRONES Machinery (Taicang) Co. Ltd., Taicang, China	100.00
KRONES Trading (Taicang) Co. Ltd., Taicang, China	100.00
KRONES Asia Ltd., Hong Kong, China	100.00
KRONES India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India	100.00
PT. KRONES Machinery Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia	100.00
KRONES Japan Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	100.00
KRONES Machinery Co. Ltd., Brampton, Ontario, Canada	100.00
KRONES LCS Center East Africa Limited, Nairobi, Kenya	100.00
KRONES Andina Ltda., Bogotá, Colombia	100.00
KRONES Korea Ltd., Seoul, Korea	100.00
KRONES Mex S.A. DE C.V., Mexico City, Mexico	100.00
KRONES LCS Center West Africa Limited, Lagos, Nigeria	100.00
KRONES Southern Africa (Prop.) Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa	100.00
KRONES (Thailand) Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand	100.00
KRONES, Inc., Franklin, Wisconsin, USA	100.00
Maquinarias KRONES de Venezuela S.A., Caracas, Venezuela	100.00
Beverage Consulting and Engineering. Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand	49.00

* Direct and indirect shareholdings.

Members of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board

Following fulfilment of the requirements for application of the German Codetermination Act [Mitbestimmungsgesetz] of 1976 in 1987, the Supervisory Board was extended from six to twelve members. Pursuant to § 8 (1) of the articles of association, six members are elected by the shareholders in accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act (§§ 96 (1) and 101). Six members are elected by the employees pursuant to §§ 1 (1) and 7 (1) sentence 1 no. 1 of the Codetermination Act.

Supervisory Board

Ernst Baumann
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Werner Schrödl**
Chairman of the Central Works Council
Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Dr. Klaus Heimann**
Director of the Youth, Training and Qualification Policy Division of IG METALL

Dr. Jochen Klein
Managing director of I-Invest GmbH
* DÖHLER GMBH
HOYER GMBH

Prof. Dr. Ing. Erich Kohnhäuser

Norman Kronseder
Farmer and forester
* BAYERISCHE FUTTERSAATBAU GMBH

Philipp Graf von und zu Lerchenfeld
Member of the Bavarian Landtag, Dipl.-Ing. agr., auditor and tax consultant

Dr. Alexander Nerz
Attorney

Johann Robold**
Member of the Works Council

Anton Schindlbeck**
Head of sales for LCS

Jürgen Scholz**
1st authorised representative and treasurer of the IG METALL administrative office in Regensburg
* INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG

Josef Weitzer**
Deputy Chairman of the Works Council
* Sparkasse Regensburg

Executive Board

Volker Kronseder
Chairman
Group Communication, Personnel Management and Social Affairs
* KRONES INC., USA

Hans-Jürgen Thaus
Deputy Chairman
Finance, Controlling, Information Management and Process Management
* KURTZ GMBH
KRONES INC., USA
MASCHINENFABRIK REINHAUSEN GMBH

Rainulf Diepold
Marketing and Sales

Werner Frischholz
Materials Management and Production

Christoph Klenk
Research and Development, Engineering, and Product Divisions
* WINKLER & DÜNNEBIER AG

* Other Supervisory Board seats held, pursuant to § 125 (1) sentence 3 of the German Stock Corporation Act
** Elected by the employees
In addition, each of the Group companies is the responsibility of two members of the Executive Board.

Glossary

Affiliated companies	See subsidiaries
Cash flow	All inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during a period.
DAX	Deutscher Aktienindex (DAX). Index containing the 30 biggest German companies (based on market capitalisation and trading volume).
Deferred tax items	Temporary differences between the taxes calculated on the results reported on tax statements and those calculated on the results recognised in the financial statements under IFRSS. The purpose is to show the tax expense in relation to the result under IFRSS.
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation.
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes.
EBT	Earnings before taxes.
EBT margin	Pre-tax return on sales. Ratio of earnings before taxes to sales.
Equity	Funds made available to the company by the owners by way of contribution and/or investment plus retained earnings (or losses).
Free float	Portion of the total number of shares outstanding that is available to the public for trading.
IFRSS	International Financial Reporting Standards. Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are harmonised and applied internationally.
Market capitalisation	The value of a company based on the market price of issued and outstanding ordinary shares. Calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares.
MDAX	Index that contains the 50 biggest German and non-German companies (based on market capitalisation and trading volume) in the traditional sectors after those included in the DAX.
Net cash and equivalents	Cash and highly liquid securities under current assets less liabilities to banks.
Non-current assets	Assets which are intended to permanently serve the business operations.
ROCE	Ratio of EBIT to average capital employed (total assets less interest-free liabilities and other provisions).
Statement of cash flows	Statement of inflows and outflows of cash that shows the sources and uses of funds within the financial year.
Subsidiaries	All companies that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a parent company due to majority interest and/or common management.
Total debt	Combined term for the provisions, liabilities, and deferred income stated on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.
Working capital to sales	Working capital (trade receivables plus inventories and prepayments less corresponding liabilities) in relation to sales revenue.

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