

Consolidated financial statements



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Consolidated statement of income

	Notes	2008 in thousand €	2007 in thousand €
Net sales	(3)	2,145,132	2,000,692
Cost of sales	(4)	1,552,493	1,420,982
Gross profit on sales		592,639	579,710
Selling expenses		399,339	368,847
Research and development costs	(12)	42,131	39,936
General administrative expenses		27,530	28,771
Other operating income	(7)	16,299	7,141
Other operating expenses	(8)	17,766	12,382
Income from companies accounted for using the equity method		– 812	2,599
Other net income (loss) from investments	(9)	407	–
Earnings before interest and income taxes		121,767	139,514
Financial income (loss)	(10)	– 310	– 1,012
Earnings before taxes		121,457	138,502
Income taxes	(11)	44,731	56,910
Net income		76,726	81,592
Earnings per share in € (diluted/undiluted)	(38)	2.26	2.40

Consolidated balance sheet

Assets

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2008 in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2007 in thousand €
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	(12)	39,907	42,570
Tangible assets	(13)	274,459	244,386
Trucks for short-term hire	(14)	200,000	200,405
Trucks for lease from financial services	(15)	187,242	166,155
Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	(16)	10,684	12,221
Other financial assets	(16)	576	572
Trade accounts receivable	(18)	9,836	9,003
Receivables from financial services	(19)	328,658	288,126
Other receivables and other assets	(20)	178	86
Prepaid expenses	(23)	329	–
Deferred tax assets	(11)	47,025	49,889
		1,098,894	1,013,413
Current assets			
Inventories	(17)	246,892	243,282
Trade accounts receivable	(18)	385,347	413,523
Receivables from financial services	(19)	131,206	114,392
Income tax receivables		6,617	4,206
Other receivables and other assets	(20)	42,270	26,699
Securities	(21)	63,455	–
Liquid assets	(22)	198,061	250,923
Prepaid expenses	(23)	6,272	6,472
		1,080,120	1,059,497
		2,179,014	2,072,910

Consolidated balance sheet

Shareholders' equity and liabilities

		Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
	Notes	in thousand €	in thousand €
Shareholders' equity	(24)		
Subscribed capital		102,000	102,000
Capital reserve		78,385	78,385
Retained earnings		420,474	362,398
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		24,188	10,888
		625,047	553,671
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	(25)	140,151	163,775
Other non-current provisions	(26)	42,368	45,000
Deferred tax liabilities	(11)	27,902	26,621
Financial liabilities	(27)	149,615	144,287
Liabilities from financial services	(28)	465,496	390,257
Deferred income	(31)	67,797	73,836
		893,329	843,776
Current liabilities			
Income tax liabilities		15,994	16,643
Other current provisions	(26)	107,773	111,349
Financial liabilities	(27)	135,032	146,001
Liabilities from financial services	(28)	177,674	150,964
Trade accounts payable	(29)	116,895	140,331
Other liabilities	(30)	70,237	66,817
Deferred income	(31)	37,033	43,358
		660,638	675,463
		2,179,014	2,072,910

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	2008	2007
	in thousand €	in thousand €
Net income	76,726	81,592
Depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets	44,667	40,195
Depreciation of trucks for short-term hire and lease	125,570	95,316
Write-downs of financial assets	–	8
Changes in provisions	– 29,832	9,639
Changes in trucks for short-term hire and trucks for lease (excl. depreciation)	– 163,693	– 155,445
Other non-cash changes in income and expenses	–	4,883
Income/loss from the disposal of tangible and financial as well as intangible assets	1	347
Results from equity accounting	1,537	– 368
Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities	4,146	13,514
Changes in other balance sheet items		
Inventories	– 3,610	– 26,275
Trade accounts receivable	27,343	– 45,518
Receivables from financial services	– 57,346	– 62,896
Trade accounts payable	– 23,436	17,579
Liabilities from financial services	101,949	117,896
Liabilities from financing trucks for short-term hire	32,068	13,118
Other operating assets	15,213	4,694
Other operating liabilities	– 19,369	– 1,080
Cash flows from operating activities	131,934	107,199
Payments for investments in tangible and intangible assets	– 79,380	– 62,068
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible and intangible assets	4,463	2,074
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets	407	–
Payments for the purchase/proceeds from the sale of securities	– 63,455	37
Cash flows from investing activities	– 137,965	– 59,957
Dividends paid	– 18,640	– 17,280
Changes in short-term liabilities due to banks	– 21,754	– 19,909
Proceeds from obtaining long-term financial loans	4,242	6,930
Repayment of long-term financial loans	– 10,432	– 6,212
Cash flows from financing activities	– 46,584	– 36,471
Net cash changes in cash and cash equivalents	– 52,615	10,771
Changes in cash and cash equivalents due to changes in exchange rates and the basis of consolidation	– 2,489	4,679
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	– 55,104	15,450
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	250,923	235,473
Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31	195,819	250,923

The following items are included in cash flows from operating activities:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Interest paid	45,920	36,922
Interest received	39,421	32,963
Income taxes paid	36,978	42,475

The consolidated statement of cash flows is commented on in note 33.

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

	Subscribed capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		Total
				Currency translation adjustment	Derivative financial instruments	
in thousand €						
As of January 1, 2008	102,000	78,385	362,398	9,350	1,538	553,671
Currency translation adjustment	–	–	–	8,080	–	8,080
Dividend for the prior year	–	–	– 18,640	–	–	– 18,640
Net income 2008	–	–	76,726	–	–	76,726
Other changes	–	–	– 10	–	5,220 ¹	5,210
As of December 31, 2008	102,000	78,385	420,474	17,430	6,758	625,047
As of January 1, 2007	102,000	78,385	301,648	3,708	– 877	484,864
Currency translation adjustment	–	–	–	5,642	–	5,642
Dividend for the prior year	–	–	– 17,280	–	–	– 17,280
Net income 2007	–	–	81,592	–	–	81,592
Other changes	–	–	– 3,562	–	2,415	– 1,147
As of December 31, 2007	102,000	78,385	362,398	9,350	1,538	553,671

¹ After netting out €234 thousand in taxes allocable to the gross amount (prior year: € – 169 thousand).

The consolidated statement of changes in the Group's shareholders' equity is commented on in note 24.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(1) Purpose of the company

Jungheinrich AG is headquartered at the street address 'Am Stadtrand 35' in Hamburg (Germany) and has an entry under HRB 44885 in the commercial register of the Hamburg District Court.

The Jungheinrich Group operates at the international level—with the main focus on Europe—as a manufacturer and supplier of products in the fields of material handling equipment and warehousing technology as well as of all services connected with these activities. These encompass the lease/short-term hire and sales financing of the products, the maintenance and repair of forklift trucks and equipment, the sale of used equipment as well as project planning and general contracting for complete logistics systems. The product range extends from simple hand pallet trucks to complex, integrated complete systems.

The main production pool still consists of the plants in Norderstedt, Moosburg and Lüneburg (all of which are located in Germany). Battery-powered low-platform trucks will be manufactured in the newly built plant in Landsberg (Germany) from the middle of 2009 onwards. Battery-powered pallet trucks for the East Asian market are manufactured in the factory in Qingpu/Shanghai (China). Hand pallet trucks are still sourced from third parties in China.

Used equipment is reconditioned in the used equipment centre in Klipphausen/Dresden (Germany).

Jungheinrich maintains a large and close-knit direct marketing network with 17 sales and distribution centres/branch establishments in Germany and 25 company-owned sales and service companies in other European countries. Further foreign companies are located in Brazil, China, Singapore, Thailand, and in the USA. In addition, overseas, Jungheinrich products are distributed via local dealers.

(2) Accounting principles

Basis

Jungheinrich AG prepared consolidated financial statements for the financial year ending on December 31, 2008, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All standards and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) endorsed by the EU effective as of the cut-off date were taken into account. Regulations under commercial law pursuant to Section 315a of the German Commercial Code (HGB) were complementarily taken into account.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousands of euros.

The statement of income has been prepared using the cost of sales accounting method.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2008, were approved for publication by the Board of Management on March 5, 2009.

Consolidation

Subsidiaries that are under the legal or factual control of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, are included in the consolidated financial statements. Active companies in which Jungheinrich holds a share of 20 to 50 per cent, and on which the Group exerts a significant influence without controlling them, are carried on the balance sheet in accordance with the equity method. Other investments in other companies are carried at their acquisition cost.

Financial statements of Jungheinrich AG as the parent company and of included subsidiaries that are to be consolidated are prepared using uniform accounting and measurement methods as per the cut-off date of the parent company.

The same accounting and measurement methods are applied to determine the prorated shareholders' equity of companies accounted for using the equity method.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries consolidated for the first time are recognized at their fair values at the time of acquisition. In cases where the investment's acquisition costs exceed the recognized assets and liabilities, the difference on the assets side is capitalized as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year. If the fair value of acquired net assets exceeds the acquisition costs, negative goodwill is recognized. In such cases, negative goodwill is immediately recognized in the year of acquisition with an effect on net income.

All receivables and liabilities, all expenses and income as well as intercompany results within the basis of consolidation are eliminated within the framework of the consolidation.

Shares in companies accounted for using the equity method are initially recognized at their acquisition cost. Changes in the investments' prorated shareholders' equity following acquisition are offset against the investments' carrying amount. The Jungheinrich Group's investments in companies accounted for using the equity method include goodwill arising at the time of their acquisition. Since this goodwill is not stated separately, it does not have to be separately tested for impairment pursuant to IAS 36. Instead, the investment's entire carrying amount is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as soon as there are indications of the recoverable amount dropping below the investment's carrying amount.

Currency translation

Liquid assets, receivables and liabilities in foreign currency in the Group companies' annual financial statements are translated at the exchange rate valid at the balance sheet date, and any differences resulting from such translation are stated affecting net income.

The annual financial statements of the foreign subsidiary companies included in the consolidated financial statements are translated according to the functional currency concept. This is in each case the local currency if the subsidiary companies are integrated into the currency area of the country in which they are domiciled as commercially independent entities. As regards the companies of the Jungheinrich Group, the functional currency is the local currency.

With the exception of shareholders' equity, all assets and liabilities in annual financial statements prepared in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate valid at the balance sheet date. Shareholders' equity is translated at historical rates. The statements of income are translated at the annual average exchange rates.

Differences deriving from foreign currency translation in the case of assets and liabilities as compared with the translation of the prior year or as regards shareholders' equity as against historical rates, as well as translation differences between the statement of income and the balance sheet are stated in shareholders' equity within the item 'Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)' not affecting net income.

The exchange rates of major currencies for the Jungheinrich Group outside the European Monetary Union changed as follows:

	Exchange rate at the balance sheet date		Annual average exchange rate	
	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007	2008	2007
Currency	Basis €1			
GBP	0.95250	0.73335	0.79628	0.68434
CHF	1.48500	1.65470	1.58740	1.64270
PLN	4.15350	3.59350	3.51210	3.78370
NOK	9.75000	7.95800	8.22370	8.01650
SEK	10.87000	9.44150	9.61520	9.25010
DKK	7.45060	7.45830	7.45600	7.45060
CZK	26.87500	26.62800	24.94600	27.76600
TRY	2.14880	1.71700	1.90640	1.78650
RUB	41.28300	35.98600	36.42070	35.01830
HUF	266.70000	253.73000	251.51000	251.35000
CNY	9.49560	10.75240	10.22360	10.41780
USD	1.39170	1.47210	1.47080	1.37050

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized after deduction of bonuses, discounts or rebates, when the ownership and price risk have been transferred to the customer. In general, this is the case when the delivery has been made or the service has been rendered, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and when the receipt of payment is reasonably certain.

When classifying contracts from financial service transactions as a 'finance lease,' revenue is recognized in the amount of the resale value of the leased item and, in the case of an 'operating lease,' revenue is recognized in the amount of the leasing rates. If a leasing company acts as an intermediary, for contracts with an agreed residual value guarantee that amounts to more than 10 per cent of the item's value, the proceeds from the sale are deferred and liquidated over time affecting sales until the residual value guarantee falls due.

Product-related expenses

Expenses for advertising and sales promotion as well as other sales-related expenses affect net income when they are incurred. Freight and dispatch costs are carried under the cost of sales.

Product-related expenses also include additions to provisions for warranty obligations as well as to provisions for onerous contracts.

Research expenses and uncapitalizable development costs are stated affecting net income in the period in which they are incurred.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are based on the average number of shares outstanding during a fiscal year. In the 2008 and 2007 fiscal years, no shareholders' equity instruments diluted the earnings per share on the basis of shares issued.

Intangible and tangible assets

Purchased intangible assets are measured at acquisition costs and reduced by straight-line amortization over their useful lives of 3 to 8 years insofar as their useful lives are limited.

Development costs are capitalized as manufacturing costs if the manufacture of the developed products is expected to result in an economic benefit for the Jungheinrich Group and is technically feasible and if the costs can be determined reliably. Manufacturing costs comprise all costs directly allocable to the development process, including development-related overheads. From the beginning of production onwards, capitalized development costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the series production's expected duration, which is normally between 4 and 7 years.

Goodwill from consolidation is capitalized and allocated to intangible assets. Goodwill stemming from the acquisition of companies accounted for using the equity method is included in the carrying amount of investments in companies accounted for using the equity method.

Tangible assets are measured at historical acquisition or manufacturing costs, less accumulated depreciation. The manufacturing costs for self-produced equipment contain not only the direct material and manufacturing expenses, but also attributable material and production overheads as well as production-related administrative expenses and depreciation. Borrowing costs are not capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses are stated as costs. All costs for measures that lead to an extension of the useful life or a widening of the future possibilities for use of the assets are capitalized. Depreciable objects are reduced by scheduled straight-line depreciation. If objects are sold or scrapped, tangible and intangible assets are retired; any resulting profits or losses are taken into account affecting net income.

The following useful lives are taken as a basis for scheduled depreciation:

Buildings	10 – 50 years
Land improvements, improvements in buildings	10 – 50 years
Plant facilities	8 – 15 years
Technical equipment and machinery	5 – 10 years
Factory and office equipment	3 – 10 years

Intangible and tangible assets with undeterminable or unlimited useful lives are not reduced using scheduled depreciation or amortization.

Trucks for short-term hire

Jungheinrich hires trucks to customers on the basis of short-term agreements without underlying lease transactions. These trucks for short-term hire are measured at historical acquisition or manufacturing costs, less accumulated depreciation. Depending on the product group, they are depreciated at 30 or 20 per cent over the first two years, after which they are reduced using the straight-line method until the end of their useful lives. Their economic useful lives are set at 6 and 9 years, respectively.

Valuation allowances for intangible assets, tangible assets and trucks for short-term hire

All intangible assets, tangible assets and trucks for short-term hire are tested for impairment at least once a year or whenever there is an indication of a potential reduction in value. In such cases, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared with its residual carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the asset less selling costs and the useful value, which is the estimated discounted cash flow. If the residual carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset, an impairment is performed.

If the reason for an impairment carried out in previous years no longer exists, a write-up to amortized acquisition or manufacturing costs is performed. Impairment losses recorded for goodwill are not recovered in subsequent reporting periods.

Leasing

Within the framework of their financial services business, Jungheinrich Group companies conclude contracts with customers either directly or with a leasing company acting as an intermediary.

The classification of the leasing transactions, and thus the way they are reported in the accounts, depends on the attribution of the economic ownership of the lease object. In the case of 'finance lease' contracts, the economic ownership lies with the lessee. At the Jungheinrich Group companies, as the lessor, this leads to a statement of leasing rates due in the future as receivables from financial services in the amount of their net investment value. Interest income realized in instalments over the term to maturity ensure that a stable return on outstanding net investments is achieved.

If economic ownership is attributed to Jungheinrich as the lessor, the agreement is classified as an 'operating lease,' so that the trucks are capitalized as 'trucks for lease from financial services' at acquisition or manufacturing costs. Financed trucks for lease using the sale and leaseback method are depreciated over the period of the underlying lease agreements. In all other cases, depending on the product group, trucks for lease are depreciated at 30 or 20 per cent over the first two years, after which they are reduced using the straight-line method until the end of their useful lives. The economic useful life of leased equipment was estimated anew taking the latest findings regarding the development of the fair value of certain product groups into account and established at 6 or 9 years. Lease income is recorded with an effect on net income over the period of the contracts using the straight-line method.

These long-term customer contracts ('finance and operating leases') are financed by loans with maturities identical to those of the contracts. They are stated on the liabilities side under liabilities from financing in the item 'liabilities from financial services.' Besides truck-related loan financing, proceeds from the sale of future leasing rates from intragroup usage right agreements in the Jungheinrich Group are deferred as liabilities from financing and dissolved over the period of the usage right using the effective interest method. In addition, trucks for lease are also financed using the sale and leaseback method. Resulting gains from sales are deferred correspondingly and distributed over the period of the lease agreement with an effect on net income.

In the case of customer contracts with a leasing company acting as intermediary, the economic ownership lies with Jungheinrich Group companies due to the agreed residual value guarantee that accounts for more than 10 per cent of the value of the truck, so that according to IFRS, these trucks, which are sold to leasing companies, must be capitalized as 'trucks for lease from financial services.' When they are capitalized, sales proceeds are recorded as 'deferred sales from financial services' under deferred income on the liabilities side. Trucks for lease are depreciated over the term of the underlying leases between the leasing companies and the end customer. Deferred sales proceeds are dissolved using the straight-line method with an effect on sales until the residual value guarantee expires. Obligations from residual value guarantees are stated under the item 'Liabilities from financial services.'

Outside of their financial services business, acting as lessee, Jungheinrich Group companies lease tangible assets as well as customer trucks for short-term hire. In the event of a 'finance lease,' on conclusion of the contract, they capitalize the items as tangible assets or trucks for short-term hire and state leasing liabilities in the same amount as the cash value of the leasing rates. Leasing liabilities are carried in the item 'Financial liabilities.' Depreciation of tangible assets and trucks for short-term hire as well as the reversal of liabilities are effected over the basic period for which the contract is agreed. In the event of an 'operating lease,' rental and leasing rates paid by Jungheinrich are recorded as an expense over the contractual period using the straight-line method.

Financial instruments

In accordance with IAS 32 and IAS 39, financial instruments are defined as contracts that lead to financial assets in one company and financial liabilities or equity instruments in the other.

Pursuant to IAS 39, financial instruments are classified in the four following categories:

- Loans and receivables as well as liabilities
- Held-to-maturity financial investments
- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets available for sale

Jungheinrich accounts for loans, receivables and liabilities at amortized acquisition costs. Financial instruments carried at amortized acquisition costs are primarily non-derivative financial instruments such as trade accounts receivable and payable, receivables and liabilities from financial services, other receivables and financial assets as well as liabilities, financial liabilities and investments in affiliated companies and companies accounted for using the equity method.

Securities classified as 'held-to-maturity financial investments' are accounted for at the lower of amortized acquisition costs using the effective interest method and fair value.

Financial instruments classified as 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' and held for trading are measured at fair value. These include derivative financial instruments. If the value of an active market cannot be determined, the fair value is calculated using valuation methods, for example by discounting future cash flows with the market interest rate, or by applying generally accepted option price models verified by confirmations from the bank processing the transactions.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized acquisition cost using the effective interest method.

Amortized acquisition costs for trade accounts receivable correspond to the nominal value after the deduction of bonuses, discounts and individual valuation allowances. Individual valuation allowances are only made if receivables are wholly or partially uncollectible or likely to be uncollectible, in which case it must be possible to determine the amount of the valuation allowances with sufficient accuracy.

The notes on the treatment of lease agreements contain further information on receivables from financial services.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortized acquisition cost using the effective interest method, whereby the interest cost is recognized according to the effective interest rate.

Liabilities from finance leases and financial services are measured at the cash value of the leasing rates. Please turn to the notes for the treatment of lease arrangements for further details.

Investments in affiliated companies and companies accounted for using the equity method

Investments in affiliated companies stated under financial assets are accounted for at acquisition cost, since they do not have listed market prices and their fair value cannot be reliably determined. Investments in companies recognized at equity, are accounted for using the equity method.

Securities

Financial investments classified as securities are measured at amortized acquisition costs due to the intention and capability of holding them to maturity. Differences between the original amount and the amount repayable at maturity are distributed over their terms and recognized in the financial income (loss).

Furthermore, Jungheinrich holds securities that are not disposable in order to secure its obligations under the partial retirement plan. Gains and losses from the measurement of these securities stated at fair value are recognized with an effect on earnings.

Derivative financial instruments

At Jungheinrich, derivative financial instruments are used for hedging purposes.

IAS 39 requires all derivative financial instruments to be accounted for at fair value as assets or liabilities. Depending on whether the derivative is a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge, any change in the fair value of the derivative is taken into account in the result or in the shareholders' equity (as part of the 'accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)'). In the case of a fair value hedge, the results from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are stated affecting net income. The changes in the fair value of derivatives that are to be classified as cash flow hedges are carried on the balance sheet under shareholders' equity in the amount of the hedge-effective part not affecting net income. These amounts are transferred to the statement of income at the same time as the effect on the result of the underlying transaction. The hedge-ineffective part is directly taken into account in the result.

Derivative financial instruments not meeting hedge accounting criteria are stated at their fair value and recognized as other current assets or other liabilities. Gains and losses from these derivative financial instruments resulting from fair valuation are directly recognized in the result.

Liquid assets

Liquid assets are cash balances, checks, and immediately available credit balances at banks with an original term of up to three months.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost or at lower net realizable value ('Lower of cost and net realizable value'). Manufacturing costs include not only the direct material and manufacturing expenses, but also the attributable material and production overhead costs as well as production-related administrative expenses and depreciation. Borrowing costs are not capitalized. The average cost method is applied to calculate the acquisition or manufacturing costs of inventories of the same type.

Usage risks resulting from storage time are taken into account by way of value reductions on the basis of historical usage. Once the reason for the write-down ceases to exist, a reversal of the write-down is carried out.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are stated in accordance with the balance sheet-oriented liability method for all temporary differences between group and tax-based valuation. This procedure is applied for all assets and liabilities with the exception of goodwill from the consolidation of investments. In addition, deferred tax assets are stated on the balance sheet to carry forward unused tax losses and unused tax credits if it is probable that they will be utilizable. Deferred taxes are valued at the current rates of taxation. If it is to be expected that the differences will be offset in years with different rates of taxation, then the latter rates valid at that time are applied. In case there are any changes in the tax rates, these changes will be taken into account in the years in which the relevant changes in tax rates are approved.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reduced if it is unlikely or cannot be expected that they can be recovered due to the respective company's long-term earnings forecasts.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Stated in this item are changes in the shareholders' equity not affecting net income insofar as these are not based on capital transactions with shareholders. These include the currency translation adjustment and differences from the valuation of derivative financial instruments.

Provisions

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations are valued on the basis of actuarial calculations in accordance with IAS 19 by applying the projected unit credit method for defined benefit obligations from pensions. This method takes into account pensions and vested future benefits known as of the balance sheet date, expected increases in salaries and pensions as well as biometric accounting principles. Pension obligations and similar obligations of some foreign companies are covered by pension funds. These pension funds are qualifying plan assets pursuant to IAS 19.

Actuarial gains and losses are offset with an effect on net income only once they exceed a corridor of 10 per cent of the higher of the obligation and fair value of the plan assets. In such cases, they are amortized over the respective employees' average expected remaining working lives.

All of the pension expense components arising from additions of amounts to provisions for pensions and similar obligations are included in the personnel expenses of the corresponding functional areas.

Furthermore, provisions have been accrued for claims of employees which fall due according to national regulations after the employees in question leave the company as well as for other short or long-term employee benefits. Obligations are accounted for in compliance with IAS 19.

Other provisions are accrued in accordance with IAS 37 if a past event results in a present obligation to third parties, it is probable that resources will be used to meet this obligation, and the anticipated amount of the required provision can be estimated reliably. Other provisions are accounted for based on the best possible estimate of costs required to meet the present obligation as of the balance sheet date. If the amount of the necessary provision can only be determined within a certain bandwidth, the most probable value is stated, and if all amounts are of equal probability, the mean value is stated.

Non-current provisions are discounted and stated at the cash value of the expected expense. Provisions are not offset against claims under rights of recourse.

Classification of accounts

Current and non-current assets as well as current and non-current liabilities are stated on the balance sheet as separate classification groups. Assets and liabilities are classified as being current if their realization or repayment is expected within 12 months from the balance sheet date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as being non-current if they have a remaining term to maturity of more than one year. Pension obligations are stated in line with their nature under non-current liabilities as benefits due to employees in the long term. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities.

Individual items in the statement of income as well as on the balance sheet are summarized. They are shown separately in the notes.

Estimates

In the consolidated financial statements, to a certain degree, it is necessary to make estimates and assumptions that have an impact on the assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet at the balance sheet date and on the statements of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions must be made primarily to determine the economic useful lives of tangible assets and trucks for short-term hire and lease uniformly throughout the Group, to conduct impairment tests on assets, and to account for and measure provisions, including those for pensions, risks associated with residual value guarantees, warranty obligations and lawsuits. Estimates and assumptions are made on the basis of premises based on the latest knowledge available and on historical experience as well as on additional factors such as future expectations.

It is possible for the actual amounts to deviate from the estimates. When the actual course of events deviates from the expectations, the premises, and if necessary, the carrying amounts of the affected assets and liabilities are adjusted accordingly.

The global financial crisis began to affect the world economy in the 2008 reporting period, accelerating the economic downturn witnessed the world over in the second half of 2008, which led to a recession in a number of regions. This was the reason the material handling equipment industry lost momentum, experiencing a massive year-on-year collapse in the fourth quarter of 2008.

As evidenced once again by the first two months of 2009, the size of the material handling equipment, warehousing and material flow technology markets of relevance to Jungheinrich can be expected to be much smaller overall in fiscal 2009 compared with the year under review. The unusually weak economic development will also have an impact on the short-term hire and used equipment business, albeit to a slightly lesser extent. However, the high proportion of services from a single source with fairly stable shares of sales is the Jungheinrich business model's special strength, which the company demonstrates especially in recessionary phases.

When material assets of the Jungheinrich Group were tested for impairment against the backdrop of a planned withdrawal from service with a corresponding marketing risk in 2009, an impairment loss was recognized for the residual carrying amounts of the short-term hire fleet capitalized as of December 31, 2008. Furthermore, an impairment loss was recognized for material non-current assets in countries with extremely poor market environments at present.

Unforeseen developments may cause the actual business trend to deviate from expectations, which are based on assumptions and estimates made by Jungheinrich company management. It is impossible to make a reliable prognosis of the economic development beyond the 2009 financial year.

Estimates of future costs for lawsuits and warranty obligations are subject to a number of uncertainties.

It is often impossible to predict the outcome of individual lawsuits with certainty. It cannot be ruled out that, due to the final ruling on some of the outstanding lawsuits, Jungheinrich may be faced with costs that exceed the provisions accrued for this purpose, the timing and extent of which cannot be predicted with certainty.

Warranty obligations are subject to uncertainties surrounding the enactment of new laws and regulations, the number of affected trucks and the nature of measures to be initiated. It cannot be ruled out that the expenses actually incurred for these measures may exceed the provisions accrued for them to an unpredictable extent.

Although the expenses resulting from a necessary adjustment in provisions in the period under review can have a significant impact on Jungheinrich's results, it is expected that—including provisions already accrued for this purpose—potentially ensuing obligations will not have a material effect on the Group's economic situation.

New accounting regulations endorsed by the EU

The IASB issued the amendment standard (Improvements to IFRSs) in May 2008. In addition to amendments of rather terminological and editorial nature, this standard contains numerous changes to existing IFRS standards. These amendments largely become effective for fiscal years starting on January 1, 2009, or thereafter. Jungheinrich does not expect the application of the revised standards to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

New accounting regulations not yet endorsed by the EU

In January 2008, the IASB published the revised standards IFRS 3 (Business Combinations) and IAS 27 (Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements).

The new policies included in IFRS 3 primarily relate to the measurement of minority interests, the recognition of future company acquisitions and the treatment of conditional purchase price components as well as ancillary purchasing costs. According to the new rules, minority interests can be measured at fair value (full goodwill method) or at the fair value of identifiable prorated net assets. Successive company acquisitions are remeasured at the fair value of the shares held at the time of the change of control with an effect on net income. In the future, adjustments to conditional purchase price components stated as liabilities at the time of the acquisition will be recognized with an effect on net income. Ancillary purchasing costs are recognized as an expense when they are accrued.

Material amendments to IAS 27 relate to the accounting treatment of transactions where a company retains or loses control. Transactions that do not result in a loss of control are recognized in equity without an effect on profit or loss. Remaining shares are measured at fair value at the time of the loss of control.

These two revised standards become effective for fiscal years starting on July 1, 2009, or thereafter. Jungheinrich does not expect the application of these revised standards to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The IASB issued the IFRIC 16 (Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation) interpretation in July 2008. This interpretation supplements the IAS 39 (Financial Instruments) standard, which only contains guidelines for accounting for hedges, with concrete pointers on how to proceed when hedging net investments. The application of IFRIC 16 becomes effective for the first time for financial years starting on October 1, 2008, or thereafter. At present, Jungheinrich cannot identify any cases of application that would result in a change in the Group's existing hedging strategy.

Basis of consolidation

The parent company Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, and all its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements. The basis of consolidation was enlarged over the previous year and now encompasses 43 (prior year: 43) foreign and 13 (prior year: 12) domestic companies. Three companies have been stated on the balance sheet in accordance with the equity method.

The full list of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft's shareholdings is disclosed separately.

Changes in the basis of consolidation

In the second quarter of 2008, Jungheinrich Landsberg AG & Co. KG, Landsberg, was established in Germany for the production of battery-powered low-platform trucks.

Jungheinrich Fleet Services S.L. and Jungheinrich Rental S.L., Abrera/Barcelona (Spain), were founded in the third quarter of 2008 to expand the Spanish financial services business.

The first-time consolidation of all newly established companies did not result in any differences.

After the sale of the shares in Boss Manufacturing Ltd., Leighton Buzzard (UK), to Jungheinrich UK Holdings Ltd., Milton Keynes (UK), in the third quarter of 2008, Boss UK Holding Company Ltd., Leighton Buzzard (UK), which acted as a holding company until then and is currently in liquidation, was removed from the basis of consolidation as of September 30, 2008. The €2,308 thousand in currency translation adjustment items of the removed company recognized without an effect on net income until then were recognized with an effect on expenses as part of the Group's other operating expenses within the scope of the deconsolidation.

Following the intragroup sale of the shares in Jungheinrich Finance S.A.S. to Jungheinrich Financial Services S.A.S., both Vélizy-Villacoublay (France), in the fourth quarter of 2008, Jungheinrich Finance S.A.S. was folded into the parent company Jungheinrich Financial Services S.A.S., Vélizy-Villacoublay (France), as of December 31, 2008.

Notes to the consolidated statement of income

(3) Net sales

Net sales are generated from the following business areas:

in thousand €	2008	2007
New truck business	1,209,340	1,109,541
Income from short-term hire, sale of used equipment	331,376	310,356
After-sales services	604,416	580,795
	2,145,132	2,000,692

(4) Cost of sales

The cost of sales includes the cost of materials consisting of expenses for raw materials and supplies as well as for purchased goods and services totalling €1,165,509 thousand (prior year: €1,070,182 thousand).

The cost of materials contains currency gains and losses amounting to €15,723 (prior year: €4,427) and €18,171 thousand (prior year: €6,443 thousand) stemming from purchases made in foreign currencies.

(5) Personnel expenses

The following personnel expenses are included in the expense items of the statement of income:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Wages and salaries	476,009	451,972
Social security contributions	101,299	95,816
Costs for pensions and other benefits		
Defined benefit plans	15,128	14,086
Defined contribution plans	1,265	1,285
Other costs for pensions and other benefits	1,155	1,221
	594,856	564,380

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2008	2007
Hourly-paid employees	5,317	5,028
Salaried employees	4,979	4,632
Trainees and apprentices	259	247
	10,555	9,907

(6) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are shown in the development of intangible assets, tangible assets, trucks for short-term hire and lease, and other financial assets. All the depreciation and amortization is included in the functional costs.

(7) Other operating income

Other operating income includes €7,390 thousand (prior year: €1,423 thousand) in currency gains from financing in foreign currency and €816 thousand (prior year: €755 thousand) in income from the disposal of tangible and intangible assets.

Other operating income earned in 2007 included €1,203 thousand in income from the first-time inclusion of affiliated companies.

(8) Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses in the year under review include €10,823 thousand (prior year: €903 thousand) in losses from financing in foreign currency and €1,224 thousand (prior year: €1,102 thousand) in losses from the disposal of tangible and intangible assets.

Other operating expenses incurred in 2008 include expenses associated with the deconsolidation of Boss UK Holding Company Ltd., Leighton Buzzard (UK), totalling €2,308 thousand. The notes on the changes in the basis of consolidation provide further related information.

Other operating expenses in 2007 included €6,086 thousand in expenses associated with the first-time inclusion of affiliated companies.

(9) Other net income (loss) from investments

Other net income from investments in the year under review includes income from winding up four inactive non-consolidated German sales companies.

(10) Financial income (loss)

in thousand €	2008	2007
Interest and similar income	40,085	32,963
Interest and similar expenses	40,395	33,977
Income from securities and loans	–	2
	– 310	– 1,012

In the year under review, the financial services business generated € 29,693 thousand in interest income (prior year: €23,668 thousand) and incurred €22,387 thousand in interest expenses (prior year: €16,542 thousand).

(11) Income taxes

The Group's income tax breaks down as follows:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Current taxes		
Germany	21,464	27,757
Other countries	19,449	14,208
Deferred taxes		
Germany	2,988	10,420
Other countries	830	4,525
	44,731	56,910

The reduction in the effective tax expense in Germany is primarily due to the decrease in the overall income tax rate for 2008 to 30.0 per cent (prior year: 38.7 per cent). In Germany, the deferred tax expense was much lower than in 2007 because the consequences of the reduction in the tax rate for deferred tax items had to be recognized as early as the end of 2007.

The domestic corporate income tax rate for fiscal 2008 was 15.0 per cent (prior year: 25.0 per cent) plus the solidarity surcharge of 5.5 per cent (prior year: 5.5 per cent) of the corporate income tax burden. Including the trade tax, which stopped affecting the corporate tax payment when the German corporate tax reform was adopted in 2008, the total tax rate was about 30.0 per cent (prior year: 38.7 per cent).

The applied local income tax rates for foreign companies varied between 12.5 per cent (prior year: 12.5 per cent) and 35.0 per cent (prior year: 40.0 per cent).

As of December 31, 2008, the Group had about €118 million in corporate tax loss carryforwards (prior year: €146 million) and about €7 million in trade tax loss carryforwards (prior year: €7 million) on its books. The loss carryforwards can largely be carried forward without limitations. The reduction is primarily due to the usage of losses in Germany, the UK and France. €22.1 million (prior year: €23.8 million) in valuation allowances were recognized for deferred tax assets for these loss carryforwards.

When stating deferred tax assets on the balance sheet, one must assess the extent to which future effective tax relief might result from existing tax loss carryforwards and the differences in accounting and valuation. In this context, all positive and negative influential factors have been taken into account. Compared to the preceding year, our assessment has changed, leading to an additional deferred tax expense of about €4.6 million (prior year: income of 3.0 million). Our present assessment of this point may alter depending on changes in our earnings position in future years and may necessitate a higher or lower valuation allowance.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from the accounting and valuation differences in the following balance sheet items:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Tangible and intangible assets	87,191	69,959
Inventories	6,289	6,413
Receivables	7,669	2,548
Tax loss carryforwards	36,910	46,678
Provisions for pensions	6,844	6,646
Other provisions	13,376	11,041
Liabilities	213,994	176,472
Deferred income	16,637	22,776
Other	10,721	8,170
Valuation allowances	(26,337)	(25,383)
Deferred tax assets	373,294	325,320
Tangible and intangible assets	76,554	82,224
Inventories	5,273	5,199
Receivables	207,527	171,536
Provisions for pensions	–	4,851
Other provisions	1,556	483
Liabilities	62,506	37,097
Other	755	662
Deferred tax liabilities	354,171	302,052
Net deferred taxes	19,123	23,268

After being offset against each other, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Deferred tax assets	47,025	49,889
Deferred tax liabilities	27,902	26,621
Net deferred taxes	19,123	23,268
thereof: netting against shareholders' equity	(78)	(312)

The following table shows the reconciliation from the expected tax expenses to the disclosed tax expenses. The expected tax expenses reported are the sum resulting from applying the overall tax rate of 30.0 per cent (prior year: 38.7 per cent) applicable to the parent company to consolidated earnings before income taxes.

in thousand €	2008	2007
Expected tax expenses	36,438	53,600
Change in the tax rate	1,469	2,928
Foreign tax differentials	– 1,950	– 4,338
Change in valuation allowances	7,545	265
Non-deductible operating expenses and tax-free gains	3,118	2,605
Other	– 1,889	1,850
Actual income tax expense	44,731	56,910

In 2008, the Group's tax quota was 36.8 per cent (prior year: 41.1 per cent).

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet

(12) Intangible assets

In the year being reviewed, intangible assets developed as follows:

in thousand €	Licenses and software	Capitalized development costs	Goodwill	Total
Acquisition and manufacturing costs				
As of January 1, 2007	21,944	63,348	6,181	91,473
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 294	-	-	- 294
Additions	2,541	5,459	-	8,000
Disposals	949	4,274	-	5,223
Transfers	145	-	-	145
As of December 31, 2008	23,387	64,533	6,181	94,101
Amortization				
As of January 1, 2008	17,948	29,672	1,283	48,903
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 279	-	-	- 279
Amortization in the fiscal year	1,910	8,549	-	10,459
Accumulated amortization on disposals	615	4,274	-	4,889
As of December 31, 2008	18,964	33,947	1,283	54,194
Carrying amount December 31, 2008	4,423	30,586	4,898	39,907

In the previous year, intangible assets developed as follows:

in thousand €	Licenses and software	Capitalized development costs	Goodwill	Total
Acquisition and manufacturing costs				
As of January 1, 2007	21,077	53,424	6,181	80,682
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 54	-	-	- 54
Changes in the basis of consolidation	745	-	-	745
Additions	2,161	9,924	-	12,085
Disposals	2,057	-	-	2,057
Transfers	72	-	-	72
As of December 31, 2007	21,944	63,348	6,181	91,473
Amortization				
As of January 1, 2007	17,330	20,782	1,283	39,395
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 41	-	-	- 41
Changes in the basis of consolidation	639	-	-	639
Amortization in the fiscal year	1,867	8,890	-	10,757
Accumulated amortization on disposals	1,847	-	-	1,847
As of December 31, 2007	17,948	29,672	1,283	48,903
Carrying amount December 31, 2007	3,996	33,676	4,898	42,570

€2,541 thousand in additions to the item 'Licenses and software' of the year under review primarily relate to software purchased from third parties.

€3,015 thousand of the carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2008, is allocable to the sales company in Dublin (Ireland), €1,772 thousand to the sales company in Vienna (Austria), and €111 thousand to other foreign companies.

Impairment tests carried out on goodwill were based on future estimated discounted cash flows derived from the multi-year budget. Impairment tests performed on goodwill in 2008 did not result in impairment losses.

In the year under review, development costs totalling €5,459 thousand (prior year: €9,924 thousand) met the capitalization criteria under IFRS.

The following research and development costs were recorded in the statement of income:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Research costs and uncapitalized development costs	33,582	31,046
Amortization of capitalized development costs	8,549	8,890
	42,131	39,936

(13) Tangible assets

In the year being reviewed, tangible assets developed as follows:

in thousand €	Land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land	Technical equipment and machinery	Factory and office equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition and manufacturing costs					
As of January 1, 2008	212,926	78,221	149,748	7,244	448,139
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 1,701	- 339	- 1,901	42	- 3,899
Additions	6,291	8,205	19,142	37,764	71,402
Disposals	3,144	1,118	9,302	39	13,603
Transfers	18,632	3,669	3,504	- 25,950	- 145
As of December 31, 2008	233,004	88,638	161,191	19,061	501,894
Depreciation					
As of January 1, 2008	62,483	43,605	97,665	-	203,753
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 172	- 165	- 1,148	-	- 1,485
Depreciation in the fiscal year	6,443	9,390	18,375	-	34,208
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	194	903	7,944	-	9,041
As of December 31, 2008	68,560	51,927	106,948	-	227,435
Carrying amount December 31, 2008	164,444	36,711	54,243	19,061	274,459

In the previous year, tangible assets developed as follows:

in thousand €	Land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land	Technical equipment and machinery	Factory and office equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition and manufacturing costs					
As of January 1, 2007	218,447	69,452	140,358	5,723	433,980
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 622	- 102	- 461	10	- 1,175
Changes in the basis of consolidation	900	313	2,954	103	4,270
Additions	5,420	8,448	18,560	17,581	50,009
Disposals	15,191	6,108	17,574	-	38,873
Transfers	3,972	6,218	5,911	- 16,173	- 72
As of December 31, 2007	212,926	78,221	149,748	7,244	448,139
Depreciation					
As of January 1, 2007	70,726	41,123	97,765	-	209,614
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 147	- 52	- 296	-	- 495
Changes in the basis of consolidation	81	73	1,272	-	1,426
Depreciation in the fiscal year	5,825	8,145	15,468	-	29,438
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	14,002	5,684	16,544	-	36,230
As of December 31, 2007	62,483	43,605	97,665	-	203,753
Carrying amount December 31, 2007	150,443	34,616	52,083	7,244	244,386

Tangible assets include €32,546 thousand (prior year: €33,919 thousand) in leased real estate, which classify the Group as commercial owner due to the nature of the underlying leases ('finance leases'). Depreciation on leased and rented property in the year under review totalled €1,006 thousand (prior year: €804 thousand).

In the year under review, land and buildings were put up as mortgage to back €35,159 thousand (prior year: €42,323 thousand) in liabilities due to banks.

Depreciation of factory and office equipment in fiscal 2008 include impairment losses of €1,287 thousand (prior year: €- thousand) resulting from the impairment test performed on these tangible assets. The valuation allowances have been recognized in the selling expenses.

(14) Trucks for short-term hire

Trucks for short-term hire developed as follows in the year under review and in the previous year:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Acquisition and manufacturing costs		
As of January 1	302,491	227,147
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 13,717	- 1,070
Changes in the basis of consolidation	-	18,360
Additions	123,352	125,547
Disposals	78,641	67,493
As of December 31	333,485	302,491
Depreciation		
As of January 1	102,086	77,979
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 5,741	- 685
Changes in the basis of consolidation	-	5,750
Depreciation in the fiscal year	74,988	52,431
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	37,848	33,389
As of December 31	133,485	102,086
Carrying amount December 31	200,000	200,405

The fleet includes leased trucks for short-term hire with an aggregate value of €3,793 thousand (prior year: €14,604 thousand) which classify the Group as commercial owner due to the nature of the underlying leases ('finance leases'). Corresponding depreciation on these trucks in the fiscal year amounts to €1,827 thousand (prior year: €4,883 thousand).

Depreciation of trucks for short-term hire in fiscal 2008 include impairment losses of €8,847 thousand (prior year: €-thousand) resulting from the impairment test performed on them. The depreciation has been recognized in the cost of sales.

Trucks for short-term hire with a total carrying amount of €50,446 thousand (prior year: €18,913 thousand) were put up as collateral for their associated financial liabilities within the scope of sales of receivables from intragroup hire-purchase agreements.

(15) Trucks for lease from financial services

Trucks for lease from financial services developed as follows in the year under review and in the previous year:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Acquisition and manufacturing costs		
As of January 1	262,729	239,433
Changes in currency exchange rates	– 14,431	– 3,725
Additions	103,652	92,848
Disposals	67,477	65,827
As of December 31	284,473	262,729
Depreciation		
As of January 1	96,574	92,085
Changes in currency exchange rates	– 4,966	– 1,415
Depreciation in the fiscal year	50,582	42,885
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	44,959	36,981
As of December 31	97,231	96,574
Carrying amount December 31	187,242	166,155

Trucks for lease from financial services are classified as follows:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
'Operating lease' contracts with customers	115,434	80,609
Contracts concluded with a leasing company acting as an intermediary	71,808	85,546
	187,242	166,155

Within the framework of financial services offered by Jungheinrich Group companies acting as lessors, trucks for which a lease classified as an operating lease in accordance with IFRS has been concluded with the ultimate customer are capitalized as trucks for lease.

Trucks for lease with a residual carrying amount of €43,916 thousand (prior year: €31,457 thousand) have been pledged as collateral for the underlying liabilities from financial services within the scope of the sale of future lease payments from intragroup usage right agreements.

Customer contracts concluded with a leasing company acting as an intermediary are also capitalized under the item 'Trucks for lease from financial services' on the basis of the amount of an agreed residual value guarantee at more than 10 per cent of the fair value of the equipment for lease.

The following minimum lease payments will arise from 'operating lease' contracts existing with customers on the balance sheet date in the next few years over the non-cancellable terms of the contracts:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Due within less than one year	42,479	29,626
Due in one to five years	77,589	46,168
Due in more than five years	383	57
	120,451	75,851

Trucks for lease with a carrying amount of €18,657 thousand (prior year: €16,285 thousand) are financed based on sale and leaseback agreements. Future minimum lease payments from sub-lease arrangements total €17,763 thousand (prior year: €12,414 thousand).

(16) Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method/Other financial assets

Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method and other financial assets developed as follows in the year under review:

in thousand €	Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	Other financial assets		Total
		Investments in affiliated companies	Other loans	
Acquisition costs				
As of January 1, 2008	12,221	604	135	739
Additions	–	–	4	4
Disposals	1,537	129	–	129
As of December 31, 2008	10,684	475	139	614
Depreciation				
As of January 1, 2008	–	129	38	167
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	–	129	–	129
As of December 31, 2008	–	–	38	38
Carrying amount December 31, 2008	10,684	475	101	576

Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method and other financial assets developed as follows in the previous year:

in thousand €	Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	Other financial assets		Total
		Investments in affiliated companies	Other loans	
Acquisition costs				
As of January 1, 2007	11,853	8,204	135	8,339
Changes in the basis of consolidation	–	– 7,600	–	– 7,600
Additions	368	–	–	–
As of December 31, 2007	12,221	604	135	739
Depreciation				
As of January 1, 2007	–	5,878	30	5,908
Depreciation in the fiscal year	–	–	8	8
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	–	– 5,749	–	– 5,749
As of December 31, 2007	–	129	38	167
Carrying amount December 31, 2007	12,221	475	97	572

The following is an overview of material investments in companies accounted for using the equity method:

in thousand €	Share in %	Carrying amounts	
		Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
JULI Motorenwerk s.r.o., Czech Republic	50	5,658	6,773
Supralift GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	50	133	99
Ningbo Ruyi Joint Stock Co. Ltd., China	25	4,868	5,324

The following figures are allocable to the Group due to the shares held in companies accounted for using the equity method:

in thousand €	2008		2007	
	Joint ventures	Associated companies	Joint ventures	Associated companies
Assets	19,797	8,660	24,380	8,102
Liabilities	13,871	4,702	15,754	4,001
Net sales	47,358	15,338	45,946	15,242
Net income	– 1,081	269	1,335	1,264

(17) Inventories

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Raw materials and supplies	48,581	58,163
Work in process	14,948	15,362
Finished goods	70,698	75,686
Merchandise	62,925	48,287
Spare parts	35,278	36,614
Advance payments	14,462	9,170
	246,892	243,282

€20,934 thousand (prior year: €19,247 thousand) of the inventories are measured at their net realizable value. Valuation allowances recognized for inventories as of the balance sheet date amounted to €27,174 thousand (prior year: €27,796 thousand).

(18) Trade accounts receivable

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Trade accounts receivable	406,942	432,330
Valuation allowances	– 11,759	– 9,804
	395,183	422,526

Trade accounts receivable include notes receivable in the amount of €10,378 thousand (prior year: €15,648 thousand). Notes receivable in the amount of €266 thousand (prior year: €6,823 thousand) presented for a discount were not deleted from the accounts since the credit risk at the balance sheet date remained with Jungheinrich. The underlying notes payable are disclosed under financial liabilities.

Valuation allowances developed as follows in the year under review and the prior year:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Valuation allowances at the beginning of the year	9,804	10,671
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 195	- 108
Changes in the basis of consolidation	-	142
Utilizations	2,582	4,183
Releases	544	2,544
Additions	5,276	5,826
Valuation allowances at the end of the year	11,759	9,804

Of the trade accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date, for which no valuation allowances were recognized, the following receivables are overdue:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Less than 30 days overdue	51,671	67,552
Between 30 and 60 days overdue	20,405	20,851
Between 61 and 90 days overdue	6,030	9,506
Between 91 and 180 days overdue	5,398	6,599
More than 180 days overdue	700	954
Total overdue trade accounts receivable, for which no valuation allowances were recognized	84,204	105,462

As of the balance sheet date, no valuation allowances had been made for €293,379 thousand in trade accounts receivable (prior year: €293,736 thousand), nor were they overdue. As of the balance sheet date, there was no indication that the debtors could not meet their payment obligations.

(19) Receivables from financial services

Within the framework of the financial services business in which Jungheinrich Group companies act as lessors, the net investment values of customer leases classified as 'finance leases' in accordance with IFRS are capitalized as receivables from financial services.

Receivables from financial services are based on the following data:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Total minimum lease payments receivable	525,340	456,463
due within less than one year	158,324	136,316
due in one to five years	354,974	309,122
due in more than five years	12,042	11,025
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	459,864	402,518
due within less than one year	131,206	114,392
due in one to five years	317,225	277,664
due in more than five years	11,433	10,462
Unearned interest income	65,476	53,945

Receivables from financial services include minimum lease payments from sublease arrangements amounting to €119,112 thousand (prior year: €121,733 thousand).

Receivables from financial services with a carrying amount of €251,308 thousand (prior year: €210,722 thousand) have been put up as collateral for the associated liabilities from financial services within the scope of the sale of future leasing rates from intragroup usage right agreements.

(20) Other receivables and other assets

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Receivables from other taxes	17,389	15,171
Derivative financial assets	12,931	2,097
Receivables from loans and advances granted to employees	824	775
Other receivables from affiliated companies	2	–
Other receivables from companies accounted for using the equity method	–	182
Other assets	11,302	8,560
	42,448	26,785

As of the balance sheet date, none of the other receivables or other assets were overdue or had a valuation allowance recognized for them. As of the balance sheet date, there was no indication that the debtors could not meet their payment obligations.

(21) Securities

As of the balance sheet date, securities comprised promissory note bonds and bearer debenture bonds totalling €63,455 thousand (prior year: €- thousand) which Jungheinrich intends to and is capable of holding to maturity. All of the securities mature in 2009 and German local authorities are directly or indirectly liable for them. The impairment test carried out on the securities did not reveal any long-term impairments.

(22) Liquid assets

Liquid assets include bank balances, cash balances, and checks. They have an original maturity of three months or less.

(23) Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses consist mainly of advance payments on rents, lease payments, interest and insurance premiums.

(24) Shareholders' equity

Subscribed capital

The subscribed capital of Jungheinrich AG, Hamburg (Germany) was fully paid up as of the balance sheet date and amounts to €102,000 thousand (prior year: €102,000 thousand). As in the preceding year, it was divided among 18,000,000 ordinary shares and 16,000,000 preferred shares, each accounting for an imputed €3.00 share of the subscribed capital. All of the shares had been issued as of the balance sheet date. The preferred shares do not bear voting rights and have preferential dividend privileges.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve includes premiums from the issuance of shares and additional income from the sale of own shares in prior years.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings contain undistributed earnings generated by Jungheinrich AG and consolidated subsidiaries in preceding years as well as consolidated net income for the period under review. Furthermore, differential amounts resulting from the transition of accounting and measurement methods to IFRS effective January 1, 2004, were recognized in retained earnings without an effect on results.

The following transactions are reflected in other changes in retained earnings of the year under review.

The existing pension plans of Jungheinrich AG, Hirschthal (Switzerland) totalling €2,262 thousand were covered by the Group's provisions for pensions for the first time in 2007. Net of taxes, this addition resulted in a €1,732 thousand charge against retained earnings.

Due to the first-time inclusion of eleven foreign sales companies in the basis of consolidation effective January 1, 2007, €1,830 thousand net of taxes allocable to the consolidation measures were offset against the Group's retained earnings.

Dividend proposal

Jungheinrich AG pays its dividend from the distributable profit stated in the annual financial statements of Jungheinrich AG, which are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code. The Board of Management of Jungheinrich AG proposes to use the €20,266 thousand distributable profit for the 2008 financial year to pay a dividend of €0.49 per ordinary share and €0.55 per preferred share, amounting to a total dividend payment of €17,620 thousand, and transfer €2,646 thousand to other retained earnings.

Managing capital

Jungheinrich is not subject to any minimum capital requirements pursuant to its articles of association.

The Group manages the way in which its capital is used commercially via the return on capital employed (ROCE).

The capital and finance structure of the Group and its companies is managed using 'net gearing' and 'indebtedness ratio' as key ratios. 'Net gearing' is defined as the ratio of net indebtedness to shareholders' equity, expressed as a percentage. 'Indebtedness ratio' is defined as the ratio of net indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).

Jungheinrich determines these key ratios when preparing its quarterly financial statements. They are reported to the Board of Management once a quarter, in order to enable it to initiate measures if necessary.

The net indebtedness factored into these two key ratios is the result of the Group's financial liabilities, minus notes receivable, liquid assets and securities, plus the balance of other liabilities and receivables to affiliated companies and companies accounted for using the equity method:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Financial liabilities	284,647	290,288
Notes receivable	– 10,378	– 15,648
Liquid assets and securities	– 261,516	– 250,923
Other liabilities/receivables to affiliated companies and companies accounted for using the equity method	302	568
Net indebtedness	13,055	24,285

The key ratios 'net gearing' and 'indebtedness ratio' did not change materially compared with the previous year:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Net indebtedness	13,055	24,285
Shareholders' equity	625,047	553,671
EBITDA	292,004	275,033
Net Gearing in %	2	4
Indebtedness ratio in years	0.04	0.09

The Group's overall strategy for managing capital was unchanged compared with the previous year.

(25) Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Pension plans

Jungheinrich Group company pension schemes are either defined contribution or defined benefit plans. In defined contribution plans, Jungheinrich does not assume any obligation in addition to the contributions made to state-owned or private pension insurers. Ongoing contributions are recorded as a pension cost of the corresponding year.

Provisions for pensions mainly include the commitments entered into in Germany and regulated in individual and collective agreements regarding defined benefit plans for members of the Board of Management, managing directors, and employees of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft and its German subsidiaries as well as Jungheinrich Moosburg GmbH. When pension benefits are committed within the framework of collective agreements, the amount of the pension claim depends on the number of eligible years of service when the pension payment is scheduled to start as well as on the monthly average salary of the beneficiary. The company pension plans of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft and of Jungheinrich Moosburg GmbH have been closed to wage earners and salaried employees since July 1, 1987, and April 14, 1994, respectively.

In countries outside Germany, several companies have pension plans for managing directors and employees. Material foreign pension claims are covered by separate funds.

In the year under review, a special payment of €25 million was made to the UK pension fund for defined benefit plans.

The pension obligations have been measured in accordance with IAS 19.

The following tables show the pension obligations stated on the consolidated balance sheet and the pension cost disclosed in the consolidated statement of income relating to defined-benefit pension commitments.

Actuarial gains and losses can arise owing to increases or decreases in the net present value of a defined benefit commitment or in the fair value of plan assets, in part stemming from changes in the parameters of actuarial calculations (both financial and biometric). Accumulated unrealized actuarial gains and losses exceeding 10 per cent of the higher of the pension obligation and the fair value of plan assets are amortized over the expected average service lives of the employees covered by the pension plan.

Pension obligations were calculated based on the following weighted average assumptions:

in %	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Discount rate	5.7	5.4
Expected rate of compensation increase	3.3	3.8
Expected rate of pension increase	2.4	2.5

The net pension expense was calculated based on the following weighted average valuation factors:

in %	2008	2007
Discount rate	5.4	4.8
Expected long-term return on plan assets	5.3	6.5
Expected rate of compensation increase	3.8	3.2
Expected rate of pension increase	2.5	2.3

Funded status of defined benefit pension plans:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Present value of funded benefit obligations	128,392	173,634
Fair value of plan assets	123,988	123,174
Funding gap	4,404	50,460
Present value of unfunded benefit obligations	137,392	138,274
Net obligation	141,796	188,734
Unamortized actuarial gains (+) and losses (-)	- 1,645	- 24,959
Net amount recognized	140,151	163,775

The net amount recognized is only included in the balance sheet item 'Provisions for pensions and similar obligations.'

Development of the defined benefit obligation:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Defined benefit obligation as of January 1	311,908	314,331
Changes in the currency exchange rates	- 34,062	- 12,724
Current service cost	5,531	5,804
Interest cost	16,022	14,707
Employee contributions	1,899	1,606
Actuarial gains (-) and losses (+)	- 24,114	- 14,081
Benefits paid	- 11,400	- 10,273
Other changes	-	12,538
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	265,784	311,908

The other changes to the defined benefit obligation in 2007 mainly stem from the fact that the pension plans in place at Jungheinrich AG, Hirschthal (Switzerland), had to be added for the first time to comply with IAS 19.

Plan assets

Plan assets largely comprise separate plans set up to cover pension obligations in the UK. The plan assets and income from the pension funds are exclusively earmarked for pension benefits and to cover the cost of administering the pension plans. Jungheinrich works with outside asset managers to invest in the plan assets.

Plan assets are distributed among various portfolios as of December 31, 2008, primarily consisting of fixed-interest securities. Liquid assets in the portfolio as of the balance sheet date will be invested in fixed-interest securities at the beginning of 2009.

Our long-term investment strategy complies with minimum capital cover requirements and the goal of maximizing income from the plan assets while keeping volatility at a reasonable level, in order to minimize the long-term costs of defined benefit pension plans.

Plan asset investments are made while ensuring that cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to cover pension benefits that come due.

Portfolio structure of plan assets based on fair values:

in %	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Fixed-interest securities	56	32
Liquid assets	37	-
Real estate	4	5
Shares	1	1
Shares in money market funds	-	60
Other	2	2
	100	100

As in the preceding year, externalized pension funds did not include any own financial instruments as of the balance sheet date. Jungheinrich expects the long-term return on plan assets in the portfolio to amount to 4.9 per cent (prior year: 5.1 per cent).

Development of plan assets:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	123,174	114,942
Changes in currency exchange rates	- 27,376	- 9,066
Expected return on plan assets	6,713	7,481
Actuarial gains (+) and losses (-)	- 5,176	- 2,408
Employer contributions	29,341	3,971
Employee contributions	1,899	1,606
Benefits paid	- 4,587	- 4,081
Other changes	-	10,729
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	123,988	123,174

Employer contributions in the year under review include a one-time payment into the pension fund for defined benefit plans in the UK in the amount of €25 million.

The other changes to the plan assets in 2007 mainly stem from the fact that the pension plans in place at Jungheinrich AG, Hirschthal (Switzerland), had to be added for the first time to comply with IAS 19.

Jungheinrich expects cash contributions to plan assets to total about €3.9 million in fiscal 2009, in order to comply with minimum statutory and contractual requirements.

Composition of pension expenses for defined benefit plans in the statement of income:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Current service cost	5,531	5,804
Interest cost	16,022	14,707
Expected return on plan assets	- 6,713	- 7,481
Amortization of actuarial gains and losses	288	969
Gains and losses on amendments to plans	-	87
	15,128	14,086

In the year under review, the actual return on plan assets amounted to €1,537 thousand (prior year: €5,073 thousand).

All of the pension expense components are included in the functional areas' personnel expenses.

Five-year overview:

in thousand €	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	265,784	311,908	314,331	286,731	239,054
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	123,988	123,174	114,942	101,488	76,601
Net obligation	141,796	188,734	199,389	185,243	162,453

Adjustments made based on empirical findings, namely the difference between earlier actuarial assumptions and actual developments relative to the defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of December 31, are presented in the following table:

in %	2008	2007
Experience-based increase (+)/decrease (-) in the defined benefit obligation	0.2	6.3
Experience-based increase (+)/decrease (-) in plan assets	-4.2	-2.1

(26) Other provisions

The development of other provisions in the year under review is shown in the following table:

in thousand €	As of Jan. 1, 2008	Exchange rate differences	Additions	Utilizations	Releases	As of Dec. 31, 2008
Provisions for personnel	103,911	- 1,466	51,900	51,913	3,713	98,719
Provisions for warranty obligations	25,596	- 553	40,002	39,870	1,535	23,640
Provisions for onerous contracts	18,779	- 629	11,118	6,845	1,844	20,579
Others	8,063	- 97	4,556	4,525	794	7,203
Other provisions	156,349	- 2,745	107,576	103,153	7,886	150,141

The development of other provisions in the previous year is shown in the following table:

in thousand €	As of Jan. 1, 2007	Exchange rate differences	Changes in the basis of consolidation	Additions	Utilizations	Releases	As of Dec. 31, 2007
Provisions for personnel	97,975	- 288	664	68,914	60,575	2,779	103,911
Provisions for warranty obligations	21,226	- 153	508	47,639	43,080	544	25,596
Provisions for onerous contracts	20,986	- 195	167	10,144	11,084	1,239	18,779
Others	7,992	- 91	316	7,480	6,063	1,571	8,063
Other provisions	148,179	- 727	1,655	134,177	120,802	6,133	156,349

Obligations for outstanding invoices recognized as other current provisions in the past are now recognized as trade accounts payable in accordance with IAS 37. For reasons of comparability, €30,846 thousand in prior-year amounts were reclassified to trade accounts payable.

Provisions for personnel relate to provisions for vacation entitlements, partial retirement agreements, anniversary obligations and other deferred personnel costs.

As of the balance sheet date, obligations from partial retirement agreements amounted to €18,272 thousand (prior year: €17,402 thousand), which were netted out against €7,403 thousand in securities (prior year: €7,255 thousand). These securities are exclusively held to secure benefits due to employees within the scope of partial retirement agreements in the long term and are classified as plan assets under IAS 19. These securities are money market fund shares which, however, are not freely available at present due to the role they play as back-up for these agreements. All partial retirement agreements are fully covered at present.

Additions to provisions for personnel include €1,780 thousand in interest accretions (prior year: €1,576 thousand). €35,622 thousand (prior year: €39,071 thousand) of the provisions for personnel have a remaining maturity of more than one year.

The Group recognizes provisions for product warranties based on past experience when products are sold or when new warranty measures are initiated. These provisions relate to the assessment of the extent to which warranty obligations must be met in the future and to the cost involved. Provisions for warranty obligations contain the expected expense of statutory and contractual warranty claims as well as the expected expense of voluntary concessions and recall actions. Additions to warranty obligations cover the product-related warranty expenses for fiscal 2008 for material handling equipment sold in the year under review.

Provisions for onerous contracts primarily relate to the provision for risks from residual value warranties issued within the scope of the financial services business above all to leasing companies. Impending losses from cancellations of contracts and other contractual risks are also recognized. €6,705 thousand (prior year: €5,842 thousand) of the provisions for onerous contracts have a remaining maturity of more than one year.

Other provisions include provisions for customer bonuses, lawsuits, environmental risks and other obligations.

(27) Financial liabilities

The contractually agreed (undiscounted) cash flows and underlying carrying amounts for financial liabilities are shown in the following table:

in thousand €	Liabilities due to banks	Promissory note bond	Liabilities from financ- ing trucks for short- term hire	Leasing liabilities from tangible assets	Notes payable	Financial liabilities
Dec. 31, 2008						
Total future cash flows	149,498	62,014	70,616	37,440	1,690	321,258
due within less than one year	109,190	2,338	26,467	4,121	1,690	143,806
due in one to five years	17,373	59,676	38,985	16,019	–	132,053
due in more than five years	22,935	–	5,164	17,300	–	45,399
Present value of future cash flows	139,295	54,846	61,612	27,204	1,690	284,647
due within less than one year	107,562	–	22,986	2,794	1,690	135,032
due in one to five years	12,377	54,846	33,838	12,071	–	113,132
due in more than five years	19,356	–	4,788	12,339	–	36,483
Future interest expenses	10,203	7,168	9,004	10,236	–	36,611
Dec. 31, 2007						
Total future cash flows	180,844	64,352	34,650	42,053	8,404	330,303
due within less than one year	127,663	2,338	12,097	4,157	8,404	154,659
due in one to five years	23,310	62,014	20,408	17,617	–	123,349
due in more than five years	29,871	–	2,145	20,279	–	52,295
Present value of future cash flows	167,290	54,794	29,545	30,255	8,404	290,288
due within less than one year	124,981	–	9,969	2,647	8,404	146,001
due in one to five years	17,197	54,794	17,526	13,070	–	102,587
due in more than five years	25,112	–	2,050	14,538	–	41,700
Future interest expenses	13,554	9,558	5,105	11,798	–	40,015

Financial liabilities that can be repaid any time are disclosed as being due within one year.

The following table provides details on liabilities due to banks:

Currency	Interest conditions	Remaining term of the interest conditions as of Dec. 31, 2008	Nominal volume as of Dec. 31, 2008 in thousand €	Bandwidth of effective interest rates 2008	Carrying amounts as of Dec. 31, 2008 in thousand €	Nominal volume as of Dec. 31, 2007 in thousand €	Bandwidth of effective interest rates 2007	Carrying amounts as of Dec. 31, 2007 in thousand €
EUR	variable	< 1 year	12,695	EURIBOR + margin	12,695	11,987	EURIBOR + margin	11,987
USD	variable	< 1 year	12,934	LIBOR + margin	12,934	8,340	LIBOR + margin	8,340
GBP	variable	< 1 year	14,508	LIBOR + margin	14,508	57,156	LIBOR + margin	57,156
Other	variable	< 1 year	59,600	LIBOR + margin	59,600	41,653	LIBOR + margin	41,653
EUR	fixed	1–18 years	31,643	4.5%–5.3%	30,083	41,120	4.5%–5.3%	32,331
GBP	fixed	–	–	–	–	7,342	6.3%–7.0%	4,663
Other	fixed	< 1–14 years	12,983	3.5%–22.6%	9,475	14,696	3.5%–25.3%	11,160
Total liabilities due to banks			144,363	–	139,295	182,294	–	167,290

The promissory note bond covers a nominal €55,000 thousand and has a maturity ending in 2011. The nominal interest rate is 4.25 per cent p.a. and the effective interest rate is 4.41 per cent p.a.

Liabilities from the financing of trucks for short-term hire amount to €59,373 thousand (prior year: €20,965 thousand) and result from the sale of receivables from intragroup hire-purchase agreements.

Furthermore, €2,239 thousand (prior year: €8,580 thousand) in liabilities relate to the refinancing of trucks for short-term hire based on sale and leaseback agreements. €2,487 thousand (prior year: €10,865 thousand) in future minimum lease payments for these leases classified as 'finance lease' agreements under IFRS are included in cash flows for liabilities from the financing of trucks for short-term hire. Thus, Jungheinrich must capitalize these assets in its capacity as lessee. Leases are repaid over the leases' basic lease periods.

The aforementioned accounting method also applies to leasing liabilities from tangible assets, which are almost all based on real estate lease agreements. Some of the real estate lease agreements include purchase options at agreed residual values.

(28) Liabilities from financial services

€32,107 thousand (prior year: €36,441 thousand) of the liabilities from financial services consisted of residual value guarantees relating to lease contracts with a leasing company acting as intermediary and with residual values exceeding 10 per cent of the truck value.

This item also contains €611,063 thousand (prior year: €504,780 thousand) in liabilities from financing. They result from the financing of long-term customer contracts with identical maturities. Depending on whether commercial ownership is attributed to Jungheinrich Group companies, these contracts are capitalized under receivables from financial services ('finance leases') or under trucks for lease from financial services ('operating leases').

Liabilities from financing, which are reduced over the term of the contracts, were due as of the balance sheet date as follows:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Total future cash flows	680,885	559,093
due within less than one year	199,289	164,404
due in one to five years	466,348	382,683
due in more than five years	15,248	12,006
Present value of future cash flows	611,063	504,780
due within less than one year	170,714	142,304
due in one to five years	425,786	350,935
due in more than five years	14,563	11,541
Future interest expenses	69,822	54,313

Liabilities from financing include future minimum lease payments from financing under sale and leaseback agreements in the amount of €139,146 thousand (prior year: €140,420 thousand).

(29) Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable include €31 thousand (prior year: €30 thousand) in payables to affiliated companies and €2,278 thousand (prior year: €2,609 thousand) in payables to companies accounted for using the equity method.

Obligations for outstanding invoices recognized as other current provisions in the past are now recognized as trade accounts payable in accordance with IAS 37. For reasons of comparability, €30,846 thousand in prior-year amounts were reclassified from other current provisions to trade accounts payable.

All trade accounts payable are accounted for at their repayment amounts and are due within one year.

(30) Other liabilities

All other liabilities are due within one year and break down as follows:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Advance payments received on orders	17,020	17,950
Liabilities from other taxes	31,879	30,430
Social security liabilities	7,816	7,843
Employee liabilities	1,886	2,001
Other liabilities to affiliated companies	304	750
Derivative financial liabilities	3,432	247
Other	7,900	7,596
	70,237	66,817

(31) Deferred income

in thousand €	Deferred sales from financial services	Deferred profit from financial services	Other deferrals	Deferred income
Dec. 31, 2008	64,855	27,146	12,829	104,830
thereof maturities of up to 1 year	24,457	8,879	3,697	37,033
thereof maturities of more than 1 year	40,398	18,267	9,132	67,797
Dec. 31, 2007	74,699	31,273	11,222	117,194
thereof maturities of up to 1 year	28,686	9,725	4,947	43,358
thereof maturities of more than 1 year	46,013	21,548	6,275	73,836

Deferred sales from financial services relate to lease agreements concluded via a leasing company. In such cases, due to the agreed residual value guarantee of more than 10 per cent of the truck value, Jungheinrich Group companies have commercial ownership despite the sale of the trucks to the leasing company. The resultant obligation according to IFRS to capitalize this ownership leads to the deferral of the sales proceeds that have already been achieved through the leasing company. These deferred sales proceeds are reduced using the straight-line method over the terms affecting sales until the residual value guarantee falls due.

Deferred profit from financial services includes deferred profit from the financing of trucks for lease. Deferred profit is reduced pro rata temporis over the terms of the leases.

(32) Additional disclosure on financial instruments

Carrying amounts, amounts recognized and fair values by valuation category for the year under review are shown in the following table:

in thousand €	Valuation category in acc. with IAS 39	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2008	Amount recognized in acc. with IAS 39		Amount recognized in acc. with IAS 17	Fair value Dec. 31, 2008
			Amortized acquisition costs	Fair value		
Assets						
Liquid assets	LaR	198,061	198,061	–	–	198,061
Trade accounts receivable	LaR	395,183	395,183	–	–	395,183
Receivables from financial services	n.a.	459,864	–	–	459,864	468,280
Securities	FAHtM	63,455	63,455	–	–	63,455
Other loans	LaR	101	101	–	–	101
Derivative financial assets (hedge accounting)	FAHfT	12,931	–	12,931	–	12,931
Other financial assets	LaR	824	824	–	–	824
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	116,895	116,895	–	–	116,895
Liabilities due to banks	FLAC	139,295	139,295	–	–	139,521
Promissory note bond	FLAC	54,846	54,846	–	–	54,129
Liabilities from financing trucks for short-term hire	FLAC / n.a.	61,612	59,373	–	2,239	61,612
Leasing liabilities from tangible assets	n.a.	27,204	–	–	27,204	28,870
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	1,690	1,690	–	–	1,690
Liabilities from financial services	FLAC / n.a.	643,170	519,169	–	124,001	658,262
Derivative financial liabilities (hedge accounting)	FLHfT	3,432	–	3,432	–	3,432
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	424	424	–	–	424
Of which aggregated by valuation category in acc. with IAS 39:						
Loans and receivables (LaR)		594,169	594,169	–	–	594,169
Financial assets held to maturity (FAHtM)		63,455	63,455	–	–	63,455
Financial assets held for trading (FAHfT)		12,931	–	12,931	–	12,931
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs (FLAC)		891,692	891,692	–	–	902,529
Financial Liabilities Held for Trading (FLHfT)		3,432	–	3,432	–	3,432

Carrying amounts, amounts recognized and fair values by valuation category for the previous year are shown in the following table:

in thousand €	Valuation category in acc. with IAS 39	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2007	Amount recognized in acc. with IAS 39		Amount recognized in acc. with IAS 17	Fair value Dec. 31, 2007
			Amortized acquisition costs	Fair value		
Assets						
Liquid assets	LaR	250,923	250,923	–	–	250,923
Trade accounts receivable	LaR	422,526	422,526	–	–	422,526
Receivables from financial services	n.a.	402,518	–	–	402,518	395,976
Other loans	LaR	97	97	–	–	97
Derivative financial assets (hedge accounting)	FAHfT	2,097	–	2,097	–	2,097
Other financial assets	LaR	775	775	–	–	775
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	140,331	140,331	–	–	140,331
Liabilities due to banks	FLAC	167,290	167,290	–	–	168,848
Promissory note bond	FLAC	54,794	54,794	–	–	54,160
Liabilities from financing trucks for short-term hire	FLAC/n.a.	29,545	20,965	–	8,580	29,545
Leasing liabilities from tangible assets	n.a.	30,255	–	–	30,255	30,959
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	8,404	8,404	–	–	8,404
Liabilities from financial services	FLAC/n.a.	541,221	414,896	–	126,325	539,700
Derivative financial liabilities (hedge accounting)	FLHfT	247	–	247	–	247
Other financial liabilities	FLAC	598	598	–	–	598
Of which aggregated by valuation category in acc. with IAS 39:						
Loans and receivables (LaR)		674,321	674,321	–	–	674,321
Financial assets held for trading (FAHfT)		2,097	–	2,097	–	2,097
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs (FLAC)		807,278	807,278	–	–	806,887
Financial liabilities held for trading (FLHfT)		247	–	247	–	247

The fair values were determined on the basis of market-related information available on the balance sheet date and using the methods and assumptions described below. Fair values are determined using generally accepted valuation methods based on discounted cash flow analyses and using current market prices observed for similar instruments.

Current interest rates at which comparable loans with identical maturities as of the balance sheet date could have been taken out are used to determine fair values of liabilities due to banks as well as of receivables and liabilities from financial services.

The carrying amounts of interest-bearing securities with short-term maturities nearly correspond to their fair values.

Liquid assets, trade account receivable and other financial assets largely have short maturities. Therefore, their carrying amounts as of the balance sheet date roughly correspond to their fair values.

It is assumed that the fair values of trade accounts payable and other financial liabilities correspond to the carrying amounts of these financial instruments owing to their short remaining terms to maturity.

As regards liabilities from the financing of trucks for short-term hire with variable interest rates, for reasons of simplicity, it is assumed that their fair values correspond to their carrying amounts since the interest rates agreed and realizable on the market are almost identical.

The carrying amounts of current, interest-bearing financial liabilities nearly correspond to their fair values.

Net results by valuation category:

in thousand €	From interest	From measurement after recognition		Net result 2008	Net result 2007
		at fair value	Valuation allowances		
Loans and receivables (LaR)	9,755	–	– 4,732	5,023	4,805
Financial assets held to maturity (FAHtM)	637	–	–	637	–
Financial instruments held for trading (FAHfT/FLHfT)	–	3,719	–	3,719	556
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs (FLAC)	– 38,527	–	–	– 38,527	– 29,180

Interest from financial instruments is stated as part of financial income (loss).

Net results from financial assets held to maturity (FAHtM) are stated in financial income (loss).

Net results from financial instruments held for trading (FAHfT/FLHfT) recognized at fair value are included in the cost of sales and in other operating income and expenses.

Additional information

(33) Consolidated statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows presents cash flows independently of the balance sheet structure, breaking them down among cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Cash flows from investing and financing activities are directly attributed corresponding cash flows. Cash flows from operating activities are derived indirectly.

Cash flows from operating activities are derived from net income, which is adjusted to exclude non-cash income and expenses—mainly consisting of depreciation—and taking into account changes in working capital. Changes in working capital include changes in the carrying amounts of trucks for short-term hire and lease and of certain tangible assets from finance leases primarily consisting of real estate as well as liabilities and deferred sales and income stemming from the financing of these assets.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise additions and disposals of tangible and financial assets not financed via finance leases as well as of intangible assets, primarily consisting of additions to capitalized development costs. Furthermore, purchases and sales of held-to-maturity securities with an original remaining term to maturity of more than 3 months are also recognized.

Cash flows from financing activities include capital-related measures, dividend payments, cash flows from obtaining and repaying long-term financial loans, and changes in short-term liabilities due to banks.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year correspond to the amount disclosed for liquid assets on the balance sheet, minus the liquid assets not freely available to Jungheinrich. As of the balance sheet date, €2,242 thousand (prior year: €- thousand) in bank credit balances were pledged to banks.

The prior-year changes in cash and cash equivalents due to changes in exchange rates and the basis of consolidation include €4,225 thousand in net value added by first-time inclusion.

(34) Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities cannot be quantified.

Litigation

In connection with the closure of Mécanique Industrie Chimie MIC S.A, Rungis (France) and the insolvency proceedings initiated at the end of 2005, various lawsuits filed above all by affected employees against Group companies are pending, or may be filed or asserted in the future. Since it is still impossible to predict the outcome of such litigation and its effect on Group companies, no provisions had to be recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, no Group companies are involved in ongoing legal or arbitration proceedings that could have a considerable impact on the Group's economic situation, are likely to become involved in such litigation, or have done so within the last two years.

The respective Group companies have accrued provisions sufficient to cover financial burdens potentially resulting from other legal or arbitration proceedings.

Contingencies

There were no reportable contingencies as of the balance sheet date.

(35) Other financial obligations

Capital commitments for capital expenditures exclusively on tangible assets totalled €12 million as of the balance sheet date (prior year: €6 million).

At its various locations, Group companies have entered into rental agreements and leases ('operating leases') for business premises, data processing equipment, office equipment and vehicles. Future minimum lease payments up to the first contractually agreed termination date are due as follows:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Due within less than one year	36,204	36,629
Due in one to five years	53,758	53,118
Due in more than five years	16,176	11,698
	106,138	101,445

Recognized expenses associated with operating leases in 2008 totalled €44,529 thousand (prior year: €37,535 thousand).

(36) Risk management and financial instruments

Risk management principles

The Jungheinrich Group's risk management system is designed to enable the company to identify developments in financial price risks—resulting above all from interest rate and currency risks—early on and react to them via systematic courses of action both rapidly and effectively. Furthermore, it ensures that the Group only concludes financial transactions for which it possesses the necessary expertise and technical preconditions.

Financial markets afford one the opportunity to transfer risks to other market participants, who have a comparative advantage or a higher capacity for accepting risks. The Jungheinrich Group makes use of these opportunities solely to hedge risks arising from underlying operating transactions and to invest or raise liquid funds. Group guidelines do not allow the conclusion of financial transactions that are speculative in nature. As a rule, the Jungheinrich Group's financial transactions may only be concluded with banks or leasing companies as contractual partners.

The Board of Management as a whole bears responsibility for the initiation of organizational measures required to limit financial price risks. Jungheinrich has established a risk controlling and risk management system that enables it to identify, measure, monitor and control its risk positions. Risk management encompasses the development and determination of methods to measure risk and performance, monitor established risk limits, and set up the associated reporting system.

Jungheinrich controls financial risks arising from its core business centrally as part of the Group strategy. Risks stemming from the Jungheinrich Group's financial services operations are subject to a separate risk management system.

Risks specific to the financial services business primarily arise from changes in interest rates, residual value guarantees granted to leasing companies, and break-of-contract clauses and other contractual arrangements agreed on with customers. Reference is made to the commentary on credit risks as regards general default risks in connection with customers.

Groupwide sales guidelines, which include key risk mitigation standards and thus sufficiently limit the freedom of the scope of contracts concluded with customers and financiers, are a major component of the risk management system in place for the financial services business. Among the measures taken in this regard is the calculation of lease and rental agreements based on fixed interest rates over the entire contractual period, with identical periods and interest rates for customer and financing contracts.

Maximum values are defined for the residual value items that become negotiable once the contracts expire. They take the local situation into account, e.g., the inventory in stock in the relevant country and the market prices of used equipment. Cases where the maximum value of negotiable residual value items is exceeded are anticipated by carrying provisions as liabilities as part of the precautionary measures for risks. Break clauses in customer contracts are sufficiently limited in scope and bound to risk-mitigating requirements, e.g., minimum contractual periods and order volumes, cancellation periods, anti-competition covenants and customer use obligations that take precedence over the return of the equipment.

Market price risks

Market price risks are risks arising from changes in an item's realizable income or value, whereby the item is defined as an item on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet. These risks result from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, share prices and other items and factors affecting the formation of prices. These parameters are used to determine the interest rate and currency risk exposure of the Jungheinrich Group. Changes in share prices do not constitute a risk for the Jungheinrich Group since the Group did not hold any shares in the period under review.

Interest rate risks

Interest rate risks result from the Group's financing and cash investment activity. Variable and fixed-interest items are regarded separately in order to determine this risk. Interest-bearing instruments on the assets and liabilities sides are aggregated to net positions and hedges are concluded to cover these net positions, if necessary. Interest rate swaps were used to hedge interest rates in the period being reviewed.

The Jungheinrich Group's interest rate risks include cash flow risks arising from variable-interest financial instruments.

If going interest rates had been 100 basis points higher (lower) as of December 31, 2008, income would have been €1,045 thousand (December 31, 2007: €1,372 thousand) higher (lower). Since income and expenses associated with all of the financial instruments is considered in the statement of income, there is no additional effect on shareholders' equity.

Currency risks

When calculating this risk position, the Jungheinrich Group considers foreign currency inflows and outflows, primarily from sales and purchases based on firm and flexible contracts. This risk position reflects the net currency exposure resulting from balancing counteracting cash flows in individual currencies while taking hedges already concluded for the period in question into account. Jungheinrich used currency futures, currency swaps and currency options to manage risks in the period under review.

The Jungheinrich Group applies the Value at Risk approach to quantify the 'currency risk' position. The Value at Risk indicates the maximum loss that may not be exceeded before the end of a pre-determined holding period and with a certain probability (confidence interval). Parameters and market volatility, which are used to quantify risk, are calculated based on the standard deviation of logarithmized changes in the last 180 trading days and converted to a one-day holding period with a one-sided confidence interval of 95 per cent.

To manage risk, the Board of Management defines a loss limit for the entire Group. Furthermore, the risk exposure of individual Group companies is managed by pre-determined lower limits. These limits are compared to the Value at Risk quantified for all open positions as part of monthly reporting.

By applying the Value at Risk method, as of December 31, 2008, the maximum risk did not exceed €1,111 thousand (prior year: €756 thousand) based on a holding period of one day and a confidence interval of 95 per cent. In the period under review, the Value at Risk was between a minimum of €345 thousand (prior year: €443 thousand) and a maximum of €1,111 thousand (prior year: €756 thousand). The average for the year was €792 thousand (prior year: €535 thousand).

Credit risks

Jungheinrich's exposure to credit risks nearly exclusively stems from its core business. Trade accounts receivable from operations are constantly monitored by the business units responsible for them. Credit risks are managed by recognizing valuation allowances triggered by events and also by recognizing general valuation allowances.

The entire business is constantly subjected to creditworthiness checks. Given the overall exposure to credit risks, accounts receivable from major customers are not substantial enough to give rise to extraordinary risk concentrations. Agreements struck with customers and measures taken within the scope of risk management that minimize the creditworthiness risk largely consist of agreements on pre-payments made by customers, the sharing of risks with financiers, the permanent monitoring of customers via information portals and the purchase of credit insurance.

The maximum credit risk is reflected by the carrying amounts of the financial assets recognized on the balance sheet. As of the balance sheet date, there were no major agreements that reduced the maximum credit risk such as offsetting arrangements.

Liquidity risks

A liquidity reserve consisting of lines of credit and of cash is kept in order to ensure that the Jungheinrich Group can meet its payment obligations and maintain its financial flexibility at all times. Jungheinrich converted major portions of its short-term credit lines into medium-term credit lines for this purpose. These lines of credit have been granted by the Group's principal banks and are supplemented by short-term credit lines of individual Group companies awarded by local banks.

The Group is exposed to a counterparty risk that arises from the non-fulfilment of contractual agreements by counterparties. The contractual partners concerned are generally international financial institutions. On the basis of their credit rating, which is determined by reputable rating agencies, no major risk ensues for Jungheinrich from its dependence on individual counterparties. The general liquidity risk from the financial instruments used is considered to be negligible.

Hedges

The Jungheinrich Group concludes cash flow hedges to secure future cash flows resulting from sales and purchases of materials that are partially realized and partially forecasted, but highly probable. Comprehensive documentation ensures the clear assignment of hedges and underlying transactions. No more than 75 per cent of the hedged amounts are designated as underlying transactions, which, in turn, can be fully hedged. Therefore, the hedges can prospectively be classified as highly effective. An assessment of the retroactive effectiveness of hedges is conducted at the end of every month.

Nominal value of hedging instruments

The nominal value of currency hedging contracts as of the balance sheet date was €177,773 thousand (prior year: €109,451 thousand).

The currency hedging contracts contain forward exchange transactions and currency options that are used to hedge against rolling 12-month exposure in individual currencies. As a rule, the term of such contracts does not exceed a period of 12 months.

As of the balance sheet date, interest hedges had a nominal value of €663 thousand (prior year: €- thousand) and were concluded to hedge long-term interest rates. The interest-rate hedges' terms correspond to those of the hedged underlying transactions and have terms expiring in 2013.

The contract volumes stated and the nominal values of derivative financial instruments do not always represent volumes that are exchanged by counterparties, and they are therefore not necessarily a yardstick for the risk to which Jungheinrich is exposed through their use.

Fair values of hedging instruments

The fair value of a hedging instrument is the price at which the instrument could have been sold on the market as of the balance sheet date. Fair values were calculated on the basis of market-related information available as of the balance sheet date and on the basis of valuation methods stated below that are based on specific prices. In view of the varying influencing factors, the values stated here may differ from the values realized on the market later on.

The fair value of forward exchange transactions is determined on the basis of current reference prices taking account of forward premiums and discounts. Currency options are measured as of the balance sheet date using option price models. The fair value of interest derivatives is determined on the basis of current reference interest rates, taking account of the respective payment due dates.

The following table shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments:

in thousand €	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Other assets	12,931	2,097
Other liabilities	3,432	247

The fair value of interest hedges of €16 thousand (prior year: €- thousand) is a component of other liabilities.

Net gains on changes in the fair value of hedging instruments realized and recognized directly in shareholders' equity in fiscal 2008 totalled €8,721 thousand (prior year: gains of €2,584 thousand). In the 2008 financial year, a net gain of €3,719 thousand (prior year: net loss of €652 thousand) which was recognized in shareholders' equity was transferred to the cost of sales and to other operating income and expenses in the statement of income. Hedges concluded as of the balance sheet date did not display any material ineffectiveness.

(37) Segment information

Jungheinrich operates at the international level—focussing mainly on Europe—as a manufacturer and supplier of products in the fields of material handling equipment, warehousing and material flow technology as well as of the full range of services related to these fields.

Jungheinrich's Board of Management assumes overall responsibility as it acts and makes decisions on behalf of all the Group's business areas. The economic key figures and reports submitted monthly to the entire Board of Management are oriented to inter-divisional control variables.

The Group defines itself as a single-product company since it classifies all its product ranges and services as a single business segment. None of the Group's business or geographical areas can be demarcated due to a difference in risks and returns, making Jungheinrich a single-segment group in its core business. Therefore, there is no need to present detailed information in the primary reporting format set forth in IAS 14.

The following tables show net sales by region as well as the assets, capital expenditures and depreciation attributable to intangible and tangible assets, also broken down by region.

Net sales by region:

in thousand €	2008	2007
Germany	556,552	504,597
Rest of Europe	1,467,491	1,371,728
Other countries	121,089	124,367
	2,145,132	2,000,692

Further segment information by region:

		Germany	Rest of Europe	Other countries	Consolidation	Total
Assets as of Dec. 31, 2008	in thousand €	225,652	82,648	2,940	3,126	314,366
Capital expenditures in 2008	in thousand €	61,196	17,165	1,041	–	79,402
Depreciation and amortization in 2008	in thousand €	34,880	8,894	893	–	44,667
Employees as of Dec. 31, 2008		4,950	5,365	469	–	10,784
Assets as of Dec. 31, 2007	in thousand €	202,705	78,246	2,879	3,126	286,956
Capital expenditures in 2007	in thousand €	49,851	10,891	1,352	–	62,094
Depreciation and amortization in 2007	in thousand €	30,585	8,753	857	–	40,195
Employees as of Dec. 31, 2007		4,761	5,028	389	–	10,178

(38) Earnings per share

Consolidated earnings were not adjusted to calculate earnings per share. Consolidated earnings correspond to the stated net income.

		2008	2007
Consolidated earnings	in thousand €	76,726	81,592
Weighted average number of shares issued	in thousands	34,000	34,000
Earnings per share (diluted/undiluted)	in €	2.26	2.40

Earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of individual share certificates issued in the fiscal year (ordinary and preferred shares).

In fiscal 2008 and 2007, no shareholders' equity instruments existed that dilute the earnings per share on the basis of the shares issued.

(39) Events after the close of fiscal 2008

The massive collapse of the market also witnessed in the material handling equipment sector in the fourth quarter of 2008 continued unabated at the beginning of 2009, leading to declines in incoming orders in new truck business. Therefore, Jungheinrich decided to take measures going above and beyond adjusting production to reduced demand in the second quarter of 2009, namely to introduce short-time work across all manufacturing sites and prepare for short-time work in corporate departments. Moreover, several technology-centric cost-related and structural projects were initiated with a view to cushioning the negative effects of the economic and sales crises.

(40) Fees for the auditor of the consolidated financial statements

A total of €474 thousand (prior year: €433 thousand) in fees for the auditor, Deloitte & Touche GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, in fiscal 2008 were recorded as an expense, broken down into €402 thousand (prior year: €390 thousand) in fees for the audit of the annual financial statements, €51 thousand (prior year: €23 thousand) in fees for other audit services, and €21 thousand (prior year: €20 thousand) in fees for consulting.

(41) Related party disclosures

Jungheinrich AG's major ordinary shareholders are LJH-Holding GmbH and WJH-Holding GmbH, both of which are headquartered in Wohltorf (Germany).

In addition to the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft has relations to joint ventures and other associated companies. All business relations with these companies are maintained at arm's length conditions.

Products and services traded between fully consolidated Jungheinrich Group companies and these related enterprises are shown in the following table.

Products and services received:

in thousand €	Share in %	2008	2007
JULI Motorenwerk s.r.o., Czech Republic	50	34,462	36,617
Supralift GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	50	218	218
Ningbo Ruyi Joint Stock Co. Ltd., China	25	8,866	9,778

Liabilities:

in thousand €	Share in %	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
JULI Motorenwerk s.r.o., Czech Republic	50	1,639	1,523
Ningbo Ruyi Joint Stock Co. Ltd., China	25	639	1,086

Members of the Board of Management and Supervisory Board of Jungheinrich AG are members of supervisory boards or comparable committees of other companies with which Jungheinrich AG has relations as part of its operating activities. All business transactions with these companies are carried out at arm's length conditions with third parties.

(42) Total remuneration of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management

Total remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board for fiscal 2008 amounted to €925 thousand (prior year: €953 thousand).

Total remuneration of members of the Board of Management for fiscal 2008 amounted to €1,652 thousand (prior year: €2,918 thousand).

Furthermore, in fiscal 2008, €244 thousand (prior year: €340 thousand) were added to provisions for pensions for members of the Board of Management. Remuneration of the Board of Management itemized by member, basic and performance-related components in accordance with Sec. 314, Para. 1, Item 6a), Sentences 5 to 9 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) has not been disclosed because the Annual General Meeting on June 13, 2006, passed a resolution to this effect for a period of 5 years.

€1,080 thousand (prior year: €623 thousand) in compensation received by former members of the Board of Management were recognized as an expense.

No advances or loans to members of the Board of Management or Supervisory Board of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft existed as of December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft had accrued a €7,529 thousand (prior year: €5,918 thousand) provision for pensions for former members of the Board of Management.

(43) Application of Sec. 264b of the German Commercial Code

The following German subsidiaries, which are partnerships by law as defined by Sec. 264a of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and are included in the consolidated financial statements of Jungheinrich AG, made use of the waiver to a certain extent pursuant to Sec. 264b of the German Commercial Code (HGB):

- Jungheinrich Vertrieb Deutschland AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Norderstedt AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Export AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Ersatzteillogistik AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Landsberg AG & Co. KG, Landsberg/Saalkreis
- Jungheinrich Financial Services AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Finance AG & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Jungheinrich Katalog GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg
- Gebrauchtgeräte-Zentrum Dresden GmbH & Co. KG, Klipphausen/Dresden
- Tinus Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft AG & Co. KG, Hamburg

(44) Issuance of the declaration regarding the German Corporate Governance Code in accordance with Sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act

In December 2008, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board issued a declaration of conformance with Sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act and then made it permanently accessible to shareholders on the website of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft.

Hamburg, March 5, 2009

Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Management

Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group, and the Group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Hamburg, March 5, 2009

Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Management


Hans-Georg Frey


Dr. Helmut Limberg


Dr. Klaus-Dieter Rosenbach

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg—comprising the income statement, the balance sheet, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and the notes to the consolidated financial statements—and the group management report for the business year from January 1 to December 31, 2008. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315a Abs. 1 HGB are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB ('German Commercial Code') and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and in the group management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Group and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the annual financial statements of those entities included in consolidation, the determination of entities to be included in consolidation, the accounting and consolidation principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the consolidated financial statements of Jungheinrich Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, comply with IFRS, as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315a Abs. 1 HGB and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group in accordance with these requirements. The group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Hamburg, March 6, 2009

Deloitte & Touche GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



(Dinter)
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)



(Reiher)
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)