LOOKING AHEAD TO 2020.

Report for the 1st Quarter 2013

Quarterly Overview

Earnings indicators (in € million)	Q1/2013	Q1/2012[1)]	Delta	Q4/2012	Q3/2012	Q2/2012[1)]
Revenues	425.5	436.9	(2.6%)	463.0	459.9	475.9
EBITDA	**65.9**	**47.6**	**38.4%**	**48.4**	**72.8**	**60.6**
Operating result	49.4	33.6	47.0%	31.8	50.3	48.7
EBIT	49.4	33.6	47.0%	33.3	56.6	44.1
Financial result	(10.5)	0.3	(3600.0%)	(6.6)	(7.3)	(7.7)
Results from associates	1.9	1.5	26.7%	0.9	1.2	1.7
Profit before income taxes	40.8	35.4	15.3%	27.6	50.5	38.1
Income taxes	(18.0)	(3.4)	429.4%	0.3	(27.2)	(7.8)
Profit	22.8	32.0	(28.8%)	27.9	23.3	30.3
EBITDA %	15.5%	10.9%	4.6pp	10.5%	15.8%	12.7%
EBIT %	11.6%	7.7%	3.9pp	7.2%	12.3%	9.3%
Profit %	5.4%	7.3%	(1.9pp)	6.0%	5.1%	6.4%

Cashflow indicators (in € million)	Q1/2013	Q1/2012	Delta	Q4/2012	Q3/2012	Q2/2012
Cashflow from operating activities	**37.8**	**45.0**	**(16.0%)**	**69.7**	**43.0**	**3.4**
Cashflow from investing activities	(60.1)	(41.9)	43.4%	(59.7)	(36.9)	(27.4)
Cashflow from financing activities	(12.0)	6.5	(284.6%)	(56.9)	120.8	(22.6)
Free Cashflow	(22.3)	3.1	(819.4%)	10.0	6.1	(24.0)

Balance sheet indicators (in € million)	Q1/2013	Q1/2012	Delta	Q4/2012	Q3/2012	Q2/2012
Balance sheet total	1,887.0	1,738.3	8.6%	1,850.3	1,888.5	1,752.3
Equity	511.6	463.3	10.4%	480.5	492.8	471.1
Equity ratio (in %)	27.1%	26.7%	0.4pp	26.0%	26.1%	26.9%
Net debt	444.6	363.1	22.4%	418.5	424.4	424.7
Gearing-Ratio (in %)*	86.9%	78.4%	8.5pp	87.1%	86.1%	90.2%
Net debt / (EBITDA x 4)	**1.7**	**1.9**	**(10.5%)**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**1.8**
Working Capital	514.1	471.9	8.9%	479.6	528.2	518.0
Working Capital %	30.2%	27.0%	3.2pp	25.9%	28.7%	27.2%
Capital Employed	1,220.6	1,077.9	13.2%	1,184.4	1,183.8	1,150.2
Return on capital employed (in %)	**10.4%**	**11.4%**	**(1.0pp)**	**11.4%**	**10.1%**	**13.0%**

Stock exchange indicators (Vienna)	Q1/2013	Q1/2012	Delta	Q4/2012	Q3/2012	Q2/2012
Number of shares (million units)	39.819	39.819	0.0%	39.819	39.819	39.819
Closing price (in €)	25.26	18.97	33.2%	24.90	20.69	18.35
Market capitalization (in € million)	**1,006**	**755**	**33.2%**	**991**	**824**	**731**
Earnings per share (in €)	0.57	0.80	(28.8%)	0.71	0.58	0.76
Price-earnings ratio	**11.1**	**5.9**	**86.9%**	**8.8**	**8.9**	**6.0**

1) For details on reclassifications see page 72 et seq. (other changes in presentation)
* excluding non-current provisions for pensions, termination benefits and service anniversary bonuses
Working Capital: Inventories + Trade receivables and receivables from long-term construction contracts – Trade payables – Prepayments received
Capital Employed: Property, plant and equipment + Goodwill + Other intangible assets + Working Capital
Return on capital employed: (EBIT - Taxes) / average Capital Employed

Economic Environment

Important macroeconomic lead indicators showed a varied picture in terms of the further economic development.

In the first quarter of 2013, important lead indicators fell short of expectations, in some cases significantly, and make a rapid recovery of the world economy appear unrealistic. In its World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reduced its global growth expectations for 2013 by 0.2% to 3.3%. The two-speed recovery of the emerging markets and the advanced economies is likely to turn into a three-speed recovery of the emerging markets, the USA and Europe at the lower end. However, by creating a framework for the establishment of a banking union in Europe and by raising the debt ceiling in the USA, without which significant spending cuts and tax increases would have been implemented, substantial progress was made in overcoming the main risks for the further development of the global economy. Moreover, the ongoing internal devaluation process of the euro crisis states has led to increased competitiveness. The IMF considers the reform fatigue for the consolidation of national budgets, impaired credit channels in the euro periphery states and insufficient progress in deepening the European Economic and Monetary Union to be the main threats to the global economy at present.

For the first time in the EU, it was decided to wind up a bank with a corresponding contribution of the creditors in Cyprus, which may serve as a model for other countries.

After the situation in the European financial markets continued to ease at the beginning of the year, the fragile combination of Europe's strained public finance and a troubled banking sector came to the foreground with the deadlock following the parliamentary election in Italy and the aggravation of the crisis in Cyprus. In recent years, the balance sheet totals of the Cypriot banks had soared to more than seven times the gross domestic product of the island because of low corporate tax rates, intransparent ownership structures and high interest on deposits. Due to the bloated banking system, a decision to wind up a bank with the corresponding contribution of wealthy investors and creditors was adopted for the first time in the European Union in the course of the negotiations for an aid package. The initially unfortunately handled discussion regarding a contribution of savings deposits of less than € 100,000, which are protected by the deposit protection valid throughout the EU, gave way to a plan to freeze deposits above this limit and to use them for the recapitalization of the "good bank" through a forced conversion to shares until an equity ratio of nine percent is reached. Wealthy customers, major investors, creditors and shareholders thus have to brace for substantial losses of up to 60%. The statements by the Eurogroup president, according to which Cyprus represents a turning point in dealing with imminent bankruptcy of banks and is considered a model for other countries, as well as the discussion regarding the security of savings deposits within the European Union, led to significant irritations in the financial markets in the short term. Subsequently, the debate regarding tax honesty and the "tax optimization" model, which some countries have discovered for themselves as a business model, led to substantial pressure on intransparent tax havens and to breaking down banking secrecy in Luxembourg and several British overseas territories. In addition, the chance that an automatic exchange of information on all income components will become an international standard increased significantly.

Due to the expansive monetary policy of the central banks, the stock markets reached new highs.

While the price of crude oil did not ease due to a mixed economic outlook in the past quarter, the internationally leading stock indices reached new highs driven by a policy of cheap money pursued by nearly all central banks.

Assets, Financial and Earnings Position

The EBIT margin improved to 11.6% due to a strong performance of the Steel Division and the business units cement and nonferrous metals.

The RHI Group's sales volume declined by 3.9% in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2012 and amounted to roughly 438,000 tons in the first quarter of 2013 (first quarter of 2012: 475,000 tons). The lower volume is primarily attributable to the weak glass business and a difficult steel environment in Europe.

Revenues in the first quarter of 2013 were down 2.6% on the comparable quarter of 2012 and amounted to € 425.5 million. While revenues in the Steel Division fell by 8.1% in a market environment that continued to be difficult for cyclical reasons, the Industrial Division recorded growth of 11.7% due to strong cement business and the delivery of major projects in the nonferrous metals business unit. The operating result of the first quarter was increased by 47.0% compared with the same period of 2012 despite the delayed commissioning of the fusion lines in Norway and, at € 49.4 million, also exceeded the level of the fourth quarter of 2012. As no restructuring costs were incurred in the past quarter, the operating result also corresponds to EBIT. The EBIT margin improved significantly from 7.7% to 11.6%. Tax expenses in the first quarter of 2013 include provisions for a current tax audit. The tax rate calculated from the cash flow item "income taxes paid" amounted to roughly 20.6%.

Despite an 8.1% drop in revenues in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2012, RHI increased the operating result by 55.3% in the first quarter of 2013. The very strong contribution of € 20.5 million by the Steel Division had a particularly strong effect on this positive development. Consequently, the operating result margin soared from 6.9% in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 11.6% in the first quarter of 2013.

The equity ratio was up 1.1% to 27.1%.

Equity amounted to € 511.6 million as of March 31, 2013, after € 480.5 million as of December 31, 2012. Due to the partial payment of the purchase price for the Indian company Orient Refractories Ltd., cash and cash equivalents fell from € 185.7 million to € 152.4 million. Net debt rose from € 418.5 million to € 444.6 million. The gearing ratio improved slightly from 87.1% to 86.9% due to the higher equity. Net cash flow from operating activities amounted to € 37.8 million despite a significant increase in working capital. Net cash flow from investing activities in the past quarter amounted to € (60.1) million and largely includes the acquisition of ORL.

The number of employees increased from 7,917 at December 31, 2012 to 7,976.

Segment Reporting

	Q1/2013	Q1/2012[1]	Delta	Q4/2012	Q3/2012	Q2/2012[1]
Sales (thousand tons)	438	475	(7.8%)	456	449	470
in € million						
Revenues	**425.5**	**436.9**	**(2.6%)**	**463.0**	**459.9**	**475.9**
Steel Division	256.5	279.1	(8.1%)	264.7	272.1	296.8
Industrial Division	159.7	143.0	11.7%	186.9	174.8	169.2
Raw Materials Division						
External revenues	9.3	14.8	(37.2%)	11.4	13.0	9.9
Internal revenues	63.2	45.4	39.2%	44.3	46.7	52.1
EBITDA	**65.9**	**47.6**	**38.4%**	**48.4**	**72.8**	**60.6**
EBITDA margin	15.5%	10.9%	4.6pp	10.5%	15.8%	12.7%
Operating result[2]	**49.4**	**33.6**	**47.0%**	**31.8**	**50.3**	**48.7**
Steel Division	20.5	12.1	69.4%	3.8	16.5	21.6
Industrial Division	25.5	14.3	78.3%	26.7	29.1	21.7
Raw Materials Division	3.4	7.2	(52.8%)	1.3	4.7	5.4
Operating result margin	**11.6%**	**7.7%**	**3.9pp**	**6.9%**	**10.9%**	**10.2%**
Steel Division	8.0%	4.3%	3.7pp	1.4%	6.1%	7.3%
Industrial Division	16.0%	10.0%	6.0pp	14.3%	16.6%	12.8%
Raw Materials Division	4.7%	12.0%	(7.3pp)	2.3%	7.9%	8.7%
EBIT	**49.4**	**33.6**	**47.0%**	**33.3**	**56.6**	**44.1**
Steel Division	20.5	12.1	69.4%	5.1	15.9	17.0
Industrial Division	25.5	14.3	78.3%	27.1	28.7	21.7
Raw Materials Division	3.4	7.2	(52.8%)	1.1	12.0	5.4
EBIT margin	**11.6%**	**7.7%**	**3.9pp**	**7.2%**	**12.3%**	**9.3%**
Steel Division	8.0%	4.3%	3.7pp	1.9%	5.8%	5.7%
Industrial Division	16.0%	10.0%	6.0pp	14.5%	16.4%	12.8%
Raw Materials Division	4.7%	12.0%	(7.3pp)	2.0%	20.1%	8.7%
Financial result	**(10.5)**	**0.3**	**(3600.0%)**	**(6.6)**	**(7.3)**	**(7.7)**
Results from associates	1.9	1.5	26.7%	0.9	1.2	1.7
Profit before income taxes	**40.8**	**35.4**	**15.3%**	**27.6**	**50.5**	**38.1**
Income taxes	(18.0)	(3.4)	429.4%	0.3	(27.2)	(7.8)
Income taxes in %	44.1%	9.6%	34.5pp	(1.1%)	53.9%	20.5%
Profit	**22.8**	**32.0**	**(28.8%)**	**27.9**	**23.3**	**30.3**
Earnings per share in € (basic and diluted)	0.57	0.80	(28.8%)	0.71	0.58	0.76

1) For details on reclassifications see page 72 et seq. (other changes in presentation)

2) before restructuring effects

Steel Division

The World Steel Association revised its growth expectations for global steel demand downwards again.

In April, the World Steel Association revised its own growth expectations for global steel demand downwards again. While growth rates of 3.2% for the year 2013 were still expected in October of the previous year, demand is now expected to grow by 2.9%; the steel industry should start to recover in the second half of the year, led by the emerging markets. As the risks for the global economy such as the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, the fiscal cliff in the USA as well as a "hard landing" of the Chinese economy have declined in the past months, growth of 3.2% is forecast for the year 2014. However, the development in the individual regions still varies greatly. US demand for steel recorded an increase of 8.4% in the year 2012 driven by the strong performance of the automotive industry and lively investment activities of the energy sector and by the recovery of the construction industry. Due to the postponed fiscal cliff problem, lower growth of 2.7% is projected for the year 2013. Europe is still considered the weakest region due to ongoing austerity measures to consolidate national budgets. As the demand for steel plummeted by 9.3% in the European Union and by more than 18% in countries like Italy and Spain in the year 2012 due to a very weak fourth quarter, a further decline by 0.5% is expected for the year 2013. In view of these figures, the projected growth of 3.3% in the year 2014 seems optimistic. In China, the demand for steel should grow by 3.5% due to government measures to support the economy.

In the past quarter, 49.3% of the steel volume produced worldwide came from China.

In the first quarter of 2013, global crude steel production rose by 5.8% to 388.6 million tons after a weak fourth quarter of 2012. This development was strongly influenced by China, with a 10.0% increase in volume produced to 191.7 million tons. Outside of China, growth was considerably more moderate at 2.0%, with the advanced economies increasing their output more strongly than the emerging markets.

in million tons	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	Change
China	191.7	174.2	10.0%
World ex China	196.9	193.0	2.0%
thereof EU27	41.5	39.3	5.6%
thereof North America	29.7	28.9	2.8%
World	**388.6**	**367.2**	**5.8%**

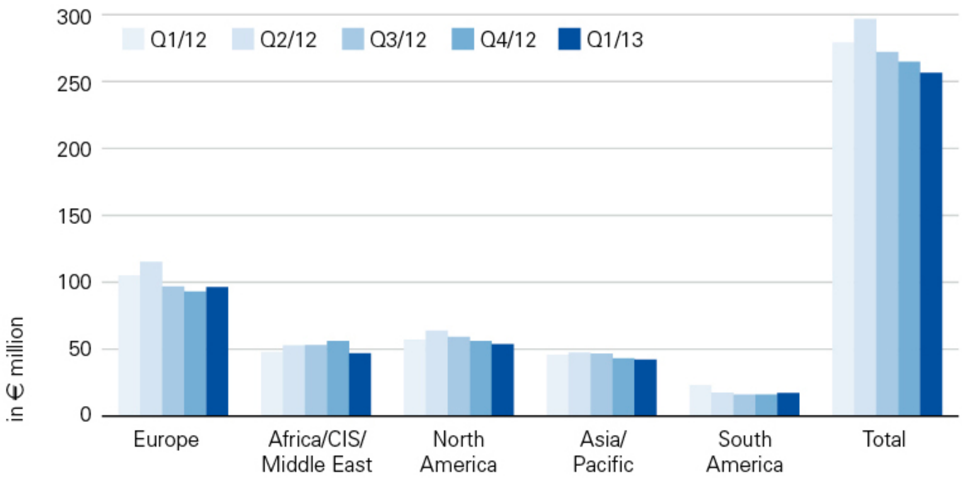
In a persisting challenging market environment, sales volume of the Steel Division rose slightly by 1.0% in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2012 to roughly 294,000 tons. Revenues dropped by 3.1% due to regional shifts in product mix. In comparison with the same period of the previous year, sales volume and revenues fell by 7.0% and 8.1% respectively.

The strong development of the operating result margin reflects the consistent implementation of the sales strategy.

The Steel Division's revenues in the first quarter of 2013, at € 256.5 million, fell short of the revenues of the fourth quarter of 2012 with € 264.7 million and the revenues of the 2012 comparative period with € 279.1 million. However, the operating result rose from € 3.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 to € 20.5 million in the first quarter of 2013 despite a decline in revenues, also clearly exceeding the figure of € 12.1 million in the comparative quarter of 2012. The development of the operating result margin reflects the consistent implementation of the sales strategy. At 8.0%, it exceeded the 1.4% of the preceding quarter and also that of the 2012 comparative period.

Revenues developed as shown below in the past five quarters:

Development of revenues



EMEA

The EU decided to levy anti-dumping duties on certain organically coated steel products from China.

Due to the weakness of the global economy, the individual economic regions have stepped up the fight about unlawful subsidies and the resulting distortion of competition. Shortly after the announcement of the European Union in mid-March that it would impose anti-dumping duties on Chinese photovoltaic modules, punitive tariffs of up to 44.7% on certain organically coated steel products of Chinese manufacturers were adopted. This protects the European steel corporations from the Chinese competition, which increased its market share in Europe from roughly 9% in the year 2008 to more than 14% despite existing surplus capacity.

To further support the European steel sector and its roughly 360,000 employees, the European Commission decided to develop an action plan by mid-2013. The competitiveness of the European steel industry is suffering from low environmental requirements and the access to cheap energy outside of Europe. Nevertheless, there are also critical voices within the Commission which point out that climate protection accounts for only roughly one percent of the production costs.

In the first quarter of 2013, the business development in Europe was still divided, with solid business in Central and Northern Europe and a challenging situation in Southern Europe. The steel industry in Eastern Europe is, similar to Southern Europe, in a phase of consolidation, in which many steelworks are confronted with the shut-down of production lines and the corresponding cost-cutting programs. Due to the difficult financial situation of several smaller local producers, an increasing number of test deliveries of Chinese, Japanese and Indian producers were carried out, especially in the flow control segment, in the past quarter.

In the Middle East, RHI relies on long-term service and technology packages, which include the supply of refractory materials, sophisticated machinery and robot technologies and full service. In the past quarter, contracts were concluded in Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

Persisting low growth rates required an adjustment of production capacity; therefore, the Duisburg plant will be closed.

Savings efforts in Europe aiming to reduce the national budget deficits weigh heavily on the European steel production due to low investments in infrastructure. With a volume of approx. 170 million tons, the output of the steel industry in the European Union was some 20% below the level of 2007. As growth rates are expected to remain low in the future, an adjustment of production capacity became necessary. For this reason, the Supervisory Board of RHI AG approved the closure of the Duisburg plant at its meeting on May 3, 2013. The plant currently employs 122 people and primarily produces magnesia-carbon bricks for the steel industry. A social plan and settlement of interests will be developed in close coordination with the works council in the weeks to come. In addition to these costs, a write-down of carrying amounts of roughly € 6 million and restoration costs of roughly € 10 million will be incurred in the context of the plant closure, which will affect cash flow in the coming years. RHI expects the optimized plant structure to result in better capacity utilization of the production lines and a corresponding reduction of fixed costs.

North America

After eleven years, the Chapter 11 proceedings of the deconsolidated US companies were terminated and definitive legal security was generated.

Due to shorter ordering cycles and consequently short-term capacity utilization of many steelworks, a certain level of uncertainty about remaining year can be observed. A weaker euro in comparison with the US dollar had a positive impact on the region's contribution to revenues and earnings in the past quarter.

Important macroeconomic indicators showed a varied picture in the past months. The high-profile ISM Purchasing Managers Index disappointed expectations and dropped to the lowest level in nine months, while the unemployment rate in the USA provided a positive surprise with a decline to 7.5%.

South America

Despite increased duties on steel imports, steel production in Brazil fell by 4.6%.

In the first quarter of 2013, steel production in the region was 5.9% below the prior-year comparable period. In the important Brazilian market, steel output fell by 4.6% despite a decline in steel imports due to increased import duties. In Argentina, the standstill of a furnace led to an even more significant decline.

The import duties on refractory products, which had been raised in the previous year, as well as the generally weaker economic environment also influenced RHI's business development in Brazil in the first quarter of 2013. The inflation outlook leads to expectations of a tighter monetary policy of the Brazilian central bank with the resulting negative effects on growth, which is already at a low level.

After the Argentinian Techint Group withdrew from the selling process of ThyssenKrupp CSA, the Brazilian Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (CSN) is considered to be the most likely buyer. ThyssenKrupp hopes to sell its investment by the end of the current financial year on September 30, 2013. RHI expects to remain an important supplier with a new owner in the future.

The political and economic situation in Venezuela continued to be uncertain. Due to foreign currency export restrictions there are delays in payment on the part of customers, so new deliveries are only possible to a limited extent.

Asia/Pacific

The global economy's slower growth has also left a mark on the Southeast Asian region. Capacity utilization at the steelworks in Thailand and Malaysia declined and in Vietnam two steelworks were closed down due to insufficient profitability. The production of crude steel in those three countries totaled some 15 million tons in the year 2012.

In late April, the acquisition of the 69.6% share in the Indian Orient Refractories Ltd. was completed.

India remains a highlight. Planned investments into the expansion of existing steelworks and new construction indicate an increase by more than 7% to 82 million tons in the year 2013. With a per capita steel consumption of less than 80 kilograms, India has a great need to catch up in comparison with China, where per capita consumption exceeds 400 kilograms. RHI intends to participate in India's catching-up process.

Following the acquisition of 43.6% of the share capital of the Indian company Orient Refractories Ltd. (ORL) from the core shareholders in early March, RHI closed the mandatory public offer for another 26% of the ORL shares on April 29, 2013. The transaction price of the 69.6% stake totaled roughly € 50 million. The transaction enables RHI to consistently implement its growth strategy in the emerging markets and additionally serves to strengthen the number two position in the flow control segment.

China

In China the € 250 billion stimulus package imposed by the government had a very positive impact on steel production in the first quarter of 2013. With a share of 49.3% in world steel production, China reached the highest level in history. In comparison, China only contributed some 15% to global steel production in the year 2000. However, this massive growth is viewed critically by some experts, who assume that excess capacities of up to 250 million tons exist, which represent a certain risk for the steel industry outside of China.

Experts expect a wave of consolidation within the Chinese steel industry due to pressure by the government.

Profitability within the steel sector remains very low. Due to pressure by the Chinese government, a consolidation of the Chinese steel industry and in the refractories market is to be expected in the coming years. RHI concentrates its sales activities in Shanghai while at the same time strengthening the local sales team.

Industrial Division

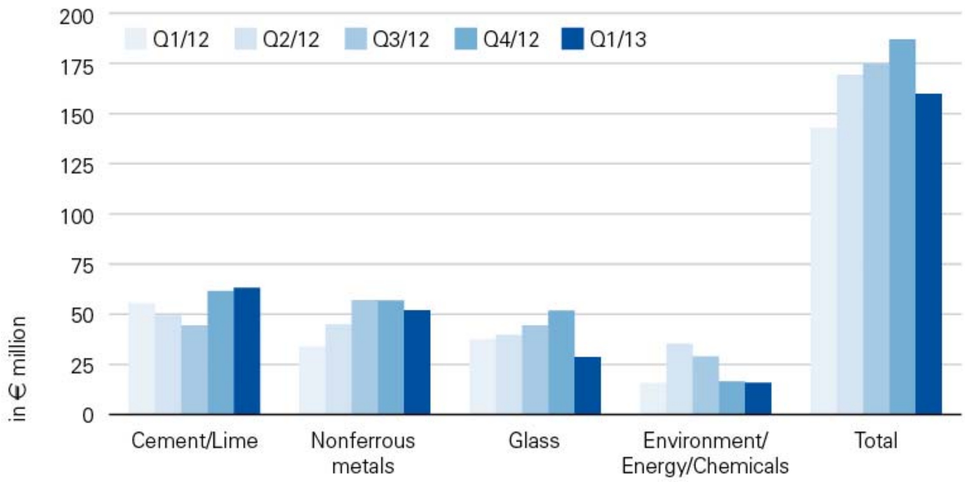
Especially the business units cement and nonferrous metals contributed to the strong operating result margin.

The Industrial Division's sales volume dropped by 11.9% to 118,000 tons compared to the fourth quarter of 2012 due to the weak glass business. During the same period, revenues fell by 14.6%. Compared with the prior-year period, however, sales volume was up 1.7% and revenues rose by 11.7% due to shifts in product mix.

In the first quarter of 2013, revenues of the Industrial Division, at € 159.7 million, fell short of the strong revenues of € 186.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2012, but significantly exceeded the revenues of the 2012 comparative period, which amounted to € 143.0 million. The operating EBIT declined slightly from € 26.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 to € 25.5 million in the first quarter of 2013, but was substantially higher than that of the comparative quarter 2012 of € 14.3 million. At 16.0%, the operating result margin exceeded the 14.3% of the preceding quarter and also that of the comparative period of 2012.

Revenues developed as shown below in the past five quarters:

Development of revenues



Cement/Lime

The CIS region is one of the main pillars in the accomplishment of the highest contribution to earnings since the economic crisis 2009.

The business unit cement/lime saw a very positive development driven by a high level of incoming orders in the fourth quarter of 2012 and realized the highest contribution to revenues and earnings since the severe economic crisis in the year 2009. The CIS region in particular, where important straight-line business has been established in recent years, contributed to this positive development. While in North America the economic upturn is now also starting to catch on in the construction industry and leads to growing demand for refractory materials, China, the world's largest cement market, struggles with excess capacities and misguided construction projects. Due to the economic climate in China, RHI expects local revenues to decline slightly in comparison with the previous year.

In Europe the cement industry still suffers from the difficult situation in the construction industry. Consequently, further production capacities are shut down. This situation now also leads to a decline in the demand for refractories in European core states. A rapid recovery seems to be out of the question. The slight upswing, which was still expected at the end of 2012, seems to have been delayed to the year 2014.

Africa, where lively building activities can be observed and double-digit annual growth rates are recorded, is considered to be the most important future market for the business unit cement/lime. Massively growing demand for cement continuously leads to the establishment of production capacities. RHI participates in the catching-up process in Africa due to good customer relations and intends to further expand the business in this region.

Southeast Asia is another region with high growth rates. The growing demand for cement has also led to the establishment of local production sites in this region for several years. RHI has been represented with a local production site in India since 2006 and has been one of the most important refractories suppliers for both new plants and in straight-line business.

More cement plants are currently planned again all over the world, and the corresponding refractory requirements are negotiated. This indicates a recovery of the engineering business in the years to come.

A global trend, which has now caught on in the refractory industry, are increasingly shorter order cycles, which require maximum flexibility of the production plants and the corresponding adaptation of the processes within the supply chain.

Nonferrous metals

The business unit nonferrous metals maintained the high level of revenues and earnings of the preceding quarters in the first quarter of 2013. The last partial deliveries of the ferrochrome project in Kazakhstan and highly profitable orders in the ferronickel and copper segments in particular contributed to this development. The current order level also gives reason to be confident for the following quarters. Potential projects include, amongst others, ferronickel kilns in Korea and Brazil as well as anode furnaces and converters for a copper project in Zambia, for which the electric furnace has already been ordered from RHI. In the aluminum segment, some major contracts were won despite increasing competition; here, the cooperation with the kiln manufacturers and the suppliers plays an important role.

The high earnings level of the nonferrous metals business unit is attributable to highly profitable major projects in the ferrochrome and copper sectors.

The prices of the relevant nonferrous metals, especially copper and nickel, declined significantly in the course of the first quarter of 2013; from today's perspective, planned investment projects or major repairs do not appear to be threatened by delays or cancelation through this circumstance.

As there are no more deliveries related to the completed ferrochrome project in Kazakhstan, revenues are expected to be weaker in the second half of the year 2013 than in the first six months of the current financial year.

Glass

The environment for the global glass industry remained challenging in the first quarter of 2013. Especially the difficult situation in the flat glass segment resulting from the weakness of the construction industry puts a strain on manufacturers. New construction projects and repairs are still postponed due to lower capacity utilization. In some regions, in particular in North America, however, a slight increase in demand for flat glass can be observed as the construction industry is starting to pick up.

The business unit glass is still the weakest segment in the RHI Group and is affected by the difficult situation in the flat glass sector.

In the more stable container glass segment (glass as packaging material used by the foods industry) the consolidation of the market continued. Following the takeover of Anchor Glass in the USA in the previous year, the Ardagh Group acquired the bottle glass manufacturer Verallia North America, from competitor Saint-Gobain. For RHI, business potential should open up as a result in the medium term.

The special glass segment saw a largely stable development with slight growth rates in Asia in the past quarter. In China especially, many glass producers invest in the establishment of special glass production, for example cover glass for touch displays; as a consequence, demand for fused cast special materials should rise in the future.

In Eastern Europe and Russia, many local producers still struggle with financing difficulties. In addition, planned projects of foreign investors such as Sisecam and Guardian are delayed.

The refractories market is characterized by a shortage of demand for flat glass. A lack in capacity utilization of large fused cast capacities leads to enormous pressure on prices. Despite this difficult climate, RHI won major contracts with acceptable margins again in Europe and America in the past quarter.

Environment, energy, chemicals

The focus on the service business shows first results and is an important strategic orientation as customers only take notice of full-service suppliers.

The business unit environment, energy, chemicals recorded a slightly weaker development than in the preceding quarters for seasonal reasons. The important maintenance season in Canada and the procurement process of important customers in Mexico only starts in the second quarter.

The service and installation business in Europe developed very positively. Here, orders for refinery standstills in the Netherlands, Romania and Germany were completed. For RHI, the focus on service competence is an important strategic orientation as customers in maintenance only take notice of full-range suppliers. In the USA, RHI won its first larger full-range contract including engineering, material and assembly and started its implementation in the past quarter.

In the USA the shale gas boom is starting to be reflected in construction activities for gas processing.

Due to the low number of investment projects which are commissioned in the current financial year, a difficult year is to be expected for new construction in 2013. Due to the long lead time of new construction projects, the delivery of the projects currently in the market is only planned for the coming year. Currently, there are more plans for the construction of new plants again in India, China, the CIS, the Middle East and the USA. In the United States, the shale gas boom is now also reflected in the corresponding construction activities for gas processing.

Raw Materials Division

The plants of the Raw Materials Division were confronted with lower capacity utilization in the first quarter of 2013 due to declining production of finished products.

Due to the projects implemented to increase backward integration of raw materials, revenues in the Raw Materials Division in the first quarter of 2013, at € 72.5 million, clearly exceeded the figures of the fourth quarter of 2012 and the 2012 comparative period of € 55.7 million and € 60.2 million respectively. The operating EBIT rose from € 1.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 to € 3.4 million in the first quarter of 2013, but fell short of the € 7.2 million in the comparative quarter of 2012. The increased start-up costs for the fusion line in Norway ware partially compensated by the sale of land in Turkey. The operating result margin, at 4.7%, exceeded that of the preceding quarter of 2.3%, but was lower than in the comparative quarter of 2012.

A technical defect when material was fed in during trial operations led to a delay in the start of operations and to higher start-up costs in Porsgrunn, Norway, in the first quarter of 2013. Nonetheless, the establishment of the melting plant in Norway was successfully completed and the project was handed over to operations in late March.

In late March, the project of the fusion plant in Porsgrunn, Norway, was handed over to the local management.

US Chapter 11 Proceedings

On March 11, the competent district court confirmed the decision of the bankruptcy court regarding a settlement with all insurance companies successful in the appeals proceedings. After expiry of the objection period and the fulfillment of conditions precedent, the reorganization plans of the US companies entered into force with effect from April 30, 2013. Consequently, the Chapter 11 proceedings of the US companies, which were deconsolidated as of December 31, 2001, and the associated claims for damages have now been completed with full legal security after eleven years. RHI received a payment of USD 40 million from the former owner of one of the US companies.

Outlook

In a stable macroeconomic environment and with unchanged exchange rates, RHI expects a higher level of revenues in the Steel Division for the second quarter of 2013, amongst other things due to the full consolidation of the Indian Orient Refractories Ltd., and in the Industrial Division slightly lower revenues than in the first quarter of 2013. This is primarily attributable to the end of the cement season. The operating result margin is expected to be in the single-digit range due to changes in product mix, the higher share of revenues of the Steel Division and negative effects from lower capacity utilization.

For the full year 2013 RHI adheres to the outlook that revenues at a similar level as in 2012 and a further improvement in the EBIT margin (not including positive one-offs mentioned below) can be realized.

The payment of USD 40 million received in the second quarter of 2013 will be recognized as income from restructuring in the income statement and will accordingly have a positive effect on EBIT. Forming provisions related to the closure of the Duisburg plant leads to restructuring costs in the income statement, which will, however, be balanced out by the reversal of provisions related to the termination of the Chapter 11 proceedings of the deconsolidated US companies.

Risk Report

In the first quarter of 2013, the risk management processes and key risks remained unchanged. No risks that are considered to be a threat to the existence of the Group were identified.

Condensed, Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

in € million	03/31/2013	12/31/2012
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	628.8	625.8
Goodwill	19.9	20.0
Other intangible assets	57.8	59.0
Shares in associates	14.8	14.1
Other non-current financial assets	83.6	31.8
Other non-current assets	11.2	10.7
Deferred tax assets	114.1	119.5
	930.2	**880.9**
Current assets		
Inventories	439.9	423.2
Trade and other current receivables	354.8	351.9
Income tax receivables	8.1	6.9
Other financial assets	1.6	1.7
Cash and cash equivalents	152.4	185.7
	956.8	**969.4**
	1,887.0	**1,850.3**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	289.4	289.4
Group reserves	222.2	190.4
Equity attributable to equity holders of RHI AG	511.6	479.8
Non-controlling interests	0.0	0.7
	511.6	**480.5**
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current financial liabilities	390.6	390.7
Deferred tax liabilities	9.0	9.1
Personnel provisions	330.1	330.6
Other non-current provisions	4.2	3.7
Other non-current liabilities	4.9	5.2
	738.8	**739.3**
Current liabilities		
Current financial liabilities	206.4	213.5
Trade and other current payables	313.6	310.7
Other financial liabilities	2.5	2.3
Income tax payables	47.8	38.5
Current provisions	66.3	65.5
	636.6	**630.5**
	1,887.0	**1,850.3**

Consolidated Income Statement

in € million	1st Quarter 2013	2012[1)]
Revenues	425.5	436.9
Cost of sales	(318.1)	(343.6)
Gross profit	**107.4**	**93.3**
Sales and marketing costs	(28.9)	(29.3)
General and administration costs	(29.9)	(30.9)
Other income	3.4	5.8
Other expenses	(2.6)	(5.3)
Operating results (EBIT)	**49.4**	**33.6**
Interest income	0.6	0.6
Interest expenses	(8.5)	(4.6)
Other financial results	(2.6)	4.3
Financial results	(10.5)	0.3
Results from associates	1.9	1.5
Profit before income taxes	**40.8**	**35.4**
Income taxes	(18.0)	(3.4)
Profit	**22.8**	**32.0**
Profit attributable to		
equity holders of RHI AG	22.7	32.0
non-controlling interests	0.1	0.0
	22.8	32.0
in €		
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	0.57	0.80

1) Explanations regarding the reclassified comparative figures are shown in the notes.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in € million	1st Quarter 2013	2012
Profit after income taxes	**22.8**	**32.0**
Other results recognized in equity net of income taxes		
Currency translation differences		
Unrealized results from currency translation	9.0	(0.5)
Reclassification to income statement due to the disposal of subsidiaries	(0.1)	0.0
Market valuation of available-for-sale financial instruments		
Unrealized results from fair value change	0.3	0.0
Reclassification reserves to the income statement	0.0	(7.1)
Deferred taxes on unrealized results from fair value change	(0.1)	0.0
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**9.1**	**(7.6)**
Total comprehensive income	**31.9**	**24.4**
Total comprehensive income attributable to		
equity holders of RHI AG	31.8	24.4
non-controlling interests	0.1	0.0
	31.9	24.4

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Equity attributable to equity holders of RHI AG							
		Group reserves						
in € million	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserves	Currency translation reserves	Accumulated results	Total	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
12/31/2012	**289.4**	**38.3**	**1.6**	**(33.2)**	**183.7**	**479.8**	**0.7**	**480.5**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	0.2	8.9	22.7	**31.8**	**0.1**	**31.9**
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	**0.0**	**(0.8)**	**(0.8)**
03/31/2013	**289.4**	**38.3**	**1.8**	**(24.3)**	**206.4**	**511.6**	**0.0**	**511.6**

	Equity attributable to equity holders of RHI AG							
		Group reserves						
in € million	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Fair value reserves	Currency translation reserves	Accumulated results	Total	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
12/31/2011[1)]	**289.4**	**38.3**	**8.7**	**(30.7)**	**132.6**	**438.3**	**0.6**	**438.9**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(7.1)	(0.5)	32.0	**24.4**	**-**	**24.4**
03/31/2012	**289.4**	**38.3**	**1.6**	**(31.2)**	**164.6**	**462.7**	**0.6**	**463.3**

1) Explanations regarding the adjustments are shown in the notes.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

in € million	1st Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2012[1)]
Profit	22.8	32.0
Adjustments for		
income taxes	18.0	3.4
depreciation and amortization charges	16.5	15.4
reversal of impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	0.0	(1.3)
reversal of impairment losses of financial assets	(0.4)	(1.1)
gains from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2.9)	(4.1)
interest result	7.9	4.0
realized gains on financial instruments classified as available for sale	0.0	(7.1)
results from associates	(1.9)	(1.6)
other non-cash changes	0.0	6.6
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Inventories	(10.7)	(22.5)
Trade receivables	(3.0)	29.4
Other receivables and assets	4.1	(2.1)
Provisions	(5.1)	(5.2)
Trade payables	(6.0)	(0.8)
Other liabilities	6.9	10.4
Cash flow from operating activities	**46.2**	**55.4**
Income taxes paid	(8.4)	(10.4)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**37.8**	**45.0**
Investments in subsidiaries net of cash	0.0	(15.5)
Cash inflows from the sale of subsidiaries net of cash	(0.2)	0.0
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(14.5)	(30.5)
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment	4.3	3.8
Investments in / cash inflows from non-current receivables	(0.3)	(0.4)
Investments in financial assets	(51.1)	0.0
Dividend payments from associates	1.1	0.1
Interest received	0.6	0.6
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(60.1)**	**(41.9)**
Proceeds from non-current borrowings and loans	0.4	38.0
Repayments of non-current borrowings and loans	(0.1)	(1.0)
Changes in current borrowings	(9.3)	(24.1)
Interest payments	(3.0)	(6.4)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(12.0)**	**6.5**
Total cash flow	**(34.3)**	**9.6**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(34.3)**	**9.6**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	185.7	144.5
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to currency translation	1.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	152.4	154.1

1) Explanations regarding the reclassified comparative figures are shown in the notes.

Condensed, Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Selected Explanatory Notes

Principles and methods

The interim financial statements as of 03/31/2013 were prepared in accordance with the requirements of IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the European Union (EU).

The interim consolidated financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should therefore be read in conjunction with the RHI consolidated financial statements as of 12/31/2012.

With the exception of the changes described in the following, the same accounting and valuation principles as in the previous year were used:

- IAS 1 (amended 2011): Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
- IAS 19 (amended 2011): Employee Benefits
- IFRS 7 (amended 2011): Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- IFRS 13 (2011): Fair Value Measurement
- IFRIC 20 (2011): Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine
- Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 (2012)

The amended IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" leads to a revised presentation of the statement of comprehensive income. The individual components of other comprehensive income have to be divided into items which are never reclassified to the income statement and items which are reclassified to the income statement if certain conditions apply. The statement of comprehensive income of the RHI Group has been adjusted accordingly.

In June 2011, the IASB adopted amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", which are applicable as of 01/01/2013 with retroactive effect from 01/01/2012. The change currently relevant for RHI is the abolishment of the expected return on plan assets and the introduction of interest on plan assets at the discount rate of the corresponding defined benefit liability. This leads to a net measurement of the net liability or the net asset and a net interest on defined benefit pension plans.

As the adjustment effects are insignificant, RHI did not adapt the comparative information. If a retrospective adjustment had been made, the financial results for the financial year 2012 would improve by roughly € 0.7 million from € (21.3) million to € (20.6) million. The effect on income taxes would amount to less than € (0.1) million and on earnings per share to less than € 0.01. Equity as of 01/01/2012, 03/31/2012 and 12/31/2012 would remain unchanged.

By prospectively applying the net interest method, the financial result of the financial year 2013 is expected to deteriorate by approximately € 0.1 million.

The changes to IAS 19 will, however, affect the form of presentation and the scope of the notes in the RHI annual financial statements of 2013.

The initial application of IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement" will result in additional notes.

The other reporting standards and interpretations to be initially applied in the year 2013 have no significant influence on the presentation of the asset, financial and earnings position of these interim financial statements.

The consolidated interim financial statements as of 03/31/2013 were neither fully audited nor reviewed by an auditor.

Other changes

In the third quarter of the previous year, the structure of the RHI Group was changed from a divisional to a functional organization. The adaptation of the reporting structure led to the following changes in the divisional results for the first quarter of 2012: Steel € (0.7) million, Industrial € 1.2 million, Raw Materials € (0.5) million. The adaptation of the organization also entailed changes in the management structure, resulting in shifts between sales and marketing costs and general and administration costs amounting to € (0.2) million and € 0.2 million respectively.

Due to a misrepresentation in the equity statement, € (2.2) million were reclassified from the item accumulated results to currency translation reserves as of 12/31/2010.

The reclassifications in the cash flow statement are related to proceeds from and repayments of non-current borrowings and loans, which are classified according to the total term of financing, rather than according to residual terms as it is done in the balance sheet, for better presentation as of the financial year 2012. Payments related to financial liabilities to non-controlling interests (dividend payments) are accounted for in the item interest payments.

Personnel provisions

In the first quarter of 2013, no revaluation of the net debt from employee-related defined benefit obligations was recognized as the provisions for pensions, termination benefits and service anniversary bonuses were calculated on the basis of a preview for the entire year prepared by an actuary and there were no significant changes in the actuarial assumptions.

Group of consolidated companies

In comparison with the balance sheet date 12/31/2012, the group of consolidated companies was reduced by one fully consolidated subsidiary.

FC Technik AG

As of 03/21/2013, all shares (51%) in FC Technik AG, Winterthur, Switzerland, were sold.

The result from deconsolidation is calculated as follows:

in € million	03/21/2013
Proceeds on the sale	0.7
Deconsolidated proportionate net assets	(0.8)
Reclassification currency translation differences	0.1
Result from deconsolidation	**0.0**

Orient Refractories Limited

On 01/15/2013 the RHI subsidiary Dutch US Holding B.V., Arnhem, Netherlands, signed a contract to acquire 43.62% of the share capital of Orient Refractories Ltd. ("ORL"). ORL is a listed company based in India and produces special refractory products and refractory mixes for the iron and steel industry. The headquarters of the company is based in New Delhi; the production and R&D site is located in Bhiwadi, Rajasthan. In addition, ORL operates eight sales offices in India.

The closing of the acquisition of this block of shares through Dutch US Holding B.V. took place on 03/04/2013. The transaction price amounted to € 31.8 million and was paid in cash. The mandatory public offer to the shareholders of ORL related to the acquisition of the block of shares for another up to 26% of the shares commenced on 03/25/2013 and was closed on 04/29/2013. The public offer was accepted in full. The purchase price amounts to approximately € 19.3 million. Following the completion of the mandatory offer, RHI now holds 69.62% of the share capital of ORL.

As the acquisition is treated by RHI as a linked transaction, the initial consolidation is carried out with the completion of the mandatory public offer, for reasons of simplification as of 04/30/2013, on a basis of 69.62% of the voting rights in ORL. Consequently, ORL will be included in the consolidated financial statements of RHI for the first time in the second quarter of 2013.

The total purchase price of approx. € 51.1 million is recognized in the balance sheet item other financial assets as of 03/31/2013 and in the cash flow statement under the item cash flow from investing activities.

Other income

Income from the sale of land, which is included in other income and is allocable to the Raw Materials Division in its entirety, amounts to € 2.7 million (first quarter of 2012: € 2.7 million). In the comparable period, results from the sale of land amounting to € 1.3 million were allocated to the Industrial Division.

Other expenses

The net effect from foreign currency losses and results from derivative financial instruments amounted to € (1.9) million in the first quarter of 2013 (first quarter of 2012: € (4.5) million).

Income taxes

The tax rate in the first quarter of 2013 amounted to 44% and is influenced by provisions for current tax audits.

Dividends

The Annual General Meeting on 05/03/2013 adopted the payout of a dividend of € 0.75 per share for the year 2012. Consequently, dividends of € 29.9 million will be paid to the shareholders of RHI AG in the second quarter of 2013.

Investment projects

Norway

The individual fusing lines of the fusion plant damaged as a result of a technical defect in late 2012 were gradually recommissioned by the end of March 2013.

Brazil

In September 2012 the RHI Management Board decided to revise the original plan for the construction of a plant in Brazil. This decision was due to the changed political framework conditions in Brazil, especially the increase in import duties and the introduction of anti-dumping duties, and the significantly higher investment costs in comparison with the investment originally budgeted. At the time these interim financial statements were approved on 03/31/2013, the Management Board had not taken a new decision.

Segment reporting

The key figures of the operating segments for the first quarter of 2013 are shown in the table below:

in € million	Steel	Industrial	Raw Materials	Elimination/ Unallocated assets	Group
External revenues	256.5	159.7	9.3	0.0	425.5
Internal revenues	0.0	0.0	63.2	(63.2)	0.0
Segment revenues	**256.5**	**159.7**	**72.5**	**(63.2)**	**425.5**
Operating result/EBIT	**20.5**	**25.5**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**49.4**
Financial results					(10.5)
Results from associates					1.9
Profit before income taxes					**40.8**
Segment assets at 03/31/2013	604.5	295.0	519.4	453.3	1,872.2
Shares in associates at 03/31/2013	0.2	0.0	14.6	0.0	14.8
					1,887.0

The operating segments for the first quarter of 2012 are shown in the following table:

in € million	Steel	Industrial	Raw Materials	Elimination/ Unallocated assets	Group
External revenues	279.1	143.0	14.8	0.0	436.9
Internal revenues	0.0	0.0	45.4	(45.4)	0.0
Segment revenues	**279.1**	**143.0**	**60.2**	**(45.4)**	**436.9**
Operating result/EBIT	**12.1**	**14.3**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**33.6**
Financial results					0.3
Results from associates					1.5
Profit before income taxes					**35.4**
Segment assets at 12/31/2012	559.4	303.1	531.8	441.9	1,836.2
Shares in associates at 12/31/2012	0.2	0.0	13.9	0.0	14.1
					1,850.3

Disclosures on financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

The principles and methods to determine fair value are unchanged compared with the previous year. Detailed explanations are provided in the Annual Report 2012.

The following table shows the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value according to measurement level:

	03/31/2013		
in € million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Other non-current financial assets - available for sale	31.0	0.0	51.1
Other financial assets - available for sale	0.0	0.0	1.6
Financial liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities - at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	20.5
Current financial liabilities - at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	7.0
Other financial liabilities - held for trading	0.0	2.5	0.0

in € million	Level 1	12/31/2012 Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Other non-current financial assets - available for sale	30.3	0.0	0.0
Other financial assets - held for trading	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other financial assets - available for sale	0.0	0.0	1.6
Financial liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities - at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	19.3
Current financial liabilities - at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	6.8
Other financial liabilities - held for trading	0.0	2.3	0.0

In the two reporting periods there were no transfers between fair value measurements of the levels 1, 2 and 3.

The development of level 3 financial liabilities measured at fair value is shown in the following table:

in € million	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Fair value 12/31/2012	**1.6**	**26.1**
Changes recognized in the income statement	0.0	0.8
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	0.0	0.8
Payments	0.0	(0.2)
Additions	51.1	0.0
Fair value 03/31/2013	**52.7**	**27.5**

in € million	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Fair value 12/31/2011	**13.1**	**27.4**
Changes recognized in the income statement	0.0	2.6
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	0.0	(0.3)
Payments	0.0	(3.6)
Reclassification due to full consolidation	(11.5)	0.0
Fair value 12/31/2012	**1.6**	**26.1**

The changes of financial liabilities measured at fair value, which are recognized in the income statement, are included in interest expenses. The changes recognized in other comprehensive income are included in currency translation differences.

Financial assets and liabilities at (amortized) cost

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities which are carried at (amortized) cost:

	03/31/2013		12/31/2012	
in € million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Other non-current financial assets	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other non-current assets	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
Trade and other current receivables	354.8	354.8	351.9	351.9
Cash and cash equivalents	152.4	152.4	185.7	185.7
Financial liabilities				
Non-current financial liabilities	370.1	384.7	371.4	387.1
Current financial liabilities	199.4	200.7	206.7	207.8
Trade and other current payables	313.6	313.6	310.7	310.7

Related companies

The volume of transactions of RHI Group companies with affiliated, non-consolidated companies or associates is immaterial. The same also applies to accounts receivable from and accounts payable to related companies.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities recorded no material changes since the previous balance sheet date.

Seasonal and cyclical influences

Explanations regarding seasonal and cyclical influences on the operating activities of the RHI Group can be found in the management report.

Employees

In the first quarter of 2013, the average number of employees of the RHI Group amounted to 7,938 (first quarter of 2012: 8,091).

Events after the balance sheet date 03/31/2013

US Chapter 11 proceedings

On 03/11/2013 the competent district court confirmed the decision of the bankruptcy court regarding a settlement with all insurance companies successful in the appeals proceedings. After the expiry of the objection period and the fulfillment of conditions precedent, the reorganization plans of the US companies entered into force with effect from 04/30/2013. This was announced by the competent bankruptcy court.

Consequently, the Chapter 11 proceedings of the US companies deconsolidated as of 12/31/2001 and the associated asbestos-related claims for damages are now definitively completed with legal security after eleven years.

Due to the payment of USD 40 million by Honeywell, the previous owner of the US companies, and the derecognition of provisions and liabilities through profit or loss, the implementation of the agreements is expected to have an effect of roughly € 76,7 million on the operating result in the second quarter of 2013. The tax effects are currently evaluated.

Closure of the Duisburg plant

On 05/03/2013, RHI made a decision to adjust the production capacity for Magnesia-Carbon bricks in Europe by closing the Duisburg plant in Germany. This production site currently employs 122 people. In addition to the costs for a social plan, depreciation of assets of approximately € 6 million and restoration costs of roughly € 10 million will be incurred, which will have a cash effect in the coming years.

Vienna, 05/15/2013

Management Board

Franz Struzl
CEO

Barbara Potisk-Eibensteiner
CFO

Giorgio Cappelli
CSO Steel Division

Manfred Hödl
CSO Industrial Division
CTO R&D

RHI Share

The shares of RHI AG are admitted to official trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange. RHI is represented in the ATX, the lead index and the most important trading segment of the Austrian capital market, and a member of the Prime Market at the Vienna Stock Exchange. On March 31, 2013, 39,819,039 no-par common shares with voting rights of RHI AG were admitted to trading in Vienna.

Shareholder structure

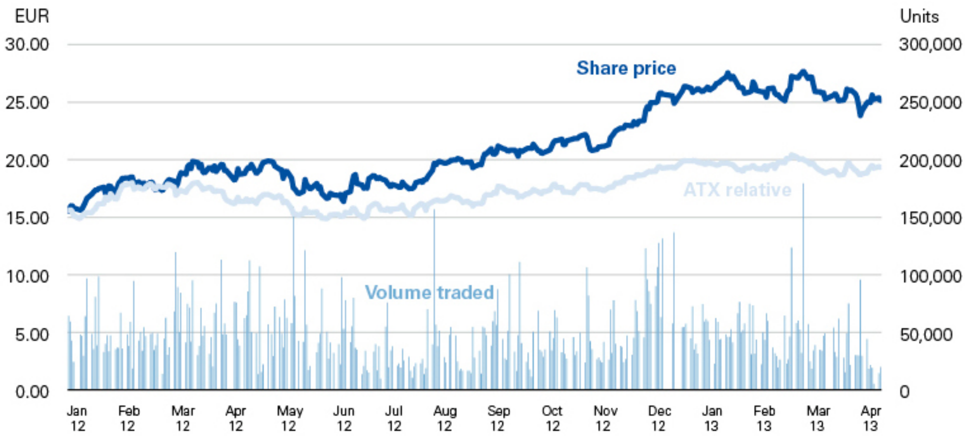
Financial Calendar 2013

Preliminary result 2012	March 8, 2013
Final result 2012	April 4, 2013
RHI Annual General Meeting	May 3, 2013
Expected ex-dividend day	May 8, 2013
Expected dividend payment day	May 13, 2013
Report on the 1st quarter of 2013	May 15, 2013
Half-year result 2013	August 6, 2013
Report on the 3rd quarter of 2013	November 5, 2013

Stock exchange key figures

	1st Quarter	
in €	2013	2012
Highest share price	27.70	19.85
Lowest share price	25.12	15.55
Share price at end of quarter	25.26	18.97
Market capitalization (in € million)	1,006	755

Share performance 01/2012 - 03/2013



ISIN
RHI share: AT0000676903
Reuters: RHIV.VI
Bloomberg: RHI AV

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The English translation of the RHI quarterly report is for convenience.
Only the German text is binding.

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements based on the currently held beliefs and assumptions of the management of RHI AG (“RHI”), which are expressed in good faith and, in their opinion, reasonable. These statements may be identified by words such as “expectation” or “target” and similar expressions, or by their context. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, financial condition, performance, or achievements of RHI to differ materially from the results, financial condition, performance or achievements express or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, recipients of this document are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. RHI disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

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