

KRONOS WORLDWIDE INC
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009
Commission file number 1-31763

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

76-0294959
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

5430 LBJ Freeway, Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75240-2697
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (972) 233-1700

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).*
Yes No

* The registrant has not yet been phased into the interactive data requirements.

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding on July 31, 2009: 48,970,549.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Items 2, 3 and 5 of Part II are omitted because there is no information to report.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions)

ASSETS	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$13.6	\$73.9
Restricted cash	1.5	1.0
Accounts and other receivables	178.6	209.6
Inventories	385.1	248.2
Prepaid expenses and other	6.6	6.3
Deferred income taxes	4.1	4.2
Total current assets	589.5	543.2
Other assets:		
Investment in TiO ₂ manufacturing joint venture	105.6	101.0
Deferred income taxes	166.4	195.8
Other	11.7	10.7
Total other assets	283.7	307.5
Property and equipment:		
Land	37.5	42.0
Buildings	215.9	220.7
Equipment	949.8	977.0
Mining properties	73.9	104.7
Construction in progress	41.7	18.1
	1,318.8	1,362.5
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	833.3	875.6
Net property and equipment	485.5	486.9
Total assets	\$1,358.7	\$1,337.6

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

(In millions)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$.8	\$73.4
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	195.3	174.8
Income taxes	3.7	5.8
Deferred income taxes	4.6	4.6
Total current liabilities	204.4	258.6
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt	637.7	598.6
Deferred income taxes	35.7	40.9
Accrued pension cost	125.5	120.1
Accrued postretirement benefit cost	8.7	9.3
Other	28.8	29.1
Total noncurrent liabilities	836.4	798.0
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	.5	.5
Additional paid-in capital	1,061.8	1,061.9
Retained deficit	(567.9)	(616.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(176.5)	(165.1)
Total stockholders' equity	317.9	281.0
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,358.7	\$1,337.6

Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7 and 10)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(Unaudited)			
Net sales	\$391.9	\$282.0	\$724.4	\$530.1
Cost of sales	332.7	267.9	608.1	511.8
Gross margin	59.2	14.1	116.3	18.3
Selling, general and administrative expense	47.0	34.7	90.3	69.0
Currency transaction gains (losses), net	(.5)	1.2	(2.9)	6.5
Other operating expense, net	(2.0)	(2.5)	(3.7)	(4.0)
Income (loss) from operations	9.7	(21.9)	19.4	(48.2)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	.2	.1	.6	.1
Interest expense	(11.1)	(10.3)	(21.7)	(20.0)
Loss before income taxes	(1.2)	(32.1)	(1.7)	(68.1)
Income tax benefit	(7.0)	(10.3)	(7.1)	(19.7)
Net income (loss)	\$5.8	\$(21.8)	\$5.4	\$(48.4)
Net income (loss) per basic and diluted share	\$.12	\$ (.45)	\$.11	\$ (.99)
Cash dividends per share	\$.25	\$-	\$.50	\$-
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares used in the calculation of net income (loss) per share	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME (LOSS)

Six months ended June 30, 2009

(In millions)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Unaudited)	Total stockholders' equity	Comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$.5	\$ 1,061.8	\$(567.9)	\$ (176.5)	\$ 317.9	
Net loss	-	-	(48.4)	-	(48.4)	\$ (48.4)
Other comprehensive income, net	-	-	-	11.4	11.4	11.4
Issuance of common stock	-	.1	-	-	.1	-
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$.5	\$ 1,061.9	\$(616.3)	\$ (165.1)	\$ 281.0	
Comprehensive loss						\$ (37.0)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2008	2009
	(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$5.4	\$(48.4)
Depreciation and amortization	26.7	22.3
Deferred income taxes	(7.5)	(24.5)
Benefit plan expense greater (less) than cash funding:		
Defined benefit pension plans	(3.6)	(3.1)
Other postretirement benefits	.1	.1
Distributions from TiO2 manufacturing joint venture	2.9	4.5
Other, net	1.4	1.0
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(73.4)	(28.9)
Inventories	16.6	135.4
Prepaid expenses	(.4)	.8
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4.3	(14.4)
Income taxes	(6.8)	3.3
Accounts with affiliates	3.3	(3.8)
Other, net	(.4)	.2
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(31.4)	44.5
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(34.7)	(14.7)
Change in restricted cash equivalents	.3	.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(34.4)	(14.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Indebtedness:		
Borrowings	216.5	142.5
Principal payments	(181.6)	(114.8)
Deferred financing fees	(.9)	-
Dividends paid	(24.5)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	9.5	27.7
Cash and cash equivalents - net change from:		
Operating, investing and financing activities	(56.3)	58.0
Currency translation	1.2	2.3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	72.2	13.6

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$17.1	\$73.9
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$22.1	\$19.5
Income taxes	3.7	.1
Accrual for capital expenditures	5.3	.8
Capital lease obligation incurred	-	3.6

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Organization and basis of presentation:

Organization – We are a majority-owned subsidiary of Valhi, Inc. (NYSE: VHI). At June 30, 2009, Valhi held approximately 59% of our outstanding common stock and NL Industries, Inc. (NYSE: NL) held an additional 36% of our common stock. Valhi owns approximately 83% of NL's outstanding common stock. Approximately 94% of Valhi's outstanding common stock is held by subsidiaries of Contran Corporation. Substantially all of Contran's outstanding voting stock is held by trusts established for the benefit of certain children and grandchildren of Harold C. Simmons (for which Mr. Simmons is sole trustee), or is held directly by Mr. Simmons or other persons or entities related to Mr. Simmons. Consequently, Mr. Simmons may be deemed to control each of these companies.

Basis of presentation – The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Quarterly Report have been prepared on the same basis as the audited Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 11, 2009 (the “2008 Annual Report”). In our opinion, we have made all necessary adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) in order to state fairly, in all material respects, our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented. We have condensed the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Stockholders’ Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) at December 31, 2008 contained in this Quarterly Report as compared to our audited Consolidated Financial Statements at that date, and we have omitted certain information and footnote disclosures (including those related to the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008) normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Our results of operations for the interim periods ended June 30, 2009 may not be indicative of our operating results for the full year. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Quarterly Report should be read in conjunction with our 2008 Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our 2008 Annual Report.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this report to “we,” “us” or “our” refer to Kronos Worldwide, Inc. and its subsidiaries (NYSE: KRO) taken as a whole.

Note 2 – Accounts and other receivables:

	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Trade receivables	\$155.6	\$191.9
Recoverable VAT and other receivables	22.2	19.8
Refundable income taxes	1.2	-
Receivable from affiliates:		
Income taxes, net - Valhi	1.2	-

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Other	.2	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1.8)	(2.1)
Total	\$178.6	\$209.6

Note 3 - Inventories:

	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Raw materials	\$67.1	\$50.4
Work in process	19.8	14.5
Finished products	243.0	125.6
Supplies	55.2	57.7
Total	\$385.1	\$248.2

Note 4 - Other noncurrent assets:

	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Deferred financing costs, net	\$7.1	\$6.2
Other	4.6	4.5
Total	\$11.7	\$10.7

Note 5 – Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Accounts payable	\$113.5	\$92.5
Employee benefits	23.4	22.8
Accrued sales discounts and rebates	14.9	13.6
Accrued interest	7.8	8.2
Payable to affiliates:		
Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P.	14.3	10.7
Income taxes, net - Valhi	.4	-
Other	21.0	27.0
Total	\$195.3	\$174.8

Note 6 - Long-term debt:

	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Kronos International, Inc. - 6.5% Senior Secured Notes	\$560.0	\$561.3
Revolving credit facilities:		
European credit facility	42.2	71.8
U.S. bank credit facility	13.7	15.6
Note payable to affiliate	19.2	16.6
Other	3.4	6.7
Total debt	638.5	672.0
Less current maturities	.8	73.4
Total long-term debt	\$637.7	\$598.6

Revolving credit facilities – During the first six months of 2009, we borrowed a net euro 21.0 million (\$29.6 million) under our European credit facility and a net \$1.9 million under our U.S. credit facility. The average interest rate on these outstanding borrowings at June 30, 2009 was 3.14% and 3.25%, respectively.

Our Canadian subsidiary's revolving credit facility had a maturity date of January 15, 2009. Prior to maturity we temporarily extended the borrowing terms of this agreement on a month-to-month basis and we are in the process of renegotiating this facility. We expect a new agreement to be in place in the third quarter 2009. At June 30, 2009, no amounts were outstanding under the facility.

Note payable to affiliate – During the first six months of 2009, we repaid a net \$2.6 million under our revolving note with NL. At June 30, 2009 the interest rate was 1.75% on our borrowings from NL. Our borrowings under this revolving note were classified as a noncurrent liability at June 30, 2009 because we have the ability and intent to refinance the outstanding amount payable by using borrowing availability under our U.S. revolving credit facility that matures in September 2011.

Restrictions and Other. Under the cross-default provisions of the 6.5% Notes, the 6.5% Notes may be accelerated prior to their stated maturity if our European subsidiaries default under any other indebtedness in excess of \$20 million due to a failure to pay the other indebtedness at its due date (including any due date that arises prior to the stated maturity as a result of a default under the other indebtedness). Under the cross-default provisions of the European revolving credit facility, any outstanding borrowings under the facility may be accelerated prior to their stated maturity if the borrowers or their parent company default under any other indebtedness in excess of euro 5 million due to a failure to pay the other indebtedness at its due date (including any due date that arises prior to the stated maturity as a result of a default under the other indebtedness). Under the cross-default provisions of the U.S. revolving credit facility, any outstanding borrowing under the facility may be accelerated prior to their stated maturity in the event of our bankruptcy. The Canadian revolving credit facility contains no cross-default provisions. The European, U.S. and Canadian revolving credit facilities each contain provisions that allow the lender to accelerate the maturity of the applicable facility in the event of a change of control, as defined in the respective agreements, of the applicable borrower. In the event any of these cross-default or change-of-control provisions become applicable, and the indebtedness is accelerated, we would be required to repay the indebtedness prior to their stated maturity.

Certain of the credit facilities described above require the respective borrowers to maintain minimum levels of equity, require the maintenance of certain financial ratios, limit dividends and additional indebtedness and contain other provisions and restrictive covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. In this regard, in the first half of 2009 we reduced our production levels in response to the current economic environment, which has favorably impacted our liquidity and cash flows by reducing our inventory levels. The reduced capacity utilization levels negatively impacted our 2009 results of operations due to the resulting unabsorbed fixed production costs that are charged to expense as incurred. Furthermore, our lower sales negatively impacted our results of operations in the first half of 2009. As a result, we did not expect we would be able to maintain compliance under our European revolving credit facility with the required financial ratio of the borrowers' net secured debt to earnings before income taxes, interest and depreciation, as defined in the credit facility, for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009. On March 20, 2009, the lenders associated with our European revolving credit facility waived compliance with such required financial ratio for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009. The lenders subsequently waived compliance with this financial ratio two additional times, and currently the lenders have waived compliance through the 12-month period ending August 31, 2009. We did not pay any fee to the lenders to obtain these waivers. Absent receiving the waivers we would have been in violation of this financial ratio. In addition, we believe it is probable that we will not be able to comply with this financial ratio for the remainder of 2009. As a result, we have classified the outstanding balance of the European credit facility as a current liability at June 30, 2009.

We have been involved in discussions with the lenders to amend the terms of the existing European revolving credit facility to eliminate the requirement to maintain this financial ratio until at least March 31, 2010. While we believe it

is possible we can obtain such an amendment to eliminate this financial ratio through at least March 31, 2010, there is no assurance that such amendment will be obtained, or if obtained that the requirement to maintain the financial ratio will be eliminated (or waived, in the event the lenders would only agree to a waiver and not an amendment to eliminate the covenant itself) through at least March 31, 2010. Any such amendment or waiver which we might obtain could increase our future borrowing costs, either from a requirement that we pay a higher rate of interest on outstanding borrowings and/or pay a fee to the lenders as part of agreeing to such amendment or waiver. We currently are unable to borrow the unused availability under the European revolver while we seek the amendment to such facility, as discussed above.

In the event we are not successful in obtaining the amendment or waiver of the existing European revolving credit facility to eliminate the requirement to maintain the financial ratio, we would seek to refinance such facility with a new group of lenders with terms that would not include such financial covenant or, if required, use our existing liquidity resources (which could include funds provided by our affiliates). While there is no assurance that we would be able to refinance the existing European revolving credit facility with a new group of lenders, we believe these other sources of liquidity available to us should allow us to refinance the existing European revolving credit facility. If required, we believe by undertaking one or more of these steps we would be successful in maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet our future obligations including operations, capital expenditures and debt service for the next 12 months.

The terms of the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes limits the ability of Kronos International, Inc. (“KII”), our wholly owned subsidiary that issued the notes, to pay dividends and make other restricted payments. At June 30, 2009, the maximum amount of dividends and other restricted payments that KII could make (the “Restricted Payment Basket”) was nil. The indenture currently prohibits KII from utilizing the Restricted Payment Basket because we have not met a specified financial ratio contained in the indenture; such prohibition will continue until such time as we meet the specified financial ratio.

Note 7 - Income taxes:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2008	2009
	(In millions)	
Expected tax expense (benefit), at U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate of 35%	\$ (0.6)	\$ (23.8)
Non-U.S. tax rates	-	1.7
Nondeductible expenses	(0.2)	2.0
U.S. state income taxes, net	(0.1)	.4
Change in reserve for uncertain tax positions	.8	.7
Nontaxable income	(7.2)	-
Other, net	.2	(0.7)
 Total	 \$ (7.1)	 \$ (19.7)

Certain of our non-U.S. tax returns are being examined and tax authorities may propose tax deficiencies including interest and penalties. We cannot guarantee that these tax matters will be resolved in our favor due to the inherent uncertainties involved in settlement initiatives and court and tax proceedings. We believe we have adequate accruals for additional taxes and related interest expense which could ultimately result from tax examinations. We believe the ultimate disposition of tax examinations should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. We do not currently believe that our unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly within the next twelve months.

Note 8 – Employee benefit plans:

Defined benefit plans - The components of net periodic defined benefit pension cost are presented in the table below.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(In millions)			
Service cost	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$3.5	\$3.6
Interest cost	6.4	5.6	12.5	11.0
Expected return on plan assets	(5.3)	(4.0)	(10.4)	(7.9)
Amortization of prior service cost	.3	.3	.5	.6
Amortization of net transition obligations	.1	.1	.2	.2
Recognized actuarial losses	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.6
Total	\$4.5	\$5.1	\$8.7	\$10.1

Postretirement benefits - The components of net periodic postretirement benefits other than pensions cost are presented in the table below.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(In millions)			
Service cost	\$1	\$-	\$2	\$1
Interest cost	.2	.2	.4	.3
Amortization of prior service credit	-	-	(.1)	(.1)
Total	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$3

Contributions – We expect our 2009 contributions for our pension and postretirement plans to be consistent with the amounts we disclosed in our 2008 Annual Report.

Note 9 – Other noncurrent liabilities:

	December	
	31, 2008	June 30, 2009
	(In millions)	
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	\$13.1	\$14.2
Employee benefits	8.9	8.8
Insurance claims and expenses	1.8	1.1
Other	5.0	5.0
Total	\$28.8	\$29.1

Note 10 – Commitments and contingencies:

Litigation matters – From time-to-time, we are involved in various environmental, contractual, product liability, patent (or intellectual property), employment and other claims and disputes incidental to our operations. In certain cases, we have insurance coverage for these items. We currently believe the disposition of all claims and disputes, individually or in the aggregate, should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity beyond the accruals we have already provided for.

Please refer to our 2008 Annual Report for a discussion of certain other legal proceedings to which we are a party.

Note 11 – Financial Instruments:

The following table summarizes the valuation of our short-term investments and financial instruments recorded on a fair value basis in accordance with SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, categories as of December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009:

	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(in millions)		
Currency forward contracts				
December 31, 2008	\$(1.6)	\$(1.6)	\$-	\$ -
June 30, 2009	.8	.8	-	-

Certain of our sales generated by our non-U.S. operations are denominated in U.S. dollars. We periodically use currency forward contracts to manage a nominal portion of currency exchange rate risk associated with trade receivables denominated in a currency other than the holder's functional currency or similar exchange rate risk associated with future sales. We have not entered into these contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the past, nor do we currently anticipate entering into such contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the future. At June 30, 2009, we had currency forward contracts to exchange:

- an aggregate of \$15.0 million for an equivalent value of Canadian dollars at exchange rates ranging from Cdn. \$1.25 to Cdn. \$1.26 per U.S. dollar. These contracts with U.S. Bank mature from July 2009 through December 2009 at a rate of \$2.5 million per month, subject to early redemption provisions at our option. At June 30, 2009, the actual exchange rate was Cdn. \$1.15 per U.S. dollar.
- an aggregate euro 21.4 million for an equivalent value of Norwegian kroner at exchange rates ranging from kroner 8.68 to kroner 9.23 per euro. These contracts with DnB Nor Bank ASA mature from July 2009 through June 2010 at a rate of euro .5 million to euro 1.7 million per month, subject to early redemption provisions at our option. At June 30, 2009, the actual exchange rate was kroner 9.02 per euro.

The estimated fair value of such currency forward contracts at June 30, 2009 was a \$.8 million net asset, which is the net result of \$1.3 million recognized as part of Prepaid Expenses and Other and \$.5 million recognized as part of Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. There is also a corresponding \$.8 million currency transaction gain in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. To the extent we held such contracts during 2008, we did not use hedge accounting for any of such contracts, and we are not currently using hedge accounting for our existing contracts.

The following table presents the financial instruments that are not carried at fair value but which require fair value disclosure.

	December 31, 2008		June 30, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value

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(In millions)

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$15.1	\$15.1	\$74.9	\$74.9
Notes payable and long-term debt:				
Fixed rate with market quotes -				
6.5% Senior Secured Notes	\$560.0	\$129.4	\$561.3	\$214.1
European revolving credit facility	42.2	42.2	71.8	71.8
U.S. Bank revolving credit facility	13.7	13.7	15.6	15.6
Note payable to affiliate	19.2	19.2	16.6	16.6
Common stockholders' equity	317.9	570.4	281.0	325.7

At June 30, 2009, the estimated market price of the 6.5% Senior Secured Notes was approximately euro 380 per euro 1,000 principal amount. The fair value of our common stockholders' equity is based upon quoted market prices at the balance sheet date, which represent Level 1 inputs as defined by the SFAS No. 157. The fair value of our 6.5% Senior Secured Notes are also based on quoted market price at the balance sheet date; however, this quoted market price represents Level 2 inputs as defined by SFAS No. 157 because the markets in which the Senior Secured Notes trade are not active. The fair values of variable interest rate debt are deemed to approximate book value. Due to their near-term maturities, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable are considered equivalent to fair value.

Note 12 – Recent accounting pronouncements:

Fair Value Measurements. In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 157, which became effective for us on January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 generally provides a consistent, single fair value definition and measurement techniques for GAAP pronouncements. SFAS No. 157 also establishes a fair value hierarchy for different measurement techniques based on the objective nature of the inputs in various valuation methods. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157 which delayed the provisions of SFAS No. 157 until January 1, 2009 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). All of our fair value measurements are in compliance with SFAS No. 157 at June 30, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fair Value Disclosure. In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. This FSP requires us to disclose the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value, whether recognized or not in the statement of financial position, as required by SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments at interim as well as annual periods. Prior to the adoption of the FSP, we were only required to disclose this information annually. This FSP became effective for us in the second quarter of 2009, and is included in Note 11 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The adoption of the FSP did not affect our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivative Disclosures. In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, which became effective for us in the first quarter of 2009. SFAS No. 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities to provide enhanced disclosures about how and why we use derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect our financial position and performance and cash flows. We periodically use currency forward contracts to manage a portion of our currency exchange rate market risk associated with trade receivables or future sales. The contracts we have outstanding at June 30, 2009 are marked to market and are not accounted for under hedge accounting. See Note 11. Because our prior disclosures regarding these forward contracts substantially met all of the

applicable disclosure requirements of the new standard, its effectiveness did not have a significant effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Benefit Plan Asset Disclosures. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 132 (R)-1, Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets, which amends SFAS No. 87, 88 and 106 to require expanded disclosures about employers' pension plan assets. FSP 132 (R)-1 will become effective for us beginning with our 2009 annual report, and we will provide the expanded disclosures about our pension plan assets at that time.

Other-Than-Temporary-Impairments. In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary-Impairments. The FSP amends existing guidance for the recognition and measurement of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity, and expands the disclosure requirements for interim and annual periods for available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt and equity securities, including information about investments in an unrealized loss position for which an other-than-temporary impairment has or has not been recognized. This FSP became effective for us in the second quarter of 2009 and it did not have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsequent Events. In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events. SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued, which are referred to as subsequent events. The statement clarifies existing guidance on subsequent events including a requirement that a public entity should evaluate subsequent events through the issue date of the financial statements, the determination of when the effects of subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements and disclosures regarding all subsequent events. SFAS No. 165 also requires a public entity to disclose the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events; we have evaluated for subsequent events through August 4, 2009 which is the date this report was filed with the SEC. SFAS No. 165 became effective for us in the second quarter of 2009 and its adoption did not have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GAAP Hierarchy. In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162. SFAS No. 168 establishes the Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The Codification is not intended to change GAAP but consolidates all existing GAAP sources into a single set of comprehensive standards. SFAS No. 168 will become effective for us in the third quarter of 2009, and this will not have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

Business and results of operations overview

We are a leading global producer and marketer of value-added titanium dioxide pigments ("TiO₂"). TiO₂ is used for a variety of manufacturing applications, including plastics, paints, paper and other industrial products. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, approximately one-half of our sales volumes were into European markets. We believe we are the second largest producer of TiO₂ in Europe with an estimated 19% share of European TiO₂ sales volumes. In addition, we also have an estimated 16% share of North American TiO₂ sales volumes. Our production facilities are located throughout Europe and North America.

We reported a net loss of \$21.8 million, or \$.45 per diluted share, in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to net income of \$5.8 million, or \$.12 per diluted share in the second quarter of 2008. For the first six months of 2009, we reported a net loss of \$48.4 million, or \$0.99 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$5.4 million, or \$.11 per diluted share, in the first six months of 2008. Our diluted earnings per share decreased in 2009 as compared to the same periods of 2008 primarily due to the net effects of lower income from operations in 2009 resulting principally from lower sales and production volumes in the 2009 periods. In late 2008, as a result of the decrease in global demand, we experienced a build up in our inventory level. In order to decrease our inventory levels and improve our liquidity, we implemented production curtailments. Through these curtailments we have successfully reduced our inventory levels and increased our liquidity, although the resulting curtailments led to a net loss due to the large amount of unabsorbed fixed production costs we charged to expense as incurred.

Our net income for the first six months of 2008 includes a second quarter income tax benefit of \$7.2 million, or \$.15 per diluted share, related to a European Court ruling that resulted in the favorable resolution of certain income tax issues in Germany.

Forward-looking information

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical in nature are forward-looking in nature about our future that are not statements of historical fact. Statements in this report including, but not limited to, statements found in Item 2 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are forward-looking statements that represent our beliefs and assumptions based on currently available information. In some cases you can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "may," "should," "could," "anticipates," "expected" or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategies or trends. Although we believe the expectations reflected in forward-looking statements are reasonable, we do not know if these expectations will be correct. Forward-looking statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact expected results. Actual future results could differ materially from those predicted. While it is not possible to identify all factors, we continue to face many risks and uncertainties. Among the factors that could cause our actual future results to differ materially from those described herein are the risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report and those described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC including, but not limited to, the following:

- Future supply and demand for our products
 - The extent of the dependence of certain of our businesses on certain market sectors
 - The cyclical nature of our businesses
- Customer inventory levels (such as the extent to which our customers may, from time to time, accelerate purchases of TiO₂ in advance of anticipated price increases or defer purchases of TiO₂ in advance of anticipated price decreases)
 - Changes in raw material and other operating costs (such as energy costs)
- General global economic and political conditions (such as changes in the level of gross domestic product in various regions of the world and the impact of such changes on demand for TiO₂)
 - Competitive products and substitute products
 - Customer and competitor strategies
 - Potential consolidation or solvency of our competitors
 - The impact of pricing and production decisions
 - Competitive technology positions
- Possible disruption of our business or increases in the cost of doing business resulting from terrorist activities or global conflicts
 - The introduction of trade barriers
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates (such as changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the euro, the Norwegian krone and the Canadian dollar)

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- Operating interruptions (including, but not limited to, labor disputes, leaks, natural disasters, fires, explosions, unscheduled or unplanned downtime and transportation interruptions)
 - The timing and amounts of insurance recoveries
- Our ability to renew, amend, refinance or comply with our credit facilities
 - Our ability to maintain sufficient liquidity
- The ultimate outcome of income tax audits, tax settlement initiatives or other tax matters
- The ultimate ability to utilize income tax attributes, the benefits of which have been recognized under the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria
- Environmental matters (such as those requiring compliance with emission and discharge standards for existing and new facilities)
 - Government laws and regulations and possible changes therein
 - The ultimate resolution of pending litigation
 - Possible future litigation

Should one or more of these risks materialize (or the consequences of such a development worsen), or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from those forecasted or expected. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement whether as a result of changes in information, future events or otherwise.

Results of operations

We consider TiO₂ to be a “quality of life” product, with demand affected by gross domestic product (or “GDP”) and overall economic conditions in our markets located in various regions of the world. Over the long-term, we expect that demand for TiO₂ will grow by 2% to 3% per year, consistent with our expectations for the long-term growth in GDP. However, even if we and our competitors maintain consistent shares of the worldwide market, demand for TiO₂ in any interim or annual period may not change in the same proportion as the change in GDP, in part due to relative changes in the TiO₂ inventory levels of our customers. We believe that our customers’ inventory levels are partly influenced by their expectation for future changes in market TiO₂ selling prices. The majority of our TiO₂ grades and substantially all of our production are considered commodity pigment products; we compete for sales primarily on the basis of price.

The factors having the most impact on our reported operating results are:

- TiO₂ selling prices,
- Currency exchange rates (particularly the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, Norwegian krone and the Canadian dollar),
 - Our TiO₂ sales and production volumes and
- Manufacturing costs, particularly raw materials, maintenance and energy-related expenses.

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Our key performance indicators are our TiO2 average selling prices, and our level of TiO2 sales and production volumes. TiO2 selling prices generally follow industry trends and prices will increase or decrease generally as a result of competitive market pressures.

Quarter ended June 30, 2009 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2008 -

		Three months ended June 30,				
	2008		2009			
	(Dollars in millions)					
Net sales	\$391.9	100	% \$282.0	100		%
Cost of sales	332.7	85	267.9	95		
Gross margin	59.2	15	14.1	5		
Other operating expenses, net	49.5	13	36.0	13		
Income (loss) from operations	\$9.7	2	% \$(21.9) (8)%
						% Change
TiO2 operating statistics:						
Sales volumes*	141		114	(19)%
Production volumes*	133		87	(34)%
Percent change in net sales:						
TiO2 product pricing				1		%
TiO2 sales volumes				(19)
TiO2 product mix				(3)
Changes in currency exchange rates				(7)
Total				(28)%

* Thousands of metric tons

Net sales – Net sales decreased 28% or \$109.9 million compared to the second quarter of 2008 primarily due to a 19% decrease in sales volumes. A 1% increase in average TiO2 selling prices over 2008 was more than offset by the negative impact of currency exchange rates. We estimate the unfavorable effect of changes in currency exchange rates decreased our net sales by approximately \$26 million, or 7%, as compared to the same period in 2008. We expect average selling prices in the second half of 2009 to be higher than the average selling prices in the first half of 2009, as discussed below.

Sales volumes in the second quarter of 2009 were 19% lower compared to 2008 due to the impact of lower demand in our markets resulting from the current economic conditions.

Cost of sales - Cost of sales decreased \$64.8 million or 19% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to the impact of a 19% decrease in sales volumes, a 34% decrease in TiO2 production volumes, a decrease in maintenance costs of \$9.3 million and currency fluctuations (primarily the euro). Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 95% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 85% in the second quarter of 2008 due to the unfavorable effects of the significant amount of unabsorbed fixed production costs resulting from reduced production

volumes. TiO₂ production volumes decreased due to temporary plant curtailments, which continued from the first quarter into the second quarter of 2009 and resulted in approximately \$30 million of unabsorbed fixed production costs which were charged directly to cost of sales in the second quarter of 2009.

Income (loss) from operations – Income (loss) from operations declined by \$31.6 million from income from operations of \$9.7 million in the second quarter of 2008 to a loss from operations of \$21.9 million in the second quarter of 2009. Income (loss) from operations as a percentage of net sales declined to (8)% in the second quarter of 2009 from 2% in the same period for 2008. This decrease is driven by the decline in gross margin, which fell to 5% for the second quarter of 2009 compared to 15% for the second quarter of 2008. Our gross margin has decreased primarily because of lower sales volumes and higher manufacturing costs resulting from lower production volumes. Changes in currency rates have positively affected our gross margin and income (loss) from operations. We estimate that changes in currency exchange rates positively affected income (loss) from operations by approximately \$20 million in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008.

Interest expense – Despite the increase in total debt, interest expense decreased \$.8 million from \$11.1 million in the second quarter of 2008 to \$10.3 million in the second quarter of 2009 due to changes in currency exchange rates. Excluding the effect of currency exchange rates, we expect interest expense will be higher in 2009 as compared to 2008 due to anticipated increased average borrowings under our revolving credit facilities.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness denominated in the euro, primarily the 6.5% Senior Secured Notes. The interest expense we recognize will vary with fluctuations in the euro exchange rate.

Income tax benefit – Our income tax benefit was \$10.3 million in the second quarter of 2009 compared to an income tax benefit of \$7.0 million in the same period last year. Our income tax benefit in the second quarter of 2008 includes a \$7.2 million income tax benefit related to a European Court ruling that resulted in the favorable resolution of certain income tax issues in Germany and an increase in the amount of our German corporate and trade tax net operating loss carryforwards. See Note 7 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a tabular reconciliation of our statutory income tax benefit to our actual income tax benefit.

We have substantial net operating loss carryforwards in Germany (the equivalent of \$817 million for German corporate purposes and \$229 million for German trade tax purposes at December 31, 2008). At June 30, 2009, we have concluded that no deferred income tax asset valuation allowance is required to be recognized with respect to such carryforwards, principally because (i) such carryforwards have an indefinite carryforward period, (ii) we have utilized a portion of such carryforwards during the most recent three-year period and (iii) we currently expect to utilize the remainder of such carryforwards over the long term. However, prior to the complete utilization of these carryforwards, particularly if the current economic downturn continues and we generate operating losses in our German operations for an extended period of time, it is possible we might conclude the benefit of the carryforwards would no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria, at which point we would be required to recognize a valuation allowance against some or all of the then-remaining tax benefit associated with the carryforwards.

Six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008-

		Six months ended June 30,				
	2008			2009		
	(Dollars in millions)					
Net sales	\$724.4	100	%	\$530.1	100	%
Cost of sales	608.1	84		511.8	96	
Gross margin	116.3	16		18.3	4	

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Other operating expenses, net	96.9	13	66.5	13
Income (loss) from operations	\$19.4	3	% \$(48.2) (9
)%
				%
				Change
TiO2 operating statistics:				
Sales volumes*	269		211	(22
Production volumes*	265		151	(43
)%
)%
Percent change in net sales:				
TiO2 product pricing				3
TiO2 sales volumes				(22
TiO2 product mix				(3
Changes in currency exchange rates				(5
)
Total				(27
)%

* Thousands of metric tons

Net sales – Net sales decreased 27% or \$194.3 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008 primarily due to a 22% decrease in sales volumes. A 3% increase in average TiO2 selling prices over 2008 was more than offset by the negative impact of currency exchange rates. We estimate the unfavorable effect of changes in currency exchange rates decreased our net sales by approximately \$38 million, or 5%, as compared to the same period in 2008. We expect average selling prices in the second half of 2009 to be higher than the average selling prices in the first half of 2009, as discussed below.

Our 22% decrease in sales volumes in the six months ended June 30, 2009 is primarily due to the impact of lower demand in our markets resulting from the current economic conditions.

Cost of sales - Cost of sales decreased \$96.3 million or 16% in the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period 2008 primarily due to the impact of a 22% decrease in sales volumes, a 43% decrease in TiO2 production volumes, a decrease in maintenance costs of \$17.5 million and currency fluctuations (primarily the euro). Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 96% in the first six months of 2009 compared to 84% in the same period 2008 due to the unfavorable effects of the significant amount of unabsorbed fixed production costs resulting from reduced production volumes. TiO2 production volumes decreased due to temporary plant curtailments during the first six months of 2009 that resulted in approximately \$80 million of unabsorbed fixed production costs which were charged directly to cost of sales in the first half of 2009.

Income (loss) from operations – Income (loss) from operations declined by \$67.6 million from income from operations of \$19.4 million in the first six months of 2008 to a loss from operations of \$48.2 million in the same period in 2009. Income (loss) from operations as a percentage of net sales declined to (9%) in the first six months of 2009 from 3% in the same period for 2008. This decrease is driven by the decline in gross margin, which fell to 4% for the first six months of 2009 compared to 16% for the same period 2008. Our gross margin has decreased primarily because of lower sales volumes and higher manufacturing costs resulting from lower production volumes. Changes in currency rates have positively affected our gross margin and income (loss) from operations. We estimate that changes in currency exchange rates increased income from operations by approximately \$48 million in the first six months of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008.

Interest expense – Despite the increase in total debt, interest expense decreased \$1.7 million from \$21.7 million in the first six months of 2008 to \$20.0 million in the same period for 2009 due to changes in currency exchange rates. Excluding the effect of currency exchange rates, we expect interest expense will be higher in 2009 as compared

to 2008 due to anticipated increased average borrowings under our revolving credit facilities.

Income tax benefit – Our income tax benefit was \$19.7 million in the first six months of 2009 compared to an income tax benefit of \$7.1 million in the same period last year. Our income tax benefit in 2008 includes a \$7.2 million income tax benefit related to a European Court ruling that resulted in the favorable resolution of certain income tax issues in Germany and an increase in the amount of our German corporate and trade tax net operating loss carryforwards. See Note 7 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a tabular reconciliation of our statutory income tax benefit to our actual income tax benefit.

Currency exchange

We have substantial operations and assets located outside the United States (primarily in Germany, Belgium, Norway and Canada). The majority of our non-U.S. operations' sales are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, principally the euro, other major European currencies and the Canadian dollar. A portion of our sales generated from our non-U.S. operations is denominated in the U.S. dollar. Certain raw materials used worldwide, primarily titanium-containing feedstocks, are purchased in U.S. dollars, while labor and other production costs are purchased primarily in local currencies. Consequently, the translated U.S. dollar value of our non-U.S. sales and operating results are subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations which may favorably or unfavorably impact reported earnings and may affect the comparability of period-to-period operating results. Overall, we estimate that fluctuations in currency exchange rates had the following effects on our sales and income from operations in 2009 as compared to 2008.

	Three months ended June 30, 2009 vs. 2008	Six months ended June 30, 2009 vs. 2008
	Increase (decrease), in millions	
Impact on:		
Net sales	\$(26) \$(38
Income from operations	20	48

Outlook

We currently expect income from operations will continue to be lower in 2009 as compared to 2008 primarily due to higher production costs resulting in part from reduced production volumes during the first six months of the year and the resulting unabsorbed fixed production costs. While we operated our facilities at approximately 58% of capacity during the first half of 2009, we expect our operating rates will be near full capacity for the second half of the year. We expect to report a net loss in 2009 as compared to reporting net income in 2008 due to lower expected income from operations in 2009.

In response to the worldwide economic slowdown and weak consumer confidence, we reduced our production volumes in 2009 in order to reduce our finished goods inventory, improve our liquidity and match production to market demand. Overall industry pigment demand is expected to be lower in 2009 as compared to 2008 as a result of worldwide economic conditions. While we currently expect our sales volumes in 2009 will be lower as compared to 2008, we expect to gain market share following anticipated reductions in industry capacity due to competitors' permanent plant shutdowns. We expect that demand will improve somewhat in the second half of the year over the first six months of 2009. During the second and third quarters of 2009, we and our competitors have announced price increases, intended to be implemented in the second half of 2009. As a result, although our average selling prices

during the first half of 2009 have declined from year-end 2008 levels, we anticipate prices will rise during the second half of 2009, which should result in slightly higher average worldwide TiO₂ selling prices for all of 2009 as compared to 2008. To mitigate the negative impact of our significantly reduced production volumes, we are reducing our operating costs where possible, including maintenance expenditures and personnel costs.

Our expectations as to the future of the TiO₂ industry are based upon a number of factors beyond our control, including worldwide growth of gross domestic product, competition in the marketplace, solvency and continued operation of competitors, unexpected or earlier than expected capacity additions or reductions and technological advances. If actual developments differ from our expectations, our results of operations could be unfavorably affected.

We believe that our annual attainable production capacity for 2009 is approximately 532,000 metric tons. We expect our production volumes in 2009 will be significantly lower than our attainable capacity. We currently expect we will operate at 70% to 80% of our attainable production capacity in 2009. Our expected capacity utilization levels could be adjusted upwards or downwards to match changes in demand for our product.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Consolidated cash flows

Operating activities

Trends in cash flows as a result of our operating activities (excluding the impact of significant asset dispositions and relative changes in assets and liabilities) are generally similar to trends in our earnings.

Our cash provided by operating activities was \$44.5 million in the first six months of 2009 compared to a use of \$31.4 million in the first six months of 2008. This \$75.9 million increase in the amount of cash provided was primarily due to the net effects of the following items:

- Lower income from operations in 2009 of \$67.6 million; and
- Lower net cash used from relative changes in our inventories, receivables, payables and accruals of \$139.9 million in 2009 primarily due to our reducing inventory levels, as discussed below.

Changes in working capital were affected by accounts receivable and inventory changes. As shown below:

- Our average days sales outstanding (“DSO”) increased from December 31, 2008 to June 30, 2009 due to the timing of collection on higher accounts receivable balances at the end of June; and
 - Our average days sales in inventory (“DSI”) decreased from December 31, 2008 to June 30, 2009, as our TiO₂ sales volumes exceeded our TiO₂ production volumes in the first six months of 2009.

For comparative purposes, we have also provided comparable prior year numbers below.

	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2009
DSO	63 days	70 days	64 days	67 days
DSI	59 days	49 days	113 days	42 days

Investing activities

Our capital expenditures of \$34.7 million and \$14.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively, were primarily for maintenance to existing facilities. Compared to 2008, we have lowered our planned capital expenditures in 2009 in response to the current economic conditions.

Financing activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we:

- had net borrowings of \$1.9 million on our U.S. revolving credit facility;
- had net borrowings of euro 21.0 million (\$29.1 million when borrowed/repaid) on our European revolving credit facility; and
- made net payments of \$2.6 million on our revolving note with our affiliate, NL.

In the six months ended June 30, 2008, we paid a quarterly dividend to stockholders of \$.25 per share for an aggregate dividend \$24.5 million. We did not pay a dividend in the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Outstanding debt obligations

At June 30, 2009, our consolidated debt was comprised principally of:

- euro 400 million principal amount of our 6.5% Senior Secured Notes (\$561.3 million) due in 2013;
- euro 51.0 million (\$71.8 million) under our European revolving credit facility which matures in May 2011;
 - \$15.6 million under our U.S. revolving credit facility which matures in September 2011;
 - \$16.6 million under our revolving note with NL which matures in December 2009; and
 - Approximately \$6.7 million of other indebtedness.

Certain of the revolving credit facilities described above require the respective borrowers to maintain minimum levels of equity, require the maintenance of certain financial ratios, limit dividends and additional indebtedness and contain other provisions and restrictive covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. In this regard, we did not expect we would be able to maintain compliance under our European revolving credit facility with the required financial ratio of the borrowers' net secured debt to earnings before income taxes, interest and depreciation, as defined in the credit facility, for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009. During 2009, the lenders associated with our European revolving credit facility have waived compliance with this financial ratio three times, and currently the lenders have waived compliance through the 12-month period ending August 31, 2009. We have been involved in discussions with the lenders to amend the terms of the existing European revolving credit facility to eliminate the requirement to maintain this financial ratio until at least March 31, 2010. While we believe it is possible we can obtain such amendment to eliminate this financial ratio through at least March 31, 2010, there is no assurance that such amendment will be obtained, or if obtained that the requirement to maintain the financial ratio will be eliminated (or waived, in the event the lenders would only agree to a waiver and not an amendment to eliminate the covenant itself) through at least March 31, 2010. In the event we are not successful in obtaining the amendment or waiver of the existing European revolving credit facility to eliminate the requirement to maintain the financial ratio, we would seek to refinance such facility with a new group of lenders with terms that would not include such financial covenant or, if required, use our existing liquidity resources (which could include funds provided by our affiliates). While there is no assurance that we would be able to refinance the existing European revolving credit facility with a new group of lenders, we believe these other sources of liquidity available to us should allow us to refinance the existing European revolving credit facility. If required, we believe by undertaking one or more of these steps we would be successful in maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet our future obligations including operations, capital expenditures and debt service for the next 12 months. See Note 6 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Other than the financial covenant related to our European revolving credit facility discussed above, we are in compliance with all of our debt covenants at June 30, 2009.

Our assets consist primarily of investments in operating subsidiaries, and our ability to service parent level obligations, including the Senior Secured Notes, depends in large part upon the distribution of earnings of our subsidiaries, whether in the form of dividends, advances or payments on account of intercompany obligations or otherwise. None of our subsidiaries have guaranteed the Senior Secured Notes, although Kronos International, Inc. ("KII") has pledged 65% of the common stock or other ownership interests of certain of KII's first-tier operating subsidiaries as collateral for the Senior Secured Notes. The terms of the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes limits KII's ability to pay dividends and make other restricted payments. At June 30, 2009, the maximum amount of dividends and other restricted payments that KII could make (the "Restricted Payment Basket") was nil. The indenture currently prohibits KII from utilizing the Restricted Payment Basket because we have not met a specified financial ratio contained in this indenture; such prohibition will continue until such time as we meet the specified financial ratio.

Future cash requirements

Liquidity

Our primary source of liquidity on an ongoing basis is cash flows from operating activities. From time-to-time we will incur indebtedness, generally to (i) fund short-term working capital needs, (ii) refinance existing indebtedness or

(iii) fund major capital expenditures or the acquisition of other assets outside the ordinary course of business. We will also from time-to-time sell assets outside the ordinary course of business, the proceeds of which are generally used to (i) repay existing indebtedness, (ii) make investments in marketable and other securities, (iii) fund major capital expenditures or the acquisition of other assets outside the ordinary course of business or (iv) pay dividends.

Pricing within the TiO₂ industry is cyclical, and changes in industry economic conditions significantly impact earnings and operating cash flows. Changes in TiO₂ pricing, production volumes and customer demand, among other things, could significantly affect our liquidity.

We routinely evaluate our liquidity requirements, alternative uses of capital, capital needs and availability of resources in view of, among other things, our dividend policy, our debt service and capital expenditure requirements and estimated future operating cash flows. As a result of this process, we have in the past and may in the future seek to reduce, refinance, repurchase or restructure indebtedness, raise additional capital, repurchase shares of our common stock, modify our dividend policy, restructure ownership interests, sell interests in our subsidiaries or other assets, or take a combination of these steps or other steps to manage our liquidity and capital resources. Such activities have in the past and may in the future involve related companies. In the normal course of our business, we may investigate, evaluate, discuss and engage in acquisition, joint venture, strategic relationship and other business combination opportunities in the TiO₂ industry. In the event of any future acquisition or joint venture opportunity, we may consider using then-available liquidity, issuing our equity securities or incurring additional indebtedness.

In 2009, we reduced our production levels in response to the current economic environment, which has favorably impacted our liquidity by reducing our inventory levels and expenditures. In the second half of 2009, we expect to adjust our capacity utilization levels to match changes in the demand for our product. This may have a negative impact on our 2009 results of operations if we operate at less than normal production levels due to the resulting fixed production costs that will be charged to cost of sales as incurred.

At June 30, 2009, unused credit available under all of our existing credit facilities was approximately \$82.3 million, consisting principally of \$40.8 million under our European revolving credit facility, \$7.6 million under our Canadian revolving credit facility and \$33.9 million under our U.S. revolving credit facility. Based upon our expectation for the TiO₂ industry and anticipated demands on cash resources, we expect to have sufficient liquidity to meet our future obligations including operations, capital expenditures and debt service for the next 12-months. In this regard, see the discussion above in "Outstanding debt obligations" and Note 6 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We currently are unable to borrow the unused availability under our European revolver while we seek the amendment to such facility, as discussed above. If actual developments differ from our expectations, our liquidity could be adversely affected.

Capital expenditures

We intend to spend approximately \$25 million for maintenance to our existing facilities during 2009, including the \$14.7 million we have spent through June 30, 2009. Compared to 2008, we have lowered our planned capital expenditures in 2009 in response to the current economic conditions.

Off-balance sheet financing

We do not have any off-balance sheet financing agreements other than the operating leases discussed in our 2008 Annual Report.

Commitments and contingencies

See Notes 7 and 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of certain income tax examinations currently underway and legal proceedings.

Recent accounting pronouncements

See Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical accounting policies

For a discussion of our critical accounting policies, refer to Part I, Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2008 Annual Report. There have been no changes in our critical accounting policies during the first six months of 2009.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk, including currency exchange rates, interest rates and security prices. For a discussion of such market risk items, refer to Part I, Item 7A. - "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk" in our 2008 Annual Report. There have been no material changes in these market risks during the first six months of 2009.

We have substantial operations located outside the United States for which the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. As a result, the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities related to our non-U.S. operations, and therefore our consolidated net assets, will fluctuate based upon changes in currency exchange rates.

Certain of our sales generated by our non-U.S. operations are denominated in U.S. dollars. We periodically use currency forward contracts to manage a very nominal portion of currency exchange rate risk associated with trade receivables denominated in a currency other than the holder's functional currency or similar exchange rate risk associated with future sales. We have not entered into these contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the past, nor do we currently anticipate entering into such contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the future. See Note 11 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

We maintain a system of disclosure controls and procedures. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), means controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports we file or submit to the SEC under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions to be made regarding required disclosure. Each of Steven L. Watson, our Chief Executive Officer, and Gregory M. Swalwell, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2009. Based upon their evaluation, these executive officers have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of June 30, 2009.

Internal control over financial reporting

We also maintain internal control over financial reporting. The term "internal control over financial reporting," as defined by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets,
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and
-

Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of an unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As permitted by the SEC, our assessment of internal control over financial reporting excludes (i) internal control over financial reporting of our equity method investees and (ii) internal control over the preparation of our financial statement schedules required by Article 12 of Regulation S-X. However, our assessment of internal control over financial reporting with respect to our equity method investees did include our controls over the recording of amounts related to our investment that are recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including controls over the selection of accounting methods for our investments, the recognition of equity method earnings and losses and the determination, valuation and recording of our investment account balances.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There has been no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Refer to Note 10 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and to our 2008 Annual Report for descriptions of certain legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

For a discussion of the risk factors related to our businesses, refer to Part I, Item 1A., "Risk Factors," in our 2008 Annual report. There have been no material changes to such risk factors during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

We held our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 14, 2009. Keith R. Coogan, Cecil H. Moore, Jr., George E. Poston, Glenn R. Simmons, Harold C. Simmons, R. Gerald Turner and Steven L. Watson were elected as directors, each receiving votes "For" their election from at least 98.0% of the 49.0 million common shares eligible to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 - Certification

31.2 - Certification

32.1 - Certification

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Kronos Worldwide, Inc. (Registrant)

Date August 4, 2009

/s/ Gregory M. Swalwell
Gregory M. Swalwell
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date August 4, 2009

/s/ Tim C. Hafer
Tim C. Hafer
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)