Registered number: 02452185

Genie UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Genie UK Limited

Contents

Genie UK Limited

Company Information

Directors	J D Sheehan S J Posner S A Meester
Company secretary	S J Posner
Registered number	02452185
Registered office	The Maltings Wharf Road Grantham Lincolnshire NG31 6BH
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Merchant Square 20-22 Wellington Place Belfast BT1 6GE
Bankers	HSBC Bank Plc Market Place Newark-on-Trent Nottinghamshire NG24 1EQ
Solicitors	Dentons UK and Middle East LLP The Pinnacle 170 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1FE

Genie UK Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of business and future developments

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of selling aerial and lifting platform equipment and aftermarket service.

The loss before taxation for the year amounted to £464,000 (2019: £927,000) and turnover was £1,968,000 (2019: £3,876,000). The company had net assets of £8,842,000 (2019: £9,157,000) at 31 December 2020.

The company will continue to sell aerial and lifting platform equipment and aftermarket service with the aim of returning a profit each year.

Current performance

During 2020, Genie UK Limited experienced a reduction in revenue as a result of Covid-19. Revenues from aftermarket service and new machine sales fell by 32% and 100% respectively in 2020. However this decrease in revenue was partially offset by an increase in used machine sales (181% in 2020).

Business environment, future outlook and strategy

The aerial and lifting platform market has few players and therefore competition amongst the key players is high. The key to success is reliability and aftermarket service and this remains the main focus of Genie UK Limited and supports the future strategic positioning of this company.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year, in light of the challenges presented by the Covid 19 pandemic and consider the financial position at the year end to be satisfactory.

The company's mission is to provide solutions to our Machinery and Industrial Product customers that yield superior productivity and return on investment.

Our vision is to be the most customer responsive company in our industry as well as being the most profitable as measured by Return on Invested Capital. To achieve this we must attract the best people by creating a culture that is safe, exciting, creative and fun and the best place to work in the industry.

Principal risks and uncertainties

For Genie UK Limited, with its focus on aftermarket service, this risk is reduced as the need for repair, maintenance and replacement is ever present in the market. However, currency fluctuations and in particular the deterioration of the British Pound continue to be a risk.

Key performance indicators

Sales show a decrease of 49% in 2020. The sole reason for the decrease with COVID 19. The company has continued to focus on its aftermarket service business and has shown growth in 2021.

Gross margin has decreased to -4% (2019: 36%) due to the market conditions resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and our operating loss margin has decreased from 15% in 2019 to 5% in 2020.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S J Posner
Director

Date: September 27, 2021

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year was that of selling aerial and lifting platform equipment and aftermarket service.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year amounted to £315,000 (2019: £760,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Future developments

The section on future developments, which is detailed in the strategic report, is included in this report by cross reference.

Financial risk management

The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the group as follows:

Market/price risk

There continues to be competitive pressure from a global manufacturing market for all of the company's products. The company competes with other manufacturers based on many factors, particularly price, performance and product reliability. The company manages the risk by providing added value services to its customers and maintaining strong relationships with customers.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange movements on intercompany funding continues to be a risk for the company. The company assesses foreign currency risk based on transactional cash flows, identifying naturally offsetting positions, centrally managed in conjunction with other Terex entities within the United Kingdom.

Liquidity/cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due. This risk is managed centrally by the shared service team.

Supply chain risk

The supply chain risk relates to the interdependency of the supply base with the company and other competitors in the aerial and lifting platform equipment industry such that when volumes in this market drop the impact on the suppliers is amplified and they are at risk of failing. The group manages this risk by using a variety of suppliers.

Brexit risk

The company continued to review all potential Brexit risks throughout 2020, given the uncertainty about the final arrangements. Following the signing of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and the EU in December 2020, the company implemented all necessary changes to its processes to minimise any impacts. The company continues to adapt to the new post Brexit trading environment and has not been adversely impacted either in terms of movement of goods with suppliers or customers.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Covid 19 and going concern

2020 has seen an outbreak of Covid-19, a fast-moving virus which presents challenges for people and economies across the globe. Due to the virus, our facilities were closed for a short period of time, however, the company is fully operational with additional procedures and protocols implemented in line with local authorities to protect our people. The dedication and resilience of our teams has been tested as we respond to this challenge. To date we have risen to the challenge.

We have reviewed our financial position and conclude that we have a healthy liquidity position which will allow the company to continue to operate within existing financial commitments during this period of uncertainty. In reaching this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the performance for the year to date, revised full year forecasts for the year to 31 December 2021 and updated cash flow projections beyond that period, extending out to the end of 2022. In assessing these cash flows, the directors have applied reasonably possible downside scenarios and are satisfied that the group has sufficient liquidity to support its on-going operations for at least 12 months from the date of this report. Therefore the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Employee involvement

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of the company.

Policy and practice on the payment of creditors

The company establishes trading terms, including payment terms, with each supplier either at the time an order is placed or from previously agreed practice with the supplier.

Arrangements with suppliers are reviewed on a regular basis.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

J D Sheehan
J S Posner
S A Meester – Appointed 29 June 2020
M S Fearon – Resigned 29 June 2020
M Jung – Resigned 3 August 2020

Political contributions

There were no political contributions during the current or prior year.

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will cease to hold office upon conclusion of the annual general meeting. KPMG International Limited have subsequently been appointed.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S J Posner
Director
Date: September 27, 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of Genie UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Genie UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Genie UK Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Genie UK Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax regulations and health and safety, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results; and management bias in accounting estimates or significant judgements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussion with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in determining their significant accounting estimates.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error,, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Martin Cowie (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Belfast
30 September 2021

Genie UK Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover	5	**1,968**	3,876
Cost of sales		**(2,053)**	(2,499)
Gross (loss)/profit		**(85)**	1,377
Administrative expenses		**(61)**	(1,970)
Other income	6	**39**	-
Operating loss	7	**(107)**	(593)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	**189**	261
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	**(546)**	(595)
Loss before taxation		**(464)**	(927)
Tax on loss	11	**149**	167
Loss for the financial year		**(315)**	(760)

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Genie UK Limited

Registered number: 02452185

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note		2020 £000		2019 £000
Non-current assets					
Tangible assets	12		**125**		190
Investments	13		**53**		53
			178		243
Current assets					
Stocks	14	**312**		771	
Debtors	15	**7,063**		19,188	
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,232**		2,801	
		9,607		22,760	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**(906)**		(13,846)	
Net current assets			**8,701**		8,914
Creditors : amounts falling due after more than one year	17		**(37)**		-
Net assets			**8,842**		9,157
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		**17,000**		17,000
Share premium account			**5,000**		5,000
Accumulated losses			**(13,158)**		(12,843)
Total equity			**8,842**		9,157

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 25 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by

S J Posner
Director

Date: September 27, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Accumulated losses £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2020	17,000	5,000	(12,843)	9,157
Loss for the year	-	-	(315)	(315)
At 31 December 2020	17,000	5,000	(13,158)	8,842

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Accumulated losses £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2019	17,000	5,000	(12,083)	9,917
Loss for the year	-	-	(760)	(760)
At 31 December 2019	17,000	5,000	(12,843)	9,157

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of selling aerial and lifting platform equipment and aftermarket service.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is The Maltings, Wharf Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 6BH.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Genie UK Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the recognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred under Companies Act 2006 Section 401 from preparing group financial statements. The financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about it as a group.

Covid 19 and going concern

2020 has seen an outbreak of Covid-19, a fast-moving virus which presents challenges for people and economies across the globe. Due to the virus, our facilities were closed for a short period of time, however, the company is fully operational with additional procedures and protocols implemented in line with local authorities to protect our people. The dedication and resilience of our teams has been tested as we respond to this challenge. To date we have risen to the challenge.

We have reviewed our financial position and conclude that we have a healthy liquidity position which will allow the company to continue to operate within existing financial commitments during this period of uncertainty. In reaching this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the performance for the year to date, revised full year forecasts for the year to 31 December 2021 and updated cash flow projections beyond that period, extending out to the end of 2022. In assessing these cash flows, the directors have applied reasonably possible downside scenarios and are satisfied that the group has sufficient liquidity to support its on-going operations for at least 12 months from the date of this report. Therefore the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

3.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27,

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions (continued)

12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
• the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
• the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Terex Corporation as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from 45 Glover Avenue, 4th Floor, Norwalk, CT 06850, USA.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands. The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the prior month end date.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and loss account.

3.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes. The company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to the each of company's sales channels have been met.

Income in relation to rental costs charged to customers, for use of assets on a rental with an option to buy agreement, have been included within turnover.

Rental income is recognised on a monthly basis over the rental term.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Current and deferred taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3.6 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

(i) Plant and machinery, fixtures & fittings and assets held for leasing

Plant and machinery, fixtures & fittings, assets held for leasing are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of any equipment subject to a rental or option to buy agreement with a customer are capitalised and are included as "assets held for leasing".

(ii) Depreciation and residual values

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 10% - 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 33% straight line
Assets held for leasing	- 24% straight line
Short-term leasehold property	- Over the life of the lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Tangible assets (continued)

(iii) Subsequent additions and major components

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

(iv) Derecognition

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'Administrative expenses'.

3.7 Leased assets

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

(i) Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the group's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

(ii) Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

3.10 Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stock is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined on the weighted average method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes design costs, raw materials, direct labour and other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity).

At the end of each reporting period stock is assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

3.11 Debtors

Debtors are stated after all known bad debts have been written off and specific provision has been made against all debts considered doubtful of collection.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities.

3.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Provisions for liabilities

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A general provision of 1.25% (2019:1.25%) is recognised as the estimated recourse liability, based on the experience of guarantee claims together with the specific amounts of accrued guarantees when called.

(ii) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.15 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and amounts owed by group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and amounts owed to group undertakings that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.17 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

3.18 Distribution to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

4. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

There are no critical accounting estimates or assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

5. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

The turnover and profit is wholly attributable to the principal activities of the company.

Turnover derives from one class of business and comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, exclusive of value added tax and customs duty.

Analysis by turnover by category:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Aerial and lifting platform equipment	523	1,776
Aftermarket sales	1,445	2,100
	1,968	3,876

6. Other income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Income from government grants	39	-
	39	-

Other income represents grant amounts received in respect of the UK Coronavirus Government Job Retention Scheme. There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to grants that have been recognised in income; the company has not directly benefitted from any form of government assistance.

7. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Restructuring costs	53	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	69	366
Auditors' remuneration - audit of financial statements	16	15
Exchange differences	(59)	226
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	74	223
Operating lease rentals - other	298	332
Defined contribution pension cost	102	132
Cost of stock recognised as expense	671	902
Provision for stock impairment recognised as an expense	67	39
Provision for debtors recognised as (income)/expense	(118)	98

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Wages and salaries	2,525	3,109
Social security costs	330	375
Other pension costs	102	132
	2,957	3,616

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Warehouse and distribution	13	12
Office and management	43	66
	56	78

The emoluments of the directors are paid by the ultimate parent company, Terex Corporation, which make no recharge to the company. Key management of the company is defined as the directors. They are directors of both the ultimate parent company and a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries, accordingly, the above details include no emoluments in respect of directors. The total emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company, Terex Corporation.

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	189	261

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	546	595

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Tax on loss

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Corporation tax		
UK corporation tax on loss for the year	**(80)**	(320)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(57)**	(3)
Total current tax	**(137)**	(323)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(7)**	156
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**5**	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	**(10)**	
Total deferred tax (note 17)	**(12)**	156
Tax on loss	**(149)**	(167)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00 %). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loss before taxation	**(464)**	(927)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	**(88)**	(176)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**9**	61
Income not taxable for tax purposes	**(8)**	(31)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	**(57)**	(3)
Re-measurement of deferred tax - change in UK rates	**(10)**	(18)
Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of prior years	**5**	-
Total tax charge for the year	**(149)**	(167)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. As the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date, its effects are not included in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

12. Tangible assets

	Short-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Assets held for leasing £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	254	195	215	167	831
Additions	-	89	9	-	98
Disposals	-	(116)	(11)	(75)	(202)
At 31 December 2020	**254**	**168**	**213**	**92**	**727**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	244	89	171	137	641
Charge for the year	10	26	28	5	69
Disposals	-	(45)	(12)	(51)	(108)
At 31 December 2020	**254**	**70**	**187**	**91**	**602**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**98**	**26**	**1**	**125**
At 31 December 2019	10	106	44	30	190

The net book value of Plant and machinery includes £61,000 (2019: £17,000) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

13. Investments

	Investment in subsidiary undertaking £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	**2,980**
Accumulated Impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	**2,927**
Net book value	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	**53**

The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of Platform Service and Repair Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is The Maltings, Wharf Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 6BH.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

14. Stocks

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Finished goods	**312**	771

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stocks and its carrying amount. Stock is stated after provisions for impairment of £146,000 (2019: £174,000).

15. Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade debtors	**336**	446
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**6,364**	18,286
Other debtors	**199**	343
Deferred taxation	**106**	94
Prepayments and accrued income	**58**	19
	7,063	19,188

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings attract interest at 1.73%. Amounts owed by group undertakings are all unsecured, are trading balances and are recoverable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £263,000 (2019: £380,000).

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade creditors	**59**	93
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**350**	13,091
Other taxation and social security	**99**	127
Other creditors	**75**	161
Net obligations under finance lease agreements (note 18)	**22**	
Accruals and deferred income	**301**	374
	906	13,846

The company is part of the New Terex Holdings UK Limited ('NTH') group cash pooling facility which includes the funds and overdrafts of other group companies in the United Kingdom for cash management purposes. The facility is secured by means of a cross guarantee limited, in the event of default, to a combined amount of £100,000,000 (2019: £100,000,000). See Note 19 for further details of these contingent liabilities.

Certain amounts owed to group undertakings attract interest at 4.25%. Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, are trading balances and are repayable on demand.

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Net obligations under finance lease agreements (note 18)	**37**	-
	37	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

18. Net obligations under finance lease agreements

Minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements fall due as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	**22**	-
Between 1-5 years	**37**	-
	59	-

The finance leases primarily relate to motor vehicles.

19. Deferred taxation

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
At 1 January	**94**	250
Credited/(charged) to profit and loss account	**12**	(156)
At 31 December	**106**	94

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	**70**	250
Temporary timing differences	**36**	(156)
	106	94

20. Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Allotted and fully paid		
17,000,002 (2019: 17,000,002) Ordinary shares of £1 each	**17,000**	17,000

21. Contingent liabilities

There is a contingent liability arising from a cross guarantee limited, in the event of a default, to a combined amount of £100,000,000 (2019: £100,000,000) executed in respect of the borrowings from the company's bankers. The directors do not anticipate a loss to arise in respect of this guarantee. See Note 16 also for further details.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

22. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £102,000 (2019: £132,000). Contributions totalling £26,000 (2019: £36,000) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors, £11,000 of this balance relates to the pension liability owed by Platform Service and Repair Limited.

23. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	**294**	436
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**591**	386
	885	822

24. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Terex Corporation and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred in FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions with Terex Corporation or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

25. Controlling parties

At 31 December 2020 the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was Terex Corporation, a company incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA. Terex Corporation is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the Director of Investor Relations at 45 Glover Avenue,4th Floor, Norwalk, CT 06850, USA.

The immediate parent undertaking is Genie Holdings Inc, a company incorporated in the State of Washington, USA. Genie Holdings Inc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements have been drawn up. The financial statements for the smallest group can be obtained from Genie UK Limited, The Maltings, Wharf Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 6BH.