

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

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LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

The directors, who served throughout the year were as follows:

U Just
A Krinninger
E Parker
C Lautray
C Blebta
A Lagler

REGISTERED OFFICE

Kingsclere Road
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG21 6XJ

BANKERS

HSBC Bank PLC
Barclays Bank PLC

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Reading, United Kingdom

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present the strategic report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company during the year was the sales, service and rental of materials handling equipment.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Financial results and overview

Turnover in the year was £195.1 million compared to £220.2 million in 2019.

The operating loss was £5.5 million in the year compared to a £10.2 million loss in the previous year. The profit before taxation was £17.0 million compared to £3.7 million profit in the previous year.

The Company made a profit for the year after taxation of £16.5 million (2019: £6.3 million profit).

The Company reported a net £23.7 million of income from participating interests in the year. This was comprising of £61.7 million of income from participating interests, offset by a £38.0m impairment of an investment, both being the result of continued restructuring of the LMH UK group which affected seven of its subsidiaries, Linde MH UK Limited, Linde Material Handling South East Limited, Linde Severnside Limited, Linde Material Handling Scotland Limited, Linde Material Handling East Limited, Linde Sterling Limited and Linde Creighton Limited. The assets and ongoing business operations of the latter six entities were acquired by Linde MH UK Limited during the year. This resulted in the issuance of an additional £70.8 million share capital in Linde MH UK Limited.

In addition to the group restructuring activity mentioned above, the Company transferred its National Key Accounts operational activities to a subsidiary, Linde MH UK Limited. All net assets relating to these operations were transferred at book value. This transfer has significantly reduced certain items in the Company's balance sheet, and also resulted in a reduction to the Company's turnover. The balance sheet items being primarily affected as a result of this transfer were tangible fixed assets (fleet trucks), stock, trade receivable and trade creditors.

The decrease in turnover was due in part to a 5% decrease in the volume of new truck sales and also due to a decrease in the volume of spare parts sales. This was mainly due to the impact of the economic downturn caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The turnover also reduced in the final two months of the year, following the transfer of the National Key Accounts segment of the business to a subsidiary company, Linde MH UK Limited. The financial impact of the pandemic was partly offset by fixed cost savings.

The disruption to the business from the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 has been largely short term in nature. The company made use of government support schemes receiving £536k of grants, further details are provided in note 6 on page 25.

The performance in 2020 is in line with the expectations of the directors, given consideration to the ongoing pandemic situation, and reflects the on-going trading performance of the Company.

Staff numbers have decreased from an average of 285 in the prior year to 278 in the current year.

Key performance indicators

The Directors monitor the performance of the Company and review various key performance indicators as part of this process.

Management has considered the most important key performance indicators for monitoring of the business. These include revenue growth and operating profit. The operating profit is disclosed above within the Financial Results and Overview section of this report. The most significant revenue streams are new truck sales and after-sales revenue, and for both of these revenue streams the most important indicator is new truck units despatched. There were 7,087 units despatched in 2020 compared to 7,445 in the prior year.

The company is managed by the UK management team along with other UK KION entities. The performance and results for all UK entities are analysed on a worldwide KION measurement basis, at a business unit and sector level. For this reason, the directors of the company believe that further analysis using key performance indicators is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business shown in these financial statements. The development, performance and position of the KION Group, which includes the UK entities, is discussed in the KION Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, which are available to the public and may be obtained from the KION Group's website (see note 24).

Objectives and strategy

The Company is the market leader in its territory for its products and aims to establish itself as a world class service provider and an employer of choice

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Markets and regulatory

The Company is part of a global organisation which sells a full range of material handling equipment to industry. The immediate parent undertaking controls the service and rental network in the UK.

The 'Linde' brand is recognised throughout the world as a leading supplier of quality forklift trucks and material handling equipment.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

In performing their duties under section 172, the directors of Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) as follows:

The directors' approach

The board has a duty to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members and stakeholders as a whole.

In doing so, the Directors place great importance in the interest of the company's employees, its business relationships with suppliers and customers and the impact of its operations on communities and the environment when making decisions.

Maintaining our licence to operate

During the year the Company continued the deployment of an employee feedback initiative via an employee engagement survey. Twice a year all UK based employees are now encouraged to give their own feedback, anonymously, on a range of topics including communication & collaboration, strategy & direction, leadership and recognition & feedback. The results of two surveys have so far been analysed with direct actions already having been implemented with the intention to address topics where employees have highlighted a potential for improvement.

In terms of the Company's involvement in the community, the Directors are very proud of the Company's long-standing partnership with a local charity which provides a safe working environment for adults with learning disabilities in Basingstoke and surrounding areas. By providing various tasks for these adults, the Company helps the charity's aim in providing different types of work to their 'service users' and can prepare them with the skills required to move on to a secure place in mainstream employment.

The Company takes very seriously its environmental, quality and health & safety commitments. The Company is able to operate safely, with increasing focus on environmental issues, thereby ensuring that working practices are kept up to date to ensure compliance with the H&S work act and UK BS ISO Occupational Health and Safety, Environmental and Quality standards as appropriate.

In terms of its environmental impact, the Company is part of a Group-wide sustainability programme which is consistently being implemented and reviewed. The KION Group aims to continuously improve its sustainability performance, and to this end, the programme includes fourteen fields of action which were derived from an initial materiality analysis. Underpinning each action field is a specific programme with aims, measures and, where appropriate, quantifiable performance measures. The resulting sustainability targets define a minimum standard that is binding for the entire KION Group. The development of the action fields is ongoing. They include a review of sustainability requirements with regard to incorporation into the product development process, and environmental protection measures such as the definition and management of an effective waste management system.

The Company upholds the shared KION Group values, which come under the four main headings of integrity, collaboration, courage and excellence. These shared values and leadership principles are designed to drive the individual actions of employees and their collaboration with colleagues, superiors, customers, suppliers and applicants.

Through its UK network operations, the Company intends to organise various innovation days and product launches in order to engage proactively with its customers. These events have needed to be suspended for the time being, due to the ongoing Covid pandemic. The Company seeks to offer innovative solutions, especially in relation to environmental, automation and energy saving objectives, to support its customers with all their materials handling needs. The Company works very closely with its supply chain to ensure continuity of supply, with consideration of potential disruption due to Brexit and other external and international factors. The Company engages with suppliers at all levels of the business to ensure conformance with the Company's compliance standards so that operations are able to run smoothly throughout the business and its supply chain.

The Directors have always, both collectively and individually, taken decisions for the long term and consistently aim to uphold the highest standards of business conduct. In this regard the UK senior management team meet on a monthly basis and discuss and agree ways in which it can continue to uphold the highest values in its relationship with customers & suppliers, employees, the local community and the environment.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Key decisions in the year

In 2020 the Directors continued to implement its UK restructuring programme by merging the remaining six subsidiary network companies (Linde Material Handling South East Limited, Linde Severnside Limited, Linde Material Handling Scotland Limited, Linde Material Handling East Limited, Linde Sterling Limited and Linde Creighton Limited) into Linde MH UK Limited. The new structure will benefit from organisational efficiency gains and thus, be in a position to provide a consistent and enhanced service to all of its customers.

In recent years the Group has invested significantly into the UK in terms of site infrastructure and IT systems. This area was further strengthened in 2020 with the Company investing further in its UK IT network.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

With the exception of the topics raised above in the section 172 statement, the Directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with 2020 in the forthcoming year. Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 23 to the financial statements.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Details of the Company's approach to tackling climate change can be found in the Directors' Report on page 6, and forms part of this report by cross-reference.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company faces cost pressures and competitor activity in its major markets which are expected to continue in the coming year. This includes price-led campaigns from competitors with the objective of securing market share. However, due to the Company's diverse customer base, it is not exposed to a downturn in any one particular industry sector, and as such the above risks are at least mitigated in part. The Company expects its sales volumes to move in line with GDP in its main markets. The Group has a programme of product design enhancements to maintain its leading technological position, and marketing initiatives to develop emerging global markets. The Company purchases the majority of its products from European factories within the Group. Therefore there is exposure to exchange rate fluctuations and as such it enters into forward exchange hedging contracts in order to mitigate this exposure. The Company is also subject to interest rate risk and carefully monitors its cash flow in mitigation.

The Company, through its operations, are exposed to the operational and financial risks associated with Brexit. In recognising this risk, the Directors continue to monitor the scope and scale of any potential negative effects and have implemented various actions in mitigation. These actions have included stockpiling of essential parts within the UK to support customer requirements on a timely basis and further investment in the short-term rental fleet in order to ensure that all customer truck requirements are satisfied without delay. In addition, foreign exchange exposure risks, are mitigated by adherence to a long term foreign exchange hedging policy.

The Company continues to monitor the potential future impacts resulting post-Brexit. This includes the monitoring and updating of its systems and processes in light of ongoing customs and duty legislative changes.

The COVID-19 pandemic, was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. In response to both the WHO and UK government advice, and for the protection of both employees and business, the Company prepared and communicated a number of guidelines. The Company has, within the framework of the guidelines, continued to operate as close to normal as is possible. These guidelines are being reviewed and updated on a regular basis in the light of current developments. Throughout this period the Company's priority has remained the ongoing safety of all employees – its own operational teams as well as those of customers and business partners. The Company continues to achieve this through the adoption of and strict adherence to all Government guidance on social distancing, good hand hygiene disciplines and other protective measures. All ongoing operations have been adapted to take this guidance into consideration for the safety of all parties. In considering the financial effects of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, management has analysed, assessed and scrutinised the resulting projections and scenario planning as prepared by KION Group in its response to the pandemic. In this respect the directors are confident that the overall going concern position is fully supported, and that they have not been able to identify any material uncertainties in relation to going concern. Further details can be found in the Director's Report (Going Concern section) on page 6.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C Blebta', written in a cursive style.

C Blebta
Director
23 July 2021

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company during the year was the sales, service and rental of materials handling equipment.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

No political donations were made (2019: £nil).

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In stating this position, the Directors recognise that the Company is dependent on KION Group for its financial support. In considering the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, management has analysed, assessed and scrutinised the resulting projections and scenario planning as prepared by KION Group in its response to the pandemic. In this regard the directors are confident that the overall going concern position is fully supported, and that they have not been able to identify any material uncertainties in relation to going concern. The Company has in place financial support from KION Group AG for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of signing are set out on page 1 of these financial statements. The following changes occurred during the year:

U Just Appointed: 12th October 2020

The following changes have occurred since the balance sheet date:

M Sammartano Resigned: 20th January 2021

A Lagler Appointed: 2nd February 2021

A Krinninger Resigned: 2nd February 2021

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Details of any future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on page 4 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

CASH FLOW RISK

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge these exposures. These forward contracts are entered in to via the KION Group Treasury.

Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at pre-agreed inter-company rates of interest. The rates of interest applied are in line with current market rates.

CREDIT RISK

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade receivables, group treasury loans, other receivables and investments.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its third-party trade receivables. However, it should be noted that the majority of trade receivables are due from other Companies in the Group. The proportion of group company debt, versus third party, has been benefited further in recent years now that a far greater percentage of its finance debt is financed through the group company, KION Financial Services Limited. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are internal treasury entities within the Group.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

LIQUIDITY RISK

It should be noted that the Company operates in a Group which adopts a daily sweep of cash balances. At the year end the Company had net current amounts owed to Group undertakings which led to a net current liability, and therefore the Company is reliant for its working capital on funds provided by these Group undertakings. The Company has financial support in place from KION Group AG for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing.

The Directors are confident that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the 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 that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group and the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Group 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.

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING (SECR)

According to the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements for large companies, we present the following information regarding energy and carbon. This information is disclosed in respect of the combined UK LMH entities in total. There are a number of facilities shared across different entities, and as such we were not able to split by entity at this time.

- 1) The annual quantity of emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent resulting from the activities which the company is responsible involving:
 - a) The emissions from activities which the company owns or controls, including combustion of fuel and operation of facilities is 6,606.897 tonnes CO₂e.
 - b) The emissions from purchase of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use is 917.682 tonnes of CO₂e.
- 2) The breakdown of the key sources of emissions (for example, electricity or vehicles) and energy use (for example, giving separate figures for gas, electricity, transport fuel and other energy sources):
 - a) Diesel 4,339 t CO₂e (58,087 GJ)
 - b) Natural gas 1,494 t CO₂e (26,393 GJ)
 - c) Electricity 918 t CO₂e (11,046 GJ)
- 3) In KWH the annual quantity of energy consumed from activities for which the company is responsible, for purposes of calculating emissions, is 29,750,847 kwh.
- 4) The usage of renewable energy and carbon offsets is as follows:
 - a) Electricity from renewable sources 3,977 GL (market based)

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING (SECR) (CONTINUED)...

- 5) The KION Group emissions reduction target is for a 30% reduction over the period 2017 – 2027. The KION sustainability report, including greenhouse gas emissions reporting is audited by Deloitte (limited assurance).
- 6) The methodologies used to calculate the information disclosed:
We are using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, conversion factors for fuels from UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020, and for electricity it is based on data published by the German Association of the Automotive Industry (VDA, as of 2019).
- 7) The Company's annual emissions in relation to sales turnover can be expressed as 1t CO2e per £64k turnover.

ANTI-SLAVERY

The Company has a zero-tolerance approach to modern slavery and human trafficking, and takes all necessary steps to ensure that slavery and trafficking are not taking place in any of its supply chains, or in any part of its own business. The Company is committed to acting ethically and with integrity in all its business dealings and relationships, and is committed to implementing and enforcing effective systems and controls to ensure modern slavery and human trafficking is not taking place anywhere within the Company or those of its suppliers. The Company's anti-slavery policy is published and reviewed on an annual basis, and is available in full on the Company's website.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Company is committed to a program of continual improvement in environmental performance, including protection of the environment and minimising its impact on climate change. This includes, where possible, preventing pollution at source, taking into consideration business objectives, employees, the local community and continual improvement of its Environmental Management System. The Company takes very seriously its responsibility to address climate change concerns, and to minimise waste through better utilisation of raw materials, including use of reusable and recyclable materials. Further it seeks to establish objectives and targets for the reduction of gas, electricity and water.

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group and the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings and internal news publications prepared by both the Company and by the Group. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

During the year the parent company, KION Group AG, again made available its employee equity programme to the UK employees. The name of the programme is KEEP, allowing eligible employees to purchase a limited number of share packages in KION. The scheme was originally introduced formally in the autumn of 2015.

AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 23 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by



C Blebta

Director

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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. They 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.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited (the 'company'):

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

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 24.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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 auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation and tax legislation; and

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Health & Safety regulations, Bribery Act 2010, Data Protection Act and Employment and Labour laws and regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

- Recognition of revenues on new truck sales, which are shipped and invoiced close to year-end was determined to be a significant risk due to fraud: we tested the month reporting controls and audited revenue recognised close to year end against supporting documents including invoices and delivery documentation.
- Recognition of revenue from multiple element agreements was determined to be a significant risk due to fraud: we tested the control around recognition and audited related balances against relevant supporting documents including invoices, payments, delivery documentation, price lists and contracts; and
- Lease classification and recognition of related balances were determined to be a significant risk due to fraud: we tested the control around the data input and audited related balances against relevant supporting documents including invoices and contracts comparing the determined classification to the one applied

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in [the strategic report and] the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

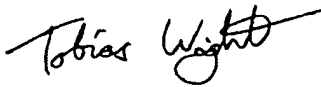
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Tobias Wright, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading, United Kingdom

23 July 2021

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
TURNOVER	3	195,077	220,185
Cost of sales		(176,510)	(204,239)
Gross profit		18,567	15,946
Administrative expenses		(15,270)	(14,403)
Distribution expenses		(13,273)	(14,021)
Other operating income		4,471	2,272
OPERATING LOSS		(5,505)	(10,206)
Income from participating interests	4	61,734	21,929
Impairment in investments	12	(37,974)	(5,871)
Finance costs (net)	5	(1,286)	(2,153)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	16,969	3,699
Tax (credit)/debit on profit	9	(504)	2,557
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		16,465	6,256

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit for the financial year		16,465	6,256
Remeasurement of foreign exchange hedging at fair value	18	7,785	(6,334)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit asset	21	2,528	13,672
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(1,849)	(1,247)
Other comprehensive income		8,464	6,091
Total comprehensive income		24,929	12,347

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	11	5,278	14,875
Investments	12	89,010	56,205
		<u>94,288</u>	<u>71,080</u>
 Pension scheme surplus	21	45,000	42,852
 CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	13	4,812	15,236
Debtors			
– due within one year	14	90,780	111,552
Cash at bank and in hand		475	431
		<u>96,067</u>	<u>127,219</u>
 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	15	(163,378)	(187,832)
 NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(67,311)</u>	<u>(60,613)</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		71,977	53,319
 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	16	(186)	(6,155)
Provisions for liabilities	17	(3,593)	(3,895)
 NET ASSETS		<u>68,198</u>	<u>43,269</u>
 CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	19	92,576	92,576
Capital redemption reserve		500	500
Other reserves		195	195
Hedge reserve		2,267	(5,518)
Profit and loss account		(27,340)	(44,484)
 SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		<u>68,198</u>	<u>43,269</u>

The financial statements of Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited (registered number 00324340) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 July 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:



C Blebta

Director

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called-up share capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other reserves £'000	Hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2019	92,576	500	195	816	(63,165)	30,922
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	6,256	6,256
Remeasurement of net defined benefit asset (see note 21)	-	-	-	-	13,672	13,672
Remeasurement of foreign exchange hedging at fair value (see note 18)	-	-	-	(6,334)	-	(6,334)
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,247)	(1,247)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(6,334)	18,681	12,347
At 31 December 2019	92,576	500	195	(5,518)	(44,484)	43,269
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	16,465	16,465
Remeasurement of net defined benefit asset (see note 21)	-	-	-	-	2,528	2,528
Remeasurement of foreign exchange hedging at fair value (see note 18)	-	-	-	7,785	-	7,785
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,849)	(1,849)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	7,785	17,144	24,929
At 31 December 2020	92,576	500	195	2,267	(27,340)	68,198

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 6.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited is considered to be pounds sterling as that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated only into the financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, KION Group AG. The Company has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of not preparing consolidated statements.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report. The directors' report further describes the financial position of the Company; its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities; the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable changes in market performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its available working capital. It should be noted that the Company operates in a Group which adopts a monthly sweep of cash balances. At the year end the Company had net current amounts owed to Group undertakings which led to a net current liability, and therefore the Company is reliant for its working capital on funds provided by these Group undertakings.

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In stating this position, it is recognised that the Company is dependent on KION Group for its financial support. In considering the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, management has analysed, assessed and scrutinised the resulting projections and scenario planning as prepared by KION Group in its response to the pandemic. In this regard the directors have confirmed that the overall going concern position is fully supported, and that they have not been able to identify any material uncertainties in relation to going concern. The Company has in place financial support from KION Group AG for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	15 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 10 years
Furniture, fixtures, tools & equipment	3 to 10 years

Leasehold property is amortised over the remaining term of the lease or forty years, whichever is the shorter period.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Note 17 sets out details of the fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and clear identification of the risk in the hedged item that is being hedged by the hedging instrument. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge the Company determines and documents causes for hedge ineffectiveness.

Derivative financial instruments that are part of a formally documented hedge with a hedged item are not assigned to any of the IFRS 9 measurement categories and are therefore recognised in accordance with the hedge accounting rules described below.

In the case of cash flow hedges for hedging currency risk and interest-rate risk, derivatives are used to hedge future cash flow risks from existing hedged items, planned transactions and firm obligations not reported in the statement of financial position. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives is initially recognised in equity in the hedge reserve (other comprehensive income). The amounts previously recognised in the hedge reserve are subsequently reclassified to the income statement when the gain or loss on the corresponding hedged item is recognised. Any ineffective portion of the changes in fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Derivative financial instruments that are not part of a formally documented hedge are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on re-measurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments

In the Company balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, which is the estimated selling price less further costs for completion and disposal. Raw materials, components, sundry stocks and goods are valued at cost of purchase on a moving average basis. Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at purchase cost less any impairment provisioning. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets:

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial assets:

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Leases: lessee accounting

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases: lessor accounting

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Share-based payments

The Company grants to its employee's rights to equity instruments of KION Group AG, its ultimate parent company. The required disclosures are therefore included in KION Group AG's consolidated financial statements.

A liability equal to the portion of the services received is recognised at the current fair value determined at each balance sheet date for cash-settled share-based payments.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At each balance sheet date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is re-measured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Share-based payments (continued)

loss for the year.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the

value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future year in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Employee benefits

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the costs arising from employee services rendered during the year and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. The net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability is charged to profit or loss and included within finance costs. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Company, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting date.

Government grants

Where the company has received grants, for example under Coronavirus business support schemes these have been accounted for under the accrual model and recognised within other operating income.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies:

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Classification of leases

A judgement is made to determine whether trucks leased to customers should be accounted for as an operating or finance lease, and hence the extent of transfer of risks and rewards. This takes into consideration the length of the lease, the nature of the contract and the terms within the contract. If the lease is deemed to be an

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

operating lease, the asset remains on the balance sheet and the revenue is deemed to be rental income and recognised over the lease term. If however the risks and rewards of ownership are deemed to have been transferred, the asset is derecognised and revenue is recognised from initial sale of the goods, together with ongoing recognition over the period of the lease for the elements of consideration representing servicing revenue. All leases are currently classified as operating leases.

Key source of estimation uncertainty:

The following are the key sources of estimation uncertainty, apart from those involving critical judgements (which are dealt with separately above), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Defined benefit pension scheme (see note 21)

The assumptions used in the calculation of the pension surplus / deficit include discount rate, future pension increases and inflation. Further estimations used relate to mortality assumption and retirement age. These are based on historical information with adjustments made for anticipated future changes. Management monitor funding levels annually and the funding schedule is reviewed by the Group and the trustees every three years.

3. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER.

The turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arose in the United Kingdom. Turnover by destination is not different to turnover by origin.

An analysis of the turnover is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Sale of goods	164,699	178,246
Supply of services	30,378	41,939
	<u>195,077</u>	<u>220,185</u>

4. INCOME FROM PARTICIPATING INTERESTS.

The Company received £61.7 million of income from participating interests in the year. This was comprised of distribution income resulting from the merger of six of its subsidiaries, Linde Material Handling South East Limited, Linde Severnside Limited, Linde Material Handling Scotland Limited, Linde Material Handling East Limited, Linde Sterling Limited and Linde Creighton Limited, into Linde MH UK Limited. The assets and ongoing business operations of those six subsidiaries were acquired by Linde MH UK Limited during the year. This resulted in the issuance of £61.7 million share capital in Linde MH UK Limited.

An analysis of this income is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Dividends received from subsidiaries	-	7,409
Other investment income	61,734	14,520
	<u>61,734</u>	<u>21,929</u>

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

5. FINANCE COSTS (NET)

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar expenses	2,189	3,400
Interest receivable from group companies	(113)	(447)
Other finance income	(790)	(800)
	<u>1,286</u>	<u>2,153</u>

Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Loans from entities with control over the entity	1,660	2,668
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	529	718
Other interest payable	-	14
	<u>2,189</u>	<u>3,400</u>

Other finance income

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Net interest on defined benefit liability (see note 21)	(790)	(800)
	<u>(790)</u>	<u>(800)</u>

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION

(Profit)/loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 11)	3,160	3,722
Operating lease rentals	4,140	6,241
Foreign exchange loss	652	2,732
Gain on fixed asset disposals	(28)	(44)
Other income – relating to furlough of staff	(536)	-
Inventories recognised as an expense	159,270	170,391
Impairment of investments	37,974	5,871
	<u>37,974</u>	<u>5,871</u>

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Year ended 31 December 2020**

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	75	69
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services to the Company		
The audit of the company's subsidiaries	156	73
Total audit fees	<u>231</u>	<u>142</u>
Other services	-	-
Total non-audit fees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>231</u>	<u>142</u>

7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Distribution and administration	278	285
	<u>278</u>	<u>285</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	15,726	16,706
Social security costs	1,862	1,894
Other pension costs	1,453	1,431
	<u>19,041</u>	<u>20,031</u>

'Other pension costs' includes only those items included within operating costs. Items reported elsewhere have been excluded.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

8. DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
<i>Directors' remuneration</i>		
Emoluments	839	841
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	48	22
	<u>887</u>	<u>863</u>
	Number	Number
The number of directors who:		
Are members of a defined contribution pension scheme	5	1
Had awards receivable in the form of share appreciation rights under a long-term incentive scheme	1	3
	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Remuneration of the highest paid director:		
Emoluments	260	361
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	15	31
	<u>15</u>	<u>31</u>

The highest paid director has not exercised any share options in the period. Pension contributions of £nil were made in the period.

9. TAX ON PROFIT

The tax credit comprises:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax	(2,242)	(3,140)
Adjustments in respect of prior years		
UK corporation tax	365	419
Total current tax	<u>(1,877)</u>	<u>(2,721)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,324	164
Changes to deferred tax rate	57	-
Total deferred tax	<u>2,381</u>	<u>164</u>
Total tax on profit/(loss)	<u>504</u>	<u>(2,557)</u>

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

9. TAX ON PROFIT (CONTINUED)

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit/(loss) is 19 % (2019: 19 %). The applicable tax rate is aligned with the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2017. Deferred tax has been calculated at 19% (2019: 17%), being the future corporation tax rates announced. During the year beginning 1 January 2021, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to decrease the corporation tax charge for the year by £343,000. This is due to projected capital allowance claims by the company during the forthcoming year.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

The differences between the total tax credit shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit/(loss) before tax is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Company profit before tax	<u>16,969</u>	<u>3,699</u>
Tax on Company profit/(loss) at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19 % (2019: 19 %)	3,224	703
Effects of:		
- Depreciation for year less than capital allowances	(339)	(474)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	43	12
- Income not taxable	(4,637)	(3,060)
- Other timing differences	(644)	(321)
- Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	365	419
- Change in deferred tax asset	<u>2,492</u>	<u>164</u>
Total tax credit / (charge) for the year	<u>504</u>	<u>(2,557)</u>

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current and future years

The Covid pandemic in 2020 meant that the UK government decided not to lower the main rate of corporation tax to 17% as had been planned previously. Instead the decision was made formally to retain the 19% corporation tax rate up to and including tax years commencing 1st April 2022. Accordingly this rate have been applied when calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020. The UK government further announced that from 1st April 2023 the main rate of corporation tax will be increased to 25%.

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company grants to its employee's rights to equity instruments of KION Group AG, its ultimate parent company. The required disclosures are therefore included in KION Group AG's consolidated financial statements. Linde Material Handling (UK) Limited measures its share-based payment expense as a proportion of the expense recognised for the entire share-based payment scheme based on the number of employees participating in the scheme.

Cash-settled share-based payment schemes

LTI scheme:

The company issues to certain employees share appreciation rights (SARs), determined by reference to the parent company's shares.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash-settled share-based payment schemes (continued)

As at 31 December 2020 the fair value of one virtual share was €39.12 for the 2018 tranche (€40.99 as at 31 December 2019), €58.26 for the 2019 tranche (€50.27 as at 31 December 2019) and €52.86 for the 2020 tranche. On that date, the total fair value based on 2,612 virtual shares for the 2018 tranche (4,776 as at 31 December 2019), 3,802 virtual shares for the 2019 tranche (3,370 as at 31 December 2019) and 3,445 virtual shares for the 2020 tranche, was £452,043 (£358,535 as at 31 December 2019). The performance period for the LIFT scheme has been set at 36 months and therefore a pro-rata debit of £119,000 was recognised in 2020 (£136,000 debit in 2019). The total carrying amount for liabilities in connection with the share-based remuneration as at 31.12.2020 was £329,000 (£261,000 as at 31 December 2019).

KEEP scheme:

In 2015 the KION Group launched its employee equity programme, KEEP, into the UK. Under the scheme qualifying employees are able to purchase shares in the KION Group, and for every share purchased the employee is entitled to one bonus share after the completion of a three year vesting period.

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	<u>Land and buildings</u>			Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total
	Freehold £'000	Leasehold £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	9,783	7,873	31,842	11,455	60,953
Additions	130	-	7,667	23	7,820
Transferred to Linde MH UK Limited	-	-	(21,147)	(5)	(21,152)
Disposals	-	-	(7,174)	(383)	(7,557)
At 31 December 2020	<u>9,913</u>	<u>7,873</u>	<u>11,188</u>	<u>11,090</u>	<u>40,064</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	5,141	7,333	22,176	11,428	46,078
Charge for the year	156	-	2,941	63	3,160
Transferred to Linde MH UK Limited	-	-	(11,581)	(1)	(11,582)
Disposals	-	-	(2,470)	(400)	(2,870)
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,297</u>	<u>7,333</u>	<u>11,066</u>	<u>11,090</u>	<u>34,786</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,616</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,278</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>4,642</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>9,666</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>14,875</u>
Finance leased assets included above:					
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,527</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,527</u>

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

12. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Investments

The Company has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings, associates and other significant investments.

Subsidiary undertakings:	Registered office address	Principal activity	Holding	%
Linde Heavy Truck Division Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Supply of materials handling equipment	Ordinary	100
Linde MH UK Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Supply and service of materials handling equipment	Ordinary	100
Linde Jewsbury's Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant company	Ordinary	100
Linde Material Handling East Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st November 2020)	Ordinary	100
Linde Material Handling South East Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st April 2020)	Ordinary	100
Linde Severnside Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st April 2020)	Ordinary	100
Linde Material Handling Scotland Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st November 2020)	Ordinary	100
Linde Sterling Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st November 2020)	Ordinary	100
Linde Creighton Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st November 2020)	Ordinary	100
Castle Lift Trucks Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Holding Company	Ordinary	100
Creighton Materials Handling Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Holding Company	Ordinary	100
Fork Truck Rentals Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
Fork Truck Training Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
McLeman Forklift Services Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Non-trading (ceased trading 1 st July 2019)	Ordinary	100

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Year ended 31 December 2020**

12. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Subsidiary Undertakings:	Registered office address	Principal Activity	Holding	%
Linde Castle Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
DBS Brand Factors Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
Stephensons Enterprise Fork Trucks Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
Lancashire (Fork Truck) Services Limited	Kingsclere Road Basingstoke RG21 6XJ	Dormant Company	Ordinary	100
Directly Held Associates:				
Chadwick Material Handling Ltd	18 Edinburgh Way, Leafield Industrial Estate, Corsham, Wiltshire, SN13 9XZ	Distributor of materials handling equipment	Ordinary	48

The capital and reserves of the directly held associate, Chadwick Material Handling Ltd, as at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	£'000
Called up share capital	1,035
Retained earnings	40

In the year ending 31 December 2020, the net profit of Chadwick Material Handling Ltd was £90,000.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

12. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Subsidiary undertakings:

	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	108,079
Issued share capital – Linde MH UK Limited	70,780
	<u>178,859</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>178,859</u>
Provisions for impairment	
At 1 January 2020	(52,371)
Impairment – Linde Severnside Limited	(6,262)
Impairment – LMH South East Limited	(3,300)
Impairment – LMH Scotland Limited	(2,500)
Impairment – LMH East Limited	(5,226)
Impairment – Linde Sterling Limited	(9,570)
Impairment – Linde Creighton Limited	(10,905)
Impairment – Linde MH UK Limited (previously Linde Castle Limited)	(212)
	<u>(90,346)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>(90,346)</u>
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	<u>88,513</u>

Associate Undertakings:

Cost and carrying value	£'000
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	497

There were no subsidiary acquisitions during the year ended 31 December 2020.

During the year there was an intra-group reorganisation involving seven of the Company's subsidiaries. Linde MH UK Limited acquired all of the assets and ongoing trading business of LMH South East Limited, Linde Severnside Limited, LMH Scotland Limited, LMH East Limited, Linde Sterling Limited and Linde Creighton Limited. In addition the Company transferred £9.0m of its net assets, being that associated with its National Key Accounts business, to Linde MH UK Limited. In considering the net book value of all the assets acquired, Linde MH UK Limited was able to issue additional share capital of £70.8m. The Company's investment in the above transferred companies was impaired by £38.0m.

13. STOCKS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Work in progress	646	1,420
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,166	13,816
	<u>4,812</u>	<u>15,236</u>

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

The amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the year amounted to £159,270,000 (2019: £170,391,000).

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Year ended 31 December 2020**

14. DEBTORS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,268	17,352
Other debtors	526	121
Prepayments and accrued income	1,695	2,375
Amounts owed by entities with control over the entity	65,853	74,017
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	12,246	13,099
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,192	4,588
	<u>90,780</u>	<u>111,552</u>

Amounts owed by entities with control over the entity includes loans of £60,543,906 (2019: £68,829,820) which are repayable on demand. Interest is receivable on the loans at a variable rate of LIBOR + 0% on the principal amounts. The rates of interest applied are in line with current market rates. The remaining balance relates to trade receivables which are cleared via inter-company netting in the following month.

15. CREDITORS – AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	3,690
Trade creditors	14,995	21,549
Amounts owed to entities with control over the entity	136,440	136,844
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	12	2,531
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,360	15,600
Other taxation and social security	2,318	3,154
Other creditors	158	137
Deferred tax (see note 17)	7,095	2,865
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,462
	<u>163,378</u>	<u>187,832</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes loans of £136,440,441 (2019: £136,843,664) which are repayable on demand. Interest is payable on the loans at a variable rate of LIBOR + 1.02% on the principal amounts. The rates of interest applied are in line with current market rates. The remaining balance relates to trade payables which are cleared via inter-company netting in the following month.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

16. CREDITORS – AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	6,012
Liability for share-based payments	186	143
	<u>186</u>	<u>6,155</u>
Finance leases		
Between one and two years	-	2,028
Between two and five years	-	3,436
After five years	-	548
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,012</u>
On demand or within one year (see note 15)	-	3,690
	<u>-</u>	<u>9,702</u>

The total of all future minimum lease payments has been disclosed.

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Product warranties £'000	Truck early termination and residual value provision £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2020	3,221	674	3,895
Charged to profit and loss account	3,470	-	3,470
Released	(663)	-	(663)
Transferred to Linde MH UK	-	(674)	(674)
Utilised	(2,435)	-	(2,435)
	<u>3,593</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,593</u>
At 31 December 2020			

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	(2,048)	(3,168)
Foreign exchange hedging fair value adjustment	430	(938)
DB pension scheme asset	8,713	7,285
Other timing differences	-	(314)
Deferred tax liability (note 15)	7,095	2,865

The deferred tax liability balance as at 31 December 2020 has been recognised in creditors (see note 15).

Product warranties

The warranty provision covers warranty claims on new trucks sold to its UK customers. This provision is intended to cover anticipated warranty claims occurring within 12 months of sales.

Truck early termination and residual value provision

The truck early termination provision represented potentially inflated used truck values, in comparison with net realisable values and also penalty payments that could potentially become payable to finance providers, should a customer early terminate a sub-lease contract. This provision has been transferred to Linde MH UK Limited during 2020.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
• Long-term loans receivable (see note 14)	60,544	68,830
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
• Trade and other debtors (see note 14)	1,794	17,473
• Amounts due from associates (see note 14)	21,438	17,687
Measured at fair value		
• Amounts owed by entities with control over the entity: Derivative financial assets designated in an effective hedging relationship (see note 15)	2,367	-
	<u>86,143</u>	<u>103,990</u>
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
• Obligations under finance leases (see note 16)	-	9,702
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
• Trade and other creditors (see note 15)	14,479	21,686
• Amounts owed to entities with control of the entity (see note 15)	136,440	131,325
• Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	12	2,531
• Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,360	15,600
Measured at fair value		
• Amounts owed to entities with control over the entity: Derivative financial liabilities designated in an effective Hedging relationship (see note 16)	101	5,519
	<u>153,392</u>	<u>186,363</u>

For all financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value, these have been measured using current market exchange rates.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Year ended 31 December 2020**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash flow hedges

Forward foreign currency contracts

The following table details the forward foreign currency contracts outstanding as at the year-end:

Outstanding contracts	Average contractual exchange rate		Notional value		Fair value	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	[rate]	[rate]	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Buy Euros						
1-12 months	1.118	1.128	119,843	114,691	119,793	108,250
					<u>119,793</u>	<u>108,250</u>

The Company has entered into contracts to purchase goods from other group companies in Euro's. The Company has entered into forward foreign currency contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising from these anticipated future transactions, which are designated as cash flow hedges. The hedged cash flows are expected to occur and to affect profit or loss within the next 12 months.

Gains of £7.8m (2019: £6.3 million loss) were recognised in other comprehensive income. A loss of £0.2 million (2019: £2.9 million loss) was reclassified to profit or loss for the year.

The Company's income, expense, gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest income and expense		
Total interest income for financial assets at amortised cost	113	447
Total interest expense for financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>1,660</u>	<u>2,668</u>
Fair value gains and losses		
On derivative financial assets designated in an effective hedging relationship	7,785	-
On derivative financial liabilities designated in an effective hedging relationship	<u>-</u>	<u>6,334</u>

19. CALLED-UP SHARES AND RESERVES

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Authorised, allotted and fully-paid		
92,576,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	92,576	92,576
Capital redemption reserve	500	500
Other reserves	<u>195</u>	<u>195</u>
	<u>93,271</u>	<u>93,271</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profit on the re-measurement of investment properties, net of dividends paid and other adjustments. The profit and loss reserve includes accounting adjustments recognised on transition to FRS 102.

The capital redemption reserve represents the cumulative amount transferred following the redemption / purchase of the company's shares.

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

20. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000
Company				
- within one year	20	344	20	643
- between one and five years	80	295	80	685
- after five years	267	-	286	-
	<u>367</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>1,328</u>

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the year ended 31 December 2020 was £845,621 (2019: £809,531).

Defined benefit schemes

The Company operates two defined benefit schemes for qualifying employees. The schemes are funded schemes.

The most recent actuarial valuations of schemes were carried out as at 1 January 2018. The valuations revealed that both schemes had a funding surplus and so no recovery plan contributions are payable. The Group monitor funding levels annually and the contribution schedule is reviewed by the Group and the trustees every three years. The next three-yearly valuation is due as at 1 January 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method.

	Valuation at	
	2020	2019
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate	1.25%	1.85%
Future pension increases	4.25%	4.25%
Inflation	3.00%	3.20%

Mortality assumptions:

Investigations have been carried out within the past three years into the mortality experience of the Company's defined benefit schemes. These investigations concluded that the current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The weighted average life expectancy, on retirement at age 65, for mortality tables used to determine benefit obligations are:

	Valuation at	
	2020 years	2019 years
Retiring today:	22.1	22.1
Retiring in 20 years:	23.8	23.7

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Year ended 31 December 2020**

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	810	810
Net interest income	(790)	(800)
Loss on changes	230	-
	<u>250</u>	<u>10</u>
 Total income relating to defined benefit scheme	 <u>(1,670)</u>	 <u>(13,672)</u>

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(367,500)	(350,150)
Fair value of scheme assets	<u>412,500</u>	<u>393,002</u>
Net surplus recognised in the balance sheet	<u>45,000</u>	<u>42,852</u>

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	350,150	340,140
Service cost	810	810
Interest cost	6,340	8,760
Actuarial losses	26,180	30,240
Benefits paid	(16,210)	(15,000)
Loss on changes	230	-
Effect of experience adjustments	-	(14,800)
At 31 December	<u>367,500</u>	<u>350,150</u>

LINDE MATERIAL HANDLING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	393,002	369,100
Interest income	7,130	9,560
Actuarial gains	28,708	29,112
Contributions from the employer	810	810
Benefits paid	(16,210)	(15,000)
Administrative expenses	(940)	(580)
At 31 December	<u>412,500</u>	<u>393,002</u>

The analysis of the scheme assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets	
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Equity instruments	34,140	38,610
Debt instruments	356,990	331,682
Cash and cash equivalents	7,160	1,820
Other	14,210	20,890
	<u>412,500</u>	<u>393,002</u>

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2020 the Company had given guarantees to the value of £400,000 (2019: £400,000) to various banks in respect of overseas trade and in favour of HM Customs and Excise, in respect of VAT and duties on imported goods.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events to report.

24. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is KION Group AG, which is incorporated in Germany and is listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The registered office address is Thea-Rasche-Strasse 8, 60549 Frankfurt, Germany. The financial statements of the Company are consolidated only into the financial statements of KION Group AG.

The consolidated financial statements of KION Group AG are available to the public and copies can be obtained from the KION Group's website, www.kiongroup.com, or from Linde Holdings Limited, Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XJ.

The immediate parent undertaking is Linde Holdings Limited, a Company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the immediate parent's financial statements may be obtained from Linde Holdings Limited, Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XJ.

The Company's registered address is Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XJ.