

TEREX CORP
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

F O R M 10 – Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 1-10702

Terex Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 34-1531521
(State of Incorporation) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

200 Nyala Farm Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880
(Address of principal executive offices)

(203) 222-7170
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☐

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
YES ☐ NO ☒

Number of outstanding shares of common stock: 108.6 million as of August 3, 2016.

The Exhibit Index begins on page 64.

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TEREX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

GENERAL

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Terex Corporation generally speaks as of June 30, 2016 unless specifically noted otherwise, and includes financial information with respect to the subsidiaries of the Company listed below (all of which are 100%-owned) which were guarantors on June 30, 2016 (the “Guarantors”) of the Company’s 6% Senior Notes Due 2021 (the “6% Notes”) and its 6-1/2% Senior Notes Due 2020 (the “6-1/2% Notes”). See Note Q – “Consolidating Financial Statements” to the Company’s June 30, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report. Unless otherwise indicated, Terex Corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is hereinafter referred to as “Terex,” the “Registrant,” “us,” “we,” “our” or the “Company.”

Guarantor Information

Guarantor	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	I.R.S. employer identification number
CMI Terex Corporation	Oklahoma	73-0519810
Fantuzzi Noell USA, Inc.	Illinois	36-3865231
Genie Holdings, Inc.	Washington	91-1666966
Genie Industries, Inc.	Washington	91-0815489
Genie International, Inc.	Washington	91-1975116
Powerscreen Holdings USA Inc.	Delaware	61-1265609
Powerscreen International LLC	Delaware	61-1340898
Powerscreen North America Inc.	Delaware	61-1340891
Powerscreen USA, LLC	Kentucky	31-1515625
Terex Advance Mixer, Inc.	Delaware	06-1444818
Terex Aerials, Inc.	Wisconsin	39-1028686
Terex Financial Services, Inc.	Delaware	45-0497096
Terex South Dakota, Inc.	South Dakota	41-1603748
Terex USA, LLC	Delaware	75-3262430
Terex Utilities, Inc.	Oregon	93-0557703
Terex Washington, Inc.	Washington	91-1499412

Forward-Looking Information

Certain information in this Quarterly Report includes forward-looking statements (within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding future events or our future financial performance that involve certain contingencies and uncertainties, including those discussed below in the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Contingencies and Uncertainties.” In addition, when included in this Quarterly Report or in documents incorporated herein by reference, the words “may,” “expects,” “should,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “plans,” “projects,” “estimates” and the negatives thereof and analogous or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. However, the absence of these words does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking. We have based these forward-looking statements on current expectations and projections about future events. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. Such statements are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, include, among others:

- our business is cyclical and weak general economic conditions affect the sales of our products and financial results;
- our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses;
- our need to comply with restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations and operate our business;
- our ability to access the capital markets to raise funds and provide liquidity;
- our business is sensitive to government spending;
- our business is highly competitive and is affected by our cost structure, pricing, product initiatives and other actions taken by competitors;
- our retention of key management personnel;
- the financial condition of suppliers and customers, and their continued access to capital;
- our providing financing and credit support for some of our customers;
- we may experience losses in excess of recorded reserves;
- the carrying value of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets could become impaired;
- our ability to obtain parts and components from suppliers on a timely basis at competitive prices;
- our business is global and subject to changes in exchange rates between currencies, commodity price changes, regional economic conditions and trade restrictions;
- our operations are subject to a number of potential risks that arise from operating a multinational business, including compliance with changing regulatory environments, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other similar laws, and political instability;
- a material disruption to one of our significant facilities;
- possible work stoppages and other labor matters;
- compliance with changing laws and regulations, particularly environmental and tax laws and regulations;
- litigation, product liability claims, intellectual property claims, class action lawsuits and other liabilities;
- our ability to comply with an injunction and related obligations imposed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”);
- disruption or breach in our information technology systems; and
- other factors.

Actual events or our actual future results may differ materially from any forward-looking statement due to these and other risks, uncertainties and significant factors. The forward-looking statements contained herein speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report and the forward-looking statements contained in documents incorporated herein by reference speak only as of the date of the respective documents. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained or incorporated by reference

in this Quarterly Report to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TEREX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	\$1,297.7	\$1,442.9	\$2,412.0	\$2,598.7
Cost of goods sold	(1,055.6)	(1,140.7)	(1,988.2)	(2,095.2)
Gross profit	242.1	302.2	423.8	503.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(168.7)	(166.1)	(339.1)	(329.1)
Income (loss) from operations	73.4	136.1	84.7	174.4
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.8
Interest expense	(25.5)	(27.9)	(50.2)	(56.8)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	—
Other income (expense) – net	(6.1)	(3.4)	(12.0)	(6.3)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	42.5	105.7	24.4	113.1
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	67.1	(29.8)	63.2	(38.9)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	109.6	75.9	87.6	74.2
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax	(45.1)	10.4	(97.5)	10.6
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations – net of tax	0.1	(0.4)	3.5	2.7
Net income (loss)	64.6	85.9	(6.4)	87.5
Net loss (income) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	0.1
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.5	(1.1)	0.7	(1.8)
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$65.1	\$84.8	\$(5.7)	\$85.8
Amounts attributable to Terex Corporation common stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$109.6	\$75.9	\$87.6	\$74.3
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax	(44.6)	9.3	(96.8)	8.8
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations – net of tax	0.1	(0.4)	3.5	2.7
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$65.1	\$84.8	\$(5.7)	\$85.8
Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share Attributable to Terex Corporation Common Stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1.01	\$0.71	\$0.81	\$0.70
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax	(0.41)	0.09	(0.89)	0.08
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations – net of tax	—	—	0.03	0.03
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.60	\$0.80	\$(0.05)	\$0.81
Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Share Attributable to Terex Corporation Common Stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1.00	\$0.70	\$0.80	\$0.68
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax	(0.41)	0.08	(0.88)	0.08
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations – net of tax	—	—	0.03	0.02
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.59	\$0.78	\$(0.05)	\$0.78
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in per share calculation				

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Basic	109.2	106.2	109.0	106.2
Diluted	109.6	109.0	109.6	109.9
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(0.5)	\$166.8	\$(13.1)	\$(31.4)
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.8	(1.1)	0.9	(1.7)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.3	\$165.7	\$(12.2)	\$(33.1)
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.14	\$0.12

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

TEREX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(unaudited)
(in millions, except par value)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$200.8	\$ 371.2
Trade receivables (net of allowance of \$17.4 and \$20.4 at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	795.7	703.3
Inventories	1,035.3	1,063.6
Prepaid and other current assets	207.2	252.5
Current assets held for sale	827.7	749.6
Total current assets	3,066.7	3,140.2
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment – net	355.6	371.9
Goodwill	450.3	459.1
Intangible assets – net	22.0	22.6
Other assets	554.6	461.7
Non-current assets held for sale	1,164.6	1,160.5
Total assets	\$5,613.8	\$ 5,616.0
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$6.8	\$ 66.4
Trade accounts payable	552.3	560.7
Accrued compensation and benefits	122.6	128.5
Accrued warranties and product liability	56.1	51.5
Customer advances	33.8	29.6
Other current liabilities	221.6	175.9
Current liabilities held for sale	531.6	446.0
Total current liabilities	1,524.8	1,458.6
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,679.5	1,729.8
Retirement plans	151.6	157.0
Other non-current liabilities	60.2	60.1
Non-current liabilities held for sale	308.2	298.5
Total liabilities	3,724.3	3,704.0
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$.01 par value – authorized 300.0 shares; issued 129.5 and 128.8 shares at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	1.3	1.3
Additional paid-in capital	1,281.1	1,273.3
Retained earnings	2,083.4	2,104.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(656.3)	(649.6)
Less cost of shares of common stock in treasury – 21.1 shares at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	(853.4)	(852.2)
Total Terex Corporation stockholders' equity	1,856.1	1,877.4

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Noncontrolling interest	33.4	34.6
Total stockholders' equity	1,889.5	1,912.0
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$5,613.8	\$ 5,616.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

TEREX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 (unaudited)
 (in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 2015	
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$(6.4)	\$87.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	57.7	72.9
Deferred taxes	(82.4)	(3.9)
Stock-based compensation expense	18.7	21.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of effects of acquisitions and divestitures):		
Trade receivables	(123.0)	(196.9)
Inventories	(91.0)	(125.2)
Trade accounts payable	(7.3)	98.2
Customer advances	49.6	(0.9)
Other assets and liabilities	110.3	(63.0)
Other operating activities, net	58.2	24.7
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(15.6)	(84.8)
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(44.1)	(48.7)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3.2)	(59.8)
Proceeds (payments) from disposition of discontinued operations	3.5	0.7
Other investing activities, net	(0.1)	0.6
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(43.9)	(107.2)
Financing Activities		
Repayments of debt	(681.5)	(702.9)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	585.1	835.7
Share repurchases	(1.0)	(50.3)
Dividends paid	(15.2)	(12.8)
Other financing activities, net	(0.8)	(1.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(113.4)	68.6
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.5	(22.1)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(168.4)	(145.5)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	466.5	478.2
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$298.1	\$332.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

TEREX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016
(unaudited)

NOTE A – TERMINATION OF BUSINESS COMBINATION AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

On May 16, 2016, as a result of entering into a Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement (the “SAPA”) with Konecranes Plc, a Finnish public company limited by shares (“Konecranes”), Terex and Konecranes terminated the Business Combination Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “BCA”) announced on August 11, 2015, with no penalties incurred by either party. Pursuant to the SAPA, Terex is selling its Material Handling and Port Solutions business (“MHPS”) to Konecranes for total consideration of approximately \$1.3 billion (the “Transaction”). Pursuant to the SAPA, as amended, the consideration being paid is comprised of \$595 million and €200 million in cash and 19.6 million newly created Class B shares of Konecranes. The value of the shares is not guaranteed until closing. The purchase price is subject to post-closing adjustments based upon the level of net working capital and cash and debt in MHPS at the closing date. In addition, the number of shares to be issued may be adjusted depending on the performance of the MHPS business in 2016. Also, certain purchase price adjustments may occur based on possible outcomes related to antitrust divestitures.

Upon completion of the Transaction, Terex will own approximately 25% of the outstanding shares of Konecranes and have the right to nominate two directors to the Konecranes Board. Terex expects to account for the Company’s investment in Konecranes using the equity-method of accounting. The Transaction, which is subject to customary regulatory approvals and the approval of the shareholders of Konecranes, is expected to close in early 2017. If the Konecranes shareholder approval is not obtained, Konecranes will be required to compensate the Company for transaction-related expenses up to \$20.0 million.

As part of the Transaction, Konecranes’ articles of association will be amended to create a new class of B shares and Terex and Konecranes will enter into a shareholder’s agreement (“SHA”). Pursuant to the SHA and amended articles of association, Terex will be entitled to nominate up to two members to the Board of Directors of Konecranes as long as Terex’s or its group companies’ shareholding in Konecranes exceeds certain agreed thresholds. Terex’s initial Board nominees will be current Terex Board members David Sachs and Oren Shaffer as of closing of the Transaction. Terex will also be subject to certain standstill obligations for an initial four-year period, followed by some limited obligations after the initial four-year period, and a non-compete obligation with respect to the MHPS business for a two-year period. Terex will also have customary registration rights pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be entered into in connection with the closing of the Transaction.

Business Combination Related Expenses

The Company has incurred transaction costs directly related to the terminated BCA of \$5.3 million and \$12.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and \$0.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 which amounts are recorded in Other income (expense) - net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

NOTE B – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Terex Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2016 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of

America to be included in full-year financial statements. The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015 has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Balance Sheet as of that date. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Terex Corporation, its majority-owned subsidiaries and other controlled subsidiaries ("Terex" or the "Company"). The Company consolidates all majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries, applies the equity method of accounting for investments in which the Company is able to exercise significant influence, and applies the cost method for all other investments. All intercompany balances, transactions and profits have been eliminated.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation of these interim financial statements have been made. Except as otherwise disclosed, all such adjustments consist only of those of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016.

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 include \$9.5 million and \$18.0 million, respectively, which were not immediately available for use. These consist primarily of cash balances held in escrow to secure various obligations of the Company.

Reclassifications. In conjunction with the adoption of new accounting standards, certain debt issuance costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 as well as certain amounts as of December 31, 2015, have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company reorganized the reportable segments to align with its new management reporting structure and business activities which resulted in the material handling business in its former Construction segment being reassigned to its Materials Processing ("MP") segment, certain non-operations related assets in the U.K. being reassigned from its former Construction segment to Corporate and Other category, and parts of its North America services business in its Cranes segment being reassigned into its Aerial Work Platforms ("AWP") and its former Material Handling & Port Solutions ("MHPS") segments. Historical results have been reclassified to give effect to these changes. Effective as of June 30, 2016, further adjustments were made to the Company's reportable segments as a result of definitive agreements to sell portions of its business and reorganize the management structure of other portions of its business. On May 16, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its MHPS business to Konecranes. As a result, the former MHPS segment is reported in discontinued operations in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for all periods presented, and in assets and liabilities held for sale in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and is no longer a reportable segment. During June and July of 2016, the Company entered into agreements to sell certain portions of its former Construction segment. Concrete mixer trucks and concrete paver product lines from the former Construction segment have been reassigned to its MP segment and remaining product lines within the former Construction segment, such as loader backhoes and site dumpers, have been reassigned to the Corporate and Other category, as a result of changes in management responsibilities associated with these product lines, and the effect of these changes has been shown in all periods presented. Assets and liabilities associated with the portions of the former Construction segment to be sold are reported in assets and liabilities held for sale in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2016. See Note A - "Termination of Business Combination and Plan of Merger", Note C - "Business Segment Information", Note E - "Discontinued Operations and Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale" and Note J - "Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net" for further information.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 outlines a new, single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. This new revenue recognition model provides a five-step analysis in determining when and how revenue is recognized. The new model will require revenue recognition to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration a company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Deferral of the Effective Date", which amends ASU 2014-09. As a result, the effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. Adoption will use one of two retrospective application methods. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have

on its consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, “Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs,” (“ASU 2015-03”). ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs related to borrowings be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the borrowing, consistent with debt discounts. The ASU does not affect the amount or timing of expenses for debt issuance costs. The Company adopted ASU 2015-03 as of January 1, 2016 on a retrospective basis, by recasting all prior periods shown to reflect the effect of adoption. As a result of adoption, \$21.1 million was reclassified from Other assets to Long-term debt, less current portion at December 31, 2015. Unamortized costs related to securing our revolving line of credit will continue to be presented in Other assets.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory," ("ASU 2015-11"). ASU 2015-11 simplifies the subsequent measurement of inventory by using only the lower of cost or net realizable value. The ASU defines net realizable value as estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017 with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-11 should be applied prospectively. The Company is evaluating the impact adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes," ("ASU 2015-17"). The amendments in ASU 2015-17 eliminate the current requirement to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet and instead require all deferred tax assets and liabilities to be classified as noncurrent. The Company adopted ASU 2015-17 as of January 1, 2016 on a prospective basis, which resulted in the reclassification of the Company's current deferred tax assets and current deferred tax liabilities to non-current deferred tax assets or non-current deferred tax liabilities on its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities," ("ASU 2016-01"). The amendments in ASU 2016-01, among other things, require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (i.e., securities or loans and receivables) and eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)," ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for leases with lease terms greater than twelve months and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)," ("ASU 2016-05"). ASU 2016-05 provides guidance clarifying that novation of a derivative contract (i.e. a change in counterparty) in a hedge accounting relationship does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedge accounting relationship. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017, with early adoption permitted. Adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)," ("ASU 2016-06"). ASU 2016-06 simplifies the embedded derivative analysis for debt instruments containing contingent call or put options by clarifying that an exercise contingency does not need to be evaluated to determine whether it relates to interest rates and credit risk in an embedded derivative analysis. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017, with early adoption permitted. Adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, "Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323)," ("ASU 2016-07"). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the retroactive adjustments to an investment qualifying for the equity method of accounting as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence by the investor. The

effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. Adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)," ("ASU 2016-08"). ASU 2016-08 further clarifies principal and agent relationships within ASU 2014-09. Similar to ASU 2014-09, the effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 is intended to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment awards. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing,” (“ASU 2016-10”). The amendments in ASU 2016-10 are expected to reduce the cost and complexity of applying the guidance on identifying promised goods or services in contracts with customers and to improve the operability and understandability of licensing implementation guidance related to the entity's intellectual property. Similar to ASU 2014-09, the effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients,” (“ASU 2016-12”). ASU 2016-12 provides clarification on assessing collectability, presentation of sales tax, non-cash consideration, and transition methods upon adoption of this ASU. Similar to ASU 2014-09, the effective date for ASU 2016-12 will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses,” (“ASU 2016-13”). ASU 2016-13 sets forth a “current expected credit loss” model which requires the Company to measure all expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable supportable forecasts. The guidance in this new standard replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and applies to some off-balance sheet credit exposures. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Accrued Warranties. The Company records accruals for potential warranty claims based on its claims experience. The Company’s products are typically sold with a standard warranty covering defects that arise during a fixed period. Each business provides a warranty specific to the products it offers. The specific warranty offered by a business is a function of customer expectations and competitive forces. Warranty length is generally a fixed period of time, a fixed number of operating hours, or both.

A liability for estimated warranty claims is accrued at the time of sale. The non-current portion of the warranty accrual is included in Other non-current liabilities in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The liability is established using historical warranty claim experience for each product sold. Historical claim experience may be adjusted for known design improvements or for the impact of unusual product quality issues. Warranty reserves are reviewed quarterly to ensure critical assumptions are updated for known events that may affect the potential warranty liability.

The following table summarizes the changes in the product warranty liability (in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 53.0
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	37.1
Changes in estimates	(3.4)
Settlements during the period	(28.3)
Foreign exchange effect/other	(1.1)
Balance at end of period	\$ 57.3

Fair Value Measurements. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, “Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure” (“ASC 820”) include interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts discussed in Note K – “Derivative Financial Instruments.” These contracts are valued using a market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for those instruments measured at fair value that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company’s assumptions (unobservable inputs). The hierarchy consists of three levels:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

Determining which category an asset or liability falls within this hierarchy requires judgment. The Company evaluates its hierarchy disclosures each quarter.

NOTE C – BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

Terex is a global manufacturer of lifting and material processing products and services that deliver lifecycle solutions to maximize customer return on investment. The Company delivers lifecycle solutions to a broad range of industries, including the construction, infrastructure, manufacturing, shipping, transportation, refining, energy, utility, quarrying and mining industries. Historically, the Company operated in five reportable segments: (i) AWP; (ii) Cranes; (iii) MHPS; (iv) MP; and (v) Construction.

Subsequent to the reorganization discussed in Note B - “Basis of Presentation”, the Company now operates in three reportable segments: (i) AWP; (ii) Cranes; and (iii) MP.

The AWP segment designs, manufactures, services and markets aerial work platform equipment, telehandlers and light towers. Customers use these products to construct and maintain industrial, commercial and residential buildings and facilities and for other commercial operations, as well as in a wide range of infrastructure projects.

The Cranes segment designs, manufactures, services, refurbishes and markets mobile telescopic cranes, tower cranes, lattice boom crawler cranes, lattice boom truck cranes, utility equipment and truck-mounted cranes (boom trucks), as well as their related components and replacement parts. Customers use these products primarily for construction, repair and maintenance of commercial buildings, manufacturing facilities, construction and maintenance of utility and telecommunication lines, tree trimming and certain construction and foundation drilling applications and a wide range of infrastructure projects.

The MP segment designs, manufactures and markets materials processing and specialty equipment, including crushers, washing systems, screens, apron feeders, material handlers, wood processing, biomass and recycling equipment, concrete mixer trucks and concrete pavers, and their related components and replacement parts. Customers use these products in construction, infrastructure and recycling projects, in various quarrying and mining applications, as well as in landscaping and biomass production industries, material handling applications, and in building roads and bridges.

The Company assists customers in their rental, leasing and acquisition of its products through Terex Financial Services (“TFS”). TFS uses its equipment financing experience to provide financing solutions to customers who

purchase the Company's equipment. TFS is included in the Corporate and Other category.

Business segment information is presented below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net Sales				
AWP	\$593.7	\$688.3	\$1,114.4	\$1,205.8
Cranes	357.4	427.7	664.7	781.0
MP	256.2	249.6	480.0	459.9
Corporate and Other / Eliminations	90.4	77.3	152.9	152.0
Total	\$1,297.7	\$1,442.9	\$2,412.0	\$2,598.7
Income (loss) from Operations				
AWP	\$72.5	\$105.1	\$110.6	\$149.7
Cranes	(12.8)	21.3	(29.4)	23.7
MP	28.6	25.6	44.4	37.2
Corporate and Other / Eliminations	(14.9)	(15.9)	(40.9)	(36.2)
Total	\$73.4	\$136.1	\$84.7	\$174.4
	June 30,	December 31,		
	2016	2015		
Identifiable Assets				
AWP	\$1,826.6	\$ 1,701.2		
Cranes	1,888.2	1,822.3		
MP	1,034.7	1,073.4		
Corporate and Other / Eliminations	(1,128.0)	(891.0)		
Assets held for sale	1,992.3	1,910.1		
Total	\$5,613.8	\$ 5,616.0		

NOTE D – INCOME TAXES

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recognized income tax benefit of \$67.1 million on income of \$42.5 million, an effective tax rate of (157.9)% as compared to income tax expense of \$29.8 million on income of \$105.7 million, an effective tax rate of 28.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The lower effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the valuation allowance release for the German and Italian subsidiaries of the Company. The change in judgment regarding the realization of deferred tax assets in these jurisdictions was due to the anticipated disposition of the MHPS business pursuant to the SAPA, recent earnings history, and expected future income supporting the more likely than not assessment that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recognized income tax benefit of \$63.2 million on income of \$24.4 million, an effective tax rate of (259.0)% as compared to income tax expense of \$38.9 million on income of \$113.1 million, an effective tax rate of 34.4%, for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The lower effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the valuation allowance release for the German and Italian subsidiaries of the Company. The change in judgment regarding the realization of deferred tax assets in these jurisdictions was due to the anticipated disposition of the MHPS business pursuant to the SAPA, recent earnings history, and expected future income supporting the more likely than not assessment that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

NOTE E –DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

Pursuant to the SAPA on May 16, 2016, Terex has agreed to sell its entire MHPS business to Konecranes for total consideration of approximately \$1.3 billion. See Note A - “Termination of Business Combination Agreement and Plan of Merger” for further information on this transaction. The sale of the Company’s MHPS business to Konecranes represents a significant strategic shift in the Company’s business away from universal, process, mobile harbor and ship-to-shore cranes that will have a major effect on the Company’s future operating results, primarily because the MHPS business represented the entirety of one of the Company’s five previous reportable operating segments and comprised two of the Company’s six previous reporting units, representing a significant portion of the Company’s revenues and assets, and is therefore accounted for as a discontinued operation. MHPS products include universal cranes, process cranes and components, such as rope hoists, chain hoists, light crane systems, travel units and electric motors, primarily for industrial applications, and mobile harbor cranes, ship-to-shore gantry cranes, rubber tired and rail mounted gantry cranes, straddle carriers, sprinter carriers, reach stackers, container handlers, general cargo lift trucks, automated stacking cranes, automated guided vehicles and software solutions for logistics terminals. Upon completion of the Transaction, Terex will own approximately 25% of the outstanding shares of Konecranes and have the right to nominate two directors to the Konecranes Board. Upon closing of the Transaction, Terex expects to account for the investment in Konecranes using the equity-method of accounting. The Transaction, which is subject to customary regulatory approvals and the approval of the shareholders of Konecranes, is expected to close in early 2017.

As a result of the SAPA, the Company recognized a pre-tax charge of \$55.6 million (\$55.6 million after-tax) in the second quarter of 2016 to write-down the MHPS disposal group to fair value, less costs to sell. The Company estimated the amount of sale proceeds using the cash proceeds plus an average of closing stock prices in the month of June 2016 for Konecranes common shares as traded on the Nasdaq Helsinki stock exchange (under the symbol “KCR1V”) multiplied by 19.6 million Class B shares expected to be received. If the average Konecranes stock price had been 10% higher during this period, the pre-tax charge would have been approximately \$4 million. If the average Konecranes stock price had been 10% lower during this period, the pre-tax charge would have been approximately \$107 million. If the U.S. Dollar versus the Euro exchange rate increased 5%, the pre-tax charge would have been approximately \$19 million. If the U.S. Dollar versus the Euro exchange rate decreased 5%, the pre-tax charge would have been approximately \$92 million.

As a result of the SAPA, the Company has determined that amounts invested in the MHPS business are no longer indefinitely reinvested. Accordingly, the Company recorded previously unrecognized U.S. and foreign deferred taxes associated with its investment in MHPS subsidiaries. The effective tax rate on income from discontinued operations in 2016 differs from the statutory rate, in part, due to the recognition of these deferred taxes.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations

The following amounts related to the discontinued operations were derived from historical financial information and have been segregated from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	\$322.1	\$385.6	\$634.7	\$725.4
Cost of sales	(242.1)	(303.6)	(512.9)	(568.1)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(63.7)	(69.8)	(158.5)	(139.2)
Impairment of MHPS disposal group	(55.6)	—	(55.6)	—

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Net interest (expense)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.9)
Other income (expense)	0.1	1.8	2.2	(0.9)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(39.4)	13.6	(90.7)	16.3
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(5.7)	(3.2)	(6.8)	(5.7)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax	(45.1)	10.4	(97.5)	10.6
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.5	(1.1)	0.7	(1.8)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations – net of tax attributable to Terex Corporation	\$(44.6)	\$9.3	\$(96.8)	\$8.8

Construction

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell certain compact and other construction assets and liabilities of the Company's former Construction segment, including the following products: midi/mini excavators, wheeled excavators and compact wheel loaders, primarily in Europe. The Company expects to realize proceeds of approximately \$60 million from the sale in the second half of 2016. The associated assets and liabilities are reported below and in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as held for sale. The operating results for this business are reported in continuing operations, within the Corporate and Other category in our segment disclosures. We recognized a pre-tax charge of \$5.7 million (\$3.9 million after-tax) in the second quarter of 2016 to write-down assets of the disposal group to estimated fair value, less costs to sell, of which \$4.0 million is recorded in Cost of goods sold and \$1.7 million is recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Assets and liabilities held for sale

Assets and liabilities held for sale consist of the Company's MHPS assets and liabilities that are being sold to Konecranes and certain assets and liabilities of the Company's former Construction segment, primarily in Europe, which are expected to be sold within one year. Such assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale upon meeting the requirements of ASC 360 - "Property, Plant and Equipment", and are recorded at lower of carrying amounts or fair value less costs to sell. Assets are no longer depreciated once classified as held for sale. The following table provides the amounts of assets and liabilities held for sale in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (in millions):

	June 30, 2016			December 31, 2015
	MHPS	Construction	Total	MHPS
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$97.3	\$ —	\$97.3	\$95.3
Trade receivables – net	223.1	19.5	242.6	236.0
Inventories	424.5	35.0	459.5	382.1
Prepaid and other current assets	27.1	1.2	28.3	36.2
Current assets held for sale	\$772.0	\$ 55.7	\$827.7	\$749.6
 Property, plant and equipment – net	 \$304.3	 \$ 14.9	 \$319.2	 \$303.9
Goodwill	596.4	—	596.4	564.1
Intangible assets	225.2	—	225.2	226.9
Impairment reserve	(55.6)	)—	(55.6)) —
Other assets	74.6	4.8	79.4	65.6
Non-current assets held for sale	\$1,144.9	\$ 19.7	\$1,164.6	\$1,160.5
 Liabilities				
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$22.6	\$ —	\$22.6	\$13.8
Trade accounts payable	154.4	18.3	172.7	177.0
Accruals and other current liabilities	328.0	8.3	336.3	255.2
Current liabilities held for sale	\$505.0	\$ 26.6	\$531.6	\$446.0
 Long-term debt, less current portion	 \$0.1	 \$ —	 \$0.1	 \$0.1
Retirement plans and other non-current liabilities	307.6	0.5	308.1	298.4
Non-current liabilities held for sale	\$307.7	\$ 0.5	\$308.2	\$298.5

The following table provides amounts of cash and cash equivalents presented in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (in millions):

	June 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and cash equivalents - continuing operations	\$ 200.8	\$ 371.2
Cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	97.3	95.3
Total cash and cash equivalents:	\$ 298.1	\$ 466.5

Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 include \$11.1 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, which were not immediately available for use. These consist primarily of cash balances held in escrow to secure various obligations of the Company.

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information related to discontinued operations (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Non-cash operating items:				
Depreciation and amortization	\$9.1	\$13.8	\$22.4	\$28.1
Impairment of MHPS disposal group	\$55.6	\$—	\$55.6	\$—
Deferred taxes	\$4.4	\$(0.6)	\$4.3	\$0.2
Investing activities:				
Capital expenditures	\$4.7	\$5.8	\$8.5	\$10.6

Other

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations	\$0.1	\$(0.4)	\$4.6	\$3.2
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	—	—	(1.1)	(0.5)
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations – net of tax	\$0.1	\$(0.4)	\$3.5	\$2.7

During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 the Company recorded gains of \$3.0 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, net of tax, related to the sale of its Atlas heavy construction equipment and knuckle-boom cranes businesses based on contractually obligated earnings based payments from the purchaser. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company recorded a gain of \$0.5 million, net of tax, related to the sale of its truck business.

NOTE F – EARNINGS PER SHARE

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Terex Corporation common stockholders	\$109.6	\$75.9	\$87.6	\$74.3
Income (loss) from discontinued operations—net of tax	(44.6)	9.3	(96.8)	8.8
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations—net of tax	0.1	(0.4)	3.5	2.7
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$65.1	\$84.8	\$(5.7)	\$85.8
Basic shares:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	109.2	106.2	109.0	106.2
Earnings (loss) per share – basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1.01	\$0.71	\$0.81	\$0.70
Income (loss) from discontinued operations—net of tax	(0.41)	0.09	(0.89)	0.08
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	0.03	0.03
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.60	\$0.80	\$(0.05)	\$0.81
Diluted shares:				
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	109.2	106.2	109.0	106.2
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options, restricted stock awards and convertible notes	0.4	2.8	0.6	3.7
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	109.6	109.0	109.6	109.9
Earnings (loss) per share – diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1.00	\$0.70	\$0.80	\$0.68
Income (loss) from discontinued operations—net of tax	(0.41)	0.08	(0.88)	0.08
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	0.03	0.02
Net income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.59	\$0.78	\$(0.05)	\$0.78

The following table provides information to reconcile amounts reported on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income to amounts used to calculate earnings per share attributable to Terex Corporation common stockholders (in millions):

Reconciliation of Amounts Attributable to Common Stockholders

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$109.6	\$75.9	\$87.6	\$74.2
Net loss (income) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	0.1
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$109.6	\$75.9	\$87.6	\$74.3

Weighted average options to purchase 0.1 million of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share ("Common Stock"), were outstanding during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted shares as the effect would be anti-dilutive. Weighted average restricted stock awards of 0.9 million and 1.4 million were outstanding during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted shares because the effect would be anti-dilutive or performance targets were not yet achieved for awards contingent upon performance. Weighted average restricted stock awards of 0.8 million and 0.9 million were outstanding during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted shares because the effect would be anti-dilutive or performance targets were not yet achieved for awards contingent upon performance. ASC 260, "Earnings per Share," requires that employee stock options and non-vested restricted shares granted by the Company be treated as potential common shares outstanding in computing diluted earnings per share. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options, the amount of compensation cost for future services that the Company has not yet recognized and the amount of tax benefits that would be recorded in additional paid-in capital when the award becomes deductible are assumed to be used to repurchase shares. The Company includes the impact of pro forma deferred tax assets in determining the amount of tax benefits for potential windfalls and shortfalls (the differences between tax deductions and book expense) in this calculation.

In connection with settlement of the 4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (the "4% Convertible Notes") the Company issued 3.4 million shares of common stock in June 2015. See Note M – "Long-Term Obligations." Included in the computation of diluted shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was 2.3 million and 2.8 million shares, respectively, that were contingently issuable prior to conversion.

NOTE G – FINANCE RECEIVABLES

TFS leases equipment and provides financing to customers for the purchase and use of Terex equipment. In the normal course of business, TFS assesses credit risk, establishes structure and pricing of financing transactions, documents the finance receivable, records and funds the transactions. TFS bills and collects cash from the end customer.

TFS primarily conducts on-book business in the U.S., with limited business in China, the United Kingdom, and Germany. TFS does business with various types of customers consisting of rental houses, end user customers, and Terex equipment dealers.

The Company's net finance receivable balances include both sales-type leases and commercial loans. Finance receivables that management intends to hold until maturity are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of an allowance for loan losses as well as any deferred fees and costs. Finance receivables originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value, in the aggregate. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company sold finance receivables of \$76.3 million and \$110.2 million, respectively, to third party financial institutions. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company sold finance receivables of \$18.5 million and \$21.4 million, respectively, to third party financial institutions.

Revenue attributable to finance receivables is recognized on the accrual basis using the effective interest method. TFS bills customers and accrues interest income monthly on the unpaid principal balance. The accrual of interest is generally discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has significant doubts about further collectibility of the contractual payments, even though the loan may be currently performing. A receivable may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or secured. Interest received on non-accrual finance receivables is typically applied against principal. Finance receivables are generally restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current and the borrower has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time and the ultimate collectibility

of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The Company has a history of enforcing the terms of these separate financing agreements.

Finance receivables, net consisted of the following (in millions):

	June 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Commercial loans	\$314.6	\$ 331.4
Sales-type leases	18.9	21.9
Total finance receivables, gross	333.5	353.3
Allowance for credit losses	(7.4)	(7.3)
Total finance receivables, net	\$326.1	\$ 346.0

Credit losses are charged against the allowance for credit losses when management ceases active collection efforts. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to earnings. The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level set by management which represents evaluation of known and inherent risks in the portfolio at the consolidated balance sheet date. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, market-based loss experience, specific customer situations, estimated value of any underlying collateral, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective, since it requires estimates that may be susceptible to significant change. Although specific and general loss allowances are established in accordance with management's best estimate, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further additions to or decreases from the level of loss allowances may be necessary.

The following table presents an analysis of the allowance for credit losses:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	Commercial Loans	Sales-type Leases	Total	Commercial Loans	Sales-type Leases	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$6.4	\$ 1.1	\$7.5	\$2.6	\$ 1.2	\$3.8
Provision for credit losses	0.5	(0.6)	(0.1)	1.1	—	1.1
Charge offs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance, end of period	\$6.9	\$ 0.5	\$7.4	\$3.7	\$ 1.2	\$4.9

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	Commercial Loans	Sales-type Leases	Total	Commercial Loans	Sales-type Leases	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$6.5	0.8	\$7.3	\$1.9	\$ 1.1	\$3.0
Provision for credit losses	0.4	(0.3)	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.9
Charge offs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance, end of period	\$6.9	\$ 0.5	\$7.4	\$3.7	\$ 1.2	\$4.9

The Company utilizes a two tier approach to set allowances: (1) identification of impaired finance receivables and establishment of specific loss allowances on such receivables; and (2) establishment of general loss allowances on the remainder of its portfolio. Specific loss allowances are established based on circumstances and factors of specific receivables. The Company regularly reviews the portfolio which allows for early identification of potentially impaired receivables. The process takes into consideration, among other things, delinquency status, type of collateral and other factors specific to the borrower.

General loss allowance levels are determined based upon a combination of factors including, but not limited to, TFS experience, general market loss experience, performance of the portfolio, current economic conditions, and management's judgment. The two primary risk characteristics inherent in the portfolio are (1) the customer's ability to meet contractual payment terms, and (2) the liquidation values of the underlying primary and secondary collaterals. The Company records a general or unallocated loss allowance that is calculated by applying the reserve rate to its portfolio, including the unreserved balance of accounts that have been specifically reserved for. All delinquent accounts are reviewed for potential impairment. A receivable is deemed to be impaired when based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the balance outstanding and the underlying collateral value of the equipment being financed, as well as any other collateral. All finance receivables identified as impaired are evaluated individually. The Company does not aggregate impaired finance receivables for evaluation purposes. Generally, the Company does not change the terms and conditions of existing finance receivables.

The following tables present individually impaired finance receivables (in millions):

	June 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Commercial Loans	Sales-Type Leases	Total	Commercial Loans	Sales-Type Leases	Total
Recorded investment	\$1.5	\$ 0.6	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$ 1.8	\$3.7
Related allowance	1.5	—	1.5	1.9	0.5	2.4
Average recorded investment	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.0	2.5	3.5

The average recorded investment for impaired finance receivables was \$1.7 million for sales-type leases at June 30, 2015, which was fully reserved. There were no impaired commercial loans at June 30, 2015.

The allowance for credit losses and finance receivables by portfolio, segregated by those amounts that are individually evaluated for impairment and those that are collectively evaluated for impairment, was as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Commercial Loans	Sales-Type Leases	Total	Commercial Loans	Sales-Type Leases	Total
Allowance for credit losses, ending balance:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$1.5	\$ —	\$1.5	\$1.9	\$ 0.5	\$2.4
Collectively evaluated for impairment	5.4	0.5	5.9	4.6	0.3	4.9
Total allowance for credit losses	\$6.9	\$ 0.5	\$7.4	\$6.5	\$ 0.8	\$7.3
Finance receivables, ending balance:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$1.5	\$ 0.6	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$ 1.8	\$3.7
Collectively evaluated for impairment	313.1	18.3	331.4	329.5	20.1	349.6
Total finance receivables	\$314.6	\$ 18.9	\$333.5	\$331.4	\$ 21.9	\$353.3

Accounts are considered delinquent when the billed periodic payments of the finance receivables exceed 30 days past the due date.

The following table presents analysis of aging of recorded investment in finance receivables (in millions):

June 30, 2016						
	Current	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Total Finance Receivables
Commercial loans	\$312.9	\$ 1.6	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.7	\$ 314.6
Sales-type leases	18.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.7	18.9
Total finance receivables	\$331.1	\$ 1.7	\$ —	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.4	\$ 333.5

December 31, 2015						
	Current	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	Greater than 90 days past due	Total past due	Total Finance Receivables
Commercial loans	\$329.6	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 331.4
Sales-type leases	20.2	0.5	—	1.2	1.7	21.9
Total finance receivables	\$349.8	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 2.2	\$ 3.5	\$ 353.3

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of commercial loans were 90 days or more past due. Commercial loans in the amount of \$3.1 million and \$4.8 million were on non-accrual status as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 there were \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, of sales-type lease receivables which were 90 days or more past due. Sales-type leases in the amount of \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million were on non-accrual status as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Credit Quality Information

Credit quality is reviewed on a monthly basis based on customers' payment status. In addition to the delinquency status, any information received regarding a customer (such as bankruptcy filings, etc.) will also be considered to determine the credit quality of the customer. Collateral asset values are also monitored regularly to determine the potential loss exposures on any given transaction.

The Company uses the following internal credit quality indicators, based on an internal risk rating system, using certain external credit data, listed from the lowest level of risk to highest level of risk. The internal rating system considers factors affecting specific borrowers' ability to repay.

Finance receivables by risk rating (in millions):

Rating	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Superior	\$17.5	\$ 21.5
Above Average	152.7	159.4

Average	118.3	117.9
Below Average	40.6	44.2
Sub Standard	4.4	10.3
Total	\$333.5	\$ 353.3

NOTE H – INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following (in millions):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Finished equipment	\$438.8	\$ 429.1
Replacement parts	155.0	168.3
Work-in-process	207.9	190.4
Raw materials and supplies	233.6	275.8
Inventories	\$1,035.3	\$ 1,063.6

Reserves for lower of cost or market value, excess and obsolete inventory were \$92.9 million and \$76.8 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

NOTE I – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment – net consist of the following (in millions):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Property	\$34.0	\$ 37.2
Plant	142.5	161.9
Equipment	534.4	545.2
Property, plant and equipment – gross	710.9	744.3
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(355.3)	(372.4)
Property, plant and equipment – net	\$355.6	\$ 371.9

NOTE J – GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

An analysis of changes in the Company's goodwill by business segment is as follows (in millions):

	AWP	Cranes	MP	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015, gross	\$137.7	\$183.1	\$204.3	\$525.1
Accumulated impairment	(38.6)	(4.2)	(23.2)	(66.0)
Balance at December 31, 2015, net (1)	99.1	178.9	181.1	459.1
Foreign exchange effect and other	(0.5)	3.0	(11.3)	(8.8)
Balance at June 30, 2016, gross	137.2	186.1	193.0	516.3
Accumulated impairment	(38.6)	(4.2)	(23.2)	(66.0)
Balance at June 30, 2016, net (2)	\$98.6	\$181.9	\$169.8	\$450.3

(1) Includes a \$17.9 million reclassification of goodwill from Cranes to discontinued operations, and a \$0.9 million reclassification of goodwill from Cranes to AWP as a result of segment realignments. See Note C - "Business Segment Information".

(2) During the second quarter of 2016 the Company wrote off \$132.8 million of fully impaired goodwill associated with its former Construction segment.

Intangible assets, net were comprised of the following as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in millions):

		June 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Weighted Average Life (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Definite-lived intangible assets:							
Technology	7	\$17.9	\$ (16.3)	) \$ 1.6	\$17.3	\$ (15.7)	) \$ 1.6
Customer Relationships	21	34.2	(24.8)	) 9.4	34.8	(24.9)	) 9.9
Land Use Rights	67	8.2	(0.9)	) 7.3	8.2	(0.9)	) 7.3
Other	6	27.9	(24.2)	) 3.7	28.0	(24.2)	) 3.8
Total definite-lived intangible assets		\$88.2	\$ (66.2)	) \$ 22.0	\$88.3	\$ (65.7)	) \$ 22.6

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
(in millions)		
Aggregate Amortization Expense	\$0.7	\$0.7 \$1.4 1.5

Estimated aggregate intangible asset amortization expense (in millions) for each of the five years below is:

2016\$2.9
2017\$2.8
2018\$2.3
2019\$2.2
2020\$2.2

NOTE K – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into two types of derivatives to hedge its interest rate exposure and foreign currency exposure: hedges of fair value exposures and hedges of cash flow exposures. Fair value exposures relate to recognized assets or liabilities and firm commitments, while cash flow exposures relate to the variability of future cash flows associated with recognized assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions.

The Company operates internationally, with manufacturing and sales facilities in various locations around the world, and uses certain financial instruments to manage its foreign currency, interest rate and fair value exposures. To qualify a derivative as a hedge at inception and throughout the hedge period, the Company formally documents the nature and relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions, and the method of assessing hedge effectiveness. Additionally, for hedges of forecasted transactions, significant characteristics and expected terms of a forecasted transaction must be specifically identified, and it must be probable that each forecasted transaction will occur. If it is deemed probable the forecasted transaction will not occur, then the gain or loss would be recognized in current earnings. Financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting must maintain a specified level of effectiveness between the hedging instrument and the item being hedged, both at inception and throughout the hedged period. The Company does not engage in trading or other speculative use of financial instruments.

The Company has used and may use forward contracts and options to mitigate its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on third party and intercompany forecasted transactions. Primary currencies to which the

Company is exposed are the Euro, British Pound and Australian Dollar. The effective portion of unrealized gains and losses associated with forward contracts and intrinsic value of option contracts are deferred as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") until the underlying hedged transactions are reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Company has used and may use interest rate swaps to mitigate its exposure to changes in interest rates related to existing issuances of variable rate debt and changes in the fair value of fixed rate debt. Primary exposure includes movements in the U.S. prime rate, Commercial Paper rate, London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"). The change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are deferred in AOCI and are recognized in earnings as hedged transactions occur. Changes in fair value associated with contracts deemed ineffective are recognized in earnings immediately.

In the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Company records hedging activity related to debt instruments and hedging activity related to foreign currency and interest rate swaps in the accounts for which the hedged items are recorded. On the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Company records cash flows from hedging activities in the same manner as it records the underlying item being hedged.

The Company is party to currency exchange forward contracts that generally mature within one year to manage its exposure to changing currency exchange rates. At June 30, 2016, the Company had \$262.5 million notional amount of currency exchange forward contracts outstanding that were initially designated as hedge contracts, most of which mature on or before June 30, 2017. The fair market value of these contracts at June 30, 2016 was a net loss of \$2.9 million. At June 30, 2016, \$211.1 million notional amount (\$3.1 million of fair value loss) of these forward contracts have been designated as, and are effective as, cash flow hedges of forecasted and specifically identified transactions. During 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded the change in fair value for these cash flow hedges to AOCI and reclassified to earnings a portion of the deferred gain or loss from AOCI as the hedged transactions occurred and were recognized in earnings.

The Company records foreign exchange contracts at fair value on a recurring basis. The foreign exchange contracts designated as hedging instruments are categorized under Level 2 of the ASC 820 hierarchy and are recorded at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 as a net liability of \$2.9 million and net asset of \$3.1 million, respectively. See Note B – “Basis of Presentation,” for an explanation of the ASC 820 hierarchy. Fair values of these foreign exchange forward contracts are derived using quoted forward foreign exchange prices to interpolate values of outstanding trades at the reporting date based on their maturities.

The Company uses forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on third party and intercompany forecasted transactions and balance sheet exposures. Certain of these contracts have not been designated as hedging instruments. The majority of gains and losses recognized from foreign exchange contracts not designated as hedging instruments were offset by changes in the underlying hedged items, resulting in no material net impact on earnings. Changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments are recognized as gains or losses in Cost of goods sold or Other income (expense) – net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Concurrent with the 2014 sale of a majority stake in A.S.V., Inc. to Manitex International, Inc. (“Manitex”), the Company invested in a subordinated convertible promissory note from Manitex, which included an embedded derivative, the conversion feature. At the date of issuance, the embedded derivative was measured at fair value. The derivative is marked-to-market each period with changes in fair value recorded in Other income (expense) - net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company entered into certain interest rate swap agreements to offset the variability of cash flows due to changes in the floating rate of borrowings under its Securitization Facility, which was terminated on May 31, 2016. See Note M – “Long-Term Obligations,” for additional information on the Securitization Facility. The interest rate swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of the changes in the cash flows of interest rate payments on debt associated with changes in floating interest rates. Changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments were recognized as gains or losses in Cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Company recorded these contracts at fair value on a recurring basis. At June 30, 2016, the Company had no interest rate swap contracts outstanding, because it terminated the Securitization Facility and concurrently settled its outstanding interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swap contracts designated as hedging instruments were categorized under Level 2 of the ASC 820 hierarchy and were recorded at December 31, 2015 as a net asset of \$0.2 million. The fair value of these contracts was derived using quoted interest rate swap prices at the reporting date based on their maturities.

The following table provides the location and fair value amounts of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments that are reported in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (in millions):

Asset Derivatives	Balance Sheet Account	June 30, December 31,	
		2016	2015
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.0
Interest rate swap	Other assets	—	0.9
Total asset derivatives		4.6	4.9
Liability Derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current liabilities	(7.6)	(0.8)
Interest rate swap	Other current liabilities	—	(0.7)
Total liability derivatives		(7.6)	(1.5)
Total Derivatives		\$ (3.0)	\$ 3.4

The following table provides the location and fair value amounts of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments that are reported in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (in millions):

Asset Derivatives	Balance Sheet Account	June 30, December 31,	
		2016	2015
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5
Debt conversion feature	Other assets	1.4	1.1
Total asset derivatives		1.6	1.6
Liability Derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current liabilities	(10.0)	(0.2)
Total liability derivatives		(10.0)	(0.2)
Total Derivatives		\$ (8.4)	\$ 1.4

The following tables provide the effect of derivative instruments that are designated as hedges in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and AOCI (in millions):

Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives:	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
Cash Flow Derivatives	2016	2015	2016	2015
Foreign exchange contracts	\$(1.5)	\$0.9	\$(4.6)	\$1.2
Interest rate swap	0.3	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Total	\$(1.2)	\$0.8	\$(4.8)	\$1.1
Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective):	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
Account	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of goods sold	\$—	\$3.9	\$1.3	\$6.3
Other income (expense) – net	—	1.2	—	(4.7)
Total	\$—	\$5.1	\$1.3	\$1.6
Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective):	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
Account	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of goods sold	\$0.8	\$—	\$0.9	\$—
Other income (expense) – net	0.1	(0.8)	—	0.3
Total	\$0.9	\$(0.8)	\$0.9	\$0.3

The following table provides the effect of derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (in millions):

Account	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Other income (expense) – net	\$(7.5)	\$(1.0)	\$(9.8)	\$(3.1)

Counterparties to the Company's currency exchange forward contracts are major financial institutions with credit ratings of investment grade or better and no collateral is required. There are no significant risk concentrations. Management continues to monitor counterparty risk and believes the risk of incurring losses on derivative contracts related to credit risk is unlikely and any losses would be immaterial.

Unrealized net gains (losses), net of tax, included in AOCI are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$(1.3)	\$(0.4)	\$2.3	\$(0.7)
Additional gains (losses) – net	(1.1)	5.8	(3.5)	3.0
Amounts reclassified to earnings	(0.1)	(5.0)	(1.3)	(1.9)
Balance at end of period	\$(2.5)	\$0.4	\$(2.5)	\$0.4

Within the unrealized net gains (losses) included in AOCI as of June 30, 2016, it is estimated that \$2.5 million of losses are expected to be reclassified into earnings in the next twelve months.

NOTE L – RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

The Company continually evaluates its cost structure to be appropriately positioned to respond to changing market conditions. From time to time the Company may initiate certain restructuring programs to better utilize its workforce and optimize facility utilization to match the demand for its products.

Restructuring

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company established a restructuring program in the MP segment to close one of its manufacturing facilities in the U.S., consolidate production with other U.S. sites and exit the hand-fed chipper line of products. By consolidating operations, the Company will optimize use of resources, eliminate areas of duplication and operate more efficiently and effectively. The program cost \$0.9 million, resulted in the reduction of 38 team members and was completed in 2015.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company established a restructuring program across multiple operating segments to centralize transaction processing and accounting functions into shared service centers. The program cost \$0.9 million, resulted in the reduction of 69 team members and was completed in 2016. The segment breakdown of this program cost is as follows: Cranes (\$0.8 million) and MP (\$0.1 million).

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company established restructuring programs in the Cranes segment to transfer production between existing facilities in order to maximize labor efficiencies and reduce overhead costs, and incurred \$16.0 million of expense. The programs are expected to cost \$27.5 million, result in the reduction of approximately 250 team members and are expected to be completed in 2017.

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company incurred \$7.1 million of severance expense associated with a restructuring program in Corporate to consolidate redundant facilities. The program is expected to cost \$7.1 million, result in the reduction of approximately 500 team members and is expected to be completed in 2017.

The following table provides information for all restructuring activities by segment including the amount of expense incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2016, the cumulative amount of expenses incurred since inception of the programs through June 30, 2016, and the total amount expected to be incurred (in millions):

	Amount incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2016	Cumulative amount incurred through June 30, 2016	Total amount expected to be incurred
AWP	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
Cranes	16.0	16.8	27.5
MP	0.5	1.5	3.2
Corp & Other	7.1	7.1	7.1
Total	\$ 24.4	\$ 26.2	\$ 38.6

The following table provides information by type of restructuring activity with respect to the amount of expense incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2016, the cumulative amount of expenses incurred since inception of the programs and the total amount expected to be incurred (in millions):

	Employee Termination Costs	Facility Exit Costs	Asset Disposal and Other Costs	Total
Amount incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2016	\$ 22.1	\$ —	\$ 2.3	\$24.4
Cumulative amount incurred through June 30, 2016	\$ 23.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.8	\$26.2
Total amount expected to be incurred	\$ 25.1	\$ 2.4	\$ 11.1	\$38.6

The following table provides a roll forward of the restructuring reserve by type of restructuring activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (in millions):

	Employee Termination Costs	Total
Restructuring reserve at December 31, 2015	\$ 0.9	\$0.9
Restructuring charges	22.1	22.1
Cash expenditures	(0.4)	(0.4)
Foreign exchange	(0.1)	(0.1)
Restructuring reserve at June 30, 2016	\$ 22.5	\$22.5

Other

During the first six months of 2016, the Company recorded approximately \$3 million and \$10 million as a component of Cost of goods sold and Selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”), respectively, for severance charges for structural cost reduction actions across all segments and corporate functions.

NOTE M – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

2014 Credit Agreement

On August 13, 2014 the Company entered into a new credit agreement (the “2014 Credit Agreement”), with the lenders party thereto and Credit Suisse AG, as administrative agent and collateral agent.

The 2014 Credit Agreement provides the Company with a senior secured revolving line of credit of up to \$600 million that is available through August 13, 2019, a \$230.0 million senior secured term loan and a €200.0 million senior secured term loan, which both mature on August 13, 2021. The 2014 Credit Agreement allows unlimited incremental commitments, which may be extended at the option of the existing or new lenders and can be in the form of revolving credit commitments, term loan commitments, or a combination of both as long as the Company satisfies a senior secured debt financial ratio contained in the 2014 Credit Agreement.

The 2014 Credit Agreement requires the Company to comply with a number of covenants. The covenants limit, in certain circumstances, the Company's ability to take a variety of actions, including but not limited to: incur indebtedness; create or maintain liens on its property or assets; make investments, loans and advances; repurchase shares of its Common Stock; engage in acquisitions, mergers, consolidations and asset sales; redeem debt; and pay dividends and distributions.

If the Company's borrowings under its revolving line of credit are greater than 30% of the total revolving credit commitments, the 2014 Credit Agreement requires the Company to comply with certain financial tests, as defined in the 2014 Credit Agreement. If applicable, the minimum required levels of the interest coverage ratio would be 2.5 to 1.0 and the maximum permitted levels of the senior secured leverage ratio would be 2.75 to 1.0.

The 2014 Credit Agreement contains customary default provisions and has various non-financial covenants, both requiring the Company to refrain from taking certain future actions (as described above) and requiring the Company to take certain actions, such as keeping its corporate existence in good standing, maintaining insurance, and providing its bank lending group with financial information on a timely basis.

On May 29, 2015, the Company entered into an Incremental Assumption Agreement and Amendment No. 1 to the 2014 Credit Agreement which lowered the interest rate on the Company's €200.0 million Euro denominated term loan from Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") plus 3.25% with a 0.75% EURIBOR floor to EURIBOR plus 2.75% with a 0.75% EURIBOR floor.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had \$442.0 million and \$439.2 million, respectively, in U.S. dollar and Euro denominated term loans outstanding under its 2014 Credit Agreement. The weighted average interest rate on the term loans at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was 3.50%. The Company had \$100.0 million in U.S. dollar denominated revolving credit amounts outstanding as of June 30, 2016. The Company had no outstanding U.S. dollar and Euro denominated revolving credit amounts at December 31, 2015. The weighted average interest rate on the revolving credit amounts at June 30, 2016 was 2.60%.

The 2014 Credit Agreement incorporates facilities for issuance of letters of credit up to \$400 million. Letters of credit issued under the 2014 Credit Agreement letter of credit facility decrease availability under the \$600 million revolving line of credit. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had no letters of credit issued under the 2014 Credit Agreement. The 2014 Credit Agreement also permits the Company to have additional letter of credit facilities up to \$300 million, and letters of credit issued under such additional facilities do not decrease availability under the revolving line of credit. The Company had letters of credit issued under the additional letter of credit facilities of the 2014 Credit Agreement that totaled \$35.2 million and \$21.2 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The Company also has bilateral arrangements to issue letters of credit with various other financial institutions. These additional letters of credit do not reduce the Company's availability under the 2014 Credit Agreement. The Company had letters of credit issued under these additional arrangements of \$182.1 million (\$162.6 million related to discontinued operations) and \$189.7 million (\$153.6 million related to discontinued operations) as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

In total, as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had letters of credit outstanding of \$217.3 million (\$162.6 million related to discontinued operations) and \$210.9 million (\$153.6 million related to discontinued operations), respectively. The letters of credit generally serve as collateral for certain liabilities included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Certain letters of credit serve as collateral guaranteeing the Company's performance under contracts.

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries agreed to take certain actions to secure borrowings under the 2014 Credit Agreement. As a result, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a Guarantee and Collateral Agreement with Credit Suisse, as collateral agent for the lenders, granting security to the lenders for amounts borrowed under the 2014 Credit Agreement. The Company is required to (a) pledge as collateral the capital stock of the Company's material domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of certain of the Company's material foreign subsidiaries, and (b) provide a first priority security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all of the Company's domestic assets.

6-1/2% Senior Notes

On March 27, 2012, the Company sold and issued \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes Due 2020 ("6-1/2% Notes") at par. The proceeds from these notes were used for general corporate purposes. The 6-1/2% Notes are redeemable by the Company beginning in April 2016 at an initial redemption price of 103.25% of principal amount. The 6-1/2% Notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by certain of the Company's domestic subsidiaries (see Note Q – "Consolidating Financial Statements").

6% Senior Notes

On November 26, 2012, the Company sold and issued \$850 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2021 (“6% Notes”) at par. The proceeds from this offering plus other cash was used to redeem all \$800 million principal amount of the outstanding 8% Senior Subordinated Notes. The 6% Notes are redeemable by the Company beginning in November 2016 at an initial redemption price of 103.0% of principal amount. The 6% Notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by certain of the Company’s domestic subsidiaries (see Note Q – “Consolidating Financial Statements”).

4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes

On June 3, 2009, the Company sold and issued \$172.5 million aggregate principal amount of 4% Convertible Notes. At issuance, the Company was required to separately account for the liability and equity components of the 4% Convertible Notes in a manner that reflected the Company’s nonconvertible debt borrowing rate at the date of issuance for interest cost to be recognized in subsequent periods. The Company allocated \$54.3 million of the \$172.5 million principal amount of the 4% Convertible Notes to the equity component, which represented a discount to the debt and was amortized into interest expense using the effective interest method through settlement. The Company recorded a related deferred tax liability of \$19.4 million on the equity component. During 2012 the Company purchased approximately 25% of the outstanding 4% Convertible Notes. The balance of the 4% Convertible Notes was \$128.8 million at settlement on June 1, 2015. The Company recognized interest expense of \$5.7 million on the 4% Convertible Notes for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Interest expense on the 4% Convertible Notes throughout its term included 4% annually of cash interest on the maturity balance of \$128.8 million plus non-cash interest expense accreted to the debt balance as described.

On June 1, 2015 the Company paid cash of \$131.1 million (including accrued interest of \$2.3 million) and issued 3.4 million shares of its \$0.01 par value common stock to settle the 4% Convertible Notes.

2015 Securitization Facility

On May 28, 2015, the Company, through certain of its subsidiaries, entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the “Securitization Facility”) with lenders party thereto. The borrower under the Securitization Facility was a bankruptcy remote subsidiary of the Company (the “Borrower”). On May 31, 2016, the Company terminated the Securitization Facility, and repaid all outstanding loans because it was not providing the Company with the flexibility needed for its portfolio of assets. As a result of terminating the Securitization Facility, during the six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.4 million to write-off deferred debt costs. Under the Securitization Facility, the Borrower received loans from time to time from conduit lenders thereunder, which were secured by and payable from collateral of the Borrower (primarily equipment loans and leases to Terex customers originated by TFS and transferred to the Borrower). The facility limit for such loans was \$350 million and contained customary representations, warranties and covenants.

At December 31, 2015, the Company had \$206.5 million in loans outstanding under the Securitization Facility. The weighted average interest rate on the Securitization Facility at December 31, 2015 was 1.46%. Interest expense on loans outstanding under this facility were recorded to Cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Company was party to certain derivative interest rate swap agreements entered into to hedge its exposure to variable interest rates related to the Securitization Facility. The effective interest rate on the Securitization Facility when combined with the interest rate swap agreements was 2.13% at December 31, 2015. For further information on the interest rate swap agreements see Note K – “Derivative Financial Instruments.”

Commitment Letter

On May 16, 2016, as a result of terminating the BCA, Terex and Konecranes terminated the commitment letter they entered into on August 10, 2015 with Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (“CS Securities”) and Credit Suisse AG (“CS” and, together with CS Securities and their respective affiliates, “Credit Suisse”) and the commitments thereunder by Credit Suisse, the other commitment parties and the lenders in respect of the senior secured credit facilities (the “Commitment Letter”). As Terex and Konecranes terminated the BCA, the parties no longer needed the use of funds that would have been supplied by the senior secured credit facilities pursuant to the Commitment Letter.

In connection with the Commitment Letter, the Company incurred fees of \$7.2 million on the unused commitment for the six months ended June 30, 2016 which are included with transaction costs directly related to the BCA and are recorded in Other income (expense) - net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Fair Value of Debt

Based on indicative price quotations from financial institutions multiplied by the amount recorded on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet ("Book Value"), the Company estimates the fair values ("FV") of its debt set forth below as of June 30, 2016, as follows (in millions, except for quotes):

	Book Value	Quote	FV
6% Notes	\$850.0	\$1.01000	\$859
6-1/2% Notes	\$300.0	\$1.02500	\$308
2014 Credit Agreement Term Loan (net of discount) – USD	\$224.5	\$0.98375	\$221
2014 Credit Agreement Term Loan (net of discount) – EUR	\$217.5	\$0.99250	\$216

The fair value of debt reported in the table above is based on price quotations on the debt instrument in an active market and therefore categorized under Level 1 of the ASC 820 hierarchy. See Note A – "Basis of Presentation," for an explanation of the ASC 820 hierarchy. The Company believes that the carrying value of its other borrowings, including amounts outstanding for the revolving credit line under the 2014 Credit Agreement approximate fair market value based on maturities for debt of similar terms. The fair value of these other borrowings are categorized under Level 2 of the ASC 820 hierarchy.

NOTE N – RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER BENEFITS

The Company maintains defined benefit plans in the United States, France, Germany, India, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for some of its subsidiaries, including a nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") in the United States. In Austria and Italy there are mandatory termination indemnity plans providing a benefit that is payable upon termination of employment in substantially all cases of termination. The Company also has several programs that provide postemployment benefits, including health and life insurance benefits, to certain former salaried and hourly employees. Information regarding the Company's plans, including the SERP, was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016						Six Months Ended June 30, 2016					
	U.S. Pension	Non-U.S. Pension	Other	U.S. Pension	Non-U.S. Pension	Other	U.S. Pension	Non-U.S. Pension	Other	U.S. Pension	Non-U.S. Pension	Other
Components of net periodic cost:												
Service cost	\$0.3	\$ 0.7	\$ —	—\$0.3	\$ 0.7	\$ —	—\$0.6	\$ 1.4	\$ —	\$0.6	\$ 1.3	\$ —
Interest cost	1.7	1.6	—	1.8	1.8	—	3.5	3.3	0.1	3.6	3.5	0.1
Expected return on plan assets	(2.0)	(1.6)	—	(2.4)	(1.8)	—	(4.1)	(3.2)	—	(4.9)	(3.5)	—
Amortization of actuarial loss	1.1	0.7	—	0.9	0.8	—	2.1	1.3	—	1.9	1.6	—
Net periodic cost	\$1.1	\$ 1.4	\$ —	—\$0.6	\$ 1.5	\$ —	—\$2.1	\$ 2.8	\$ 0.1	\$1.2	\$ 2.9	\$ 0.1

NOTE O – LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

General

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, including product liability, general liability, workers' compensation liability, employment, commercial and intellectual property litigation, which have arisen in the normal course of operations. The Company is insured for product liability, general liability, workers' compensation, employer's liability, property damage and other insurable risk required by law or contract, with retained liability or deductibles. The Company records and maintains an estimated liability in the amount of management's estimate of the Company's aggregate exposure for such retained liabilities and deductibles. For such retained liabilities and deductibles, the Company determines its exposure based on probable loss estimations, which requires such losses to be both probable and the amount or range of probable loss to be estimable. The Company believes it has made appropriate and adequate reserves and accruals for its current contingencies and the likelihood of a material loss beyond amounts accrued is remote. The Company believes the outcome of such matters, individually and in aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial statements as a whole. However, outcomes of lawsuits cannot be predicted and, if determined adversely, could ultimately result in the Company incurring significant liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations.

Securities and Stockholder Derivative Lawsuits

The Company has received complaints seeking certification of class action lawsuits as follows:

A consolidated class action complaint for violations of securities laws in the securities lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court, District of Connecticut on November 18, 2010 and is entitled Sheet Metal Workers Local 32 Pension Fund and Ironworkers St. Louis Council Pension Fund, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. Terex Corporation, et al.

A stockholder derivative complaint for violation of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment was filed on April 12, 2010 in the United States District Court, District of Connecticut and is entitled Peter Derrer, derivatively on behalf of Terex Corporation v. Ronald M. DeFeo, Phillip C. Widman, Thomas J. Riordan, G. Chris Andersen, Donald P. Jacobs, David A. Sachs, William H. Fike, Donald DeFosset, Helge H. Wehmeier, Paula H.J. Cholmondeley, Oren G. Shaffer, Thomas J. Hansen, and David C. Wang, and Terex Corporation.

On August 21, 2015, a purported Terex stockholder, Bernard Stern, filed a class action complaint challenging the Merger in the Delaware Chancery Court, and on August 26, 2015, a purported Terex stockholder, Joseph Weinstock, filed a class action complaint challenging the Merger in the Delaware Chancery Court. The complaints name as defendants Terex Corporation, Konecranes Plc, Konecranes, Inc., Konecranes Acquisition Company LLC and the members of the Board of Directors of Terex. On March 22, 2016, the plaintiff in the Stern action filed a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice of his action, which was approved by the Court. On May 20, 2016, the plaintiff in the Weinstock action filed a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice of his action, which was approved by the Court.

The first two lawsuits generally cover the period from February 2008 to February 2009 and allege, among other things, that certain of the Company's SEC filings and other public statements contained false and misleading statements which resulted in damages to the Company, the plaintiffs and the members of the purported class when they purchased the Company's securities and in the stockholder derivative complaint, that there were breaches of fiduciary duties. The stockholder derivative complaint also alleges waste of corporate assets relating to the repurchase of the Company's shares in the market and unjust enrichment as a result of securities sales by certain officers and

directors. The complaints all seek, among other things, unspecified compensatory damages, costs and expenses. As a result, the Company is unable to estimate a possible loss or a range of losses for these lawsuits. The stockholder derivative complaint also seeks amendments to the Company's corporate governance procedures in addition to unspecified compensatory damages from the individual defendants in its favor.

The Company believes that the allegations in the suits are without merit, and Terex, its directors and the named executives will continue to vigorously defend against them. The Company believes that it has acted, and continues to act, in compliance with federal securities laws and Delaware law with respect to these matters. Accordingly, the Company has filed motions to dismiss the securities lawsuit. The plaintiff in the stockholder derivative lawsuit has agreed with the Company to put this lawsuit on hold pending the outcome of the motion to dismiss in connection with the securities lawsuit.

Other

The Company is involved in various other legal proceedings which have arisen in the normal course of its operations. The Company has recorded provisions for estimated losses in circumstances where a loss is probable and the amount or range of possible amounts of the loss is estimable.

Credit Guarantees

Customers of the Company from time to time may fund the acquisition of the Company's equipment through third-party finance companies. In certain instances, the Company may provide a credit guarantee to the finance company, by which the Company agrees to make payments to the finance company should the customer default. Maximum liability of the Company is generally limited to its customer's remaining payments due to the finance company at time of default. In the event of customer default, the Company or the finance company is generally able to recover and dispose of equipment at a minimum loss, if any, to the Company.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's maximum exposure to such credit guarantees was \$39.3 million and \$39.8 million, respectively, including total guarantees issued by a German subsidiary, part of the Cranes segment, of \$18.2 million and \$19.0 million, respectively (credit guarantees as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 include \$1.7 million of guarantees related to discontinued operations). Terms of these guarantees coincide with the financing arranged by the customer and generally do not exceed five years. Given the Company's position as original equipment manufacturer and its knowledge of end markets, the Company, when called upon to fulfill a guarantee, generally has been able to liquidate the financed equipment at a minimal loss, if any, to the Company.

There can be no assurance historical credit default experience will be indicative of future results. The Company's ability to recover losses experienced from its guarantees may be affected by economic conditions in effect at time of loss.

Residual Value and Buyback Guarantees

The Company issues residual value guarantees under sales-type leases. A residual value guarantee involves a guarantee that a piece of equipment will have a minimum fair market value at a future date. Maximum exposure for residual value guarantees issued by the Company totaled \$4.8 million and \$3.7 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The Company is generally able to mitigate some risk associated with these guarantees because the maturity of guarantees is staggered, limiting the amount of used equipment entering the marketplace at any one time.

The Company from time to time guarantees it will buy equipment from its customers in the future at a stated price if certain conditions are met by the customer. Such guarantees are referred to as buyback guarantees. These conditions generally pertain to functionality and state of repair of the machine. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's maximum exposure pursuant to buyback guarantees was \$5.2 million and \$6.9 million, respectively (\$4.9 million and \$6.6 million related to discontinued operations, respectively). The Company is generally able to mitigate some risk of these guarantees because maturity of guarantees is staggered, limiting the amount of used equipment entering the marketplace at any one time and through leveraging its access to used equipment markets provided by the Company's original equipment manufacturer status.

The Company has recorded an aggregate liability within Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet of approximately \$4 million and \$3 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, for estimated fair value of all guarantees provided.

There can be no assurance the Company's historical experience in used equipment markets will be indicative of future results. The Company's ability to recover losses experienced from its guarantees may be affected by economic conditions in used equipment markets at the time of loss.

NOTE P – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Total non-stockholder changes in equity (comprehensive income) include all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by, and distributions to, stockholders. The specific components include: net income, deferred gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation, pension liability adjustments, equity security adjustments and deferred gains and losses resulting from derivative hedging transactions. Total non-stockholder changes in equity were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		2015 Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		2015
Net income (loss)	\$64.6	\$85.9	\$(6.4)	\$87.5	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Cumulative translation adjustment (CTA), net of (provision for) benefit from taxes of \$(8.0), \$2.4, \$(7.7) and \$9.2, respectively	(72.4)	85.4	(10.5)	(126.2)	
Derivative hedging adjustment, net of (provision for) benefit from taxes of \$0.5, \$(0.2), \$0.8 and \$0.0, respectively	(1.2)	0.8	(4.8)	1.1	
Debt and equity securities adjustment, net of (provision for) benefit from taxes of \$0.0, \$0.1, \$0.0 and \$0.1, respectively	2.7	(2.3)	2.3	(5.4)	
Pension liability adjustment:					
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss, net of provision for (benefit from) taxes of \$(1.1), \$(0.4), \$(1.6) and \$(0.8), respectively	1.4	2.4	3.3	4.9	
Foreign exchange and other effects, net of (provision for) benefit from taxes of \$(1.0), \$1.1, \$0.2 and \$(1.3), respectively	4.4	(5.4)	3.0	6.7	
Total pension liability adjustment	5.8	(3.0)	6.3	11.6	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(65.1)	80.9	(6.7)	(118.9)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	(0.5)	166.8	(13.1)	(31.4)	
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.8	(1.1)	0.9	(1.7)	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Terex Corporation	\$0.3	\$165.7	\$(12.2)	\$(33.1)	

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The table below presents changes in AOCI by component for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. All amounts are net of tax (in millions).

Three months ended June 30, 2016					Three months ended June 30, 2015				
CTA	Deriv. Hedging Adj.	Debt & Equity Securities Adj.	Pension Liability Adj.	Total	CTA	Deriv. Hedging Adj.	Debt & Equity Securities Adj.	Pension Liability Adj.	Total
Beginning balance	\$(430.8)	\$(1.3)	\$(6.7)	\$(152.4)	\$				