Audit Report on Financial Statements issued by an Independent Auditor

SMP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGIES TERUEL, S.L. (SOCIEDAD UNIPERSONAL) Financial Statements and Management Report for the year ended March 31, 2021





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AUDIT REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails

To the Sole Shareholder of SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel, S.L., Sociedad Unipersonal:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel, S.L., Sociedad Unipersonal (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, and the notes thereto for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework for financial information in Spain (identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements) and, specifically, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Spain as required by prevailing audit regulations. In this regard, we have not provided non-audit services nor have any situations or circumstances arisen that might have compromised our mandatory independence in a manner prohibited by the aforementioned requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Most relevant audit issues

Most relevant audit issues are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant assessed risks of material misstatements in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.



Revenue recognition

Description

The Company recognizes revenue from sales of components based on the delivery terms agreed with each customer, and provided no obligation pending fulfillment exists that may affect the acceptance of the products by the customer. Revenue recognition is an area subject to material misstatement, in particular regarding the appropriate temporary recognition of revenue in the corresponding period. Consequently, it has been considered a most relevant audit issue.

Our response

Our audit procedures consisted, among others, in:

- Understanding the revenue recognition policies and procedures applied by the Company.
- Performing operations cut-off procedures for a sample of sale transactions recorded at a date close to year end to check that they have been recognized in the correct period.
- Performing analytical review procedures regarding the evolution of sales to identify unusual evolutions.
- Reviewing at year end the reasonableness of the main assumptions considered by Company Management regarding the provisions for trade transactions with customers, and analyzing the main variations in comparison with the prior year.
- Obtaining confirmation of trade receivables at year end for a selected sample or, where appropriate, alternative procedures based on available supporting documentation.

Other information: Management report

Other information refers exclusively to year ended at March 31, 2021, management report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and is not an integral part of the financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management report. In conformity with prevailing audit regulations in Spain, our responsibility in terms of the management report is to assess and report on the consistency of the management report with the financial statements based on the knowledge of the entity we obtained while auditing the financial statements, and to assess and report on whether the content and presentation of the management report are in conformity with applicable regulations. If, based on the work carried out, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to disclose them.

Based on the work performed, as described in the above paragraph, the information contained in the management report is consistent with that provided in the 2021 financial statements and their content and presentation are in conformity with applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Company, in accordance with the regulatory framework for financial information applicable to the Company in Spain, identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ldentify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Company's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.





From the significant risks communicated with the Company's directors, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the most significant assessed risks.

We describe these risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.
(Signature on the original in Spanish)

Daniel Artigas

May 26, 2021

Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and Management report for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Translation of financial statements and management report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails)

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Management Report

(Sociedad Unipersonal)
Balance at March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Note	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	3,055	3,245
Land and buildings		1,665	1,759
Plant and other PP&E items		1,390	1,486
Deferred tax assets	13	119	143
		3,174	3,388
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	9	900	1,154
Raw materials and other consumables		455	689
Work in progress (short production cycle)		325	292
Finished goods (short production cycle)		120	173
Trade and other receivables	7, 8	1,053	1,929
Trade receivables from sales and rendering of services		569	650
Receivables from group companies and associates		460	996
Other receivables from Public Administrations		24	283
Cash and cash equivalents	10	194	42
Cash		194	42
		2,147	3,125
		5,321	6,513

(Sociedad Unipersonal)
Balance at March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Thousands of euros)

2,799 500 500 821 337 484 1,478
500 500 821 337 484
500 821 337 484
821 337 484
337 484
484
1,478 -
-
2,799
-
1,152
2,550
1,904
135
449
62
62 12

SMP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGIES TERUEL, S.L.

(Sociedad Unipersonal)
Income statement for the year ended
March 31, 2021 and 2020 (Thousands of euros)

	Note	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	14	9,725	14,696
Sales of goods		9,725	14,696
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	9	(19)	(54)
Cost of sales		(4,378)	(6,673)
Consumption of raw materials and other consumables	14	(2,815)	(4,408)
Work performed by third parties		(1,554)	(2,278)
Impairment of goods for resale, raw materials and other consumables	9	(9)	13
Other operating income		37	-
Ancillary income		4	-
Operating grants		33	-
Employee benefits expense	14	(1,998)	(2,703)
Wages, salaries et al.		(1,582)	(2,193)
Social security costs, et al.		(416)	(510)
Other operating expenses		(2,336)	(2,901)
External services		(2,330)	(2,855)
Taxes		(28)	(28)
Losses on, impairment of and change in trade provisions	8	22	(18)
Depreciation and amortization	5	(337)	(339)
Other gains and losses			2
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		694	2,028
Finance costs		(21)	(56)
Payables to group companies and associates	17	(18)	(28)
Third-party borrowings		(3)	(28)
Exchange gains (losses)		(1)	(1)
FINANCE COST		(22)	(57)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		672	1,971
Income tax	15	(168)	(493)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	11	504	1,478

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 (Thousands of euros)

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	504	1,478
INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		
Grants, donations and bequests received	70	-
Tax effect	(17)	-
Total income and expenses recognized directly in equity	53	-
AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO INCOME STATEMENT		
Grants, donations and bequests received	(33)	-
Tax effect	8	-
Total amounts transferred to income statement	(25)	-
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES	504	1,478

B) STATEMENT OF ALL CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserves	Profit / (loss) for the year	Grants	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019	500	819	1,377	-	2,696
Total recognized income and expenses	-	-	1,478	-	1,478
Transactions with shareholders and owners	-	(1,375)	-	-	(1,375)
 Dividends paid 	-	(1,375)	-	-	(1,375)
Appropriation of 2019 profit/(loss)		1,377	(1,377)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	500	821	1,478	-	2,799
Total recognized income and expenses	-	-	504	28	532
Transactions with shareholders and owners	-	-	-	-	-
 Dividends paid 	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of 2020 profit/(loss)		1,478	(1,478)	-	
Balance at March 31, 2021	500	2,299	504	28	3,331

SMP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGIES TERUEL, S.L.

(Sociedad Unipersonal)
Cash flow statement for the year ended
March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Thousands of euros)

	Note	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) for the year before tax		672	1,971
Adjustments to profit		359	383
Depreciation and amortization	5	337	339
Impairment losses	8, 9	34	(12)
Grants released to income		(33)	-
Finance costs		21	56
Changes in working capital		370	(242)
Inventories		242	(75)
Trade and other receivables		854	(120)
Trade and other payables		(740)	(39)
Other current liabilities		14	(8)
Other cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(217)	(354)
Interest paid		(21)	(56)
Income tax payments (Group)	15	(196)	(298)
Cash flows from operating activities		1,184	1,758
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(4.47)	(004)
Payments on investments	_	(147)	(201)
Property, plant and equipment	5	(147)	(201)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(147)	(201)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from and payments on equity instruments		70	-
Grants, donations and bequests received		70	
Proceeds from and payments of financial liabilities		(955)	(170)
Payables to group companies and associates		(955)	(170)
Dividends and payments on other equity instruments		-	(1,375)
Dividends	11	-	(1,375)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(885)	(1,545)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		152	12
Cash and cash equivalents at April 1		42	30
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31		194	42

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

1. **General information**

SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel, S.L., Sociedad Unipersonal (hereinafter the Company) was incorporated in Teruel on January 28, 2002 for an indefinite period of time. Its registered office and tax domicile are located at Polígono Azalenguas, s/n in Fuentes Claras (Teruel). The Company's main corporate purpose and activity consists in the manufacture and marketing of products, parts and components, entirely or partially made of plastic, plastic byproducts or similar materials, and logistic services for said parts, as well as the creation and development of painting lines for said components for the automotive industry. Its main industrial facilities are located at Polígono Azalenugas, Fuentes Claras (Teruel).

On November 23, 2011 the Company became part of Samvardhana Motherson Group through its direct parent company and sole shareholder SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. The ultimate parent of the group is the Indian company Motherson Sumi Systems Limited and, consequently, the consolidated financial statements are filed with in India. The European Parent is the Dutch company Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V., which files the consolidated financial statements of the European subgroup in the Netherlands. The translation thereof into Spanish is duly filed with the Barcelona mercantile registry. The registered office and tax domicile of the company SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. are located in Polinyà del Vallès (Barcelona).

At March 31, 2021 SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel, S.L.U. does not constitute a decision-making unit with any other company domiciled in Spain, according to regulation No.13 of the Standards for the preparation of financial statements.

2. Basis of presentation

a) True and fair view

The financial statements have been prepared based on the Company's accounting records and are presented in compliance with prevailing mercantile legislation and Spanish General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and the amendments incorporated therein through Royal Decree 1159/2010 and Royal Decree 602/2016, to provide a true and fair view of the Company's equity, financial position and results of its operations, as well as the veracity of the cash flows recognized in the cash flow statement.

The figures included in the accounting statements that are part of the accompanying financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement) and the notes thereto are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency, unless otherwise indicated.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

b) Critical issues concerning the assessment of uncertainty

In the preparation of the financial statements, estimates of the carrying amount for some of the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses were made on the basis of the best information available at year end. However, given the uncertainty inherent in them, future events may require these estimates to be modified in subsequent reporting periods. Any changes in accounting estimates would be made prospectively.

The most relevant estimates and judgments to the Company's financial statements are related to the following aspects:

Impairment of non-current assets

When measuring non-current assets other than financial assets, estimates must be made by the Company's Management to determine their recoverable amount to assess if they are impaired. The said recoverable amount is determined based on the budgets for the coming years.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Company Management determines the useful lives and corresponding depreciation charges of property, plant and equipment based on the life cycles projected thereof, which may be amended as a result of technical changes, among others.

Provision for risks and expenses

The Company recognizes provisions for risks, for which it makes judgments and estimates regarding the probability of risk occurrence and the amounts related to those risks, and recognizes a provision when a risk is considered probable, estimating the cost that might arise from this obligation.

c) Comparison of information

In accordance with Spanish mercantile law, for comparative purposes the Directors of the Company have included, for each of the headings presented in the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, and the quantitative information required in the notes thereto, the figures of the year ended March 31, 2020, in addition to those of the year ended March 31, 2021.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

d) Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's activity

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization labelled the public health emergency situation caused by the coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak a global pandemic. The escalation of events, in both Spain and worldwide, has resulted in an unprecedented health crisis that has had an impact on the macroeconomic environment and business evolution. To tackle the issue, a set of measures have been adopted during 2021 to address the economic and social impact, including restrictions on movement, among others. Specifically, the Spanish Government declared, among other measures, a state of emergency through Royal Decree 463/2020, of March 14, which was lifted on July 1, 2020, and approved a set of extraordinary urgent measures to address the economic and social impact of Covid-19, through Royal Decree Law 8/2020 of March 17, among others. At the date these financial statements are issued the state of emergency declared by the Spanish Government through Royal Decree 926/2020, of October 25, is in force. The Royal Decree was initially passed to last until November 9, 2020 and was subsequently extended until May 9, 2021 through Royal Decree 956/2020 of November 3.

The pandemic is having consequences for the economy in general and for the Company's activities, and its effects for the coming months are uncertain and will largely depend on its evolution and spread.

As a result of the aforementioned, the Company's activity was temporarily interrupted between March and April 2020 due to the shutdown of the plant where it carries out its activity. Therefore, the Company's sales have been negatively impacted. Given the current situation, the Company has adopted several corrective measures, including, among others, the implementation of furloughs fostered by the Spanish Government, which have led to deductions on Social Security contributions (Note 14.c).

At the date these financial statements are authorized for issue the Directors of the Company are taking the necessary measures to mitigate the effects of Covid-19, and according to their current estimates, no relevant effects are expected in 2022. Consequently, the Company's directors have prepared the accompanying financial statements under the going concern principle.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

3. Accounting principles

The most significant accounting principles applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

a) <u>Initial recognition</u>

Property, plant and equipment items are measured at the purchase price or production cost, using the same principles as those to determine the production cost of inventories. Capitalized production costs are recognized under 'Work performed by the entity and capitalized' in the income statement. Property, plant and equipment items are carried at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

b) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment items, except for buildings, which are not depreciated, are depreciated by systematically allocating their depreciable amount over their useful lives. To this end, depreciable amount is understood as acquisition cost less residual value. The Company determines the depreciation charge separately for each component that has a significant cost in relation to the total cost of the item and a useful life different to that of the other parts of the item in question.

The depreciation of items in property, plant, and equipment is determined by applying the following criteria:

	Depreciation method	Years of estimated useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	33
Plant and machinery	Straight-line	5 - 20
Other plant, tools and furniture	Straight-line	10
Other property, plant and equipment	Straight-line	10

The Company reviews the assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods at year end. Any changes in the initial criteria are accounted for prospectively as changes in accounting estimates.

c) Subsequent costs

After initial recognition of the asset, only costs incurred that increase the capacity or productivity or extend the useful life are capitalized. The carrying amount of items that are replaced is derecognized. Costs of daily maintenance of property, plant and equipment items are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

d) <u>Impairment of assets</u>

The Company evaluates and determines impairment losses on property, plant and equipment items and any reversals thereof in accordance with the criteria described in Note 3.2.

3.2 Impairment losses on non-financial assets

Depreciable assets are tested for impairment whenever an event or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The excess of the carrying amount of an asset over its recoverable amount, deemed the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use, is recognized as an impairment loss. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impaired non-financial assets other than goodwill are reassessed at each reporting date for potential reversal of the impairment.

3.3 Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included under current assets, except for those whose maturities exceed 12 months from the balance sheet date, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

These financial assets are measured initially at their fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost recognizing accrued interest at the effective rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that equates the carrying amount of the instrument with the total estimated cash flows to maturity. Nevertheless, trade receivables which mature within less than one year are carried at nominal value both at initial and subsequent recognition, when the effect of not discounting cash flows is insignificant.

Loans and receivables are tested for impairment at least at each reporting date and the corresponding impairment losses are recognized when there is objective evidence that all amounts due will not be collected.

Impairment losses are recognized at the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate prevailing at the initial recognition date. Impairment losses and any subsequent reversals are recognized in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

3.4 Inventories

Stocks are valued at its acquisition price or production cost.

The acquisition cost comprises the amount invoiced by the supplier, after deduction of any discounts, rebates or other similar items, as well as interest included in the nominal value of trade payables, plus any additional costs incurred until the goods are available for sale, and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Trade discounts granted by suppliers are recognized as a cost reduction of the acquired inventories as soon as it is probable that the necessary conditions to qualify for the discounts will be met, and the excess amount, if any, will be recognized by reducing provisions in the income statement.

The production cost of inventories includes the acquisition cost of raw materials and other consumables and the costs directly related to the units produced and a portion systematically calculated of the either variable or fixed indirect costs incurred during the transformation process.

When the cost of inventories exceeds net realizable value, materials are written down to net realizable value, and an expense is recognized in the income statement. Raw materials and other consumables used in production are written down if the finished products in which they are incorporated are expected to be sold above cost. If the circumstances causing the writedown disappear, the corresponding amount is reversed and recognized in the income statement

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs necessary to make the sale, as well as the estimated costs of completion in the case of raw materials and work in progress.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions.

3.6. Financial liabilities

Debits and payables

This heading includes trade and non-trade payables. These borrowings are classified as current liabilities, except when the Company has the unconditional right to defer their settlement for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

These debts are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs, and are later recognized at their amortized cost calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that equates the carrying amount of a financial instrument to the expected flow of future payments until the maturity of the liability.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

Nevertheless, trade payables which mature within 12 months and do not have a contractual interest rate are carried at nominal value both at initial and subsequent measurement when the effect of not discounting cash flows is not significant.

3.7 Current and deferred taxes

The Company files the corporate income tax under a consolidated tax scheme, to which it has availed itself by being part of the SMP Group, the parent of which is SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U.

Income tax expense or income is the amount of income tax accrued for the year and includes current and deferred tax expense or income.

Current and deferred income tax is recognized in the income statement except where it relates to a transaction or event which is recognized in the same or a different period in equity or arises from a business combination.

Current tax assets or liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid from the tax authorities, using the tax legislation in force or approved and pending publication at the reporting date.

The accrued income tax expense of group companies which file a consolidated tax return is determined taking into account the following factors in addition to the aforementioned parameters applied to their individual tax returns:

- Temporary and permanent differences arising from the elimination of results of transactions between tax group companies for determining the consolidated taxable profit.
- Deductions and rebates corresponding to each company of the tax group filing a consolidated return; to this end, deductions and rebates are allocated to the company that carried out the activity or generated the income which entitles it to the deduction or rebate.

Reciprocal debit and credit balances arise for the portion of tax losses generated by some tax group companies and the companies that offset them. Where tax losses arise that cannot be offset by other tax group companies, these tax credits for tax loss carryforwards are recognized as deferred tax assets, if the criteria for their recognition indicated below are met, considering the tax group as the taxpayer.

Deferred taxes are calculated, using the liability method, on temporary differences that arise between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

However, deferred taxes are not recognized when they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these assets may be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets are expected to be realized or the liabilities are expected to be settled, using the tax legislation in force or approved and pending publication, and in accordance with the manner in which the Company expects to recover the assets or settle the liabilities.

The Company only offsets income tax assets and liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle the resulting amounts on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet as non-current assets or liabilities, irrespective of the expected date of recovery or settlement.

3.8 Employee benefits

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid to employees when a company decides to terminate their labor contract before they reach retirement age or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it has a demonstrable commitment to terminate labor contracts under an irrevocable, formal, and detailed plan or to provide the benefits as part of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

3.9 Grants

Grants are recognized as non-repayable when the requirements established for receiving them are met and are recognized directly in equity, net of the corresponding tax effect.

Repayable grants are recognized as liabilities until they meet the criterion for being considered non-repayable. No income is recorded until this criterion is met.

Grants received to finance specific expenses are released to the income statement in the year in which the expenses which they are intended to compensate are incurred. Grants received to acquire property, plant and equipment are released to income in proportion to the depreciation charged for the related assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

3.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal, contractual, implicit or tacit present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account all risks and uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognized as a provision and, where the time value of money is material, the financial effect of discounting provided that the expenditure to be made each period can be reliably estimated. The discount rate is determined before taxes, considering the time value of money, as well as the specific risks that have not been considered in the future cash flows related to the provision at each reporting date.

The Company recognizes the rights and trade commitments and risks with customers that are considered probable and records them under 'Trade receivables from sales and rendering of services' in the assets side of the balance sheet and 'Revenue' in the income statement. At March 31, 2021 the provision for this concept amounts to 64 thousand euros (133 thousand euros at March 31, 2020).

The financial effect of provisions is recognized as financial expenses on the income statement.

If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle an obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent liabilities, meanwhile, are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the accompanying notes.

3.11 Revenue recognition

a) Revenue from sales

Revenue is recognized at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods delivered and services rendered in the normal course of business activity, less refunds, rebates, discounts, and VAT.

Revenue is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and when economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company. Revenue cannot be measured reliably until all sales-related contingencies have been resolved. The Company makes estimates based on past experience, taking into account the type of client, type of transaction, and particular terms of each agreement.

b) Interest

Interest is recognized using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

3.12 <u>Leases - Company as les</u>see

Operating leases

Leases under which the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under an operating lease, net of incentives received, are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the lease's benefit.

3.13 Related-party transactions

As a general rule, intragroup transactions are initially recognized at fair value. If the price agreed differs from fair value, the difference is recognized based on the economic substance of the transaction. Subsequent measurement follows prevailing accounting rules.

3.13 Environment

The Company carries out activities whose primary purpose is to prevent, reduce or repair damages that may be caused to the environment as a result of its operations.

Expenses from environmental activities are recognized under 'Other operating expenses' in the income statement when incurred.

Assets which may be incorporated in equity in the long term for the primary purpose of minimizing environmental impact and protecting or improving the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future contamination caused by the Company's operations, are recorded as assets based on measurement, presentation and disclosure criteria that are consistent with those described in Note 3.1.

3.14 Transactions in foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the euro.

Transactions in foreign currency are initially translated at the spot rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the spot rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. All exchange gains or losses arising from translation as well as those resulting on settlement of balance sheet items are recognized in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's performance.

Within the risk management policy of the Group that it belongs to, the Company has a set of rules, procedures and systems in place aimed at identifying, measuring and managing the several categories of risk to ensure that the most relevant risks are correctly identified, assessed and managed and minimize the potential adverse effects on the Company's performance.

(i) Market risk

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has financial debts with group companies. These balances with group companies earn interest at floating rates (linked to Euribor). Consequently, its operating expenses and cash flows from operating activities are affected by changes in market interest rates.

b) Price risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to price risk of the raw materials used in its production process.

(ii) Credit risk

The Company shows significant concentration of credit risk since its sales are highly concentrated in few customers. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

Impairment losses on bad debts, review of individual receivables based on individual customer creditworthiness, current market trends and historical analysis of aggregate bad debts involve significant judgment.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company applies prudent management of liquidity risk, ensuring that it has available funding through committed credit facilities. Management monitors the Company's liquidity reserve, within the Group cash management framework, based on expected cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

5. Property, plant and equipment

The movements in the items composing 'Property, plant and equipment' are as follows:

_	Land	Buildings	Plant	Other plant, tools and furniture	Other PP&E items	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019							
Cost Accumulated depreciation	126	3,095 (1,377)	12,643 (11,124)	82 (82)	208 (205)	17	16,171 (12,788)
Net carrying amount	126	1,718	1,519	-	3	17	3,383
Additions	_	8	193	-	_	-	201
Disposals	-	-	(12)		-	-	(12)
Transfers	-	-	17	-	-	(17)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(93)	(244)	-	(2)	-	(339)
Derecognition of acc. depreciation	-	-	12		-	-	12
Balance at March 31, 2020							
Cost	126	3,103	12,841	82	208	-	16,360
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,470)	(11,356)	(82)	(207)	-	(13,115)
Net carrying amount	126	1,633	1,485	-	1	-	3,245
Additions	_	_	147	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	147
Depreciation charge	-	(94)	(242)	-	(1)	-	(337)
Balance at March 31, 2021							
Cost	126	3,103	12,988	82	208	-	16,507
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,564)	(11,598)	(82)	(208)	-	(13,452)
Net carrying amount	126	1,539	1,390	-	-	-	3,055

a) Impairment losses

In 2021 and 2020, no impairment losses were recognized or reversed for any PP&E item.

b) Assets acquired from group companies and associates

No PP&E items were acquired from group companies or associates in 2021 and 2020.

c) Assets sold to group companies and associates

No PP&E items were sold to group companies or associates in 2021 and 2020.

d) PP&E items not assigned to operations

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 there were no property, plant and equipment items that had not been assigned to operations.

e) Fully depreciated assets

At March 31, 2021 fully depreciated property, plant and equipment items at a historical cost of 10,746 thousand euros (2020: 10,672 thousand euros).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

f) Commitments

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company has no firm commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment items.

g) <u>Insurance</u>

The Company arranges insurance policies deemed necessary to cover potential risks which could affect property, plant and equipment. The coverage provided by these policies is considered sufficient.

6. **Operating leases**

The Company leases buildings and transport equipment from third parties under operating leases.

Operating lease payments recognized as expenses at March 31, 2021 amount to 33 thousand euros (2020: 40 thousand euros).

The future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Within one year	32	25
Between one and five years	57	72
	89	97

7. Analysis of financial instruments

7.1 <u>Breakdown by categories</u>

The carrying amount of each of the categories of financial instruments established in the standard for recognition and measurement of 'Financial instruments', excluding balances with Public Administrations, is as follows:

			Current fina	ncial assets		
	Equity inst	ruments	Debt se	curities		and other al assets
	03.31.2021	03.31.2020	03.31.2021	03.31.2020	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Trade receivables Receivables from group companies and	-	-	-	-	569	650
associates	-	-	-	-	460	996
		-	-	-	1,029	1,646

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

		Current fina	ncial liabilities	S		
	Bonds and other Bank borrowings marketable securities Otl			Other na	Other payables	
	03.31.2021 03.31.2020		03.31.2020	03.31.2021	03.31.2020	
- Payables to group companies and associates	-		-	169	1,287	
- Trade payables	-		-	1,318	1,904	
- Other accounts payable			-	411	449	
	-		-	1,898	3,640	

7.2 Breakdown by maturity

The amounts corresponding to financial liabilities with a fixed or determinable maturity classified by year of maturity are as follows:

				03/31/2021			
				ancial asse	ts		
	Until 03/2022	Until 03/2023	Until 03/2024	Until 03/2025	Until 03/2026	Subsequent years	Total
 Trade receivables Trade receivables and investments in group companies and associates (Note 	569	-	-	-	-	-	569
17)	460	_	_	_	_	_	460
.,	1,029	-	-	-	-	-	1,029
	03/31/2020						
	Financial assets						
	Until	Until	Until	Until	Until	Subsequent	Total
	03/2021	03/2022	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	years	Total
Trade receivablesTrade receivables and investments in group companies and associates (Note	650	-	-	-	-	-	650
17)	996	_	_	_	_	_	996
,	1,646	-	-	-	-	-	1,646
			(03/31/2021			
	-			ncial liabilit			
	Until 03/2022	Until 03/2023	Until 03/2024	Until 03/2025	Until 03/2026	Subsequent years	Total
- Payables to group companies and							
associates (Note 17)	169	-	_	-	_	-	169
- Trade payables	1,318	-	-	-	-	-	1,318
- Other accounts payable	411	-	<u>-</u>		_	<u></u>	411
	1,898	-	-	-	-	-	1,898

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

			(03/31/2020			
	Financial liabilities						
	Until 03/2021	Until 03/2022	Until 03/2023	Until 03/2024	Until 03/2025	Subsequent years	Total
- Payables to group companies and							
associates (Note 17)	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	1,287
- Trade payables	1,904	-	-	-	-	-	1,904
- Other accounts payable	449	-	-	-	-	-	449
	3,640	-	-	-	-	-	3,640

7.3 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that have not yet matured and are not impaired may be evaluated through past default information. None of the unmatured financial assets has been the subject of re-negotiation in the current year.

8. Loans and receivables

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 the breakdown of the headings related to 'Loans and receivables' in the balance sheet, excluding balances with Public Administrations, is as follows:

Trade and other receivables:	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
- Trade receivables from sales and rendering of services	579	667
- Provision for receivables impairment	(10)	(17)
- Receivables from group companies and associates (Note 17)	460	996
	1,029	1,646

Trade and other receivables

The fair values of loans and receivables do not significantly differ from book values.

Trade receivables past due by less than 3 months are not deemed impaired. At March 31, 2021, 18 thousand euros of accounts receivable were past due (2020: 127 thousand euros), although no impairment losses have arisen. These past due accounts correspond to a series of independent customers that have no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these past-due accounts receivables is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Up to 3 months	8	96
More than 3 months	10	31
	18	127

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables are denominated in euros.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

The movements in the provision for receivables impairment are as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Balance at April 1	(17)	(13)
- Net charge to provision for impairment of accounts receivable	(22)	(18)
Provisions utilized	29	14
Balance at March 31	(10)	(17)

Impairment losses on receivables are recognized and reversed under 'Losses on, impairment of, and change in trade provisions' in the income statement. The provisions utilized in 2021 fulfilled the corresponding purposes.

9. <u>Inventories</u>

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Raw materials and other consumables	582	807
Work in progress and semi-finished goods	379	345
Finished goods	153	204
Impairment losses on raw materials and other consumables	(127)	(118)
Impairment losses on work in progress and semi-finished goods	(54)	(53)
Impairment losses on finished goods	(33)	(31)
	900	1,154

a) Insurance

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risks to which its inventory items are exposed. The coverage provided by these policies is considered sufficient.

b) <u>Impairment losses</u>

The movement in the provision for impairment losses on inventories is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Balance at April 1	(202)	(232)
Provision for impairment of inventories	(12)	30
Balance at March 31	(214)	(202)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

10. Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of 'Cash and cash equivalents' is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Cash at banks	194	42
Total	194	42

11. Capital and reserves

The breakdown and movements in equity are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

a) Share capital

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company's share capital consists of 500,000 shares with a par value of 1 euros each.

All shares bear the same voting and economic rights. There are no treasury shares.

The Company's Sole Shareholder is SMP Automotive Technologies Ibérica, S.L.U.

b) Reserves

The breakdown by concept is as follows:

03.31.2021	03.31.2020
337	337
337	337
1,962	484
1,962	484
2,299	821
	337 337 1,962 1,962

(i) Legal reserve:

The legal reserve must be allocated in accordance with article 274 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, which stipulates that 10% of profit for the year be set aside to a legal reserve until this reserve reaches an amount at least equal to 20% of share capital.

This reserve is not distributable to the Sole Shareholder and may only be used to offset losses in the income statement provided no other reserves are available. The balance recorded in this reserve may be allocated to increase share capital.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

ii) Voluntary reserves:

Voluntary reserves are freely distributable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to article 273 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act dividends may only be distributed against profit or freely distributable reserves if equity is not lower than share capital or would not become lower than share capital as a result of distributing dividends.

c) Proposed appropriation of profit/(loss)

The proposed appropriation of profit to be submitted to the Sole Shareholder is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Basis of appropriation Profit for the year	504	1,478
Appropriation to: Voluntary reserves	504	1,478

d) Limitations on the distribution of dividends

In accordance with article 273 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act dividends may only be distributed against profit or freely distributable reserves if equity is not lower than share capital or would not become lower than share capital as a result of distributing dividends.

On September 14, 2019, the Sole Shareholder resolved to distribute dividends against freely distributable reserves for an amount of 1,375 thousand euros.

However, the Company's reserves designated as unrestricted reserves and profit for the year are subject to the following distribution limitations:

- As indicated in Note 14.c, the Company has implemented furloughs as regulated by article 1 of Royal Decree Law 18/2020 of May 12 on social measures for preserving jobs, by articles 1 and 2 of Royal Decree Law 24/2020 of June 26 on social measures for reactivating jobs and protecting freelance work and on industry competitiveness, extended by Royal Decree Law 30/2020 of September 29, on social measures for preserving jobs, using public resources aimed at that purpose. As a result, and pursuant to articles 5 of both Royal Decrees and article 4 of Royal Decree Law 30/2020, the Company cannot distribute dividends for the tax period in which the furloughs were implemented, unless it previously pays the amount corresponding to the exemption from social security contributions and refuses it.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

12. Debits and payables

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 the breakdown of the headings related to 'Debits and payables' in the balance sheet, excluding balances with Public Administrations, is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Current payables to group companies and associates (Note 17)	145	1,152
Trade and other payables:	1,753	2,488
- Suppliers	1,318	1,904
- Suppliers, group companies and associates (Note 17)	24	135
- Employee benefits payable	411	449
	1,898	3,640

a) <u>Information on late payments to suppliers. Additional Disposition Three 'Disclosure requirements' of Law 15/2010, of July 5</u>

The total amount of payments made to suppliers during the year, providing payment terms, in accordance with the legal payment deadlines set forth in Law 15/2010 of July 5, which establishes measures to be taken in combating arrears in commercial transactions, is as follows:

	2021 Days	2020 Days
Average payment period to suppliers	40	41
Ratio of transactions paid	42	44
Ratio of transactions pending payment	22	20
	Amount	Amount
Total payments made	8,359	12,633
Total payments outstanding	969	1,718

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

13. Deferred taxes

The breakdown of deferred taxes is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Deferred tax assets:		
- Temporary differences	119	143
	119	143

The movements in deferred tax assets are as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Balance at April 1	143	305
Charge to the income statement (Note 15)	(24)	(162)
Balance at March 31	119	143

Deferred tax assets for temporary differences at March 31, 2021 and 2020 mainly relate to temporary differences arisen as a result of the limitation on the deductibility of depreciation and amortization expenses in prior years in accordance with Royal Decree 12/2012.

It is Company and Group policy to recognize deferred tax assets when their recoverability is reasonably guaranteed by the tax group that the Company belongs to. Consequently, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets related to temporary differences since based on the forecasts for the tax group's consolidated taxable profit according to the business plan prepared by the Sole Shareholder's Management for the coming years, it is reasonably guaranteed that these deferred tax assets will be utilized against future taxable profit.

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 there are no unused tax losses or tax credits.

14. Income and expenses

a) Revenue

The geographical breakdown of revenue from the Company's ordinary activities is as follows:

Market	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Spain	5,971	8,532
Rest of the European Union	3,729	6,139
Exports	25	25
	9,725	14,696

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

b) Cost of sales

The breakdown of consumption of raw materials and other consumables is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Purchases in Spain	866	2,451
EU purchases	1,728	2,126
Imports	2	3
Purchase discounts	(16)	(26)
Changes in raw materials and other consumables	235	(146)
-	2,815	4,408

c) Employee benefits expense

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Wages, salaries et al.	1,582	2,193
Social security costs, et al:		
- Social security paid by the company	402	478
- Other employee welfare expenses	14	32
	1,998	2,703

The average headcount during the year by category is as follows:

Professional category	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Management	1	8
Technicians and administrative staff	36	17
Operators	27	50
	64	75

The breakdown of the Company's headcount by gender at year end is as follows:

	03	3.31.2021		03	3.31.2020	
_	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management	1	-	1	5	3	8
Technicians and administrative						
staff	22	14	36	4	11	15
Operators	3	24	27	19	29	48
_	26	38	64	28	43	71

During the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 the average headcount with a disability equal to or greater than 33% is 1 person, who belongs to the 'Administrative staff' category.

The calculation of the average headcount for the year 2021 has considered the furlough that resulted in a reduction of the entire staff of the Company in Spain from March 16 to December 2020. Additionally, the aforementioned furlough has led to deductions on Social Security contributions for an amount of 133 thousand euros.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

15. Income tax and tax matters

The Company files taxes under a consolidated tax scheme with the companies SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U., Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Barcelona, S.L.U., SMR Automotive Systems Spain, S.A.U., SMR Automotive Technology Valencia, S.A.U., SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain, S.L.U. and Samvardhana Motherson Reydel Automotive Parts Holding, S.L.U.. The Parent Company of the tax group is SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. In 2020 the companies SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain, S.L.U. and Samvardhana Motherson Reydel Automotive Parts Holding, S.L.U. have been integrated into the tax group.

The reconciliation of net income and expenses for the year with tax results is as follows:

03.31.2021		Income statement	
	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) before tax			672
Permanent differences	1	-	1
Temporary differences:			
- arising during the year	236	(65)	171
- arising in prior years	-	(257)	(257)
Previous taxable income		,	587
Utilization of tax losses			-
Tax result			587

03.31.2020	Income statement		
	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) before tax			1,971
Permanent differences	1	-	1
Temporary differences:			
- arising during the year	272	-	272
- arising in prior years	-	(320)	(320)
Previous taxable income	-	,	1,924
Utilization of tax losses			(592)
Tax result			1,332

The reconciliation between income tax expense and the result of multiplying total recognized income and expenses by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Income and expenses for the year before tax	672	1,971
Tax charge (25%)	168	493
	168	493

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

The breakdown of the income tax expense is as follows:

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Current income tax (net of deductions applied)	144	331
Deferred tax (Nota 13)	24	162
	168	493

The Company has recognized as current income tax the result of applying a 25% tax rate on the taxable profit and reduce it by 3 thousand euros (2 thousand euros in the prior year) due to deductions utilized in the year. As indicated in Note 3.7, the Company files taxes under a consolidated tax scheme with its parent company SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. Consequently, the result of the income tax return has been recognized as a payable balance to said company (Note 17.c), after deducting the payments on account made during the year amounting to 99 thousand euros (234 thousand euros in the prior year).

Under prevailing tax regulations, tax returns may not be considered final until they have either been inspected by tax authorities or until the inspection period has expired.

Since the Company files the income tax under a consolidated tax scheme, it is open to inspection by the tax authorities for the following taxes:

Tax Period

Income tax	2017-2020
Value added tax	2018-2021
Personal Income Tax	2018-2021

As a result, amongst other things, of the varying possible interpretations of prevailing tax legislation, additional tax liabilities could arise in the event of a tax inspection. The directors consider, however, that these liabilities, if any, would not significantly affect the financial statements.

16. Board of Directors and senior management

a) Remuneration for Directors and senior management

During the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 the Directors of the Company did not receive any remuneration. At March 31, 2021 and 2020 they have not been granted any advance or loan, nor has the Company any pension plans or life insurance policies for them.

Senior Management duties are carried out by the Sole Shareholder and in the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 their remuneration is included as part of the charges received from the Sole Shareholder and recorded in the external services heading shown in the table transactions with the Group in Note 17.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

Liability insurance premiums paid by the Company on behalf of the Directors in the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are included in the charges received from the Group and recorded in the external services heading shown in the table transactions with the Group in Note 17.

b) Conflicts of interest that the directors may have

In order to avoid situations that may represent a conflict of interest with the Company, during the year the directors who have held positions in the Board of Directors have met the obligations established in article 228 of the consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. Additionally, both they and their related parties have refrained themselves from incurring in any situations that may represent a conflict of interest as established in article 229 of the aforementioned act, except in the cases for which the corresponding authorization has been obtained.

17. Other related-party transactions

a) Sale of goods, services provided and interest

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Sale of goods:		_
- Parent Company	4,174	6,020
- Other group companies	916	1,378
	5,090	7,398

b) Purchase of goods, services received and interest

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Purchases:		
- Other group companies	130	335
Services received:		
- Parent Company	602	599
- Other group companies	221	299
- Other group companies	221	299
Accrued interest:		
- Parent Company	18	28
	971	1,261

The goods sold and purchased and services received by the Company from other group companies are directly related to the Company's own activity.

The services received from the Parent Company mainly relate to charges for corporate services.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

c) Year-end balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services

	03.31.2021	03.31.2020
Accounts receivable from related parties:		
- Parent Company	239	679
- Other group companies	221	317
	460	996
Accounts payable to related parties:		
- Other group companies	24	135
- Loan parent company	100	1,055
- Income tax payable to the parent company (Note 15)	45	97
	169	1,287

On December 20, 2004 the Company signed a credit line with SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. for a maximum limit of 6,000 thousand euros that matures on December 31, 2020. This agreement accrues interest at a floating market interest rate. At March 31, 2021 this credit line shows a drawndown credit balance of 100 thousand euros included in 'Current payables to group companies and associates' (1,055 thousand euros in 2020 included in 'Current payables to group companies and associates').

d) Transactions between the Company and its Sole Shareholder

The Company files taxes under a consolidated tax scheme, with its sole shareholder SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L.U. as the tax group parent. Additionally, the Company enters into certain trade and financial transactions with it under a service contract. As described in section c) above, a credit facility has been granted to the parent as well.

18. Information on environmental issues

The breakdown of property, plant and equipment items aimed at minimizing environmental impact is as follows:

	03.31.2021		03.31.2020			
	Accumulated		Accumulated			
	Cost	depreciation	Net	Cost	depreciation	Net
Machinery	782	(525)	257	743	(490)	253
	782	(525)	257	743	(490)	253

Expenses incurred by the Company for environmental activities during the year ended March 31, 2021 amounted to 84 thousand euros (2020: 99 thousand euros).

The Company's directors consider that any potential contingencies arising in connection with environmental matters are adequately covered by their third party liability insurance policies.

No environmental grants have been received during the current year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Thousands of euros)

19. Audit fees

The fees paid during the year ended March 31, 2021 for audit services amounted to 12 thousand euros (2020: 12 thousand euros).

No fees were paid during the year ended March 31, 2020 to other companies that use the EY brand name (none were paid in the prior year, either).

20. Guarantees

On June 6, 2017 the company Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group, B.V. issued Senior Secured Notes for an amount of 300 million euros maturing in 2024, of which the Company is the guarantor.

On August 17, 2018 the credit line that the company Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group, B.V. had signed on June 20, 2017 (RCF Agreement) for an amount of 450 million euros was extended by 75,000,000.00 euros. The Company is also de guarantor of said extension.

Additionally, on September 14, 2018 the company Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group, B.V. acted as the borrower of a new credit line ("New Term Facilities Agreement") amounting to 60 million USD, and the Company acted as guarantor thereof.

21. Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that may have a significant impact on the financial statements and that have not been included herein.

Management report for the year ended March 31, 2021

Management report

The Company's activity during the year comprised between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021 continues to be focused on the manufacture of painted bumpers, instrument panels, door panels and other components for the automotive industry.

In 2020 world production of vehicles decreased to 77.6 million units, 15.5% fewer than in the prior year, as a result of the impact of Covid-19 on supply chains and consumption. By region, the largest volume was recorded in Asia-Oceania, where despite the decrease of 5 million units (-10.2%), 44.3 million units were manufactured. In this region, the main manufacturer was China, where 25.2 million units were produced, which means a reduction of just 0.5 million units (-2%), followed by Japan, which decreased by 16.7% and produced a total of 8.1 million units, and India, which dropped by 25% and produced 3.4 million units. The European Union, which decreased by 4.2 million units (-23.5%) reached a volume of 13.8 million units. The rest of Europe reached a production volume of 3.1 million units. Americas, with a total of 15.7 million units produced, also showed a downward performance, with a decrease of 1 million units in South America (-30.4%) concentrated in Brazil, and a drop in NAFTA (-20.5%), where the USA decreased by 2 million units (-19%) and 0.5 million units were lost in Canada (-28.2%). Africa, with a 35.3% drop, decreased by 0.4 million units produced to 0.7 million euros produced.

Spain retained the second position in the European Union classification with a total volume of 2.3 million units produced, which means a 19.6% reduction in comparison with the prior year. Exports have accounted for 92.8% of production and amount to 2 million units decreasing by 15.5% in 2020. Germany has decreased its purchases of Spanish cars by 19.6% whereas the United Kingdom has reduced its orders by 26.1%. Italy has decreased its acquisitions of Spanish cars by 9.9%. France has also reduced its purchases by 9.1%. These four markets account for more than 64.1% of total exports. For the other markets the Turkish market should be highlighted, as it has been the fifth largest destination, with a 101.9% growth up to 71,791 vehicles sent.

As a result of the pandemic, in 2020 Spanish GDP decreased by 10.8%, unemployment rate increased up to 16.2% and inflation was -0.5%. 0.85 million passenger cars were registered, a 32.3% decrease due to the drop in the private vehicles channel (-27.1%), companies (-24.4%) and the car rentals market (59.7%).

During 2020-21 SMP Teruel invested 0.1 million euros in property, plant and equipment items (improvements in fire protection measures and containers). No R&D&I activities were carried out.

Sales amounted to 9.7 million euros and operating profit amounted to 0.7 million euros.

Headcount at year end was 64 employees, similar to last year's.

During 2020-21 no transactions with treasury shares were carried out.

Management report for the year ended March 31, 2021

The cash flow generated by SMP Teruel amounted to 1 million euros, which allowed the Company to fund investments, meet working capital needs and improve its financial position. The average payment period for trade transactions was 40 days.

No significant events occurred after the balance sheet date that may have a material impact on the financial statements of SMP Teruel.

SMP Teruel continued building up trust among its customers and secured new orders that will allow it to retain its industry leadership.

The economic indicators for Spanish economy in 2021 show that GDP will grow by around 5.9% and exports will increase by 10.2%. Domestic demand will maintain a pace of growth of around 5.1% and it is expected that as mobility increases the sale of vehicles will perform well as an alternative to public transport. The European Association of Car Manufacturers estimates a 10% growth in vehicles sold for 2021, although evolution will depend on the evolution of the pandemic and vaccination in the coming months, as well as on the Spanish and international economic agents' capacity to respond and adapt to this situation.

The production, employment and financial measures adopted by the Company in 2020 allow it to face the recovery of sales from a good equity position.

Authorization for issue of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and Management report for the year ended March 31, 2021

Spanish Code of Comi Technologies Teruel, S	merce, on May 7, 2021 st.U. authorize for issue	rporate Enterprises Act and article 37 the Board of Directors of SMP Auton the financial statements and manageting of the foregoing documents.	notive
Andreas Heuser Chairman	Peter Vollprecht Board member	Cezary Zawadzinski Board member	
Miguel Pelayo Secretary, non-board member			

For identification purposes, the secretary non-board member of the Board of Directors, Mr. Miguel Pelayo, hereby signs all the pages of the financial statements and management report as delegated by the Company's directors.