

Motherson Air Travel PVT. Limited

Annual Report for the 15 month period ended 31 March
2020

**ANNUAL REPORT
for the period ended 31 March 2020**

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the period ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the financial period ended 31 March 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is to main, operate and lease out an aircraft for passenger air transportation.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The level of business was in line with the directors' expectations in that the financial position has continued to be negative. In the previous financial year all flights were recharged, however in the current year the company has only recognized revenue for private flight and has not recharged cost of business flights to fellow subsidiary undertakings due to a change in administrative policies. The directors are confident that the company will continue trading for the foreseeable future.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties of the business as perceived by the directors are as follows:

- The Company's main operation is to maintain, operate and lease out an aircraft, mainly for use of the MSSL Group's management. The Group has an extensive business operation in Europe and the company's aircraft will primarily be used by the management for shuttling within various locations in Europe. The operation of the aircraft is highly dependent on the services being required to the company.
- *COVID-19 impact*
 - The spread of the COVID-19 outbreak has caused severe disruptions in many economies, including those impacting the company and its customers, which are facing into a recession of an undetermined extent and length.
 - We are closely monitoring the potential impact of COVID-19 on our 2020 financial results and cashflows and have prepared a detailed risk assessment for the company. Our top priority remains the health and safety of our staff and customers.
 - We expect that the most significant potential impact on our financial results and cashflows resulting from COVID-19 will be in relation to supply chain, customer orders, given the wider economic impact of the government restrictions, and order fulfilment.
 - Based on information provided by the Government, the HSE, the WHO and also available publicly, we are taking a number of measures to reduce any potential impact, including adjusting outgoings to reflect current demand and preserving cash. Measures have also been taken to ensure operations adhere to current HSE guidelines.

BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)

COVID-19 impact (continued)

- In terms of impact on risks outlined above, the company has financial resources at its disposal with the availability of group bank facilities; and has considered, through working with customers and suppliers, the ability of customers to honour their obligations and the availability of appropriate supplier credit terms; and as a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage the impact of COVID-19 and indeed all of its business risks successfully.

GOING CONCERN

It is our view, to the best of our knowledge, that COVID-19 will not have a material adverse impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company has financial resources at its disposal with the availability of group bank facilities; as a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, including the provision of financial support if required, from the parent company which has confirmed its ability to provide such support, to meet its obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The names of the persons who were directors of the company who served as directors during the financial period are:

Andreas Heuser, *German*

The directors all served for the entire financial period.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the period ended 31 March 2020

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES

The disclosable interests of the directors and secretary in the shares of the ultimate holding company, Motherson Sumi Systems Limited, were as follows:

<i>Directors</i>	<i>2020 Equity shares Number</i>	<i>2018 Equity shares Number</i>
Andreas Heuser	-	-

The directors and secretary had no other disclosable interests in the shares of the company or other group companies at 31 March 2020.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- As far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- He/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the period ended 31 March 2020.

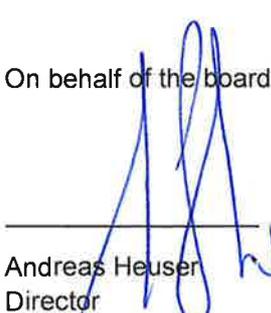
ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures taken by directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Moyne Lower, Old Dublin Road, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford

AUDITOR

The auditor, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, was appointed first auditor and will continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board



Andreas Heuser
Director

Date: 31.07.2020

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
for the period ended 31 March 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

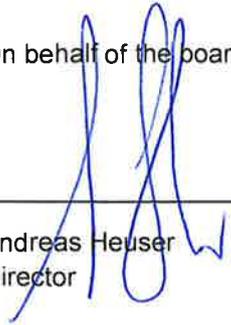
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

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

On behalf of the board



Andreas Heuser
Director

Date: 31.07.2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MOTHERSON AIR TRAVEL PVT. LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Motherson Air Travel Pvt Limited ('the Company') for the period ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and Accounting Standards including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate: or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MOTHERSON AIR TRAVEL PVT. LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements prescribed in the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MOTHERSON AIR TRAVEL PVT.
LIMITED**

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



James Dower
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Waterford

Date: 31st July 2020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the financial period ended 31 March 2020

		For 15 month period ended 31 March 2020** €	For 16 month period ended 31 December 2018* €
	Note		
Turnover	5	585,018	3,156,983
Cost of sales		(2,330,728)	(2,291,234)
Gross profit		<u>(1,745,710)</u>	<u>865,749</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,043,467)	(876,674)
Operating loss	6	<u>(2,789,177)</u>	<u>(10,925)</u>
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(414,540)	(373,454)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(3,203,717)</u>	<u>(384,379)</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	9	-	-
Loss for the financial period		<u>(3,203,717)</u>	<u>(384,379)</u>

* The Company was incorporated in 13th September 2017.

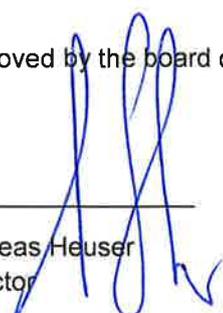
** The Company has changed its financial year end from 31. December to 31. March in January 2020.

Operating losses arose solely from continuing operations. There were no items of other comprehensive income or expense other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account that would be required to be included in a statement of comprehensive income.

MOTHERSON AIR TRAVEL PVT. LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2020**

		2020 €	2018 €
	Note		
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	10	13,986,537	14,964,548
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CURRENT ASSETS			
DEBTORS (amounts falling due within one year)	11	3,512,314	3,407,492
CASH at bank and in hand		405,190	-
CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	12	(6,407,503)	(4,521,785)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(2,489,999)	(1,114,293)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		11,496,538	13,850,255
CREDITORS (amounts falling due after one year)	13	(15,084,633)	(14,234,633)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(3,588,095)</u>	<u>(384,378)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	15		
Called up share capital presented as equity		1	1
Accumulated loss account		(3,588,096)	(384,379)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
EQUITY - deficit		<u>(3,588,095)</u>	<u>(384,378)</u>

Approved by the board on 31.07.2020



Andreas Heuser
Director

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial period ended 31 March 2020**

	Called up Share capital presented as equity €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
Balance at 13 September 2017	1		1
Loss for the financial period	-	(384,379)	(384,379)
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>1</u>	<u>(384,379)</u>	<u>(384,378)</u>
Balance at 01 January 2019	1	(384,379)	(384,378)
Loss for the financial period		(3,203,717)	(5,769,689)
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>1</u>	<u>(3,588,096)</u>	<u>(6,154,067)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Motherston Air Travel PVT. Limited is involved in maintaining, operating and leasing out an aircraft, mainly for use of the MSSL Group's management personnel. The Group has an extensive business operation in Europe and the company's aircraft will primarily be used by the Group for shuttling within various locations in Europe.

The Company was incorporated in 13th September 2017.

MSSL Mideast FZE, a company incorporated in India owns 100% of the equity share capital of Motherston Air Travel PVT. Limited.

Motherston Air Travel PVT. Limited's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Motherston Sumi Systems Limited. Motherston Sumi Systems Limited prepares group financial statements and is both the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which Motherston Air Travel PVT. Limited is a member. Copies of the Motherston Sumi Systems Limited group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary at 3rd Floor, 43, Community Centre, Bhagena House, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and the Companies Act 2014). The financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the presentation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement, or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are disclosed in note 4.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the directors believe that COVID-19 will not have a material adverse impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2020 (Continued)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) *Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102*

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it. Exemptions have been taken in relation to:

- Exemption from FRS 102 3.17(d) of Section 7 from disclosure to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows
- The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.

(c) *Foreign currencies*

(i) Functional and presenting currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the Euro denominated by the symbol "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial period of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(d) *Turnover*

Turnover represents the value of services performed in Ireland during the financial period at invoiced value, exclusive of value added tax and trade discounts. Where services are performed over time, turnover is recognised as the service is carried out to reflect the company's partial performance of its contractual obligations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2020 (Continued)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) *Income tax*

Income tax expense for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial period. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) *Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial period or past financial periods. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial period.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and is measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) *Deferred tax*

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

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial period with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(f) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2020 (Continued)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) *Financial Instruments*

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

If, in a subsequent financial period, the amount of an impairment loss decreased and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade and other creditors and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one period if payment is due within one period or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one period. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

(h) *Share capital presented as equity*

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(i) *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all other property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful economic lives as follows:

	Estimated useful life (in periods)
<i>Aircraft components:</i>	
Engine	21
Auxiliary power unit	15
Interior	15
Airframe	21

The useful lives and methods of depreciation of tangible fixed assets are reviewed at each financial period end and adjust prospectively, if appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)
4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The useful economic life of the aircraft component represents a critical accounting estimate that would have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5 TURNOVER

Turnover represents the value of services performed outside the Republic of Ireland during the financial period.

6	OPERATING LOSS	2019/20	2018
		€	€
	Operating loss is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation expenses	978,011	912,814
	Auditor's remuneration – audit of accounts	18,000	16,000
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS
(i) Employees

The company has no regular employees as at 31 March 2020. Aircraft operations were being handled by a third party aircraft management company. Administrative functions are being handled by employees of another group company.

(ii) Directors

Directors' remuneration is borne by another group company.

8	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2019/20	2018
		€	€
	Interest and charges	414,540	373,454
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)

9	INCOME TAX	2019/20	2018
		€	€
(a)	Tax expense included in profit or loss		
	Current tax:		
	German corporation tax on profit for the financial period	-	-
	Current tax charge for the financial period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) *Reconciliation of tax expense*

Tax assessed for the financial period is different than the standard rate of corporation tax in Germany for the financial period ended 31 March 2020 of 15%. The differences are explained below:

	2019/20	2018
	€	€
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(3,203,717)	(384,379)
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax In Germany for the financial period ended 31. March 2020 of 15%	(480,557)	(57,657)
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of tax depreciation:	4,939	3,952
Tax loss carry-forward	475,618	53,705
Tax on loss on ordinary activities		<u>-</u>

Deferred tax asset amounted to €475,618 has not been recognised for the period. This asset arises mainly from the losses carry forward amounted to €3,170,787. The deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty over the timing of future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)

10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The Company's tangible fixed assets pertains to a Bombardier Challenger Aircraft 350 which has the following components:

	Engine	Auxiliary power unit	Interior	Airframe	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost:					
Additions and ending balance	6,903,201	690,320	690,320	7,593,521	15,877,362
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
Depreciation expense and ending balance	794,418	111,273	111,273	873,861	1,890,825
<i>Net book value:</i>					
at 31 March 2020	<u>6,108,783</u>	<u>579,047</u>	<u>579,047</u>	<u>6,719,660</u>	<u>13,986,537</u>

11	DEBTORS (amount falling due within one year)	2019/20	2018
		€	€
	Amounts due from group companies	2,565,972	3,156,983
	Prepayments	11,091	10,509
	VAT	695,251	-
	Deposit	240,000	240,000
		<u>3,512,314</u>	<u>3,407,492</u>

Deposit pertains to operating expenses security fund paid to the third party aircraft management company. Amounts due from group companies are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment and are therefore treated as payable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2020 (Continued)

12	CREDITORS (amount falling due within one year)	2019/20	2018
		€	€
	Amounts due to group companies:		
	Loans payable	1,704,597	1,639,201
	Interest and other charges	4,477,335	2,693,732
	Accruals	225,571	188,852
		<u>6,407,503</u>	<u>4,521,785</u>

In 2017, the company entered into an interest bearing loan agreement with another group company, MSSSL GmbH for a principal amount of \$1.88 million with interest rate of 1.75% plus LIBOR. Maturity date of the loan is on 31 December 2020.

Total interest expense on the loan amounted to €169,594 for the period ended 31 March 2020.

Included under interest and other charges were the administrative and other day-to-day expenses shouldered by MSSSL GmbH and charged back to the company. These are payable on demand.

13	CREDITORS (amount falling due after one year)	2019/20	2018
		€	€
	Amounts due to group companies:	15,084,633	14,234,633

In 2017, the company entered into an interest bearing loan agreement with its parent company, MSSSL Mid East FZE for a principal amount of €14.2 million with interest rate of 1.5% plus EURIBOR. Maturity date of the loan is on 31 December 2025.

Total interest expense on the loan amounted to €539,221 for the period ended 31 March 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)

14	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2019/20	2018
		€	€

The company has the following financial instruments:

*Financial assets that are debt instruments
measured at amortised cost:*

Amounts due from group companies (Note 11)	2,565,972	3,156,983
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Accruals (Note 12)	225,571	188,853
Amounts due to group companies (Note 12 and 13):	21,266,565	18,567,566
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

15 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The Company has a total of one (1) issued share with total value of 1 Euro. The nominal value per share is €1.

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the financial period.

16 CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

- (a) The company had no capital commitments at 31 March 2020.
- (b) The company has no non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the financial period.
- (c) The company had no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2020 (Continued)

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Motherson Sumi Systems Limited group.

18 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 31.07.2020 and were signed on its behalf on that date.