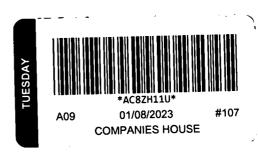
Registered number: 02558215

# **DURA AUTOMOTIVE BODY & GLASS SYSTEMS UK LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

M Beckett (resigned 16 August 2021)

S E Johnston (resigned 16 August 2021, appointed 24 September 2021,

resigned 29 March 2022)

L D Etzkorn (appointed 16 August 2021, resigned 1 October 2021)

J C I Henriques (appointed 16 August 2021, resigned 10 March 2023)

J N Brown (appointed 29 March 2022, resigned 10 March 2023)

M D Putz (appointed 10 March 2023)

Registered number

02558215

Registered office

Unit A Castle Bromwich Business Park

Tameside Drive Castle Vale Birmingham B35 7AG

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

17th Floor

103 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 3AG

**Solicitors** 

Aurora

Finzels Reach Counterslip Bristol BS1 6BX

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

# Business review, key performance indicators and future developments

As the Statement of Comprehensive Income shows, revenue has decreased 6% from 2020 (2020: decreased by 29%). Revenue has decreased further in 2022 as the product range ages and some products come to the end of their life. However in 2023, the business is forecasting a small increase in revenue and profitability, as new products are expected to reach full volume by the end of the year. The Statement of Financial Position shows that the company's financial position at the year end is positive in net assets terms.

On August 4, 2020, Firefish TopCo, LLC (doing business as Dura Automotive Systems) closed a transaction to acquire the overall Dura Automotive group. This transaction culminated in a significant reduction in debt on the group's balance sheet, a substantial capital infusion to support investments in the group's future growth, and a new ownership structure and leadership team. Firefish Topco, LLC, group manages its worldwide operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the structures division of Firefish Topco, LLC, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

On December 17, 2021, Firefish Topco LLC (Ultimate parent company) and Grouper Holdings, LLC ("Shiloh"), an entity related through common ownership, entered into an agreement to contribute their shares to a new entity, Megalodon TopCo LLC ("Megalodon"). By completing this transaction, the two operating companies (Firefish Topco and Shiloh) would be consolidated under a single parent entity, rather than under two separate structures.

The company is expected to continue to operate as manufacturer and supplier of automotive components, for the foreseeable future.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Competitive pressure in the UK and European Automotive section is intense. The company endeavours to maintain its competitive position by offering well designed and engineered products at competitive prices with first class quality and customer support.

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. Other risks such as interest rate risk are not considered to be significant to the company's operations. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on its financial performance. The policies set by the directors are implemented by the company's management team.

#### Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade and intercompany debtors. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and intercompany debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. Credit risk in relation to trade debtors is in relation to a small number of customers, however management continually monitors the collectability of trade (and intercompany) debtors and makes allowance for impairment where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Credit risk in relation to trade debtors is further reduced by the introduction of debt factoring of the company's major trade debtors during the year. The credit risk on cash is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

# Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company utilises cash flow generated through business operations.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

### Foreign currency risk

A major part of the supplied parts are paid in Euros, this mitigated in part by an element of turnover also generated in Euro. The company judges the exchange risk on the GBP to Euro as relatively low and as part of an international group has access to Euro funding if required.

#### Covid 19

The performance of the company has been impacted during the year by the after-effects of the global Covid 19 pandemic. The pandemic has resulted in medium term disruption throughout the automotive industry, which has impacted the sales of the company. Key customers of the company have experienced Covid-19 supply chain disruption, including the global availability of semi-conductors which has continued into 2023. It is not believed that Covid-19 will impact the company in the longer term.

#### Ukraine

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia in early 2022 has created more uncertainty in markets and the result World sanctions on Russia and resultant shortage of oil and gas has caused a large increase in both domestic and commercial price for energy including electricity and gas. Due to long term contracts the impact of these increases has only had a short-term impact on the business in late 2022 and early 2023 but has returned to a more normal state as of the date of these accounts

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

Michael Putz

M D Putz Director

Date: 31/7/2023

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

# Principal activity

Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems UK Limited (the "company") operates within the overall Dura Automotive group, which is headed by Megalodon LLC (the "group").

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of manufacturing and supplying automotive components.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £340,338 (2020: loss £99,585).

The directors declared a dividend of £Nil (2020: £Nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year since the year end were:

M Beckett (resigned 16 August 2021)

S E Johnston (resigned 16 August 2021, appointed 24 September 2021, resigned 29 March 2022)

L D Etzkorn (appointed 16 August 2021, resigned 1 October 2021)

J C I Henriques (appointed 16 August 2021, resigned 10 March 2023)

J N Brown (appointed 29 March 2022, resigned 10 March 2023)

M D Putz (appointed 10 March 2023)

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Environmental matters**

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

# **Employees involvement**

The group keeps employees informed of matters affecting them as employees and the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through consultations with employee representatives and company newsletters.

#### Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all vacancies in accordance with their particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to retrain them in order that their employment with the company may continue. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion opportunities should be available to all employees.

# Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

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

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### Matters covered in the Strategic Report

The business review, future developments, financial risk management and objectives discussions have been included within the strategic report.

#### Going concern review

Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems UK Limited (the "Company") operates within the overall Dura/Shiloh Automotive group, which is headed by Megalodon Topco, LLC, a US entity.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had net assets of £697,263 (2020: £1,037,601).

On 4 August 2020, Firefish Topco, LLC, doing business as Dura Automotive Systems, acquired the overall Dura Automotive group. This transaction culminated in a significant reduction of debt on the Dura group's balance sheet, a substantial capital infusion to support investments in Dura group's future growth, and a new ownership structure and leadership team. On 17 December 2021, Firefish Topco, LLC (trading as "Dura") and Grouper Holdings, LLC (trading as "Shiloh"), an entity related through common ownership, entered into an agreement to contribute their shares to a new entity, Megalodon Midco LLC ("Midco"), a US entity, which is wholly-owned by Megalodon Topco, LLC. The two operating companies (Dura and Shiloh) are now consolidated under a single parent entity. This transaction has been accounted for as a transfer between entities under common control. Due to existing debt agreements, separate audited financial statements were prepared for Dura and Shiloh for the year ended 31 December 2021. Dura and Shiloh's separate third party credit facilities were consolidated under Midco in 13 April 2022 which will permit funding of Dura and Shiloh operations going forward subject to covenant compliance. Consolidated audited financial statement of Megalodon Topco, LLC ("Group") were prepared for the year ended 31 December 2022.

As the credit facilities of Dura are now under Midco, it is at the Group level that the going concern review covering a period of twelve months from date of signing is performed with reasonable sensitivities considered. Although, the Group has a history of recurring net operating losses, the Group has demonstrated the ability to have adequate liquidity sources through its lender arrangements and factoring agreements. The Group issued its 2022 audited financial statements on 1 May 2023 on a going concern basis. The Group has also announced a definitive agreement with Linamar Corporation to sell its Battery Tray operations which consists of 3 plants, each one located in US, Czech Republic and North Macedonia. The pending sale, along with improved operational performance, and ongoing commercial initiatives will result in an improved liquidity position to continue to meet its covenant requirements. The Blue Torch Term Loan Facility of \$106 million, one of the third party credit facilities consolidated under Midco, is due in April 2024. The Group expect to make a significant repayment of the credit facility with the Battery Tray Sale proceeds and refinance any outstanding amounts in the second half of 2023. The directors acknowledge that there is a risk that the Group is unable to obtain additional financing by April 2024 to repay the credit facility which represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainty described above, the directors still believe that the Group has the ability to obtain refinancing by April 2024 to repay the amounts outstanding under the credit agreement and have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have also obtained a letter of support from Midco, which confirms that the Company will be financially supported, as necessary, to enable liabilities to be met as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing of the financial statements and that intercompany liabilities will not be recalled within that period.

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements

#### Political donations and political expenditure

There was no political donations or political expenditure by the company during the year (2020: Nil).

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# Post balance sheet events

There have been no post balance sheet events.

# Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

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

# Independent auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

31/7/2023

and signed on its behalf.

Michael Putz

M D Putz Director



#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Material uncertainty related to going concern

As described in note 2.4 of the financial statements, the Company is funded through facilities entered into by its parent undertakings. One of the third party credit facilities is due in April 2024 and the parent undertaking expects to refinance any outstanding amounts in the second half of 2023. There is a risk that the parent undertaking is unable to obtain additional financing by April 2024 to repay the credit facility. As stated in note 2.4, these events or conditions, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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



#### Our responsibilities

We are responsible for concluding 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 report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates. We determined that the most significant are those that relate to the financial reporting framework, being FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006, and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, being those laws and regulations relating to health and safety, employee matters, environmental, and bribery and corruption practises.
- We obtained an understanding of how the Company is complying with relevant legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through our review of the minutes of the Company's board meetings, and inspection of legal and regulatory correspondence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud. We also considered performance targets and their propensity to influence efforts made by management to manage earnings. We considered the programs and controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud, and how senior management monitors those programs and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk.
- Our audit procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on journals indicating unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business and enquiries of management. In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the Annual Report and Financial Statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;



- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
  - understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity, through appropriate training and participation;
  - knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates; and
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Company.
- Explain matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud that were communicated with the engagement team; and
- Relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks were communicated to all engagement team members. We remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

# Use of our report

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

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Matthew Buckingham BSc ACA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Birmingham

Date: 31/7/2023

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

			,
	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	22,514,082	23,993,197
Cost of sales		(18,873,858)	(20, 124, 568)
Gross profit		3,640,224	3,868,629
Administrative expenses		(4,217,549)	(4,640,178)
Other income	5	372,862	807,069
Operating (loss)/profit	6	(204,463)	35,520
Interest receivable and similar income	9	-	1,151
Interest payable and expenses	. 10	(135,649)	(136,256)
Loss before tax		(340,112)	(99,585)
Tax on loss	<u> </u>	(226)	-
Loss for the financial year		(340,338)	(99,585)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020: £Nil).

The notes on pages 15 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

# DURA AUTOMOTIVE BODY & GLASS SYSTEMS UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02558215

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		2,788,205		2,900,030
			2,788,205	•	2,900,030
Current assets					
Stocks	13	1,245,042		1,861,062	•
Debtors	. 14	4,944,236		2,253,119	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	939,130		1,322,587	
		7,128,408		5,436,768	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(9,218,057)		(7,205,974)	
Net current liabilities			(2,089,649)		(1,769,206)
Total assets less current liabilities			698,556	·. ·	1,130,824
Creditors: amounts falling due after more				·	
than one year	17		(1,293)	•	. (93, 223)
	•		697,263		1,037,601
		*.	•	٠.	
				•	· .
Net assets			697,263		1,037,601
Capital and reserves			• • •	•	
Called up share capital	20	٠.	1,715,000		1,715,000
Profit and loss account	19		(1,017,737)	,	(677,399)
	•		697,263		1,037,601

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Michael Putz

M D Putz Director

Date: 31/7/2023

The notes on pages 15 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2021	1,715,000	(677,399)	1,037,601
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year	-	(340,338)	(340,338)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(340,338)	(340,338)
At 31 December 2021	1,715,000	(1,017,737)	697,263

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

	Called up share capital	Profit and oss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1,715,000	(577,814)	1,137,186
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(99,585)	(99,585)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(99,585)	(99,585)
At 31 December 2020	1,715,000	(677,399)	1,037,601

The notes on pages 15 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 1. Company information

Dura Automotive Body & Glass Systems UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Unit A Castle Bromwich Business Park, Tameside Drive, Castle Vale, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B35 7AG.

# 2. Accounting policies

# 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£) except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# 2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Firefish Top Co, LLC as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from 1780 Pond Run, Auburn Hills, Michigan 48326, USA.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Going concern

Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems UK Limited (the "Company") operates within the overall Dura/Shiloh Automotive group, which is headed by Megalodon Topco, LLC, a US entity.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had net assets of £697,263 (2020: £1,037,601).

On 4 August 2020, Firefish Topco, LLC, doing business as Dura Automotive Systems, acquired the overall Dura Automotive group. This transaction culminated in a significant reduction of debt on the Dura group's balance sheet, a substantial capital infusion to support investments in Dura group's future growth, and a new ownership structure and leadership team. On 17 December 2021, Firefish Topco, LLC (trading as "Dura") and Grouper Holdings, LLC (trading as "Shiloh"), an entity related through common ownership, entered into an agreement to contribute their shares to a new entity, Megalodon Midco LLC ("Midco"), a US entity, which is wholly-owned by Megalodon Topco, LLC. The two operating companies (Dura and Shiloh) are now consolidated under a single parent entity. This transaction has been accounted for as a transfer between entities under common control. Due to existing debt agreements, separate audited financial statements were prepared for Dura and Shiloh for the year ended 31 December 2021. Dura and Shiloh's separate third party credit facilities were consolidated under Midco in 13 April 2022 which will permit funding of Dura and Shiloh operations going forward subject to covenant compliance. Consolidated audited financial statement of Megalodon Topco, LLC ("Group") were prepared for the year ended 31 December 2022.

As the credit facilities of Dura are now under Midco, it is at the Group level that the going concern review covering a period of twelve months from date of signing is performed with reasonable sensitivities considered. Although, the Group has a history of recurring net operating losses, the Group has demonstrated the ability to have adequate liquidity sources through its lender arrangements and factoring agreements. The Group issued its 2022 audited financial statements on 1 May 2023 on a going concern basis. The Group has also announced a definitive agreement with Linamar Corporation to sell its Battery Tray operations which consists of 3 plants, each one located in US, Czech Republic and North Macedonia. The pending sale, along with improved operational performance, and ongoing commercial initiatives will result in an improved liquidity position to continue to meet its covenant requirements. The Blue Torch Term Loan Facility of \$106 million, one of the third party credit facilities consolidated under Midco, is due in April 2024. The Group expect to make a significant repayment of the credit facility with the Battery Tray Sale proceeds and refinance any outstanding amounts in the second half of 2023. The directors acknowledge that there is a risk that the Group is unable to obtain additional financing by April 2024 to repay the credit facility which represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainty described above, the directors still believe that the Group has the ability to obtain refinancing by April 2024 to repay the amounts outstanding under the credit agreement and have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have also obtained a letter of support from Midco, which confirms that the Company will be financially supported, as necessary, to enable liabilities to be met as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing of the financial statements and that intercompany liabilities will not be recalled within that period.

Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 8% to 33.33 % per annum

Motor vehicles

- 25% per annum

Leasehold improvements

- over term of lease

Assets under construction are recognised at cost and transferred to the relevant category of fixed assets when available for use. Depreciation is charged on these assets from the date they become available for use.

### 2.6 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### 2.7 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

# 2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 2.12 Creditors

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

#### 2.13 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

# 2.14 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

# Transactions and balances

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.16 Leasing and hire purchase

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (31 December 2014) to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.17 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

# 2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.19 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

# Key accounting judgements

During the year the company capitalised £282,410 for tooling equipment, as asset under construction. The company will have control of the tooling equipment on it's completion and expect to generate economic benefits from parts which will be sold in line with contractual terms and conditions.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have been made which impact the financial statements. The following estimates have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

No estimates have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

		2021 £	2020 £
	United Kingdom	20,060,443	21,266,026
	Rest of Europe	2,453,639	2,727,171
		22,514,082	23,993,197
5.	Other operating income		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Furlough income	372,862	807,069

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6.	Operating (loss)/profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	472,143	705, 199
	Exchange differences	(143,171)	129,242
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(100)	(8, 100)
	Government grants	(372,862)	(807,069)
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	45,000	37,864
	Accounts preparation services	3,000	4,000
	Total non audit fees	3,000	4,000
8.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries	4,161,979	4,430,963
	Social security costs	342,163	376,347
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	105,650	99, 159
		4,609,792	4,906,469
		=======================================	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 8. Employees (continued)

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

2021 No.	2020 No.
. 4	. 4
16	17
113	121
133	142
	No. 4 16 113

The directors were remunerated by other group companies during 2021 and 2020.

# 9. Interest receivable

	£	£
Interest receivable from group companies	-	1,151

# 10. Interest payable and similar expenses

20	21 £	2020 £
Other loan interest payable 129,0	83	126,545
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts 6,5	66	9,711
135,6	49	136,256

2021

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 11. Taxation

•		
	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	226	-
Total current tax	226	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	226	. <del>-</del>

Management have assessed the recoverability of the deferred tax asset and have taken the decision to derecognise it on the basis that there are insufficient forecast profits against which the losses can be utilised.

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(340,112)	(99,585)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)  Effects of:	(64,621)	(18,921)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,898	90,879
Transfer pricing adjustments	(100,610)	(36,349)
Super deduction uplift	(18,947)	-
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	392,097	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(212,591)	(35, 609)
Total tax charge for the year	226	-

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

In Autumn 2022, the Government announced that the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% until 31. March 2023. Following which, the rate of corporation tax will increase to 25% for profits over £250,000. This is not expected to have a material impact on these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 12. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Assets under construction £	Leasehold improvements £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	22,671,304	8,300	1,426,060	1,773,417	25,879,081
Additions	77,908	· <b>-</b>	282,410	· -	360,318
Disposals	(180,252)	-	•	-	(180,252)
At 31 December 2021	22,568,960	8,300	1,708,470	1,773,417	26,059,147
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	21,571,605	8,300	- -	1,399,146	22,979,051
Charge for the year on owned assets	381,226	_	-	90,917	472,143
Disposals	(180,252)	-	-	-	(180,252)
At 31 December 2021	21,772,579	8,300	-	1,490,063	23,270,942
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	796,381	-	1,708,470	283,354	2,788,205
At 31 December 2020	1,099,699		1,426,060	374,271	2,900,030
	<del></del>			4	

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

		2021 £	2020 £
Plant and machinery		423,577	604,549

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 13. Stocks

2021 £	2020 £
942,974	1,638,375
9,331	24,888
292,737	197,799
1,245,042	1,861,062
	£ 942,974 9,331 292,737

An impairment loss of £142,906 (2020: £47,684) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

There is no material difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost.

# 14. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	3,569,625	1,203,993
Amounts owed by group undertakings	122,684	145,541
Other debtors	-	226
Prepayments and accrued income	1,251,927	903,359
	4,944,236	2,253,119

Impairment loss of £34,665 was recognised in respect of trade debtors in 2021 (2020: £31,182).

The amounts owed by group undertakings have no fixed repayment terms.

# 15. Cash and cash equivalents

•	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	939,130	1,322,587

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

2021 £	2020 £
1,649,416	2,633,494
6,290,474	2,750,354
882,555	1,141,668
87,392	244,417
308,220	436,041
9,218,057	7,205,974
	£ 1,649,416 6,290,474 882,555 87,392 308,220

Included in amounts owed to group is a intercompany loan of £1,355,335 (2020: £1,341,602) which is secured by a parent company guarantee and has an interest rate of 6.25%. Also included in this balance are unsecured cash pooling amounts totalling £3,994,966 (2020: £1,471,795) which pay interest at 1.7%. both these balances are repayable on demand. Remaining amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The hire purchase liability is secured on the assets to which it relates. The invoice discounting facility is secured against trade debtors.

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

18.

	2021 £	2020 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,293	93,223
Hire purchase and finance leases		

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	87,392	244,417
Between one and five years	1,293	93,223
	88,685	337,640
•		

Certain plant and machinery are held under finance lease arrangements. Finance lease liabilities are secured by the related assets held under finance leases (see note 12). The lease arrangements generally include fixed lease payments and a purchase option at the end of the lease term.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 19. Reserves

# **Profit & loss account**

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

# 20. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,715,000 (2020: 1,715,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1.715.000	1.715.000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been used.

No specific rights, preferences or restrictions apply to the distribution dividends and/or repayments of capital, in relation to above issued ordinary shared.

# 21. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £105,651 (2020: £99,159). Contributions totalling £23,362 (2020: £22,116) were payable to the fund at the year end.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021	2020
Other	. <b>£</b>	£
Within one year	38,858	42,076
Between one and five years	4,351	50,957
	43,209	93,033
	2021 £	2020 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	959,370	836,950
Between one and five years	3,845,971	948,375
In more than five years	323,104	-
	5,128,445	1,785,325
	<del></del> :	

Capital commitments at end of the year was £149,225 (2020: £315,000).

# 23. Related party transactions

In accordance with the exemption permitted by Financial Reporting Section 33 "Related party disclosures", related party transactions between members of the group, headed by Firefish Top Co, LLC, are not disclosed as 100% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the group and consolidated financial statements, which incorporate the results of the company, are prepared.

Key management personnel compensation for the year totaled £370,724 (2020: £336,180).

#### 24. Controlling party

The directors regard Megalodon TopCo LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America, as the ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party.

Firefish TopCo LLC (a subsidiary of Megalodon TopCo LLC) is the parent company of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the financial statements are available from 1780 Pond Run, Auburn Hills, Michigan 48326.