Autoliv Spring Dynamics Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2011



COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors

B M O Wallın J Bentley

Secretary

J Bentley

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP 100 Barbirolli Square Manchester M2 3EY

Bankers

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Scandinavian House 2 Cannon Street London EC4M 6XX

Registered office

44 Welbeck Street London WIG 8DY

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £100,000 (2010 – loss of £294,000) The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends (2010 – £Nil)

Principal activities and review of the business

The company's principal activity during the year was the management of its UK property business obligation

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows

	2011	2010	Change
	£'000	£'000	%
Turnover	-	•	-
Total operating profit/(loss) before exceptional	105	(283)	137
Loss after tax	(100)	(294)	48
Shareholders' deficit	(3,594)	(3,494)	(4)
Current assets as % of current liabilities	10	8	25
Average number of employees	-	1	-

Due to the sharp drop in European vehicle production and the closure of the company's British steel supplier, Autoliv Spring Dynamics Limited announced in November 2008 the planned closure of the business and the transfer of its manufacturing assets to another Autoliv group entity in Romania. The transfer of production lines commenced in the first half of 2009, and manufacturing in the UK ceased in December 2009. The company continued to provide supply chain management services for a short period, however this ceased in 2010. Accordingly the company now concentrates upon its property business.

Going concern

As detailed above, the company ceased to trade in 2010 with no expectation that trading will recommence. The company has a lease commitment that runs to 2019 and as such expects to continue in operational existence until at least this date. As the company has net liabilities at 31 December 2011 it is reliant upon parental support to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The parent company has confirmed to the directors that it is willing to provide such support and as such the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and subsequent to the year end were as follows

B M O Wallin J Bentley

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have evaluated the principal risks and uncertainties that faced the company during the year and consider these to be largely nullified by the decision to cease operations. The main remaining risk is whether the current sub-tenants extend their lease beyond the current term, and also the company's ability to continue to make rent payments on the head-lease

Directors' liabilities

The company has indemnified one or more directors of the company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006 Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting

On behalf of the Board

J.Bentley Director

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Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those 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 applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUTOLIV SPRING DYNAMICS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Autoliv Spring Dynamics Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, and the related notes 1 to 15 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

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Gary Harding (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester

Dale 30 June 2012

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Vote	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales		- -	-
Gross profit Administrative income/(expenses)	•	105	(283)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	105	(283)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before interest and similar charge	s	105	(283)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(205)	(11)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	(100)	(294)
Loss for the financial year	14	(100)	(294)

All amounts except £5,680 of administrative expenses relate to continuing property operations

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2011

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss of £100,000 attributable to the shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2011 (2010 – loss of £294,000)

Balance sheet

at 31 December 2011

Registered No 898822

	Note	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
Current assets Debtors	8	223	150
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	223 (2,166)	150 (1,897)
Net current liabilities		(1,943)	(1,747)
Total assets less current liabilities		(1,943)	(1,747)
Provisions for liabilities	10	(1,651)	(1,747)
Net liabilities		(3,594)	(3,494)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	13	26	26
Share premium account	14	4,149	4,149
Other reserves	14	3	3
Profit and loss account	14	(7,772)	(7,672)
Shareholders' deficit	14	(3,594)	(3,494)

Approved by the Board

Bentley Director

Date 25 July 2012

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

1. Fundamental accounting concept - going concern

As detailed in the directors report, the company ceased to trade in 2010 with no expectation that trading will recommence. The company has a lease commitment that runs to 2019 and as such expects to continue in operational existence until at least this date. As the company has net liabilities at 31 December 2011 it is reliant upon parental support to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The parent company has confirmed to the directors that it is willing to provide such support and as such the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Autoliv Spring Dynamics Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on the date noted on the balance sheet

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 1(revised) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes consolidated financial statements

Related parties transactions

The company's ultimate parent company is Autoliv Inc , the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available. Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with members or investees of the Autoliv Inc. group where they are held 100% within the group.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Provision of services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in line with the performance of the related service

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely
than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying
timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account

Operating lease agreements

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

3.	Operating loss		
••	This is stated after charging	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
	Auditors' remuneration – audit of the financial statements	5	2
	Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery Net loss on foreign currency translation	2	1 6
4.	Staff costs	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	- - -	69 7 7
		-	83
	The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows		
		2011 No	2010 No
	Production staff Administrative staff	-	1
		-	1

5.	Directors' emoluments		
		2011	2010
		£'000	£'000
	Emoluments	•	69
	Pension contributions	-	1
		-	70
			
	No director (2010 – one) was a member of a group defined contribution pension (2010 – none) received contributions payable to a private defined contribution Directors were paid by other group companies (2010 – Both)		
6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2011	2010
		£'000	£'000
	Bank interest payable	5	5
	Foreign exchange losses	<u>.</u>	6
	Interest charge on onerous lease liability	200	-
		205	11
7.	Taxation on ordinary activities		
	(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities		
	The charge is made up as follows		
		2011	2010
		£'000	£.000
	Current tax	_	_
	Deferred tax	-	-
	Tax on loss on ordinary activities		

7. Taxation on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

8.

The tax credit assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2010 - higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26 50% (2010 - 28%). The differences are reconciled below

	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(100)	(294)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26 5% $(2010-28\%)$	(27)	(82)
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12	
Capital allowances	12	-
Group relief for no consideration	14	-
Unrelieved tax losses	1	82
Total current tax		_
		
	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
	£'000	£'000
Other timing differences Unrelieved trade losses	33	1 110
	33	111
Debtors		
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	81	-
Other debtors	26	39
Prepayments and other debtors	116	111
	223	150

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft	42	383
Trade creditors	81	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,000	1,501
Other creditors	14	-
Accruals and deferred income	29	13
	2,166	1,897

The bank overdraft forms part of a 'cash pool' arrangement and is secured by group undertakings

10. Provisions for liabilities

	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	1,747	2,194
Unwind interest	200	-
Credited to profit and loss in the year	(47)	-
Utilised	(249)	(447)
At 31 December	1,651	1,747
		

The 2011 provision for liabilities is comprised of the provision for onerous lease obligations

11. Pensions

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 £nil (2010 - £7,000) for the year. There were no outstanding contributions payable to the fund at the end of the year.

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2011 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

	2011			2010
	Land and buildings £`000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £°000
Operating leases which expire In over five years	358	_	358	-
	358		358	
				 _

13. Issued share capital

	2011		2010	
	No	£.000	No	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	26,000	26	26,000	26

14. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total share- holders' funds £'000
At 31 December 2009 Loss for the year	26 -	4,149 -	3 -	(7,378) (294)	(3,200) (294)
At 31 December 2010 Loss for the year		4,149	3 -	(7,672) (100)	(3,494) (100)
At 31 December 2011	26	4,149	3	(7,722)	(3,594)

15. Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Autoliv UK Holding Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Autoliv, Inc., a company incorporated in Delaware in the United States of America.

The largest group undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Autoliv, Inc. The smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Autoliv AB, a company incorporated in Sweden. The consolidated financial statements of Autoliv Inc. and Autoliv AB are available to the public and may be obtained from

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