



KPMG S.p.A.  
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**Riservata**

Spettabile  
Trilix S.r.l.  
Largo Francia, 114  
10143 Torino TO

Alla cortese attenzione del Dr. Federico Muzio, Amministratore Delegato

21 luglio 2020

A seguito della Vostra gentile richiesta alleghiamo il testo tradotto in inglese della nostra relazione di revisione sul bilancio della Trilix S.r.l. al 31 marzo 2020.

Con l'occasione siamo a ricordarVi che, la suddetta traduzione potrà essere utilizzata solamente per fini interni del management di Trilix S.r.l. e non potrà essere distribuita all'esterno.

Con i migliori saluti

KPMG S.p.A.

  
Riccardo Oscar Cavazzana  
Manager

rc/cl



***(This is the translation of the report of the auditors originally drawn up in Italian, which remains the definitive version. The related financial statements have not been translated into English and this report is, therefore, not attached to any translated set of financial statements. Accordingly, it has only been translated for the internal use of the management of Trilix S.r.l. and cannot be disclosed to third parties)***

## **Independent auditors' report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010**

To the sole quotaholder of  
Trilix S.r.l.

### **Report on audit of the financial statements**

#### **Adverse opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Trilix S.r.l. (the "company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the profit and loss account and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes thereto.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for adverse opinion" section hereof, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of Trilix S.r.l. as at 31 March 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Italian regulations governing their preparation.

#### **Basis for adverse opinion**

The company ended the year 2019-2020 with a net loss of €1,474,512, the year 2018-2019 with a net loss of €2,641,934 and the year 2017-2018 with a net loss of €1,478,783.

The net equity at 31 March 2020 amounted to €1,920,709.

At the reporting date, the company's balance sheet shows tax receivables of €5,605,460, including a withholding tax of €5,415,575 paid abroad, i.e., 10% of the revenues earned from its sole quotaholder, Tata Motors Ltd, which is virtually its sole customer and is based in India, where that withholding tax is applied. The tax receivables for withholding tax at 31 March 2019 amounted to €5,594,212.

In the context of the applicable Italian law, such tax receivables are governed, among the others, by the provisions set forth by Article 165 of Presidential decree no. 917 of 22 December 1986 (the "Consolidated income tax act"). In the notes, with reference to the abovementioned tax receivables for withholding tax paid abroad, the directors state that "they can be carried forward for eight years and may be used as tax receivables under Article 165.6 of the "Consolidated income tax act"; the company's tax receivables start to expire in the year ended 31 March 2022".

In their report, the directors state that "there is no particular risk of irrecoverability,

*but there is uncertainty about the timeframe over which they can be offset against direct taxes. However, the company manages this risk by constantly carrying these tax receivables forward, therefore enabling their future offsetting, as they cannot be claimed for reimbursement from the relevant tax authorities".*

Despite being convinced of the full recoverability of such tax receivables, the directors did not provide us a concrete business plan setting out the company's prospective financial information, supporting the full recoverability of such tax receivables, given that the company's revenues depend on Tata Motors Ltd's supply orders, of which, we have been informed, they have only partial knowledge.

The above circumstances indicate the existence of a significant uncertainty about the recoverability of such tax receivables for withholding tax paid abroad, which requires a write-off of the tax receivables recorded, considering also the losses incurred by Trilix S.r.l. in recent years and that the recoverability of the tax receivables of each year is limited to a period of eight years starting from their initial recognition.

In our view, this issue is a departure from the Italian regulations governing the preparation of financial statements and its impact over the tax receivables and the net equity of Trilix S.r.l. at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, as well as over the profit and loss account for the years then ended, cannot be determined by us.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy to audits of financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### ***Responsibilities of the company's directors for the financial statements***

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Italian regulations governing their preparation and, in accordance with the Italian law, 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.

The directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and for the appropriate use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements and for the related disclosures. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### ***Independent auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISA Italia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually

or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA Italia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at the appropriate level required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

### ***Declaration of impossibility to express an opinion pursuant to article 14.2.e) of Legislative decree no. 39/10***

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of a directors' report at 31 March 2020 and for the consistency of such report with the related financial statements and its compliance with applicable law.

We have been appointed to perform the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 720B in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the directors' report with the company's financial statements at 31 March 2020 and its compliance with applicable law and to express a statement on any significant misstatement.



**Trilix S.r.l.**  
Lettera del 21 luglio 2020

Because of the significance of the matters described in the "*Basis for adverse opinion*" section of this report, we are unable to express an opinion on the consistency of the directors' report with the company's financial statements at 31 March 2020 and its compliance with the applicable law, nor are we able to make the above statement required by article 14.e) of Legislative decree no. 39/10, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit.

Turin, 21 July 2020

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Riccardo Zeni  
Director of Audit

## TRILIX SRL

### Financial statements to 31/03/2020

	Name and id code
Company site	TORINO
Fiscal code	09353300016
Registration number	TORINO 1044707
Vat number	09353300016
Share capital euro	100.000,00 i.v.
Legal form	SOCIETA' A RESPONSABILITA' LIMITATA
Activity Code (ATECO)	711220
Company being wound up	no
Company with a single shareholder	yes
Company subject to the management and coordination of others	no
Name of the company or entity that exercises management and coordination	
Belonging to a group	yes
Name of the controlling entity	TATA MOTORS LTD
Country of the controlling entity	INDIA
Cooperative company Registration number	

All amounts are expressed in units of Euro

## Financial Statements at 3/31/2020

### Balance sheet (mandatory scheme)

Assets	3131/2020	3131/2019
<b>A) RECEIVABLES DUE FROM SHAREHOLDERS</b>		
Total receivables due from shareholders (A)	0	0
<b>B) FIXED ASSETS</b>		
I - Intangible fixed assets		
3) Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	12,015	5,520
7) Other	2,620	4,860
Total intangible fixed assets	14,635	10,380
II - Tangible fixed assets		
2) Plant and machinery	39,884	76,332
4) Other assets	23,175	51,532
Total tangible fixed assets	63,059	127,864
III) Financial fixed assets		
2) Receivables due from		
d-b) Due from others		
Due beyond the following year	39,700	39,700
Total receivables due from third parties	39,700	39,700
Total Receivables	39,700	39,700
Total financial fixed assets (III)	39,700	39,700
<b>Total fixed assets (B)</b>	<b>117,394</b>	<b>177,944</b>
<b>C) CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
I - Inventories		
Total inventories	0	0
II Receivables		
1) Trade accounts		
Due within the following year	4,410	0
Total trade accounts	4,410	0
4) Due from parent companies		
Due within the following year	2,227,159	2,607,668
Total receivables due from parent companies	2,227,159	2,607,668
5) Receivables due from companies controlled by parent companies		
Due within the following year	0	1,300
Total receivables due from companies controlled by parent companies	0	1,300
5-b) Tax receivables		
Due within the following year	1,117,686	678,252
Due beyond the following year	4,487,774	5,594,212
Total receivables due from tax authorities	5,605,460	6,272,464
5-d) Other receivables		
Due within the following year	9,124	22,578
Total receivables due from third parties	9,124	22,578
Total receivables	7,846,153	8,904,010
III - Current financial assets		
Total financial current assets	0	0

IV - Liquid funds		
1) Bank and post office deposits	0	400,145
3) Cash and equivalents on hand	1,071	1,129
Total liquid funds	1,071	401,274
<b>Total current assets (C)</b>	<b>7,847,224</b>	<b>9,305,284</b>
<b>D) ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAYMENTS</b>	<b>73,769</b>	<b>87,365</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8,038,387</b>	<b>9,570,593</b>

## Balance sheet (mandatory scheme)

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
<b>A) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
I - Share capital	100,000	100,000
II - Share premium reserve	0	0
III - Revaluation reserves	0	0
IV - Legal reserve	20,000	20,000
V - Statutory reserves	0	0
VI - Other reserves, indicated separately		
Extraordinary reserve	3,275,222	5,917,156
Miscellaneous other reserves	-1	-3
Total other reserves	3,275,221	5,917,153
VII - Reserve for hedging expected cash flow operations	0	0
VIII - Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	0	0
IX - Net profit (loss) for the year	-1,474,512	-2,641,934
Minimised loss for the year	0	0
X - Negative reserve for own portfolio shares	0	0
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>1,920,709</b>	<b>3,395,219</b>
<b>B) RESERVES FOR CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER CHARGES</b>		
4) Other	0	516,417
<b>Total reserves for contingencies and other charges (B)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>516,417</b>
<b>C) TOTAL RESERVE FOR SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES (TFR)</b>	<b>1,472,437</b>	<b>1,325,272</b>
<b>D) PAYABLES</b>		
4) Due to banks		
Due within the following year	371,049	9,486
Total payables due to banks (4)	371,049	9,486
7) Trade accounts		
Due within the following year	579,259	769,797
Total trade accounts (7)	579,259	769,797
12) Due to tax authorities		
Due within the following year	2,001,482	2,591,621
Total payables due to tax authorities (12)	2,001,482	2,591,621
13) Due to social security and welfare institutions		
Due within the following year	1,054,897	366,578
Total payables due to social security and welfare institutions (13)	1,054,897	366,578
14) Other payables		
Due within the following year	633,521	596,203
Total other payables (14)	633,521	596,203
<b>Total payables (D)</b>	<b>4,640,208</b>	<b>4,333,685</b>
<b>E) ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>0</b>



<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>8,038,387</b>	<b>9,570,593</b>
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### Income statement (value and cost of production)

	<b>3131/2020</b>	<b>3131/2019</b>
<b>A) VALUE OF PRODUCTION</b>		
1) Revenues from sales and services	8,235,060	6,950,643
5) Other income and revenues		
Operating grants	922,281	1,092,955
Other	521,987	82,732
Total other income and revenues	1,444,268	1,175,687
<b>Total value of production</b>	<b>9,679,328</b>	<b>8,126,330</b>
<b>B) COSTS OF PRODUCTION</b>		
6) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and goods for resale	20,455	21,808
7) Services	1,533,135	1,498,961
8) Use of third party assets	819,812	789,881
9) Personnel		
a) Wages and salaries	5,361,883	5,105,956
b) Related salaries	1,633,937	1,540,545
c) Severance	359,498	347,989
Total payroll and related costs	7,355,318	6,994,490
10) Depreciation, amortisation and writedowns		
a) Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	13,673	36,938
b) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	59,731	70,288
c) Other amounts written off fixed assets	7,381	0
d) Write-downs of accounts included among current assets	1,106,186	0
Total Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	1,186,971	107,226
14) Other operating expenses	203,073	810,596
<b>Total cost of production</b>	<b>11,118,764</b>	<b>10,222,962</b>
<b>Difference between value and cost of production (A - B)</b>	<b>-1,439,436</b>	<b>-2,096,632</b>
<b>C) FINANCIAL INCOME AND CHARGES</b>		
16) Other financial income		
d) Income other than the above		
Other	14	129
Total income other than the above	14	129
Total other financial income	14	129
17) Interest and other financial expense		
Other	34,003	28,995
Total interest and other financial expense	34,003	28,995
17-bis) Currency gains and losses	-1,087	-19
<b>Total financial income and expense (15 + 16 - 17 + - 17-bis)</b>	<b>-35,076</b>	<b>-28,885</b>
<b>D) VALUE ADJUSTEMENTS TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Total value adjustments to financial assets and liabilities (18 - 19)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PRE-TAX RESULT(A - B + - C + - D)</b>	<b>-1,474,512</b>	<b>-2,125,517</b>
20) Income tax for the year, current, deferred and prepaid		

Tax related to previous years	0	516,417
Total taxes on the income for the year	0	516,417
<b>21) PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>-1,474,512</b>	<b>-2,641,934</b>

Financial statement, indirect method		
	Current year	Previous year
A) Cash flows from current activities (indirect method)		
Profit (loss) for the year	(1.474.512)	(2.641.934)
Income tax	0	516.417
Payable (receivable) interest	33.989	28.866
(Dividends)	0	0
(Capital gains)/Capital losses from business conveyance	0	0
1) Profit (loss) for the year before income tax, interest, dividends and capital gains/losses from conveyances.	(1.440.523)	(2.096.651)
<i>Adjustments to non monetary items that were not offset in the net working capital.</i>		
Allocations to preserves	0	0
Fixed asset depreciation/amortisation	73.404	107.226
Write-downs for long-term value depreciation	7.381	0
Adjustments to financial assets and liabilities for derivative financial instruments that do not involve monetary transactions	0	0
Other adjustments to increase/(decrease) non-monetary items	1.106.186	0
<i>Total adjustments for non-monetary items that were not offset in the net working capital</i>	<i>1.186.971</i>	<i>107.226</i>
2) Cash flow before changing net working capital	(253.552)	(1.989.425)
<i>Changes to the net working capital</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	0	0
Decrease/(increase) in payables to customers	(1.110.596)	19.160
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(190.538)	410.201
Increase/(decrease) in prepayments and accrued income	13.596	85.861
Increase/(decrease) in accruals and deferred income	5.033	(785)
Other decreases/(other increases) in net working capital	1.197.765	(1.334.365)
<i>Total changes to net working capital</i>	<i>(84.740)</i>	<i>(819.928)</i>
3) Cash flow after changes to the net working capital	(338.292)	(2.809.353)
<i>Other adjustments</i>		
Interest received/(paid)	(33.989)	(28.866)
(Income tax paid)	0	0
Dividends received	0	0
(Use of reserves)	(369.252)	680.418
Other collections/(payments)	0	0
<i>Total other adjustments</i>	<i>(403.241)</i>	<i>651.552</i>

Cash flow from current activities (A)	(741.533)	(2.157.801)
<b>B) Cash flows from investments</b>		
<i>Tangible fixed assets</i>		
(Investments)	(2.307)	(10.892)
Disposals	0	0
<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>		
(Investments)	(17.928)	0
Disposals	0	0
<i>Financial fixed assets</i>		
(Investments)	0	0
Disposals	0	0
<i>Short term financial assets</i>		
(Investments)	0	0
Disposals	0	0
(Acquisition of branches of business net of liquid assets)	0	0
Transfer of branches of business net of liquid assets	0	0
Cash flows from investments (B)	(20.235)	(10.892)
<b>C) Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
<i>Loan capital</i>		
Increase/(decrease) in short term bank loans	361.563	(12)
New loans	0	0
(Loan repayments)	0	0
<i>Equity</i>		
Capital increase payments	2	0
(Capital repayments)	0	(3)
Transfer/(purchase) of own shares	0	0
(Dividends and advances on dividends paid)	0	0
Cash flows from financing activities ( C)	361.565	(15)
Increase (decrease) in liquid assets (A ± B ± C)	(400.203)	(2.168.708)
Exchange rate effect on liquid assets	0	0
Liquid assets at the start of the year		
Bank and post office deposits	400.145	2.569.000
Loans	0	0
Cash and valuables in hand	1.129	982
Total liquid assets at the start of the year	401.274	2.569.982
Of which not freely available	0	0
Liquid assets at the end of the year		
Bank and post office deposits	0	400.145
Loans	0	0
Cash and valuables in hand	1.071	1.129
Total liquid assets at the end of the year	1.071	401.274
Of which not freely available	0	0

## NOTE TO THE ACCOUNTS CLOSED AT 31/03/2020

### INTRODUCTION

The Financial Statements as at 31/03/2020, of which this Note to the accounts is an integral part according to art. 2423, paragraph 1 of the Italian Civil Code, which correspond to the results for the book entries regularly made and which were drafted in compliance with articles 2423, 2423b, 2424, 2424a, 2425, 2425a, 2425b of the Italian Civil Code, in accordance with the accounting principles contained in art. 2423 and the valuation criteria defined as in art. 2426 of the Italian Civil Code.

### DRAFTING CRITERIA

In order to prepare the financial statements clearly and to provide a truthful and correct representation of the equity and the financial situation, as well as of the economic result, the following steps were taken, in accordance with article 2423 a of the Civil Code:

- evaluate the single items prudently and with a view to presenting a common corporate continuity;
- include only the profits that were actually made during the financial year;
- determine the income and the costs on an accrual basis, regardless of their financial situation;
- include all the risks and the losses on an accrual basis, even if they became known after the end of the year;
- consider separately the heterogeneous elements included in the different categories of the financial statements, in order to evaluate them;
- maintain the same valuation criteria adopted in the previous financial year.

The following budgetary assumptions, as per OIC 11 para. 15, have been followed:

- a) prudence;
- b) perspective of business continuity;
- c) substantial representation;
- d) competence;
- e) constancy in the evaluation criteria;
- f) relevance;
- g) comparability.

#### Perspective of business continuity

With regard to this principle, the evaluation of the items included in the financial statement was carried out with a view to business continuity and, therefore, assuming that the company constitutes a functioning economic entity, likely to produce an income for at least the foreseeable future time frame (12 months from the closing date of the financial statement).

In the prospective assessment regarding the assumption of business continuity, no significant uncertainties nor reasonable alternatives to the cessation of the activity were identified.

The financial statement is prepared in units of euros.

With reference to the problems connected with COVID-19, there were no significant economic effects

attributable to it in these financial statements such as to suggest an interruption of activity in the coming months.

### **EXCEPTIONAL CASES EX ART. 2423, PARAGRAPH FIVE OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE**

There were not extraordinary events that required the use of derogations as defined by art 2423, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code.

### **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

There have been no changes in the accounting principles during the financial year.

### **CORRECTION OF RELEVANT ERRORS**

No significant errors in previous financial years emerged during the year.

### **COMPARABILITY AND ADAPTATION PROBLEMS**

There are no elements belonging to either the assets or the liabilities that have included as different items in the balance sheet at the same time.

### **EVALUATION CRITERIA APPLIED**

The criteria applied for evaluating the items of the financial statements, reported as follows, are in compliance with the provisions of art. 2426 of the Italian Civil Code.

Evaluation criteria pursuant to art. 2426 of the Italian Civil Code are in compliance with those used in the preparation of the financial statements of the previous year.

#### **Intangible fixed assets**

Intangible fixed assets are registered, to the extent of the recoverable amount, at their historical purchase value or internal production costs, including any directly attributable ancillary charges, and they are systematically amortised at constant rates according to the residual value of using the asset.

The industrial patent rights and intellectual property rights are amortised according to their estimated period of use, which will not be superior to the one provided by the licensing contracts.

The applied rates are as follows:

Software: 33%

Maintenance costs leasehold: 20%

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are assessed at the date in which the transfer of risks and benefits connected to the purchased items are registered, and they are recorded, to the extent of their recoverable amount, at their historical purchase or production cost, net of their related amortisation funds, including any directly attributable ancillary costs and charges for internal indirect production costs, as well as the charges resulting from the financing of internal manufacturing incurred in the manufacturing period until the end of the useful life of the asset.

Costs incurred for existing assets for the purpose of expansion, modernisation and improving of the structural

elements, as well as those incurred for making them compliant with the aims for which they were purchased, and the extraordinary maintenance operations in compliance with OIC 16, paragraphs 49 to 53, were capitalised only when a relevant and measurable increase in their productive capability and useful life was recorded.

For these assets, amortisation was applied with a single procedure to the new accounting value with regard to the residual useful life of the asset.

For the tangible fixed assets composed by a group of coordinated assets, in compliance with the provisions of OIC 16, par. 45 and 46, the values of the single assets were assessed in order to determine their different useful life.

As for the capitalisation of financial charges, it is specified that they were realised according to the provisions of OIC 16 at par. from 41 to 44, considering that:

- the charges were actually incurred and objectively determined within the limit of the recoverable value of the referenced assets;
- the capitalised charges do not exceed the financial charges, being net of temporary investment of the borrowed funds that can be related to the realisation of the goods and incurred in the financial year;
- the financial charges for borrowed funds were usually capitalised under fixed assets under construction;
- capitalised charges refer exclusively to assets that require a relevant construction period.

The cost of fixed assets whose useful life is limited is systematically amortised in each financial year according to economic-technical rates determined on the basis of their residual useful life.

The amortisation starts from the moment the assets are available and ready for use.

The rates that reflect the results of the technical amortisation plans were adopted in-line with company's situation. They were reduced by 50% for acquisitions made during the year, since the latter are subjected to the conditions defined in OIC 16 par. 61.

The amortisation plans, in compliance with OIC 16 par. 70 are modified in cases where the useful residual life changes.

Obsolete assets and those which will not be either used or usable in the production chain, according to OIC 16 par. 80 were not amortised and were estimated at their lower value, that is either at their net accounting value or their recoverable value.

The applied rates are as follows:

Industrial and commercial equipment: 15%-25%

Other assets:

- fixtures and fittings: 12%
- electronic office machinery: 20%

vehicles: 25%

### ***Public grants for equipment and operations***

The grants for equipment allocated by the State were recorded in compliance with OIC 16 par. 87 .

### **Financial leasing transactions**

There were not financial leasing transactions in the year.

### **Equity investments**

Trilix does not hold any equity investment.

### **Inventories**

There are no inventories.

### **Derivative financial instruments**

Trilix does not hold any derivative financial instrument.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are classified either as fixed or current assets on the basis of their designation / origin, with respect to their ordinary activities, and they are recorded at their estimated realisable value.

The division of the amounts due within and beyond the exercise is carried out with reference to the contractual or statutory deadline, having regard to facts and events which can result in a change to their original maturity, the real ability of the debtor to fulfill their contractual obligations in the contractual terms and the projection period over which the receivable can be collected.

According to art. 2426, paragraph 1 no. 8 of the Italian Civil Code, receivables are recorded according to the amortised cost criterion, except when the effects of the application of the amortised cost are not relevant as in the cases for some receivables (having a maturity of less than 12 months), pursuant to art. 2423, paragraph 4 of the Italian Civil Code.

Receivables, for which the amortised cost method was not applied, were recorded at their estimated realisable value.

Receivables, regardless of whether the amortised cost was applied or not, were represented in the balance sheet net of an allowances for doubtful payments to cover bad debts, as well as for the general risk applicable to the remaining receivables, based on estimates: of previous experience; the trend of past due receivables according to an index of seniority; the general economic situation; the level of risk of default in the sector and the country; and events occurring after the balance sheet date that have impacted on the values at the reporting date.

### ***Tax receivables and deferred tax assets***

The item "Tax receivables" includes definite amounts arising from sure and certain receivables for which a right of realisation arose through reimbursement or compensation as it stands for Art 165 Turi for Withholding tax credits.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at their nominal value.

### **Accruals and deferrals**

Accruals and deferrals were registered on the basis of accrual economic competence and include revenues / costs accrued and payable in future years, and revenues / costs incurred in the financial year but relating to future years.

Therefore, only the costs and revenues relating to two or more years, whose amount change in time, were registered.

At the end of the year it was verified that the conditions that led to the initial assessment have been met, and the necessary adjustments were made, if necessary, taking into account the elements of time and possible recoverability.

Accrued income, comparable to operating receivables, was valued at its estimated realisable value, causing, if the value is lower than the accounting value, as an impairment loss in the income statement. Accrued expenses, comparable to payables, were assessed at their nominal value.

As for prepaid expenses, the future economic benefit related to deferred costs was calculated and, if the

resultant benefits were lower than the prepaid share, the value was adjusted.

### **Reserves for contingencies and other charges**

Reserves for contingencies represent liabilities related to conditions that existed at the date of financial statements, but whose occurrence is only probable.

The estimation process is carried out and / or adjusted at the balance sheet date based on past experience and relevant available information.

In accordance with OIC 31 par.19, since the classification criterion is critical for determining the nature of expenses, the reserves for contingencies and other charges are recorded by the management referred to by their operation (i.e. feature, ancillary or financial).

### **Reserves for pensions and similar commitments**

They represent the liabilities associated with the provisions for supplementary pension benefits and severance grants owed to employees, the self-employed and associates, according to the law or contract in vigour at the time of the termination of employment.

The provision for the year was determined, as an estimate, so as to allow for the progressive adjustment of the provision for the total share accrued at the end of the year.

### **Reserves for taxes, including deferred taxes**

It includes liabilities for probable taxes, resulting from preliminary investigations and litigation in progress, and liabilities for deferred taxes calculated on the basis of taxable temporary differences, applying the rate in force at the time when these differences are believed to disappear.

### **Employee severance indemnities**

The employee severance indemnities is registered in compliance with the provisions of the law in vigour and corresponds to the company's real commitment towards the employees at the end of the year, net of advances already paid.

### **Payables**

According to art. 2426, paragraph 1 no. 8 of the Italian Civil Code, payables are recorded according to the amortised cost criterion, except when the effects of the application of the amortised cost are not relevant to specific payables (those with a maturity of less than 12 months), pursuant to art. 2423, paragraph 4 of the Italian Civil Code. Due to the above mentioned relevance principle, payables were not updated if the interest rate that can be deduced from the contractual conditions is not significantly different from the market interest rate.

The "time factor" defined by art. 2426, paragraph 1 number 8, was also taken into account when updating the payables with a maturity of more than 12 months in the cases where there is a difference between the effective and market interest rates.

Payables for which the amortised cost method was not applied, were recorded at their nominal value.

The division of amounts due within and beyond the year is carried out with reference to the contractual or statutory deadline, taking into account facts and events which can result in a change to their original maturity date.

Payables arising from acquisitions of goods are recorded at the time when the risks, costs and benefits were transferred; those relating to services are recorded at the time when the service is performed; financial and the other payables of a different nature are registered at the time when the obligation to the counterparty arises.



Tax payables include liabilities for certain and determined taxes and withholdings operating as substitutes, and not yet paid at the balance sheet date, and, where reimbursements are allowed, they are recorded net of advances, withholding taxes and tax receivables.

Since Trilix only has payables with maturity less than a year, the amortised cost criterion has not been used this year.

### Currency values

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date, with any gains and losses registered in the income statement.

### Costs and revenues

They are presented in accordance with the principle of prudent and economic competence.

Economic and financial transactions with group companies and with related parties are carried out as in normal market conditions.

## OTHER INFORMATION

Principles and recommendations published by the Italian Accounting Body (OIC) have been observed, and they were integrated, when missing, by generally accepted international principles (IAS / IFRS and USGAAP) in order to give a truthful and correct representation of the equity situation, the financial position and the economic result of the financial year.

## INFORMATION REGARDING THE BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

### RECEIVABLES FROM SHAREHOLDERS

The amount of receivables from shareholders for payments due at the balance sheet date was equal to € 0 (€ 0 in the previous year), of which € 0 were recalled. So, there no receivables from shareholders.

## ASSETS

### Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are equal to a € 14.635 (€ 10.380 in the previous year).

The composition and movements of the single items are as follows:

	Start-up and expansion costs	Development costs	Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	Goodwill	Intangible assets in process and advances	Other intangible fixed assets	Total intangible fixed assets
Year opening balance								
Cost	2.313	0	1.097.983	0	0	0	63.334	1.163.630
Amortisation (	2.313	0	1.092.463	0	0	0	58.474	1.153.250

amortisation fund)								
Balance sheet value	0	0	5.520	0	0	0	4.860	10.380
Changes during the year								
Increases for purchases	0	0	17.928	0	0	0	0	17.928
Depreciation/amortisation for the year	0	0	11.433	0	0	0	2.240	13.673
Total changes	0	0	6.495	0	0	0	-2.240	4.255
Year closing balance								
Cost	2.313	0	1.115.911	0	0	0	63.334	1.181.558
Amortisation (amortisation fund)	2.313	0	1.103.896	0	0	0	60.714	1.166.923
Balance sheet value	0	0	12.015	0	0	0	2.620	14.635

Further information is provided below

#### Composition of the item "Other intangible fixed assets"

The item "Other intangible fixed assets", equal to € 2.620 is composed as follows:

	Description	Year opening balance	Changes during the year	Year closing balance
	Maintenance costs leasehold	4.860	-2.240	2.620
<b>Total</b>		4.860	-2.240	2.620

#### Composition of "start-up and expansion costs" and "development costs"

In compliance with the provisions contained in art. 2427, paragraph 1 no. 3 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are not start up and expansion costs and development costs.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are equal to € 63.059 (€ 127.864 in the previous year)

The composition and movements of single items are as follows:

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Industrial and commercial equipment	Other tangible fixed assets	Tangible assets in process and advances	Total tangible fixed assets
Year opening balance						
Cost	0	288.295	0	534.187	0	822.482

Amortisation ( amortisation fund)	0	211.963	0	483.577	0	695.540
Balance sheet value	0	76.332	0	51.532	0	127.864
Changes during the year						
Increases for purchases	0	0	0	2.306	0	2.306
Decreases for transfers and disposals (of the balance sheet value)	0	0	0	6.459	0	6.459
Depreciation/ amortisation for the year	0	36.449	0	23.282	0	59.731
Other changes	0	1	0	-922	0	-921
Total changes	0	-36.448	0	-28.357	0	-64.805
Year closing balance						
Cost	0	288.295	0	529.112	0	817.407
Amortisation ( amortisation fund)	0	248.411	0	505.937	0	754.348
Balance sheet value	0	39.884	0	23.175	0	63.059

Further information is provided below

#### **Composition of the item "Other assets"**

The item "other assets", equal to € 23.175 is structured as follows:

	Description	Year opening balance	Changes during the year	Year closing balance
	Office furniture and technical system	6.798	-2.321	4.477
	Electronic office equipments	26.097	-7.399	18.698
	Vehicles	18.637	-18.637	0
<b>Total</b>		51.532	-28.357	23.175

#### **Financial leases**

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 22 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that Trilix does not have any financial lease.

#### **Financial fixed assets**

#### **Equity investments, other active financial securities and derivatives**

Trilix does not have any Equity investment, other active financial security and derivatives.

## Receivables

Receivables included in the financial fixed assets amounted to € 39.700 (€ 39.700 in the previous year).

It is the result of two lease deposits.

The composition and movements of single items are as follows:

	Opening nominal amount	Opening provisions for bad debt	Net opening value	Provisions for bad debt	Utilisation of provisions for bad debt
Due from others after 12 months	39.700	0	39.700	0	0
<b>Total</b>	39.700	0	39.700	0	0

	(Writedowns)/ Reset of value	Reclassified from/(to) other items	Other movement Increase/(decreases)	Closing nominal amount	Closing provisions for bad debt	Net closing value
Due from others after 12 months	0	0	0	39.700	0	39.700
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	39.700	0	39.700

	Year opening balance	Changes during the year	Year closing balance	Amount due within 12 months	Amount due beyond 12 months	of which beyond 5 years
Non-current receivables due from others	39.700	0	39.700	0	39.700	0
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	39.700	0	39.700	0	39.700	0

## Investments in subsidiary companies

Pursuant to art. 2427, par. 1 no. 5 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no investments in subsidiary companies.

## Investments in companies involving unlimited liability

Pursuant to art. 2361, paragraph 2 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no investments of this type.

## Investments in associates

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 5 of the Italian Civil Code, there are no Investments in associates.

## Long-term receivables - Division by geographical area

Data regarding the division of receivables according to their geographical area are hereby reported, according to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 6 of the Italian Civil Code

	Geographic area	Non-current receivables due from others	Total non-current receivables
	Italy	39.700	39.700
<b>Total</b>		39.700	39.700

### Long-term receivables - Transactions with a repurchase agreement

According to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 6c of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are not transactions with a repurchase agreement.

### Financial fixed assets registered at a value higher than the fair value

According to art. 2427a, paragraph 1, number 2 letter a) of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that Trilix does not have financial fixed assets recorded at a value higher than their fair value.

## CURRENT ASSETS

### Inventories

Trilix does not have inventories to evaluate.

### Receivables

Receivables included under current assets amounted to € 7.846.153 (€ 8.904.010 in the previous year).

The composition is represented as follows:

	Due within the following year	Due beyond the following year	Total nominal value	(Risk funds/write-downs)	Net value
<b>Due from customers</b>	4.410	0	4.410	0	4.410
<b>Due from parent companies</b>	2.227.159	0	2.227.159	0	2.227.159
<b>Tax receivables</b>	1.117.686	4.487.774	5.605.460		5.605.460
<b>Other receivables</b>	9.124	0	9.124	0	9.124
<b>Total</b>	3.358.379	4.487.774	7.846.153	0	7.846.153

The item Receivables from parent companies refers to existing commercial relationships with the parent company TATA Motors LTD. The item includes 617.314 euros of invoices to be issued, determined on the basis of the progress of the related activities and 1.609.785 of invoices already issued.

Tax receivables include VAT receivables for € 186.082, Credit for Law decree 66/2014 for € 3.798,

Receivables for taxes paid abroad for € 6.521.761 (there is a provision for the credit financial year 13/14 of €

1.106.186 for doubtful realization)..

The excesses of foreign taxes thus determined, can be carried forward until the eighth subsequent year and be used as a tax credit as provided for by Article 165, paragraph 6 of the TUIR; the relevant deadlines start from the year 2021/2022.

The "Other receivables" item includes Trade receivables and Receivables from various institutions.

### Receivables - Division according to the expiration date

Pursuant to art. 2426, paragraph 1 number 6 of the Italian Civil Code, data regarding the division of receivables according to the expiration date are hereby reported:

	Year opening balance	Change during the year	Year closing balance	Amount due within 12 months	Amount due beyond 12 months	of which beyond 5 years
Trade receivables included among current assets	0	4.410	4.410	4.410	0	0
Receivables due from parent companies included among current assets	2.607.668	-380.509	2.227.159	2.227.159	0	0
Receivables due from companies controlled by parent companies posted to current assets	1.300	-1.300	0	0	0	0
Tax receivables included among current assets	6.272.464	-667.004	5.605.460	1.117.686	4.487.774	0
Other receivables included among current assets	22.578	-13.454	9.124	9.124	0	0
<b>Total receivables included among current assets</b>	<b>8.904.010</b>	<b>-1.057.857</b>	<b>7.846.153</b>	<b>3.358.379</b>	<b>4.487.774</b>	<b>0</b>

### Receivables registered in the current assets - Division by geographical areas

Pursuant to art. 2426, paragraph 1 number 6 of the Italian Civil Code, data regarding the division of receivables registered as current assets according to the geographical area are hereby reported:

Geographic area	Total				
		Italy	Other UE countries	Other countries in Europe	INDIA

Trade receivables included among current assets	4.410	4.410	0	0	0
Receivables due from parent companies included among current assets	2.227.159	0	0	0	2.227.159
Tax receivables included among current assets	5.605.460	5.605.460	0	0	0
Other receivables included among current assets	9.124	9.124	0	0	0
<b>Total receivables included among current assets</b>	<b>7.846.153</b>	<b>5.618.994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.227.159</b>

### Receivables registered in the current assets - transactions with the obligation of reconveyance

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 6c of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no current assets that provide for the obligation of reconveyance by the purchaser.

### Financial operations

Trilix does not have financial operations included as current assets.

### Investments in subsidiary companies

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 5 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no investments in subsidiary companies.

### Investments in associate companies

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 5 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no investments in associate companies.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included under current assets amounted to 1.071 (€ 401.274 in the previous year).

The composition and changes in the individual items are reported as follows:

	Year opening balance	Change during the year	Year closing balance
Bank and post office deposits	400.145	-400.145	0
Cash and other cash in hand	1.129	-58	1.071
<b>Total liquid funds</b>	<b>401.274</b>	<b>-400.203</b>	<b>1.071</b>

### PREPAID AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Prepaid and accrued expenses amounted to € 73.769 (€ 87.365 in the previous year).

The composition and changes in the individual items are reported as follows:

	Year opening balance	Change during the year	Year closing balance
Accrued income	8	-7	1
Prepayments	87.357	-13.589	73.768
<b>Total accrued income and prepaid expenses</b>	<b>87.365</b>	<b>-13.596</b>	<b>73.769</b>

**Composition of accrued income:**

	Description	Amount
	Interests on bank deposit	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>

**Composition of prepaid expenses:**

	Description	Amount
	Maintenance	3.812
	Rights, licenses and patents	28.776
	Rent	3.065
	Insurance accidents	19.177
	Insurances	369
	Telephone	320
	Car hire expenses	251
	Others	17.243
<b>Total</b>		<b>73.013</b>

## Capitalised borrowing costs

In accordance with art. 2427, paragraph 1 no. 8 of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there are no borrowing costs registered at the values as per the balance sheet in the financial year.

In addition to the information regarding the assets provided in the Balance Sheet, "Write-downs for impairment losses" and "Revaluations of tangible and intangible fixed assets" are described as follows.

### Write-downs for impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Pursuant to article 2427, paragraph 1 no. 3a of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that there were no reduction in values applied to tangible and intangible assets.

### Revaluation of tangible and intangible fixed assets

Pursuant to article 10 of Law 72/1983, it is stated that there were no monetary and economic revaluations made by the company.



## INFORMATION REGARDING THE BALANCE SHEET

### LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY

#### NET EQUITY

The existing net equity at the year end amounted to € 1.920.709 (€ 3.395.219 in the previous year).

The following tables show changes to the individual items during the financial year, which constitute the net equity and the breakdown of the 'Other reserves'.

	Year opening balance	Dividend allocations	Other destinations	Increases
Capital	100.000	0	0	0
Legal reserve	20.000	0	0	0
Other reserves				
Extraordinary reserve	5.917.156	0	0	0
Miscellaneous other reserves	-3	0	0	0
Total other reserves	5.917.153	0	0	0
Profit (loss) for the year	-2.641.934	0	2.641.934	0
Total shareholders' equity	3.395.219	0	2.641.934	0

	Decreases	Reclassification s	Result for the year	Year closing balance
Capital	0	0		100.000
Legal reserve	0	0		20.000
Other reserves				
Extraordinary reserve	0	-2.641.934		3.275.222
Miscellaneous other reserves	0	2		-1
Total other reserves	0	-2.641.932		3.275.221
Profit (loss) for the year	0	0	-1.474.512	-1.474.512
Total shareholders' equity	0	-2.641.932	-1.474.512	1.920.709

	Description	Amount
	Riserva arrotondamento unità di euro	-1
Total		-1

In order to better understand the changes to the net equity, changes to net equity during the previous years are hereby described:

	Year opening balance	Dividend allocations	Other destinations	Increases
Capital	100.000	0	0	0
Legal reserve	20.000	0	0	0
Other reserves				
Extraordinary reserve	7.395.939	0	0	0

Miscellaneous other reserves	0	0	0	0
Total other reserves	7.395.939	0	0	0
Profit (loss) carried forward	-1.478.783	0	1.478.783	0
Profit (loss) for the year	0	0	0	0
Total shareholders' equity	6.037.156	0	1.478.783	0

	Decreases	Reclassification s	Result for the year	Year closing balance
Capital	0	0		100.000
Legal reserve	0	0		20.000
Other reserves				
Extraordinary reserve	0	-1.478.783		5.917.156
Miscellaneous other reserves	0	-3		-3
Total other reserves	0	-1.478.786		5.917.153
Profit (loss) carried forward	0	0		0
Profit (loss) for the year	0	0	-2.641.934	-2.641.934
Total shareholders' equity	0	-1.478.786	-2.641.934	3.395.219

### Statement of availability and use of net equity's items

The information required by article 2427, paragraph 1 no. 7a of the Italian Civil Code regarding the specification of the items included as net equity with reference to their origin, possibility of use and distribution, as well as their utilisation in previous years, can be ascertained from the tables below:

	Amount	Origin/nature	Possible use	Available amount	Summary of uses in the three previous years to cover losses	Summary of uses in the three previous years for other reasons
Capital	100.000			0	0	0
Legal reserve	20.000		B	0	0	0
Other reserves						
Extraordinary reserve	3.275.222		A,B,C	3.275.222	0	0
Miscellaneous other reserves	-1			0	0	0
Total other reserves	3.275.221			3.275.222	0	0
Total	3.395.221			3.275.222	0	0
Residual available share				3.275.222		
Key: A: for capital increase, B: to hedge losses, C: distribution to shareholders, D: for other article of association restraints, E:						

other						
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	Description	Amount	Origin/nature	Possibility of use	Available amount	Summary of uses during the three previous years to cover losses	Summary of uses during the three previous years for other reasons	Key: A: for capital increase, B: to hedge losses, C: distribution to shareholders, D: for other article of association restraints, E: other
	Riserva arrotondamento unità di euro	-1			0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		-1						

### Reserve for the hedging of expected cash flows

For the information required by Article 2427a, paragraph 1 number 1 letters b-d) of the Italian Civil Code it is stated that there is no a reserve of this kind.

### Revaluation reserves

There is not a revaluation reserve.

## PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions for risks and charges are recorded as liabilities with a total amount of € 0 (€ 516.417 in the previous year).

The provision of the previous year refers to a dispute with the Inland Revenue regarding taxes used in compensation in previous years. Dispute won by Trilix.  
The composition and movements in the individual items are analysed as follows

	Provisions for pension liabilities and similar obligations	Deferred tax fund	Passive derivative financial instruments	Other funds	Total provisions for risks and charges
<b>Year opening balance</b>	0	0	0	516.417	516.417
<b>Changes during the year</b>					
<b>Other changes</b>	0	0	0	-516.417	-516.417
<b>Total changes</b>	0	0	0	-516.417	-516.417

With regard to information about movements for the "Provision for deferred taxes", see the section "Current, deferred and prepaid taxes on income"

## EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

Employee severance indemnities are recorded in liabilities with a total amount of € 1.472.437 (€ 1.325.272 in the previous year).

The composition and movements in the individual items are analysed as follows:

	Staff severance fund
Year opening balance	1.325.272
Changes during the year	
Other changes	147.165
Total changes	147.165
Year closing balance	1.472.437

## PAYABLES

Payables are recorded as liabilities with a total amount of € 4.640.208 (€ 4.333.685 in the previous year).

The composition and the movements in the individual items are analysed as follows:

	Year opening balance	Changes during the year	Year closing balance
Payables to banks	9.486	361.563	371.049
Payables to suppliers	769.797	-190.538	579.259
Tax payables	2.591.621	-590.139	2.001.482
Payables due to social security and welfare institutions	366.578	688.319	1.054.897
Other payables	596.203	37.318	633.521
Total	4.333.685	306.523	4.640.208

## Payables- Division according to their maturity

According to art. 2427, paragraph 1, number 6 of the Italian Civil Code, data regarding the division of payables according to their maturity are hereby reported:

	Year opening balance	Change during the year	Year closing balance	Amount due within 12 months	Amount due beyond 12 months	of which beyond 5 years
Payables to banks	9.486	361.563	371.049	371.049	0	0
Payables to suppliers	769.797	-190.538	579.259	579.259	0	0
Tax payables	2.591.621	-590.139	2.001.482	2.001.482	0	0
Payables due to social security and welfare institutions	366.578	688.319	1.054.897	1.054.897	0	0
Other payables	596.203	37.318	633.521	633.521	0	0

<b>Total payables (D)</b>	4.333.685	306.523	4.640.208	4.640.208	0	0
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### Payables - Division according to the geographical area

According to art. 2427, paragraph 1, number 6 of the Italian Civil Code, data regarding the division of payables according to the geographical area are hereby reported:

	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Geographic area</b>		Italy
<b>Payables to banks</b>	371.049	371.049
<b>Payables to suppliers</b>	579.259	579.259
<b>Tax payables</b>	2.001.482	2.001.482
<b>Payables due to social security and welfare institutions</b>	1.054.897	1.054.897
<b>Other payables</b>	633.521	633.521
<b>Payables</b>	4.640.208	4.640.208

	<b>Payables not covered by real guarantees</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Payables to banks</b>	371.049	371.049
<b>Payables to suppliers</b>	579.259	579.259
<b>Tax payables</b>	2.001.482	2.001.482
<b>Payables due to social security and welfare institutions</b>	1.054.897	1.054.897
<b>Other payables</b>	633.521	633.521
<b>Total payables (D)</b>	4.640.208	4.640.208

### Payables - transactions with a repurchase agreement

According to article 2427, paragraph 1 number 6c of the Italian Civil Code, there are no payables deriving from transactions that provide for the obligation of reconveyance by the purchaser.

### Loans made by shareholders

There are no loans made by the company's shareholders, in accordance with art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 19a of the Italian Civil Code.

### Debt restructuring

In the current year the company, has not activated a debt restructuring operation.

### ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Accrued liabilities and deferred income are registered as liabilities with a total amount of 5.033 (€ 0 in the previous year).

	Year opening balance	Change during the year	Year closing balance
<b>Accrued liabilities</b>	0	5.033	5.033
<b>Total accrued liabilities and deferred income</b>	0	5.033	5.033

## INFORMATION REGARDING THE INCOME STATEMENT

### PRODUCTION VALUE

#### Revenues from sales and services by business category

In relation to the provisions of art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 10 of the Italian Civil Code, the following tables report the breakdown of revenues by business segment:

	Business category	Current year value
	Sale of services	8.235.060
<b>Total</b>		8.235.060

#### Revenues from sales and services by geographical area

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 10 of the Italian Civil Code, the following tables report the division of revenues by geographical area:

	Geographic area	Current year value
	Europe	8.026
	India	8.227.034
<b>Total</b>		8.235.060

#### Other revenues and income

Other revenues and income are registered under production value in the income statement, with a total amount of € 1.444.268 (€ 1.175.687 in the previous year).

The composition of the individual items is detailed as follows:

	Previous year value	Changey	Current year value
<b>Operating grants</b>	1.092.955	-170.674	922.281
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Contingent and non-existent assets</b>	82.513	439.188	521.701

<b>Other income and revenues</b>	219	67	286
<b>Total other</b>	82.732	439.255	521.987
<b>Total other income and revenues</b>	1.175.687	268.581	1.444.268

## PRODUCTION COSTS

### Costs for services

Costs for services are registered under production costs in the income statement with a total amount of € 1.533.135 (€ 1.498.961 in the previous years).

The composition of the individual items is detailed as follows:

	Previous year value	Change	Current year value
<b>Transportation</b>	25.630	-20.629	5.001
<b>External workings</b>	685.217	-102.841	582.376
<b>Electric power</b>	34.457	7.725	42.182
<b>Gas</b>	15.192	1.444	16.636
<b>Maintenance and repair costs</b>	92.053	1.651	93.704
<b>Remuneration of auditors and auditors</b>	9.240	75.310	84.550
<b>Advertising</b>	2.394	-2.394	0
<b>Consultations on tax, administrative and commercial</b>	227.583	89.477	317.060
<b>Telephone</b>	15.934	-168	15.766
<b>Services by financial firms and banks, non-financial</b>	13.229	160	13.389
<b>Insurance</b>	66.230	-14.596	51.634
<b>Agency fees</b>	12.950	-3.343	9.607
<b>Travelling expenses</b>	115.391	-9.192	106.199
<b>Update and training costs</b>	38.676	-6.641	32.035
<b>Other</b>	144.785	18.211	162.996
<b>Total</b>	1.498.961	34.174	1.533.135

### Expenses for leased assets

Expenses for leased assets are registered under production costs in the income statement with a total amount of € 819.812 (€ 789.881 in the previous year).

The composition of the individual items is detailed as follows:

	Previous year value	Change	Current year value
<b>Leases and rentals</b>	360.447	661	361.108
<b>Royalties, copyright and patents</b>	322.377	31.328	353.705
<b>Other</b>	107.057	-2.058	104.999
<b>Total</b>	789.881	29.931	819.812

## Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses are registered under production costs in the income statement with a total amount of € 203.073 (€ 810.596 in the previous year).

The composition of the individual items is detailed as follows:

	Previous year value	Change	Current year value
Stamp tax	517	-188	329
Register tax	1.682	11	1.693
Chamber of commerce dues	1.363	-440	923
Magazine and newspaper subscriptions	206	-151	55
Contingent and non-existent liabilities	634.527	-602.975	31.552
Other operating expenses	172.301	-3.780	168.521
<b>Total</b>	<b>810.596</b>	<b>-607.523</b>	<b>203.073</b>

## FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

### Investment income

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 11 of the Italian Civil Code, Trilix does not have any income from investments different which are defined as distinct from dividends.

### Interest and other financial expenses - Division by type of debt

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 12 of the Italian Civil Code, the following table shows the division of the item "Interest and other financial charges":

	Interest and other financial liabilities
Payables to banks	10.853
Other	23.150
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.003</b>

### Gains and losses on foreign exchange

Information regarding the division of profits and losses on foreign exchange arising from the valuation at year-end compared to those actually incurred:

	Valuation part	Profit part	Total
Profits on change	0	23	23
Losses on change	0	1.110	1.110



## INCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL SIZE OR INCIDENCE

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 13 of the Italian Civil Code, the following chart reports income of exceptional size or incidence:

	Income item	Amount	Nature
	Windfall profits	516.417	Related to a dispute won against the Italian Tax Agency
	Grants related to income	922.281	Related to the credit for research and development
<b>Total</b>		1.438.698	

## COSTS OF EXCEPTIONAL SIZE OR INCIDENCE

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 13 of the Italian Civil Code, Trilix does not have costs of exceptional size or incidence.

## CURRENT, DEFERRED AND PREPAID TAXES ON INCOME

There are no taxes to be register in the financial statement and no deffered taxes have been recorded.

## OTHER INFORMATION

### Employment data

Information concerning the staff is hereby reported, according to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 15 of the Italian Civil Code:

	Average number
<b>Directors</b>	5
<b>Middle management</b>	16
<b>Office staff</b>	59
<b>Blue collar workers</b>	1
<b>Other employees</b>	3
<b>Total employees</b>	84

### Remuneration of corporate bodies

There has not been any remuneration regarding managers and auditors, according to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 16 of the Italian Civil Code:

### Remuneration of the statutory auditor or of the audit firm

Information regarding the remuneration of the statutory auditor or of the audit firm is hereby reported, according to art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 16 a of the Italian Civil Code:

	Value
Legal audit of annual accounts	19.500
Tax advisory service	45.000
Other services different from auditors	2.500
Total remuneration due to the legal auditor or audit firm	67.000

### Category of shares issued by the company

According to article 2427, paragraph 1 number 17 of the Italian Civil Code regarding data on the shares that constitute the company's capital, it is stated that Trilix didn't issue shares.

### Securities issued by the company

Information required by art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 18 of the Italian Civil Code, regarding securities issued by the company: it is stated that Trilix did not issue any security.

### Financial instruments

Information required by art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 19 of the Italian Civil Code, regarding financial instruments issued by the company: it is stated that Trilix does not have any financial instrument.

### Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities that are not recorded in the balance sheet

Pursuant to art. 2427, paragraph 1, number 9 of the Italian Civil Code, we say that there are no guarantees and contingent liabilities that are not recorded in the balance sheet:

### Information regarding assets and funding for a specific transaction

there are not assets intended for a specific transaction is hereby reported, in accordance with art. 2447a of the Italian Civil Code:

### Transactions with related parties

Information concerning the transactions with related parties, pursuant to art 2427, paragraph 1 number 22a of the Italian Civil Code, it is noted that transactions were carried out for the sale of services to TATA Motors Ltd. These operations are carried out at normal market conditions

### Agreements not disclosed in the balance sheet

There are no agreements not included in the balance sheet, in accordance with art. 2427, paragraph 1 number 22c of the Italian Civil Code.

### Relevant events after the reporting period

There are not relevant events to be noted after the reporting period.

### Name and registered office of companies drafting the consolidated financial statements of the largest/smallest set of companies they belong to

The following table reports information required by article 2427, paragraph 1 number 22d and 22e of the Italian Civil Code:

	Larger unit	Smaller unit
Company name	TATA GROUP	TATA MOTORS LTD
Town (if in Italy) or foreign state	INDIA	INDIA
Tax code (for Italian companies)		
Place where consolidated balance sheet is filed	INDIA	INDIA

### Derivative financial instruments

There are no derivative financial instruments.

### Information regarding companies or entities that perform management and coordination activities - art. 2497a of the Italian Civil Code

The company is not subject to management or coordination activities by any other company or entity.

### Allocation of the operating profit

Pursuant to article. 2427, paragraph 1 number 22 f of the Italian Civil Code, it is suggested that the operating results of the company's activities should be allocated as follows:

Operating loss of € 1.474.512,46 to be covered by the utilization of the Extraordinary Reserve for the same amount.

### Information regarding the obligation for the drafting of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The company took advantage of the exemption from drafting a consolidated financial statements in accordance with Article 27 of Legislative Decree 127/1991, since the size requirements set out in paragraph 1 of that Article were not met.

### **The Board of Directors**

Signed in original by

JONES BRYN IDRIS

O'CONNOR JOHN

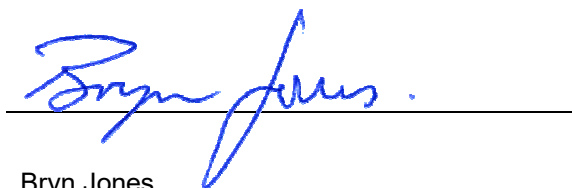
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### **Declaration of conformity**

The undersigned Mariangela Nulletti, as a professional in charge, declares pursuant to Article 31, paragraph 2 quinquies of law 340/2000, that this document is in conformity with the corresponding original document deposited at the Company

**Torino li, 27 Maggio 2020**

Trilix S.r.l.



Bryn Jones

Legale rappresentante

## TRILIX SRL

### Management report at 31/03/2020

	Name and id code
Company site	TORINO
Fiscal code	09353300016
Registration number	TORINO 1044707
Vat number	09353300016
Share capital euro	100.000,00 i.v.
Legal form	SOCIETA' A RESPONSABILITA' LIMITATA
Activity Code (ATECO)	711220
Company being wound up	no
Company with a single shareholder	yes
Company subject to the management and coordination of others	no
Name of the company or entity that exercises management and coordination	
Belonging to a group	yes
Name of the controlling entity	TATA MOTORS LTD
Country of the controlling entity	INDIA
Cooperative company Registration number	

All amounts are expressed in units of Euro

Dear Shareholders/Partners,

the year ends with a negative result of € -1.474.512 . The previous year ended with a negative result of € -2.641.934

### **General trend and market situation**

TML, company that controls 100% TRILIX, is a manufacturer of passenger and commercial vehicles . Your company provides support in the development phases of these products and more specifically in the development of the style (for exteriors and interiors) and the engineering of car bodies and finishes. These services are exclusively provided to the subsidiary Tata Motors Ltd.

The year ended March 31, 2020 was not particularly brilliant for TML and this situation had negative effects on Trilix, which closed the year with an operating loss.

### **Management performance**

TRILIX started the year coming off the back of a very disappointing 2018-2019 in which it lost around € 2 million on sales of € 7.0million.

The cause of this loss is attributable exclusively to insufficient work assigned by TATA Motors. Consequently, TRILIX found itself in a condition of non-saturation of available resources for almost the whole year.

Although the fiscal year 2019-2020 had started in a more promising way, with an important program already underway, a new program and participation in other upcoming programs, all scheduled for the second half of the year, unfortunately, these assumptions have not been confirmed due to the premature termination of many programs and the failure of others to start.

It was not possible to plan a strategy to combat this situation, since, although the deterioration of the market was progressive and marked, TATA motors' strategy continued to envisage the launch of numerous programs.

In particular:

- 2 commercial vehicle programs, where Trilix was expected to participate, were started and stopped after only one month of work; these 2 programs would have sufficed to saturate resources
- 3 passenger vehicle programs were postponed from a month to another month and were then definitively canceled in March 2020.

The lack of saturation of resources was only partially compensated by the participation in some style research programs, but this was not sufficient to compensate the situation created in a homogeneous way.

Despite the fact that the intention to proceed with the saturation of the resources available in the European development centers (TRILIX and TMETC) has been made clear several times before resorting to the use of external resources. Due to the rigid system of creating budgets, on an annual basis, combined with the constraint of the same to the project codes, it makes it difficult to react immediately to the situations that arise.

The Chief Engineers, who are responsible for respecting the budgets assigned to them, obviously always resist having to accept extra costs due to the higher hourly cost of European resources.

In fact, there is no specific strategy that allows the use of resources at greater cost without penalizing individual programs.

Without forgetting, however, that a simple comparison of the hourly rates cannot take into account the quality of the support that TRILIX is able to provide, nor the ability of TRILIX to maintain the timings, qualities which bring enormous benefits to the program, both from the cost point of view, but not only.

The logic with which TRILIX has lost € 4.5 million in three years deserves some comment and criticism.

If TATA Motors had commissioned TRILIX € 4.5 million of style and engineering services, TRILIX's balance sheets over the past two years would have resulted in little or very little loss.

The TATA Motors financial statements, on the other hand, would entail costs of € 4.5 million for the purchase of style and engineering services.

The net effect at consolidated level of TRILIX which loses € 4.5 million or TATA Motors which purchases € 4.5 million of TRILIX services would have been irrelevant.

However, one of the above strategies would have led TATA Motors to receive € 4.5 million of style and quality design activities from TRILIX, activities that would have served a lot for the development of a TATA Motors commercial or passenger vehicle and would have avoided for TATA Motors the acquisition of the same volume of work from Indian third-party suppliers (estimated at € 1.5 million).

As far as the future vision is concerned, there are very worrying factors

- The continuous deterioration of the market is creating ever greater cash flow problems for TATA motors
- The recent crisis caused by global infection has recently forced the closure of production plants and has almost eliminated sales in the past month
- Budget for development fo new products has been greatly reduced, which has led to consider a large part of Trilix's costs charged on the corporate and not included in the ERC budget

All this must not prevent, however, from planning more congruent ways to achieve the most effective use of Trilix resources, such as:

- The adoption of a system according to which the hourly costs applied to the technical directors / platform managers for the Style and subsequently the Engineering services will be common in all three locations.
- a flexible budget system to allow real-time participation in programs in crisis of resources even where Trilix was not expected to participate

It provides a better picture of the management's progress and results, as well as the equity and the financial situation, the charts below show: a reclassification of the value added Income Statement, a reclassification of the Financial Statements by functional areas and on a financial basis and the most important indices of the financial statements.

Reclassified Income Statement	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
Revenues from sales	8.235.060	6.950.643
Cost of sales	922.281	1.092.955
<b>Operating production value</b>	<b>9.157.341</b>	<b>8.043.598</b>
External operating costs	2.373.457	2.310.856

<b>Added value</b>	<b>6.783.884</b>	<b>5.732.742</b>
Payroll and related costs	7.355.318	7.355.318
<b>Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization</b>	<b>(571.434)</b>	<b>(1.261.748)</b>
Amortisations and provisions	1.179.590	107.226
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>(1.751.024)</b>	<b>(1.368.974)</b>
Income from ancillary activities	350.521	(93.131)
Income from financial activities (net of financial expenses)	(1.073)	110
<b>Normalised EBIT</b>	<b>(1.401.576)</b>	<b>(1.461.995)</b>
Income from extraordinary activities	(38.933)	(1.150.944)
<b>Stated EBIT</b>	<b>(1.440.509)</b>	<b>(2.612.939)</b>
Financial expenses	34.003	28.995
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>(1.474.512)</b>	<b>(2.641.934)</b>
Income taxes	0	0
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>(1.474.512)</b>	<b>(2.641.934)</b>

<b>Financing indicators of fixed assets</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
Fixed asset to equity capital margin	(2.684.459)	(2.376.937)
Fixed asset to equity capital ratio	0,42	0,59
Fixed asset to equity capital and medium-long term debt margin	(1.212.022)	(535.248)
Fixed asset to equity capital and medium-long term debt ratio	0,74	0,91

<b>Financing structure indexes</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
Debt to equity ratio	3,19	1,82
Debt (long-term interest bearing) to equity ratio	0,20	0

<b>Balance Sheet by functional areas</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
<b>DEPOSITS</b>		
Operating Invested Capital	7.924.918	9.443.528
- Operating liabilities	5.741.596	6.165.888
Net Operating Invested Capital	2.183.322	3.277.640
Non-operational deposits	113.469	127.065
<b>Net Invested capital</b>	<b>2.296.791</b>	<b>3.404.705</b>
<b>SOURCES</b>		



Equity	1.920.709	3.395.219
Financial payables	376.082	9.486
<b>Financing capital</b>	<b>2.296.791</b>	<b>3.404.705</b>

<b>Profitability indexes</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
Net ROE	-76,77 %	-77,81 %
Gross ROE	-76,77 %	-77,81 %
ROI	-17,44 %	-15,28 %
ROS	-17,02 %	-21,03 %

<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>4.605.168</b>	<b>5.772.156</b>
Intangible fixed assets	14.635	10.380
Tangible fixed assets	63.059	127.864
Investments	4.527.474	5.633.912
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>3.433.219</b>	<b>3.798.437</b>
Stock	0	0
Trade debtors	3.432.148	3.397.163
Cash and cash equivalents	1.071	401.274
<b>INVESTED CAPITAL</b>	<b>8.038.387</b>	<b>9.570.593</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>1.920.709</b>	<b>3.395.219</b>
Share Capital	100.000	100.000
Reserves	1.820.709	3.295.219
<b>CONSOLIDATED LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1.472.437</b>	<b>1.841.689</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>4.645.241</b>	<b>4.333.685</b>
<b>FINANCING CAPITAL</b>	<b>8.038.387</b>	<b>9.570.593</b>

<b>Solvency ratios</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>
Current assets minus current liabilities (NWC)	(1.212.022)	(535.248)
Current ratio	73,91 %	87,65 %
(Cash and cash equivalents+trade and receivables) - current liabilities	(1.212.022)	(535.248)
Quick ratio	73,91 %	87,65 %

### Information concerning the relationship to the environment and the staff

According to art. 2428 par. 2 of the Italian Civil Code, information regarding the environment and staffing is provided below.

For what concerns environment topics, TRILIX has planned its initial environmental investment in a perspective of eco-efficiency, through a policy of reduction of printed paper.

Printed paper, in fact, represents the largest share of waste that we produce.

For what concerns the personnel, TRILIX has undertaken, from some time now, all the initiatives necessary to guarantee the comfort and safety of the work place, in accordance with the provisions of law, but not only to answer to these provisions; we note that the following initiatives have been realized:

- A "relax" zone, including armchairs and readings,
- A sport zone including table tennis equipment, with the intention of expanding this area and of introducing further leisure time equipment, for instance table football,
- A small kitchen in order to complete the canteen zone.

Even though these initiatives are quite modest, we believe that, grouped with others (e.g. summer celebrations, Christmas celebrations, skiing day, TRILIX pullovers, etc), they help forming a very fundamental feeling of belonging to the company.

Furthermore, we think they contribute to maintain a very low level of personnel turnover.

Furthermore, the following significant indicators are provided:

Composition:

	Directors	Middle management	Office staff	Blue collar workers	Other employees
Men (number)	5	16	56	1	2
Women (number)	0	0	3	0	1
Average age	57	51	43	47	25
Seniority	9	11	7	1	0
Permanent contract	5	16	59	1	3
Qualification: Graduate	1	5	10	0	2
Qualification: Diploma	4	11	49	1	1

Turnover:

	Opening number of employees	Hiring in the year	Dismissals/resignation in the year	Ranking changes +/-	Closing number of employees	Average employees of the year
Permanent staff						
Directors	5	0	0	0	5	5
Middle management	15	1	0	0	16	16
Office staff	60	0	2	0	58	59
Blue collar workers	1	0	0	0	1	1
Other	3	1	0	1	5	3
Permanent staff - total	84	2	2	1	85	84
Temporary staff						

Other staff						
Total	84	2	2	1	85	84

#### Training:

	Directors	Middle management	Office staff	Blue collar workers
Hours of training of permanent staff	132,00	1152,50	2170,00	6,00

#### Remuneration practices:

	Directors	Middle management	Office staff	Blue collar workers
The average gross earnings of permanent contract	223.371,00	78625,15	46455,9	15.923,00

#### Health and safety:

	Disease	Maternity	Injury	Other
Permanent contract	90	1	1	0
Part-time contract	1	0	0	0

### Description of the main risks and uncertainties to which the company is exposed

The company has developed an adequate process in order to identify, monitor and manage the main risks that could jeopardise the achievement of corporate objectives.

Pursuant to art. 2428 paragraph 1 of the Italian Civil Code, the main risks to which the company is exposed are listed below.

In the financial year ending March 31<sup>st</sup> 2018, TRILIX participated, for the first time, in TML's Enterprise Risk Management process (ERM).

This process has been replicated in the Financial Year ended at 31.03.2020-

How TRILIX's ERM strategy was implemented, in brief:

- 1.A TRILIX Risk Committee was established, made up of the three senior most employees of the company.
- 2.Twenty specific Risk Statements were generated.
- 3.Each Risk was attributed two scores of:
- 4.Likelihood: i.e. the foreseen time in which the Risk would occur
- 5.Impact: i.e. the negative effect of the Risk if it should occur
- 6.The twenty identified Risks were listed in an order based on the "Risk Score" (the number resulting from the multiplication of the above two scores)
- 7.The ten most serious Risks were subject to further analysis and the resulting data presented on the "Risk Register"
8. Mitigation plans have been developed for the four higher-level risks, which remain unchanged for points 1,2 and 4, while there is a change in the index as regards the governance strategy for the design and engineering activities, which is now under control. A new risk, represented by the difficult situation of the

domestic automotive market, has arisen, producing lower revenues, it forces major cuts in research and development budgets.

In light of the new assessments, the 4 high-level risks are now evident:

1. Dependence on single source of revenue
2. Failure to meet Revenue and/or Profitability Targets
3. Strong contraction of the reference market of TML with consequent reduction of R&D budgets
4. Competition from other Design & Engineering Service Providers ("Related" and "3rd" Parties)

The problems which afflicted TRILIX in financial year ending March 31st 2019 are a combination of all four above identified risks.

This situation improved in the course of this Financial Year but is not yet fully resolved

The fact is that all four risks are "exogenous", i.e. external environment generated, and thus it is unlikely that TRILIX's risk mitigation plans have any real effect!

The greater involvement in the development of commercial vehicles, which began 2 years ago, together with the rationalization of resources among the three studies, started in H2 of FY 18-19, certainly contributed to mitigating the negative impact generated by the recent budget restrictions and must therefore continue.

In accordance with the provisions of art. 2428 paragraph 1 of the Civil Code, hereunder are listed the main financial risks to which the company is exposed.

For what concerns the characteristics of the company and of its business, no significant risk relative to the collection of credit is faced, whilst the company is characterized by a relevant concentration of customers, due to the natural exposition to TATA Motors' demand market.

Furthermore, we notice a relevant presence of significant tax credits, on which no particular risk has to be noticed for what concerns the collection of the mentioned credits, except for the timing of collection.

However, the company is able to manage this source of risk through a consistent usage of tax carryforward and carryback, that allow tax compensation, and a systematic planning of the demands of drawbacks to the relative fiscal authorities.

Referring to the financing activity of the company, the variability of the interest rates does not represent a relevant source of risk, given the relatively low level of financial exposition to private debt.

### **Research and development activity**

In 2019/20 TRILIX continued its activity of research and development, particularly addressing the following project:

#### **01. STUDYING, DESIGNING AND DEVELOPING NEW SOLUTIONS IN THE AUTOMOTIVE FIELD**

The company is willing to obtain fiscal facilitations in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 35, Law n. 190, 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014.

Research and development activities will also continue in 2020/2021.

We believe that positive innovations will generate good results in terms of financial revenue and, consequently, on the growth of the company.

## **Investments**

Investments in the year are equal to € 20.234, of which € 2.306 are for tangible fixed assets.

In particular:

€ 17.928 in software programs

€ 2.306 in electronic office equipments

## **Information on management and coordination activities and relations with group companies**

According to art. 2497 and the following articles of the Italian Civil Code TRILIX is not subject to the management and coordination of any other company or entity.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of art. 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code, below are the relationships with the head group company: it is noted that direct sales transactions with the majority (and only) shareholder identified in the company TATA MOTORS LTD.

With reference to the established relationships, it is reported that the transactions were carried out at normal market conditions.

## **Own shares and shares/holdings in parent companies**

It should be noted that TRILIX does not hold shares of the parent company. Furthermore, as a direct consequence of the corporate nature of TRILIX (limited liability company) the same does not hold any own shares.

## **Business outlook**

With reference to the foreseeable evolution of the management, it is specified that Trilix, as highlighted above, has modeled its own strategy based on the market demands of Tata Motors, the company on which it totally depends. Business results are expected very similar to the last year.

## **Secondary headquarters**

According to paragraph 4 of art. 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, it should be noted that there are no Company's secondary headquarters.

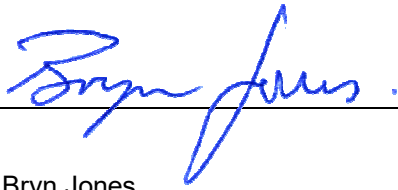
### *The Board of Directors*

JONES BRYN IDRIS

O'CONNOR JOHN

GUENTER BUTSCHEK

Trilix S.r.l.



Bryn Jones

Legale rappresentante