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**Financial report 2021/22**

**Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V.**

**Vianen**

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## Annual report of the directors

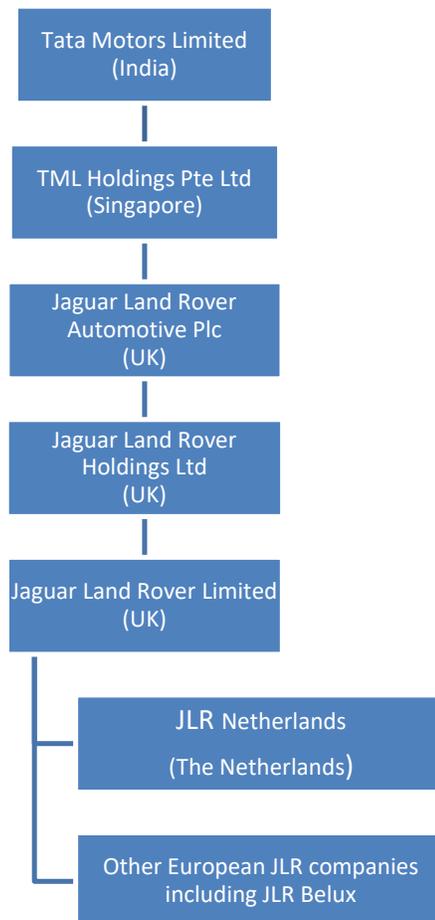
The Board of directors of the Company hereby presents its management report for the financial year ended on 31 March 2022.

### *Mission Statement*

Jaguar Land Rover's new vision is the reimagining of the future of the modern luxury by design through a canvas of true sustainability and a new benchmark in quality. With two distinct British brands, Jaguar Land Rover will become a more agile creator of the world's most desirable luxury vehicles and services for the most discerning of customers.

### *Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands*

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands operates as a distributor of Land Rover and Jaguar products in The Netherlands. It is a 100% subsidiary of Jaguar Land Rover Ltd (United Kingdom (hereafter: 'UK')).



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The company's offices are in Utrecht. Its principal function is the sales, marketing and distribution of Land Rover and Jaguar products in The Netherlands. Its responsibility includes the development and maintenance of the local dealer network, and the deployment of Jaguar Land Rover's strategy in the local market.

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2010 Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands and Jaguar Land Rover Belux have been integrated into one Sales Company to grow sales and save costs by maximising the economies of scale. Although there is one organisation scheme for the Benelux-organisation, both countries still have separate legal entities.

#### *Results and development during the year*

Fiscal year 2021/2022 was significantly impacted by the worldwide semiconductor supply shortage which affected global automotive and other industries. The constraints on production of Jaguar Land Rover vehicles had a negative impact on Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands' business in 2021/2022. Versus the challenging year 2020/2021 with the Covid-19 pandemic, wholesale units dropped in 2021/2022 with 31%.

Jaguar Land Rover has taken mitigating actions, including prioritising the production of higher margin vehicles for the available supply of semiconductors and reducing sales incentives and lowering the fixed cost base. As a result, while wholesale units dropped with 31% year-over-year, the impact on net revenue was only -9%. Net revenue decreased with EUR 11.529k from EUR 127.103k in 2020/21 to EUR 115.574k in 2021/22.

Result before taxation went down with EUR 87k to EUR 1.163k. The balance sheet total decreased from EUR 33.423k to EUR 26.332k. This is mainly caused by our inventory position declining from 11.689k to 7.887k as a result of management's measures to maximize the cash flow position. Current liabilities have declined from 27.008k to 19.486k.

#### *Financial position*

The shareholders' equity increased from EUR 5.936 to EUR 6.846 as a result of the addition of the net result of EUR 910k. The solvability (ratio of equity capital in relation to total capital) increased from 18,15% to 26,4%. The liquidity position (ratio of current assets in relation to current liabilities) improved slightly from 1,2 to 1,3.

#### *Investments and funding*

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are in Euro. The company does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk related to customers as title documents are not released before payment is received. No forward contracts or other derivatives are concluded to mitigate financial risks due to the limited exposure.

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands is completely funded by its parent company. In 2021/22 there were no changes in funding, nor are there any expected in 2022/23.

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### *Risks*

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands has assessed all potential risks – strategically, operationally, financially, and legally – and has concluded that from a market perspective there are no risks which are relevant for this report. Management trusts that given the current order intake, electrified product portfolio, finance structure and financial performance the company is able to continue on a going concern basis. For all potential risks from a manufacturer's / Brand viewpoint we refer to the 'Risks and Mitigations' section in the annual report of Jaguar Land Rover Ltd.

The group is willing to take risks in a responsible and calculated manner and hence a careful and risk-based assessment process is applied for strategic and tactical decisions. The risk assessments are included in the central risk management and internal controlling system of the Jaguar Land Rover Group. The identified risks are being quantified and reported and monitored according to the frequency as well as the consequences they have. To reduce each risk, the Jaguar Land Rover Group management defines and implements the corresponding measures.

Currently the Dutch management consider the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company to be as follows:

- Strategy: risks and uncertainties to realize the legal entity's strategy fully depends on the release of new models that fit to the Dutch market and innovations in low emission vehicles, but also on new models that will reduce the company's CO2-emission like hybrid and electric products. Local management is not able to reduce this risk, this is managed by the group and/or shareholder, but risks could have a material impact on revenues;
- Operational: risks and uncertainties that affect the effectiveness and efficiency of the legal entity's operations in the short term are related to the reliance on the IT system. This risk is mitigated by using the central ERP system management by the Group. Another operational risk that could impact the brand reputation is the quality of products. This risk is fully reduced by Jaguar Land Rover Group by a continued investing program in the quality of the vehicles;
- Legislation and regulations: risks and uncertainties ensuing from legislation and regulations is applicable because local regulations will change regularly. Mitigating measures included recruitment and retention of well qualified and experienced staff and engaging external specialist advice when necessary.

### *Financial and non-financial performance indicators*

There are no specific critical performance indicators defined within Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands other than the number of cars sold.

### *Personnel*

The average number of employees in FTE remained stable to 14 heads in 2021/2022. Staffing will remain sufficient to suite necessary business operations.

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### *Environmental issues*

Investments are made on an on-going basis to improve Jaguars' and Land Rovers' reputation on corporate citizenship. Together with several suppliers and supported by the British government, Jaguar and Land Rover is continuously launching new hybrid and full electric models that will reduce the company's CO2-emission.

On February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021, our CEO of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive Plc Thierry Bolloré announced the new global strategy of Jaguar Land Rover called Reimagine. This is the start of a journey to become a net zero carbon business by 2039. Also, this will reimagine Jaguar as an all-electric luxury brand from 2025 to 'realise its unique potential'. In the next five years, Land Rover will welcome six pure electric variants as it continues to be the world leader of luxury SUVs.

### *Information regarding financial instruments*

For the notes to financial instruments reference is made to the specific item by item note 11.

### *Research and development information*

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands has no research and development activities.

### *Code of Conduct*

The Code of Conduct is the mandatory, group-wide policy for appropriate business behaviour and responsibility towards our stakeholder and is the backbone of the Group's sustainability commitment. The policy consists of business ethics, human rights and social justice and environmental principles which shall be applied in policies, decisions and activities. Also, Jaguar Land Rover shall comply with the laws and regulations of each country in which it operates and integrate the principles of this policy into critical processes.

### *Other information*

Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands distributes new and used vehicles as well as parts and accessories to a stable network of Dutch dealerships who deliver the goods to the end customer.

Marketing activities such as national advertising campaigns and the supply of marketing materials to dealerships is being organised by Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands. The company also supports dealerships with their local marketing activities.

Risk management and internal control systems are an integral part of the overall management process. Identifying the business risks, assessing these risks, and ensuring an adequate internal control are important management tasks. The risk management and control systems implemented are matched to the size of the organization. Regular audits of the internal processes are carried out by both internal and external auditors.

### *Board of Directors*

The present composition is a result of the qualifications of the present members. A balanced situation as described in the aforementioned articles can only be realized when vacancies occur where quality prevails over gender.

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*Outlook*

Despite the impact of the semiconductor shortage on production and sales, Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands continues to see strong demand for its products. As at the 31 March 2022, the total order book has grown to a record level of 1.700 units. Demand for the New Range Rover and New Defender are particularly strong and account for 50% of this order bank. On May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the New Range Rover Sport is revealed. The launch of this model will also boost sales in 2022-2023.

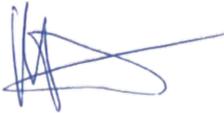
The conflict in Ukraine has not materially impacted our wholesale volumes in quarter 4 2021-2022. The impact on production has also been limited due to active management of the parts supply chain, including developing alternatives for the relatively small number of parts that are sourced from the affected countries. However, it is difficult to predict how supply and inflationary pressures will impact the coming quarters in 2022-2023.

Measures taken by Management (like strict cost control, pull volume strategy) to mitigate the risks and to improve our resilience against negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the semiconductor shortage continue to be beneficial for fiscal year 2022/23. Management trusts therefore that based upon the scenarios, current finance structure and financial performance the company is able to continue on a going concern basis.

The new global strategy as mentioned before will create a sustainability-rich reimagination of modern luxury, unique customer experiences, and positive societal impact. A streamlined structure will deliver greater agility and promote an efficiency of focus. These changes will set us on a path towards double-digit EBIT margin and positive cash flow, as it is the ambition of Jaguar Land Rover to achieve positive cash net-of-debt by 2025 with a value creation approach delivering quality and profit-over-volume.

No investments are planned by Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands for 2022/23.

Utrecht, May 23th, 2022



M.A.M. Bienemann  
Managing Director

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## Annual accounts

### Balance sheet before appropriation of profit as at March 31 2022

|                             | Ref | EUR000       | EUR000               | EUR000     | EUR000               |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| <i>Assets</i>               |     |              |                      |            |                      |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>         |     |              |                      |            |                      |
| Tangible fixed assets       | 3   | 20           |                      | 45         |                      |
| Financial fixed assets      | 4   | <u>579</u>   |                      | <u>579</u> |                      |
|                             |     |              | <b>599</b>           |            | <b>624</b>           |
| <b>Current assets</b>       |     |              |                      |            |                      |
| Inventories                 | 5   | 7.887        |                      | 11.689     |                      |
| Trade and other receivables | 6   | 13.252       |                      | 20.281     |                      |
| Cash and cash equivalents   | 7   | <u>4.594</u> |                      | <u>829</u> |                      |
|                             |     |              | <b><u>25.733</u></b> |            | <b><u>32.799</u></b> |
|                             |     |              | <b><u>26.332</u></b> |            | <b><u>33.423</u></b> |

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|                                    |     | <u>March 31 2022</u> | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | Ref | EUR00<br>0 EUR000    | EUR00<br>0 EUR000    |
| <b>Shareholders' equity</b>        | 8   |                      |                      |
| Issued capital                     |     | 45                   | 45                   |
| Other reserves                     |     | 5.891                | 5.006                |
| Unappropriated profit for the year |     | <u>910</u>           | <u>885</u>           |
|                                    |     | <b>6.846</b>         | <b>5.936</b>         |
| <b>Provisions</b>                  | 9   | -                    | <b>479</b>           |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>         | 10  | <b>19.486</b>        | <b>27.008</b>        |
|                                    |     | <u>26.332</u>        | <u>33.423</u>        |

The notes on pages 12 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Profit and loss account 2021/22

|  |     | <u>2021/2022</u> |                | <u>2020/2021</u> |                |
|--|-----|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|  | Ref | EUR000           | EUR000         | EUR000           | EUR000         |
| <b>Net turnover</b>                              | 13  |                  | <b>115.574</b> |                  | <b>127.103</b> |
| <b>Total operating income</b>                    |     |                  | <b>115.574</b> |                  | <b>127.103</b> |
| Cost of outsourced work and other external costs | 14  | 111.422          |                | 123.223          |                |
| Wages and salaries                               | 15  | 2.638            |                | 2.238            |                |
| Social security charges                          | 15  | 262              |                | 297              |                |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets            | 16  | 31               |                | 41               |                |
| Other operating expenses                         | 17  | 65               |                | 61               |                |
| <b>Total operating expenses</b>                  |     |                  | <b>114.418</b> | <b>125.860</b>   |                |
| <b>Operating result</b>                          |     |                  | <b>1.156</b>   | <b>1.243</b>     |                |
| Interest income and similar income               | 18  |                  | 7              | 7                |                |
| Interest expenses and similar charges            | 18  |                  | -              | -                |                |
| <b>Result before tax</b>                         |     |                  | <b>1.163</b>   | <b>1.250</b>     |                |
| Taxation previous years                          |     |                  |                |                  |                |
| Tax on result                                    | 19  |                  | 253-           | 365-             |                |
| <b>Net result</b>                                |     |                  | <b>910</b>     | <b>885</b>       |                |

The notes on pages 12 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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## **Cash flow statement 2021/22**

According to RJ 360.104, the cash flow statement has been omitted as Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. is a subsidiary of Jaguar Land Rover Plc. which includes a cash flow statement in its consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements will be made available on the website [www.jaguarlandrover.com](http://www.jaguarlandrover.com).

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## Notes to the financial statements

### 1 General

#### 1.1 *Reporting entity and relationship with parent company*

Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V., having its legal seat in Vianen and the office is located at Brigss Office – Van Deventerlaan 31 - 51, 3528 AG Utrecht, is primarily engaged in marketing, buying and selling Jaguar and Land Rover vehicles and related parts and accessories. These products are entirely obtained within the Jaguar Land Rover Group and are mainly distributed to the dealer network in the Netherlands.

Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. is registered in the Dutch Chamber of Commerce with registration number 23074977.

Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. belongs to the Jaguar Land Rover Plc. The ultimate parent company of this group is Tata Group in India. The annual accounts of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. are included in the consolidated annual accounts of Tata Motors Ltd. in India. Copies of the consolidated annual accounts of 2021/22 Tata Motors Ltd. are available at cost price from the offices of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V.

#### 1.2 *Financial reporting period*

These financial statements cover the year 2021/22, which ended at the balance sheet date of 31 March 2022.

#### 1.3 *Going concern*

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Reference is made to note 11 Risk Management and Financial Instruments on page 26 for more information regarding the consequences of the covid pandemic and semiconductor crisis.

#### 1.4 *Basis of preparation*

The annual accounts are prepared according to the stipulations in chapter 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The accounting policies applied for measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of results are based on the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the further accounting principles.

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## **2 Accounting policies for the measurement of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result**

### **2.1 General**

Assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost, unless otherwise stated in the further principles. An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the asset has a cost price or value of which the amount can be measured reliably. Assets that are not recognised in the balance sheet are considered as off-balance sheet assets.

A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is expected that the settlement of an existing obligation will result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount necessary to settle this obligation can be measured reliably. Provisions are included in the liabilities of the Company. Liabilities that are not recognised in the balance sheet are considered as off-balance sheet liabilities.

An asset or liability that is recognised in the balance sheet, remains recognised on the balance sheet if a transaction (with respect to the asset or liability) does not lead to a major change in the economic reality with respect to the asset or liability. Such transactions will not result in the recognition of results. When assessing whether there is a significant change in the economic circumstances, the economic benefits and risks that are likely to occur in practice are taken into account. The benefits and risks that are not reasonably expected to occur, are not taken in to account in this assessment.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet, and thus derecognised, when a transaction results in all or substantially all rights to economic benefits and all or substantially all of the risks related to the asset or liability are transferred to a third party. In such cases, the results of the transaction are directly recognised in the profit and loss account, taking into account any provisions related to the transaction.

If assets are recognised of which the Company does not have the legal ownership, this fact is being disclosed.

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account when an increase in future economic potential related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability arises of which the size can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognised when a decrease in the economic potential related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability arises of which the size can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Revenues and expenses are allocated to the respective period to which they relate. Revenues are recognised when the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer.

### **2.2 Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in euros ('EUR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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### *2.3 Use of estimates*

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The following accounting policies are in the opinion of management the most critical in preparing these financial statements and require judgements, estimates and assumptions: the valuation of inventories.

### *2.4 Financial instruments*

Financial instruments include investments in shares and bonds, trade and other receivables, cash items, loans and other financing commitments, derivative financial instruments, trade payables and other amounts payable. These financial statements contain the following financial instruments: loans and receivables, equity instruments and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the moment that the contractual risks or rewards with respect to that financial instrument originate.

Financial instruments are derecognised if a transaction results in a considerable part of the contractual risks or rewards with respect to that financial instrument being transferred to a third party. The company does not use derivative financial instruments (derivatives).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs. However, if financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss, then directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss account at the initial recognition. After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued in the manner described below.

#### *Financial instruments held for trading*

Financial instruments (assets and liabilities) held for trading are carried at fair value and changes in the fair value are directly recognised in the profit and loss account. In the first period of recognition, attributable transaction costs are charged directly to the profit and loss account. Purchases and sales of financial assets that belong to the category held for trading are accounted for at the transaction date.

#### *Offsetting financial instruments*

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset when the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the financial asset and financial liability and the Company has the firm intention to settle the balance on a net basis, or to settle the asset and the liability simultaneously. If there is a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition in the balance sheet, the transferred asset and the associated liability are not offset.

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## 2.5 *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of that asset can be measured reliably.

Machinery and equipment are valued at cost less straight-line depreciation over the estimated useful life. Any impairment as at the balance sheet date is taken into account. For determining whether an impairment charge in respect of a tangible fixed asset applies, reference is made to impairment of fixed assets. The cost comprises the price of acquisition or manufacture, plus other costs that are necessary to get the assets to their location and condition for their intended use.

Other fixed assets are valued at acquisition or production cost including directly attributable expenses, less straight-line depreciation over the estimated useful economic life, or market value if lower.

Depreciation is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of the tangible fixed assets, taken into account any estimated residual value of the individual assets. Depreciation starts as soon as the asset is available for its intended use and ends at decommissioning or divestment.

## 2.6 *Financial fixed assets*

The financial fixed assets consist of deposits. Financial fixed assets that are not part of a trade portfolio either and are held until maturity are valued at amortised cost or lower market value. When the market value is lower than the amortised cost price an impairment is accounted for. Reversal of an impairment is capped at the amortised cost price that would have been determined had it not concerned an impairment.

## 2.7 *Impairment of fixed assets*

Tangible and financial fixed assets are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any indication of an impairment. If there are such indications, the recoverable amount of the asset concerned is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and net realisable value. If it is not possible to assess the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, is identified.

When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

If it is established that a previously recognised impairment no longer applies or has declined, then the increased carrying amount of the assets in question is not set higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no asset impairment been recognised.

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## 2.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the expenses for acquisition or manufacture, plus other expenditure to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on the most reliable estimate of the amount the inventories will generate at the most, less costs still to make. Luxury tax is included for cars recorded as part of inventories for which a licence plate is obtained.

In Accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for financial reporting in The Netherlands, the buyback vehicles are accounted for in the balance sheet under stocks. Trade discounts, rebates and indemnities (to be) received in connection with purchasing are deducted from the costs of purchase.

## 2.9 Trade and other receivables

Upon initial recognition the receivables are included at fair value and then valued at amortised cost. The fair value and amortized cost equal the face value. Provisions deemed necessary for the risk of doubtful accounts are deducted.

## 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, cash at banks and deposits with a maturity of less than twelve months. Current account liabilities at banks are recognised under bank overdrafts forming part of current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at nominal value. If cash equivalents are not readily available, this fact is taken into account upon measurement. Cash and cash equivalents that are not readily available to the Company within 12 months are presented under financial fixed assets.

## 2.11 Shareholders' equity

Financial instruments that are designated as equity instruments by virtue of the legal reality are presented under shareholders' equity. Payments to holders of these instruments are deducted from the shareholders' equity as part of the profit distribution.

## 2.12 Provisions

A provision is recognised if the following applies:

- the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, arising from a past event; and
- the amount can be estimated reliably; and
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Rights and obligations resulting from contracts under which neither party has performed any of its obligations or both parties have partially performed their obligations to an equal extent, are not recognised. Recognition occurs when the consideration to be received is not (or no longer) in balance with the performance obligation of the Company and this imbalance has adverse effects for the Company.

If all or part of the payments that are necessary to settle a provision are likely to be fully or partially compensated by a third party upon settlement of the provision, then the compensation amount is presented separately as an asset.

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If the time value of money is material and the period over which the cash outflows are discounted is more than one year, provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the cash outflows that are expected to be required to settle the liabilities and losses. The provisions are measured at nominal value if the time value of money is not material or if the period over which the cash outflows are discounted is no longer than one year.

*Provision for restructuring costs*

A restructuring provision is recognised when at the balance sheet date the entity has a detailed formal plan, and ultimately at the date of preparation of the financial statements a valid expectation of implementation of the plan has been raised in those that will be impacted by the reorganization. A valid expectation exists when the implementation of the reorganization has been started, or when the main elements of the plan have been announced to those for whom the reorganization will have consequences.

**2.13 Current liabilities**

Current liabilities and other financial commitments are measured after their initial recognition at amortised cost on the basis of the effective interest rate method. The effective interest is directly recorded in the profit and loss account.

**2.14 Revenue recognition**

*Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is accounted for in net turnover at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates, value added taxes and taxes on passenger cars (BPM).

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the profit and loss account when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the amount of the revenue can be determined reliably, recovery of consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing involvement with the goods.

The transfer of risks and rewards varies according to the conditions of the relevant sales contract. For the sale of dealer build-to-order cars, transfer occurs at the time of shipment (ex-factory) for EU produced vehicles and at customs clearance for UK build vehicles. For the sale of non-dealer tagged cars sold after shipment, transfer occurs on invoice date (usually at compound release). For the sale of parts, transfer usually occurs when the parts leave the warehouse.

**2.15 Costs of outsourced work and other external costs**

Costs are recognised on the historical cost convention and are allocated to the reporting year to which they relate. Cost of outsourced work and other external costs includes costs incurred in order to generate operating income, cost prices of vehicles and parts sold, insofar as these costs have been charged by third parties.

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### **2.16 Employee benefits/pensions**

Employee benefits are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which the employee services are rendered and, to the extent not already paid, as a liability on the balance sheet.

The Company has two pension schemes. One scheme provides defined pension benefits to staff upon reaching retirement age, depending on age, salary and years of service.

The related accrued entitlements are always fully financed in the related calendar year through – at least - cost effective contribution payments.

Furthermore, JLR has a defined contribution pension plan which is financed by contributions to an insurance company. The pension obligations of the plans are valued according to the 'valuation to pension fund approach'. This approach accounts for the contribution payable to the pension provider as an expense in the profit and loss account.

The annual contribution payments are based on the age dependable table as provided by the insurance company. The pensionable salary is based on the gross wage net of a deductible (of EUR 2,054,579). The pensionable salary is capped (at EUR 100,000). The annual employer-paid contribution is at least 4% and capped at 4% of the pensionable salary.

The capital available for the purchase of a pension equals the investment value as at pension date. The return on the contribution payments has not been guaranteed.

Based on the administrative regulations the group has no other obligations than the annual contribution payments.

### **2.17 Leasing**

All leases entered into by the company are classified as operational lease by which the company acts as lessor and therefore the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased object are carried by the company. The buyback cars are part of the inventory and the buyback liability is presented as current liabilities.

### **2.18 Operating expenses**

Operating expenses include the expense of the Managing Director and the administration department. This also includes costs incurred in order to generate operating income, insofar as these costs have been charged by third parties, namely marketing cost.

### **2.19 Depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful life as from the inception of their use. Land and investment property are not depreciated. Future depreciation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated useful life.

### **2.20 Interest income and expenses**

Interest income and similar income and interest expenses and similar charges are time apportioned, taking into account the effective interest rate for the relating assets and liabilities. The treatment of interest expenses for loans received takes account of any transaction costs.

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### **2.21 Taxation**

Profit tax is calculated on the profit/loss before taxation in the profit and loss account, considering any losses carried forward from previous financial years (insofar as these are not included in deferred tax assets), tax-exempt items and non-deductible expenses, and using current tax rates. Also taken into account are changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities owing to changes in the applicable tax rates.

Corporate income tax comprises the current and deferred corporate income tax payable and deductible for the reporting period. Corporate income tax is recognized in the profit and loss account.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the financial year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

If the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes differ from their values for tax purposes (tax base), this results in temporary differences.

For taxable temporary differences, a provision for deferred tax liabilities is recognized.

For deductible temporary differences, available tax losses and unused tax credits, a deferred tax asset is recognized, but only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for set-off or compensation. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets is based on the tax consequences following from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to realize or settle its assets, provisions, debts and accrued liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at nominal value.

### **2.22 Determination of fair value**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset can be sold or a liability settled, involving parties who are well informed regarding the matter, willing to enter into a transaction and are independent from each other.

— The fair value of non-listed financial instruments is determined by discounting the expected cash flows to their present value, applying a discount rate that is equal to the current risk-free market interest rate for the remaining term, plus credit and liquidity surcharges.

### **2.23 Related parties**

Transactions with related parties are disclosed if they have not been entered into at arm's length. Disclosed are the nature and amounts involved with such transactions, and other information that is deemed necessary for an insight into the transactions. In the year 2021/22 there have been no transaction with related parties which have not been entered at arm's length.

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#### *2.24 Subsequent events*

Events that provide further information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date and that appear before the financial statements are being prepared, are recognized in the financial statements.

Events that provide no information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date are not recognized in the financial statements. When those events are relevant for the economic decisions of users of the financial statements, the nature and the estimated financial effects of the events are disclosed in the financial statements.

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

|  | Equipment     | Other fixed assets | Total      |
|--|---------------|--------------------|------------|
|  | EUR000        | EUR000             | EUR000     |
| <b>April 1 2021</b>                      |               |                    |            |
| Acquisition costs                        | 255           | 67                 | 322        |
| Accumulated impairments and depreciation | -211          | -66                | -277       |
|  | <u>44</u>     | <u>1</u>           | <u>45</u>  |
| <b>Movements 2021/22</b>                 |               |                    |            |
| Additions                                | 5             | 0                  | 5          |
| Desinvestments                           |               |                    |            |
| Depreciation                             | -30           | -1                 | -31        |
| Depreciation Desinvestments              |               |                    |            |
|  | <u>-25</u>    | <u>-1</u>          | <u>-26</u> |
| <b>31 March 2022</b>                     |               |                    |            |
| Acquisition costs                        | 260           | 67                 | 327        |
| Accumulated impairments and depreciation | -241          | -67                | -308       |
|  | <u>19</u>     | <u>0</u>           | <u>19</u>  |
| Depreciation rates                       | <u>25,00%</u> | <u>25,00%</u>      |            |

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#### 4 Financial fixed assets

The Other receivables exist mostly of a deposit payment for the Luxury tax of EUR 500,000. As at balance sheet date the total deposits presented under the Other receivables amounted to EUR 579,230 (2020/2021: EUR 579,230).

|                      | <u>Other<br/>receivables</u> | <u>Total financial<br/>fixed assets</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
|                      | EUR000                       | EUR000                                  |
| <b>April 1 2021</b>  | 579                          | 579                                     |
| Movements 2021/22    | 0                            | 0                                       |
| <b>March 31 2022</b> | 579                          | 579                                     |

#### 5 Inventories

|                          | <u>Inventories</u> |                   |                   |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|                          | <u>Inventories</u> | <u>impairment</u> | <u>Luxury tax</u> | <u>Total inventories</u> |
|                          | EUR000             | EUR000            | EUR000            | EUR000                   |
| <b>April 1 2021</b>      |                    |                   |                   |                          |
| Book value               | 11.918             | 1.190-            | 961               | 11.689                   |
| <b>Movements 2021/22</b> | 4.532-             | 1.025             | 295-              | 3.802-                   |
| <b>March 31 2022</b>     |                    |                   |                   |                          |
| Book value               | 7.386              | 165-              | 666               | 7.887                    |

The company has sold vehicles to rental companies with a buyback obligation. These vehicles are presented under inventories and represent a value of EUR 1,977,785 (FY 2020/21: EUR 3,087,378). The buyback liability is presented under the Current liabilities and represents a value of EUR 2,094,584 (FY 2020/21: EUR 3,605,453). These vehicles are depreciated over the duration of the contract period to the estimated market value. The contracts have an average duration of 9 months.

The number of cars with a buyback obligation will be further reduced in line with the reduction of our stock positions and the switch to a demand led production of vehicles.

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## 6 Receivables

|                                  | March 31 2022 |                  | March 31 2021 |                  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
|                                  | Total         | Term<br>> 1 year | Total         | Term<br>> 1 year |
|                                  | EUR000        | EUR000           | EUR000        | EUR000           |
| Trade debtors                    | 2.718         | 0                | 11.574        | 0                |
| Income tax receivables           | 76            | 0                | 53            | 0                |
| Amounts due from group companies | 9.625         | 0                | 6.863         | 0                |
| Prepaid pension costs            | 44            | 0                | 17            | 0                |
| Other receivables                | 789           | 0                | 1.774         | 0                |
|                                  | <u>13.252</u> | <u>0</u>         | <u>20.281</u> | <u>0</u>         |

Provisions on doubtful debtors 2021/22 exist of EUR 156.366 (2020/21 EUR 90.867).  
Other receivables mainly exist out of unbilled invoices.

### *Netting receivables and liabilities from group companies*

Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. is part of the cash pool agreement of Jaguar Land Rover Ltd. and netting is applied for amounts included in this cash pool as well as the receivables and liabilities with group companies of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V.

## 7 Cash and cash equivalents

All cash at banks and in hand is available on demand.

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## 8 Shareholders' equity

### *Issued capital*

The authorised share capital of the Company as of 31 March 2022 amounts to EUR 225,000 and consists of 500 ordinary shares of EUR 450 each.

Issued and paid in share capital amounts to EUR 45,000 and consists of 100 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 450 each.

### *Other Reserves*

|                         | <u>March 31 2022</u> | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                         | EUR000               | EUR000               |
| Balance as at 1 April   | 5.006                | 3.757                |
| Interim Dividend        | -                    | -                    |
| Added to other reserves | <u>885</u>           | <u>1.249</u>         |
| Balance as at 31 March  | <u>5.891</u>         | <u>5.006</u>         |

### *Result financial year*

|                             |             |               |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Balance sheet as at 1 April | 885         | 1.249         |
| Result financial year       | 910         | 885           |
| Added to other reserves     | <u>885-</u> | <u>1.249-</u> |
| Balance as at 31 March      | <u>910</u>  | <u>885</u>    |

According to article 15 of the Articles of Association the profit for the year is at the free disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

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## 9 Provisions

|                         | <u>March 31 2022</u> | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                         | EUR000               | EUR000               |
| Restructuring Provision | -                    | 479                  |
|                         | <u>-</u>             | <u>479</u>           |

The restructuring provision of the prior fiscal year 2020-2021 is fully utilized and no new provision is recorded for fiscal year 2021-2022.

## 10 Current liabilities

|                   | <u>March 31 2022</u> | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                   | EUR000               | EUR000               |
| Trade creditors   | 173                  | 2.346                |
| Tax payable       | 8.784                | 10.742               |
| Buyback           | 2.095                | 3.605                |
| Sales accrual     | 3.905                | 5.545                |
| Deferred Revenue  | 1.622                | 1.940                |
| Other liabilities | <u>2.907</u>         | <u>2.830</u>         |
|                   | <u>19.486</u>        | <u>27.008</u>        |

The buybacks relate to vehicles sold to rental companies with a buy back obligation. These vehicles are presented under inventories and represent a value of EUR 1,977,785 (FY 2020/21: EUR 3,087,378).

The deferred revenue includes an amount of EUR 804,548 (FY 2020/21 EUR 823,630) with a residual term of more than one year.

The carrying values of the recognised current liabilities approximate their respective fair values, given the short maturities of the positions.

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## 11 Risk Management and Financial Instruments

For the notes to financial instruments reference is made to the specific item by item note. Below the related risks are disclosed.

During the normal course of business, the Company uses various financial instruments that expose it to market, currency, interest, cash flow, credit and liquidity risks. To control these risks, the Company has instituted a policy including a code of conduct and procedures that are intended to limit the risks of unpredictable adverse developments in the financial markets and thus for the financial performance of the Company. Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands is part of the cash pool agreement of Jaguar Land Rover Ltd. and netting is applied for amounts included in this cash pool as well as the receivables and liabilities with group companies of Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands.

### *Currency risks*

There are no currency risks. All invoices for purchasing and selling vehicles and parts are in Euro.

### *Interest risks*

There are no interest risks. All transactions, including funding, are managed through a cash pool agreement with the parent company.

### *Credit risks*

Credit risks for dealer receivables (cars) are decreased by the fact that the majority of the vehicles is paid on behalf of the dealer by FCAC at the moment of invoicing. Title documents for the vehicles are not released to the customers before payment is received. The risk on parts is reduced by the fact that the outstanding's are collected through direct debit once a week.

### *Liquidity risks*

Fiscal year 2021/2022 was significantly impacted by the worldwide semiconductor supply shortage which affected global automotive and other industries. The constraints on production of Jaguar Land Rover vehicles had a negative impact on Jaguar Land Rover Netherlands' business in 2021/2022. Versus the challenging year 2020/2021 with the Covid-19 pandemic, wholesale units dropped in 2021/2022 with 31%.

Jaguar Land Rover has taken mitigating actions, including prioritizing the production of higher margin vehicles for the available supply of semiconductors and reducing sales incentives and lowering the fixed cost base. As a result, while wholesale units dropped with 31% year-over-year, the impact on net revenue was only -9%. Net revenue decreased with EUR 11.529k from EUR 127.103k in 2020/21 to EUR 115.574k in 2021/22.

Although the impact of the semiconductor shortage and the conflict in Ukraine on our business and its effects on the economy and our markets are subject to a significant level of uncertainty, management trusts that, based upon the general market expectations, the approved budget, current finance structure and actual financial position, the company is able to continue on a going concern basis.

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## 12 Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities

### *Financial obligations*

- The commitment for renting the building amounts to EUR 58.140 on a yearly basis. The contract expires in 2025. The commitment with due in 1 year amounts to EUR 58.140, the commitment due within 5 years but no earlier than 1 year amounts to EUR 118.044. The commitment that is due no earlier than 5 years amounts up to EUR 0. The figures as stated do not include the yearly indexation.

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### 13 Net turnover

Net turnover can be split into the following major categories:

|       | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
|       | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Cars  | 89.012         | 104.500        |
| Parts | 26.438         | 22.586         |
| Other | <u>124</u>     | <u>17</u>      |
|       | <u>115.574</u> | <u>127.103</u> |

The total of the Net turnover has been realized in The Netherlands. In FY 2021/22 a total amount of EUR 13.652.554 (FY 2020/21: EUR 21.754.160) Luxury tax ('BPM') was recorded relating to cars which have been registered for the first time in The Netherlands, which is not included in the net turnover.

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14 Cost of outsourced work and other external costs

|                                  | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                  | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Cost price cars                  | 81.372         | 94.583         |
| Cost price parts                 | 25.618         | 21.425         |
| Sales expenses network           | 1.564          | 3.066          |
| Sales expenses marketing         | 622            | 2.157          |
| Sales expenses events            | 153            | 249            |
| Sales expenses Other             | 1.000          | 1.155          |
| Local variable costs             | 494            | 77-            |
| Rent / heating / light utilities | 65             | 104            |
| Cost of company vehicles         | 662-           | 238-           |
| Consultancy costs                | 591            | 482            |
| Legal costs                      | 141            | 92             |
| Cost of computers                | 29             | 48             |
| Other                            | 435            | 177            |
|                                  | <u>111.422</u> | <u>123.223</u> |

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The fees mentioned in the table for the audit of the financial statements 2021/22 of EUR 68,000 (2020/21 EUR 65,000) relate to the total fees for the audit of the financial statements, irrespective of whether the activities have been performed during the financial year.

The fees mentioned for the other audit engagements of EUR 82,000 relate to the audit of the amounts received in relation to a wage subsidy programme (NOW1 and NOW2) from the Dutch authorities.

|                                   | KPMG Accountants N.V. |                      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                                   | <u>March 31 2022</u>  | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|                                   | EUR000                | EUR000               |
| Audit of the financial statements | 68                    | 65                   |
| Other audit engagements           | 82                    | 0                    |
| Tax-related advisory services     | 0                     | 0                    |
| Other non-audit services          | 0                     | 0                    |
|                                   | <u>150</u>            | <u>65</u>            |

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**15 Wages and salaries**

|                         | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                         | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Wages and salaries      | 2.187          | 1.333          |
| Social security charges | 262            | 297            |
| Pension costs           | 486            | 687            |
| Other salary costs      | <u>35-</u>     | <u>218</u>     |
|                         | <u>2.900</u>   | <u>2.535</u>   |

During the 2021/22 financial year, the average number of staff employed converted into full-time equivalents, amounted to 14 people (2020/21: 14 people).

Other salary costs also include an amount of EUR 182,712 (2020/21: EUR 406,012) regarding a wage subsidy programme introduced in The Netherlands in response to Covid-19. Jaguar Land Rover The Netherlands was entitled to the wage subsidy because the company had a significant reduction in revenue caused by the pandemic.

**16 Depreciation of tangible fixed assets**

|                       | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                       | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Tangible fixed assets | <u>31</u>      | <u>41</u>      |
|                       | <u>31</u>      | <u>41</u>      |

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17 Other operating expenses

|          | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
|          | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Bad debt | <u>65</u>      | <u>61</u>      |
|          | <u>65</u>      | <u>61</u>      |

18 Interest income and expenses

|   | <u>March 31 2022</u> | <u>March 31 2021</u> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
|   | EUR000               | EUR000               |
| Interest cost Land Rover Exports Ltd.   | 0                    | 0                    |
| Interest income Land Rover Exports Ltd. | 10                   | 9                    |
| Bank charges                            | -3                   | -1                   |
| Other                                   | <u>0</u>             | <u>-1</u>            |
|   | <u>7</u>             | <u>7</u>             |

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## 19 Tax on result

The taxation on result on ordinary activities amounting to EUR 252,739 can be specified as follows:

|   | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Result from ordinary activities before taxation   | <u>1.163</u>   | <u>1.250</u>   |
|   | 1.163          | 1.250          |
| Taxation previous years                           | -              | 75-            |
| Taxation on result on ordinary activities         | <u>253-</u>    | <u>290-</u>    |
| Taxation according to the profit and loss account | 253-           | 365-           |
| Effective tax rate                                | 21,8%          | 23,2%          |
| Applicable tax rate                               | 22,9%          | 23,0%          |

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The applicable tax rate for the Netherlands is 15% for the first EUR 245,000 profit, and 25% for the profit above EUR 245,000.

The numerical reconciliation between the applicable and the effective tax rate is as follows:

|   | <u>2021/22</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | EUR000         | EUR000         |
| Result from ordinary activities before taxation             | <u>1.163</u>   | <u>1.250</u>   |
| Income tax using the applicable tax rate in the Netherlands | <u>266</u>     | <u>288</u>     |
| <i>Tax Effect of:</i>                                       |                |                |
| Other applicable tax rates abroad                           | -              | -              |
| Results under the participation exemption                   | -              | -              |
| Non-deductible expenses                                     | 2              | 2              |
| Recognition of previously not recognised tax losses         | -              | -              |
| Tax losses not recognised                                   | -              | -              |
| Adjustment for prior periods                                | 15-            | -              |
| Tax expense   | <u>253</u>     | <u>290</u>     |

## **20 Related parties**

Transactions with related parties are assumed when a relationship exists between the Company and a natural person or entity that is affiliated with the Company. This includes, amongst others, the relationship between the Company and its shareholders and subsidiaries, directors and key management personnel. Transactions are transfers of resources, goods and services or obligations, regardless of whether anything has been charged.

In 2021/22, the purchases of goods and services from related parties amounted to EUR 92,652,000, and the sales of goods and services to related parties amounted to EUR 132,000.

There have been no transactions with related parties that were not on a commercial basis.

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## **21 Remuneration Directors**

The Company applies Article 2:383, Paragraph 1 of the Dutch Civil Code. In accordance with this, charges regarding remuneration, including pensions, of the director are not disclosed.

## **22 Subsequent events**

There are no events after balance sheet date that are relevant for the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements.

Vianen, May 23th, 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

M.A.M. Bienemann  
Managing Director

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## **Other information**

### **Independent Auditors' report**

Reference is made to the auditor's report as included hereinafter.

### **Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association**

According to article 15 of the Articles of Association the profit for the year is at the free disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders.



## **Independent auditor's report**

To: the General Meeting of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V.

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

#### ***Our opinion***

We have audited the financial statements 2021/2022 of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V., based in Vianen.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. as at 31 March 2022, and of its result for the year ended on 31 March 2022 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- 1 the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022;
- 2 the profit and loss account for the year ended on 31 March 2022; and
- 3 the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### ***Basis for our opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Jaguar Land Rover Nederland B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

### **Report on the other information included in the annual report**

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the financial report contains other information consisting of:

- annual report of directors;
- other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code regarding the management report and the other information.



We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report, in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

## **Description of the responsibilities for the financial statements**

### ***Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements***

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Board of Directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

### ***Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors 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 the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

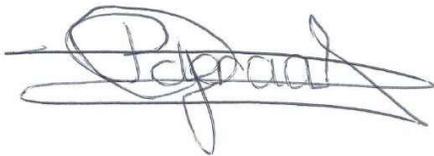
- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtaining 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;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Alkmaar, 23 May 2022

KPMG Accountants N.V.



P.E.M. Hageman RA