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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS INC

Form 10-K

March 12, 2009

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSACTION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 1-4743

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW YORK

11-1362020

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

37-18 NORTHERN BLVD., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

11101

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (718) 392-0200

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OF THE ACT:

Table with 2 columns: TITLE OF EACH CLASS, NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED. Row: Common Stock, par value \$2.00 per share, New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(G) OF THE ACT: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See

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definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2008 (the last business day of registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) of \$8.16 per share held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$114,872,669. For purposes of the foregoing calculation only, all directors and officers have been deemed to be affiliates, but the registrant disclaims that any of such are affiliates.

As of February 28, 2009, there were 18,764,316 outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$2.00 per share.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Report is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 21, 2009.

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### PART I

IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K, "STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS," "WE," "US," "OUR" AND THE "COMPANY" REFER TO STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, UNLESS THE CONTEXT REQUIRES OTHERWISE. THIS REPORT CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS MADE PURSUANT TO THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS IN THIS REPORT ARE INDICATED BY WORDS SUCH AS "ANTICIPATES," "EXPECTS," "BELIEVES," "INTENDS," "PLANS," "ESTIMATES," "PROJECTS" AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS. THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT OUR EXPECTATIONS BASED ON CURRENT INFORMATION AND ASSUMPTIONS AND ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. OUR ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE WHICH ARE ANTICIPATED OR PROJECTED AS A RESULT OF CERTAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OUR SUBSTANTIAL LEVERAGE; ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONDITIONS (INCLUDING ACCESS TO CREDIT AND FINANCIAL MARKETS); THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AFTERMARKET SECTOR; CHANGES IN BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND IN THE TIMING, SIZE AND CONTINUATION OF OUR CUSTOMERS' PROGRAMS; CHANGES IN THE PRODUCT MIX AND DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL MIX; THE ABILITY OF OUR CUSTOMERS TO ACHIEVE THEIR PROJECTED SALES; COMPETITIVE PRODUCT AND PRICING PRESSURES; INCREASES IN PRODUCTION OR MATERIAL COSTS THAT CANNOT BE RECOUPED IN PRODUCT PRICING; SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF ACQUIRED BUSINESSES; OUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE COST SAVINGS FROM OUR RESTRUCTURING INITIATIVES; PRODUCT LIABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE RELATED TO ASBESTOS-RELATED CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND REMEDIATION COSTS AT CERTAIN PROPERTIES); AS WELL AS OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, SUCH AS THOSE DESCRIBED UNDER RISK FACTORS, QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK AND THOSE DETAILED HEREIN AND FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE FILINGS OF THE COMPANY WITH THE SEC. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE MADE ONLY AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, AND THE COMPANY UNDERTAKES NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE OR REVISE THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHETHER AS A RESULT OF NEW INFORMATION, FUTURE EVENTS OR OTHERWISE. IN ADDITION, HISTORICAL INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS AN INDICATOR OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

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## ITEM 1. BUSINESS

### OVERVIEW

We are a leading independent manufacturer, distributor and marketer of replacement parts for motor vehicles in the automotive aftermarket industry, with an increasing focus on the original equipment and original equipment service markets. We are organized into two major operating segments, each of which focuses on a specific line of replacement parts. Our Engine Management Segment manufactures ignition and emission parts, ignition wires, battery cables and fuel system parts. Our Temperature Control Segment manufactures and remanufactures air conditioning compressors, air conditioning and heating parts, engine cooling system parts, power window accessories, and windshield washer system parts. We also sell our products in Europe through our European Segment.

We sell our products primarily to warehouse distributors, large retail chains, original equipment manufacturers and original equipment service part operations in the United States, Canada and Latin America. Our customers consist of many of the leading warehouse distributors, such as CARQUEST and NAPA Auto Parts, as well as many of the leading auto parts retail chains, such as Advance Auto Parts, AutoZone, O'Reilly Automotive/CSK Auto, Canadian Tire and Pep Boys. Our customers also include national program distribution groups and specialty market distributors. We distribute parts under our own brand names, such as Standard, ACi, BWD, Hayden and Four Seasons, and through private labels, such as CARQUEST and NAPA Echlin.

### BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our goal is to grow revenues and earnings and deliver returns in excess of our cost of capital by providing high quality original equipment and replacement products to the engine management and temperature control markets. The key elements of our strategy are as follows:

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- o MAINTAIN OUR STRONG COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE ENGINE MANAGEMENT AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL BUSINESSES. We are one of the leading independent manufacturers serving North America and other geographic areas in our core businesses of Engine Management and Temperature Control. We believe that our success is attributable to our emphasis on product quality, the breadth and depth of our product lines for both domestic and imported automobiles, and our reputation for outstanding customer service, as measured by rapid order turn-around times and high-order fill rates.

To maintain our strong competitive position in our markets, we remain committed to the following:

- o providing our customers with broad lines of high quality engine management and temperature control products, supported by the highest level of customer service and reliability;
  - o continuing to maximize our production and distribution efficiencies;
  - o continuing to improve our cost position through increased global sourcing and increased manufacturing in low cost countries; and o focusing further on our engineering development efforts.
- o PROVIDE SUPERIOR CUSTOMER SERVICE, PRODUCT AVAILABILITY AND

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TECHNICAL SUPPORT. Our goal is to increase sales to existing and new customers by leveraging our skills in rapidly filling orders, maintaining high levels of product availability and providing technical support in a cost-effective manner. In addition, our technically skilled sales force professionals provide product selection and application support to our customers.

- o EXPAND OUR PRODUCT LINES. We intend to increase our sales by continuing to develop internally, or through potential acquisitions, the range of Engine Management and Temperature Control products that we offer to our customers. We are committed to investing the resources necessary to maintain and expand our technical capability to manufacture multiple product lines that incorporate the latest technologies.
- o BROADEN OUR CUSTOMER BASE. Our goal is to increase our customer base by (a) continuing to leverage our manufacturing capabilities to secure additional original equipment business with automotive, industrial and heavy duty vehicle and equipment manufacturers and their service part operations and (b) supporting the service part operations of vehicle and equipment manufacturers with value added services and product support for the life of the part.
- o IMPROVE OPERATING EFFICIENCY AND COST POSITION. Our management places significant emphasis on improving our financial performance by achieving operating efficiencies and improving asset utilization, while maintaining product quality and high customer order fill rates. We intend to continue to improve our operating efficiency and cost position by:
  - o increasing cost-effective vertical integration in key product lines through internal development;
  - o focusing on integrated supply chain management;
  - o maintaining and improving our cost effectiveness and competitive responsiveness to better serve our customer base, including sourcing certain products from low cost countries such as those in Asia.
  - o enhancing company-wide programs geared toward manufacturing and distribution efficiency; and
  - o focusing on company-wide overhead and operating expense cost reduction programs, such as closing excess facilities and consolidating redundant functions.

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- o CASH UTILIZATION. We intend to apply any excess cash flow from operations and the management of working capital primarily to reduce our outstanding indebtedness.

### THE AUTOMOTIVE AFTERMARKET

The automotive aftermarket industry is comprised of a large number of diverse manufacturers varying in product specialization and size. In addition to manufacturing, aftermarket companies allocate resources towards an efficient distribution process and product engineering in order to maintain the flexibility and responsiveness on which their customers depend. Aftermarket manufacturers must be efficient producers of small lot sizes and do not have to provide systems engineering support. Aftermarket manufacturers also must distribute, with rapid turnaround times, products for a full range of vehicles on the road. The primary customers of the automotive aftermarket manufacturers

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are national and regional warehouse distributors, large retail chains, automotive repair chains and the dealer service networks of Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs").

During periods of economic decline or weakness, more automobile owners may choose to repair their current automobiles using replacement parts rather than purchasing new automobiles, which benefits the automotive aftermarket industry, including suppliers like us. Current global economic and financial market conditions, including severe disruptions in credit markets and the potential for a significant and prolonged global economic recession, have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, the volume of new cars and truck sales, which could also benefit the automotive aftermarket.

The automotive aftermarket industry differs substantially from the OEM supply business. Unlike the OEM supply business that primarily follows trends in new car production, the automotive aftermarket industry's performance primarily tends to follow different trends, such as:

- o growth in number of vehicles on the road;
- o increase in average vehicle age;
- o change in total miles driven per year;
- o new and modified environmental regulations;
- o increase in pricing of new cars;
- o new car quality and related warranties; and
- o change in average fuel prices.

Traditionally, the parts manufacturers of OEMs and the independent manufacturers who supply the original equipment (OE) part applications have supplied a majority of the business to new car dealer networks. However, certain parts manufacturers have become more independent and are no longer affiliated with OEMs, which has provided, and may continue to provide, opportunities for us to supply replacement parts to the dealer service networks of the OEMs, both for warranty and out-of-warranty repairs.

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### FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR OPERATING SEGMENTS

The table below shows our consolidated net sales by operating segment and by major product group within each segment for the three years ended December 31, 2008. Our three reportable operating segments are Engine Management, Temperature Control and Europe.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	%
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
ENGINE MANAGEMENT:						
Ignition and Emission Parts ....	\$437,693	56.4%	\$425,758	53.9%	\$436,238	
Wires and Cables .....	90,464	11.7%	101,483	12.8%	106,983	
TOTAL ENGINE MANAGEMENT .....	528,157	68.1%	527,241	66.7%	543,221	

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TEMPERATURE CONTROL:					
Compressors .....	83,765	10.8%	94,416	12.0%	96,171
Other Climate Control Parts ....	110,406	14.3%	113,188	14.3%	114,931
TOTAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL .....	194,171	25.1%	207,604	26.3%	211,102
EUROPE:					
Engine Management Parts .....	41,956	5.4%	39,329	5.0%	30,297
Temperature Control Parts .....	2,249	0.3%	2,881	0.3%	16,747
TOTAL EUROPE .....	44,205	5.7%	42,210	5.3%	47,044
ALL OTHER .....	8,708	1.1%	13,130	1.7%	10,657
TOTAL .....	\$775,241	100%	\$790,185	100%	\$812,024

The following table shows our operating profit and identifiable assets by operating segment for the three years ended December 31, 2008.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
	OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS
	(IN THOUSANDS)					
Engine Management .....	\$ (24,935)	\$340,713	\$ 28,109	\$443,465	\$ 41,249	\$430,000
Temperature Control .....	2,331	112,259	10,215	113,440	11,954	109,000
Europe .....	510	26,637	968	36,538	46	26,000
All Other .....	(16,194)	95,418	(15,878)	84,649	(16,284)	73,000
Total .....	\$ (38,288)	\$575,027	\$ 23,414	\$678,092	\$ 36,965	\$640,000

"All Other" consists of items pertaining to our corporate headquarters function and our Canadian business unit, each of which does not meet the criteria of a reportable operating segment.

ENGINE MANAGEMENT SEGMENT

BREADTH OF PRODUCTS. We manufacture a full line of engine management replacement parts including distributor caps and rotors, electronic ignition control modules, voltage regulators, coils, switches, emission sensors, EGR valves and many other engine management components under our brand names Standard and BWD, and through private labels such as CARQUEST and NAPA Echlin. We are a basic manufacturer of many of the engine management parts we market. In addition, our strategy includes sourcing certain products from low cost countries such as those in Asia. In our Engine Management Segment, replacement parts for ignition and emission control systems accounted for approximately 56%, of our consolidated net sales in 2008 and 54% of our consolidated net sales in each of 2007 and 2006.

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COMPUTER-CONTROLLED TECHNOLOGY. Nearly all new vehicles are factory-equipped with computer-controlled engine management systems to control ignition, emission and fuel injection systems. The on-board computers monitor inputs from many types of sensors located throughout the vehicle, and control a myriad of valves, injectors, switches and motors to manage engine and vehicle performance. Electronic ignition systems enable the engine to operate with improved fuel efficiency and reduced level of hazardous fumes in exhaust gases.

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We divide our electronic operations between product design and highly automated manufacturing operations in Orlando, Florida and assembly operations, which are performed in assembly plants in Orlando and Hong Kong.

Government emissions laws have been implemented throughout the majority of the United States. The Clean Air Act imposes strict emissions control test standards on existing and new vehicles, and remains the preeminent legislation in the area of vehicle emissions. As many states have implemented required inspection/maintenance tests, the Environmental Protection Agency, through its rulemaking ability, has also encouraged both manufacturers and drivers to reduce vehicle emissions. Automobiles must now comply with emissions standards from the time they were manufactured and, in most states, until the last day they are in use. This law and other government emissions laws have had, and we expect it to continue to have, a positive impact on sales of our ignition and emission controls parts since vehicles failing these laws may require repairs utilizing parts sold by us.

Our sales of sensors, valves, solenoids and related parts have increased steadily as automobile manufacturers equip their cars with more complex engine management systems.

WIRE AND CABLE PRODUCTS. Wire and cable parts accounted for approximately 12% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, and 13% of our consolidated net sales in each of 2007 and 2006. These products include ignition (spark plug) wires, battery cables and a wide range of electrical wire, terminals, connectors and tools for servicing an automobile's electrical system.

The largest component of this product line is the sale of ignition wire sets. We have historically offered a premium brand of ignition wires and battery cables, which capitalizes on the market's awareness of the importance of quality. We extrude high voltage wire in our Mishawaka, Indiana facility which is used in our ignition wire sets. This vertical integration of this critical component offers us the ability to achieve lower costs and a controlled source of supply and quality.

### TEMPERATURE CONTROL SEGMENT

We manufacture, remanufacture and market a full line of replacement parts for automotive temperature control (air conditioning and heating) systems, engine cooling systems, power window accessories and windshield washer systems, primarily under our brand names of Four Seasons, Factory Air, Hayden, Imperial and ACi and through private labels such as CARQUEST, NAPA Echlin and Murray. The major product groups sold by our Temperature Control Segment are new and remanufactured compressors, clutch assemblies, blower and radiator fan motors, filter dryers, evaporators, accumulators, hose assemblies, expansion valves, heater valves, AC service tools and chemicals, fan assemblies, fan clutches, engine oil coolers, transmission coolers, window lift motors and windshield washer pumps. Our temperature control products accounted for approximately 25% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, and 26% in each of 2007 and 2006.



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Due to increasing offshore competitive price pressure, our Temperature Control business made several changes within its manufacturing portfolio. We have outsourced the manufacturing of several major AC product groups to low cost areas such as those in Asia, and have implemented plans to consolidate manufacturing facilities. In addition, we continue to increase production of remanufactured compressors in our facility in Reynosa, Mexico.

Today's vehicles are being produced with smaller, more complex and efficient AC system designs. These newer systems are less prone to leak resulting in fewer AC system repairs. Our Temperature Control Segment continues to be a leader in providing superior training to service dealers who seek the knowledge in which to perform proper repairs for today's vehicles. We believe that our training module (HVAC Tips & Techniques) remains one of the most sought-after training clinics in the industry and among professional service dealers.

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### EUROPE SEGMENT

Our European Segment is conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Standard Motor Products (SMP) Holdings Limited located in Nottingham, England. SMP Holdings Limited manufactures and distributes a broad line of engine management products primarily to customers in Europe under our own brand names which include Intermotor, Kerr Nelson, Lemark and Blue Streak and through private labels such as Lucas. In December 2008, SMP Holdings Limited acquired the remaining ownership interest of its joint venture partner in Blue Streak Europe increasing its ownership interest to 100%. Blue Streak Europe supplies rebuilt engine computers for the European market. In addition, our European Segment continues to remanufacture and distribute, to a lesser degree, air conditioner compressors for the European market.

Since inception, SMP Holdings Limited has made a series of smaller acquisitions supplementing its Engine Management business. In January 1999, we acquired Webcon UK Limited, an assembler and distributor of fuel system components, which we subsequently divested in June 2003. In January 1999, Blue Streak Europe acquired Injection Correction UK LTD, a subsidiary of Webcon, and in September 2001, acquired TRW Inc.'s electronic control unit remanufacturing division. In April 1999, we acquired Lemark Auto Accessories, a supplier of wire sets. In April 2002, the wire business was further expanded by acquiring Carol Cable Limited, a manufacturer and distributor of wire. In April 2006, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Biazet EI's ignition and coil business in Poland. Subsequently, we relocated certain of our UK manufacturing operations to our facility in Poland. In December 2007, we acquired Kerr Nelson Ltd., a manufacturer and distributor of wire sets.

Our European Segment accounted for approximately 6%, 5% and 6% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Aftermarket margins are under pressure, while volumes are in a general decline in the ignition line. We have responded to the adverse market conditions by reducing manufacturing costs through consolidating certain facilities and outsourcing products to low cost areas.

### FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OPERATIONS AND EXPORT SALES

We sell our line of products primarily in the United States, with additional sales in Canada, Europe and Latin America. Our sales are substantially denominated in U.S. dollars.

The table below shows our consolidated net sales by geographic area for the three years ended December 31, 2008.

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
United States .....	\$650,498	\$663,534	\$688,030
Canada .....	51,886	53,901	48,537
Europe .....	44,205	42,210	47,044
Other International .....	28,652	30,540	28,413
	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	\$775,241	\$790,185	\$812,024
	=====	=====	=====

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The table below shows our long-lived assets by geographical area for the three years ended December 31, 2008.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
United States .....	\$ 89,528	\$136,029	\$144,208
Europe .....	5,714	8,883	4,821
Canada .....	3,540	3,954	4,014
Other International .....	605	680	778
	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	\$ 99,387	\$149,546	\$153,821
	=====	=====	=====

SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

In the traditional distribution channel, we sell our products to warehouse distributors, who supply auto parts jobbers, who in turn sell to professional technicians and to consumers who perform automotive repairs themselves. In recent years, warehouse distributors have consolidated with other distributors, and an increasing number of distributors own their jobbers. In the retail distribution channel, customers buy directly from us and sell directly to technicians and "do-it-yourselfers." Retailers are also consolidating with other retailers and have expanded into the jobber market, adding additional competition in the "do-it-for-me" business segment targeting the professional technician.

As automotive parts grow more complex, consumers are less likely to service their own vehicles and may become more reliant on dealers and technicians. In addition to new car sales, automotive dealerships sell OE brand parts and service vehicles. The products available through the dealers are purchased through the original equipment service (OES) network. Traditionally, the parts manufacturers of OEMs have supplied a majority of the OES network. However, certain parts manufacturers have become independent and are no longer affiliated with OEMs. In addition, many Tier 1 OEM suppliers are disinterested in providing service parts after serial production is complete. As a result of these factors, there are additional opportunities for independent automotive aftermarket manufacturers like us to supply the OES network.

We believe that our sales force is the premier direct sales force for our

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product lines due to our concentration of highly-qualified, well-trained sales people dedicated to geographic territories. Our sales force allows us to provide customer service that we believe is unmatched by our competitors. We thoroughly train our sales people both in the function and application of our product lines, as well as in proven sales techniques. Customers, therefore, depend on these sales people as a reliable source for technical information. We give newly hired sales people extensive instruction at our training facility in Irving, Texas and have a continuing education program that allows our sales force to stay current on troubleshooting and repair techniques, as well as the latest automotive parts and systems technology.

We generate demand for our products by directing a significant portion of our sales effort to our customers' customers (i.e., jobbers and professional technicians). We also conduct instructional clinics, which teach technicians how to diagnose and repair complex systems related to our products. To help our sales people to be teachers and trainers, we focus our recruitment efforts on candidates who already have strong technical backgrounds as well as sales experience.

In connection with our sales activities, we offer a variety of customer discounts, allowances and incentives. For example, we offer cash discounts for paying invoices in accordance with the specified discounted terms of the invoice, and we offer pricing discounts based on volume and different product lines purchased from us. We also offer rebates and discounts to customers as advertising and sales force allowances, and allowances for warranty and overstock returns are also provided. We believe these discounts, allowances and incentives are a common practice throughout the automotive aftermarket industry, and we intend to continue to offer them in response to competitive pressures.

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### CUSTOMERS

Our customer base is comprised largely of warehouse distributors, large retailers, OE/OES customers, other manufacturers and export customers. Our warehouse distributor customers include CARQUEST and NAPA Auto Parts, and several large independent distributors affiliated with industry marketing group associations. These associations include The Aftermarket Auto Parts Alliance, The Automotive Distribution Network, Federated Auto Parts and National Pronto Association. Our retail customers include Advance Auto Parts, AutoZone, O'Reilly Automotive/CSK Auto, Canadian Tire and Pep Boys. In 2008, our consolidated net sales to our major market channels consisted of \$363 million to our traditional customers, \$254 million to our retail customers, \$94 million to our OE/OES customers, and \$64 million to other customers.

Our five largest individual customers, including members of a marketing group, accounted for 53% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, 50% of our consolidated net sales in 2007 and 51% of our consolidated net sales in 2006. Three individual customers accounted for 16%, 15% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2008, and two individual customers accounted for 17% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2007, and 18% and 14%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2006.

### COMPETITION

We are a leading independent manufacturer of replacement parts for product lines in Engine Management and Temperature Control. We compete primarily on the basis of product quality, product availability, customer service, product coverage, order turn-around time, order fill rate and price. We believe we differentiate ourselves from our competitors primarily through:

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- o a value-added, knowledgeable sales force;
- o extensive product coverage;
- o sophisticated parts cataloging systems;
- o inventory levels sufficient to meet the rapid delivery requirements of customers; and
- o breadth of manufacturing capabilities.

In the Engine Management business, we are one of the leading independent manufacturers in the United States. Our competitors include AC Delco, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Federal-Mogul Corporation, Robert Bosch Corporation, Visteon Corporation, NGK/NTK, General Cable, Prestolite and United Components, Inc.

Our Temperature Control business is one of the leading independent manufacturers and distributors of a full line of temperature control products in North America and other geographic areas. AC Delco, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Sanden International Inc., Proliance International, Inc., Continental/Siemens VDO Automotive and Visteon Corporation are some of our key competitors in this market.

The automotive aftermarket is highly competitive, and we face substantial competition in all markets that we serve. Our success in the marketplace continues to depend on our ability to offer competitive prices, improved products and expanded offerings in competition with many other suppliers to the aftermarket. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. In addition, we face competition from automobile manufacturers who supply many of the replacement parts sold by us, although these manufacturers generally supply parts only for cars they produce through OE dealerships.

### SEASONALITY

Historically, our operating results have fluctuated by quarter, with the greatest sales occurring in the second and third quarters of the year, with revenues generally being recognized at the time of shipment. It is in these quarters that demand for our products is typically the highest, specifically in the Temperature Control Segment of our business. In addition to this seasonality, the demand for our Temperature Control products during the second and third quarters of the year may vary significantly with the summer weather and customer inventories. For example, a cool summer may lessen the demand for our Temperature Control products, while a hot summer may increase such demand. As a result of this seasonality and variability in demand of our Temperature Control products, our working capital requirements peak near the end of the second quarter, as the inventory build-up of air conditioning products is converted to sales and payments on the receivables associated with such sales have yet to be received. During this period, our working capital requirements are typically funded by borrowings from our revolving credit facility.

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### WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Automotive aftermarket companies have been under increasing pressure to provide broad SKU (stock keeping unit) coverage due to parts and brand proliferation. In response to this, we have made, and continue to make, changes to our inventory management system designed to reduce inventory requirements. We upgraded our forecasting system in our Engine Management and Temperature Control Segments that will help us better manage our inventory levels and improve inventory turns, although in recent years, inventory levels increased significantly as we

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built bridge inventory levels to meet customer demand during our facility relocation moves. We have a pack-to-order distribution system, which permits us to retain slow moving items in a bulk storage state until an order for a specific brand part is received. This system reduces the volume of a given part in inventory and reduces the labor requirements to package and repackage inventory. We also expanded our management system to improve inventory deployment, enhance our collaboration with customers on forecasts, and further integrate our supply chain both to customers and suppliers.

We face inventory management issues as a result of warranty and overstock returns. Many of our products carry a warranty ranging from a 90-day limited warranty to a lifetime limited warranty, which generally covers defects in materials or workmanship and failure to meet industry published specifications. In addition to warranty returns, we also permit our customers to return products to us within customer-specific limits (which are generally limited to a specified percentage of their annual purchases from us) in the event that they have overstocked their inventories. In addition, the seasonality of our Temperature Control Segment requires that we increase our inventory during the winter season in preparation of the summer selling season and customers purchasing such inventory have the right to make returns.

In order to better control warranty returns, we tightened the rules to reduce returns arising from installer error or misdiagnosis. For example, with respect to our air conditioning compressors, our most significant customer product warranty returns, we established procedures whereby a warranty will be voided if a customer does not provide acceptable proof that complete AC system repair was performed.

Our profitability and working capital requirements are seasonal due to our sales mix of Temperature Control products. Our working capital requirements peak near the end of the second quarter, as the inventory build-up of air conditioning products is converted to sales and payments on the receivables associated with such sales have yet to be received. These increased working capital requirements are funded by borrowings from our revolving credit facility.

### SUPPLIERS

The principal raw materials purchased by us consist of brass, electronic components, fabricated copper (primarily in the form of magnet and insulated cable), steel magnets, laminations, tubes and shafts, stamped steel parts, copper wire, ignition wire, stainless steel coils and rods, aluminum coils, fittings, tubes and rods, cast aluminum parts, lead, steel roller bearings, rubber molding compound, thermo-set and thermo plastic molding powders. Additionally, we use components and cores (used parts) in our remanufacturing processes for air conditioning compressors.

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We purchase materials in the U.S. and foreign open markets and have a limited number of supply agreements on key components. A number of prime suppliers make these materials available. In the case of cores for air conditioning compressors, we obtain them either from exchanges with customers who return cores subsequent to purchasing remanufactured parts or through direct purchases from a network of core brokers. In addition, we acquire certain materials by purchasing products that are resold into the market, particularly by OEM sources and other domestic and foreign suppliers.

We believe there is an adequate supply of primary raw materials and cores. In order to ensure a consistent, high quality, low cost supply of key components for each product line, we continue to develop our own sources through internal

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manufacturing capacity. Throughout most of 2008, prices of steel, aluminum, copper and other commodities have risen but in the fourth quarter of 2008, commodity prices have decreased to more normalized levels. These increases did not have a material impact on us, as we are not dependent on any single commodity, however, there can be no assurance over the long term that increases in commodity prices will not materially affect our business or results of operations.

### PRODUCTION AND ENGINEERING

We engineer, tool and manufacture many of the components used in the assembly of our products. We also perform our own plastic molding operations, stamping and machining operations, automated electronics assembly and a wide variety of other processes. In the case of remanufactured components, we conduct our own teardown, diagnostics and rebuilding for air conditioning compressors. We have found this level of vertical integration to provide advantages in terms of cost, quality and availability. We intend to continue selective efforts toward further vertical integration to ensure a consistent quality and supply of low cost components. In addition, our strategy includes sourcing an increasing number of finished goods and component parts from low cost countries such as those in Asia.

### EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2008, we employed approximately 2,300 people in the United States, and 800 people in Mexico, Canada, Europe and Hong Kong. Of these, approximately 1,500 are production employees. We operate primarily in non-union facilities and have binding labor agreements with the workers at other unionized facilities. We have approximately 125 production employees in Edwardsville, Kansas who are covered by a contract with The International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America ("UAW") that expires in April 2009. In September 2008, we entered into an agreement with UAW regarding the shutdown of our manufacturing operations at Edwardsville, Kansas; distribution operations will continue at Edwardsville. We also have union relationships in Mexico with agreements negotiated at various intervals. The current union agreements in Mexico cover approximately 500 employees and expire in December 2009 and January 2010.

We believe that our facilities are in favorable labor markets with ready access to adequate numbers of skilled and unskilled workers, and we believe our relations with our union and non-union employees are good.

### INSURANCE

We maintain basic liability coverage up to \$2 million for automobile liability, general and product liability and \$50 million for umbrella liability coverage. We also maintain environmental insurance of \$10 million, covering our existing U.S. and Canadian facilities. One of our facilities is currently undergoing testing for potential environmental remediation. The environmental testing and any remediation costs at such facility may be covered by several insurance policies, although we can give no assurance that our insurance will cover any environmental remediation claims. Historically, we have not experienced casualty losses in any year in excess of our coverage. However, there can be no assurances that liability losses in the future will not exceed our coverage.

### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We are a New York corporation founded in 1919. Our principal executive offices

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are located at 37-18 Northern Boulevard, Long Island City, New York 11101, and our main telephone number at that location is (718) 392-0200. Our Internet address is WWW.SMPCORP.COM. We provide a link to reports that we have filed with the SEC. However, for those persons that make a request in writing or by e-mail (financial@smpcorp.com), we will provide free of charge our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These reports and other information are also available, free of charge, at WWW.SEC.GOV.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS DESCRIBED BELOW. THESE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES WE FACE. ADDITIONAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN TO US OR OTHER FACTORS NOT PERCEIVED BY US TO PRESENT SIGNIFICANT RISKS TO OUR BUSINESS AT THIS TIME ALSO MAY IMPAIR OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. IF ANY OF THE STATED RISKS ACTUALLY OCCUR THEY COULD MATERIALLY AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR OPERATING RESULTS.

OUR SUBSTANTIAL INDEBTEDNESS COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL HEALTH AND PREVENT US FROM FULFILLING OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER OUR CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2008, our total outstanding indebtedness was \$194.2 million. We incurred \$90 million of indebtedness in July 1999 from the sale of our convertible debentures, of which \$44.9 million of principal is outstanding as of December 31, 2008. We have an existing revolving bank credit facility of \$275 million with General Electric Capital Corporation, as agent, and a syndicate of lenders, which we refer to throughout this Report as our revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2008, we had \$143.2 million of outstanding indebtedness and approximately \$54.4 million of availability under this revolving credit facility. Our substantial indebtedness could:

- o make it more difficult to satisfy our obligations with respect to our convertible debentures;
- o increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- o limit our ability to obtain additional financing or borrow additional funds;
- o limit our ability to pay future dividends;
- o limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- o require that a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations be used for the payment of interest on our indebtedness and the redemption of our convertible debentures instead of for funding working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or for other general corporate purposes; and
- o increase the amount of interest expense that we have to pay because some of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, which, as interest rates increase, would result in a higher interest expense.

In addition, we have granted the lenders under our revolving credit facility a first priority security interest in substantially all of our currently owned and future acquired personal property, real property and other assets. We have also pledged shares of stock in our subsidiaries to those lenders. If we default on any of our indebtedness, or if we are unable to obtain necessary liquidity, our business could be adversely affected.

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WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GENERATE THE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF CASH NEEDED TO SERVICE OUR INDEBTEDNESS AND FUND OUR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

Our ability either to make payments on or to refinance our indebtedness, to redeem our convertible debentures, or to fund planned capital expenditures and research and development efforts, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. Our ability to generate cash is in part subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. For example, current conditions in the credit markets generally, and those related to the automotive sector specifically, including the ability of vendors to factor receivables from customers, could result in reduced cash flow, or increased challenges in obtaining additional financing or refinancing. Also, in operating our business we depend on the ability of our customers to pay timely the amounts we have billed and any disruption in our customers' ability to pay us because of financial difficulty, or otherwise, would have a negative impact on our cash flow.

Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations, available cash and available borrowings under our revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for at least the next 12 months. Significant assumptions underlie this belief, including, among other things, that there will be no material adverse developments in our business, liquidity or capital requirements. If we are unable to service our indebtedness, we will be forced to adopt an alternative strategy that may include actions such as:

- o deferring or eliminating future cash dividends;
- o reducing or delaying capital expenditures or restructuring activities;
- o reducing or delaying research and development efforts;
- o selling assets;
- o deferring or refraining from pursuing certain strategic initiatives and acquisitions;
- o refinancing our indebtedness; and
- o seeking additional funding.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our revolving credit facility in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay the principal and interest on our indebtedness, including our convertible debentures, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

SOURCES OF FINANCING MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE TO US IN THE AMOUNT OR UNDER THE TERMS REQUIRED.

We may seek to access the credit and capital markets in order to repay at maturity or redeem our convertible debentures. Access to, and the costs of borrowing in, these markets depend in part on our credit ratings, which are currently below investment grade. We can give no assurance that our credit ratings will not decline further in the future, or that we can access these markets at all. Further downgrades of these ratings would increase our costs of borrowing and could adversely affect our liquidity. Additionally, the current state of the credit and capital markets has resulted in severely constrained liquidity conditions owing to a reevaluation of the risk attributable primarily, but not limited, to the U.S. sub-prime mortgage crisis. Continuation of such constraints may increase our costs of borrowing and could restrict our access to this potential source of future liquidity in order to repay at maturity or redeem our convertible debentures.



OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MARKETS CONDITIONS.

Current global economic and financial markets conditions, including severe disruptions in the credit markets and the potential for a significant and prolonged global economic recession, may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. These conditions may also materially impact our customers, suppliers and other parties with whom we do business. For example, end users may put off discretionary repairs or drive less miles thereby resulting in less need for our products. Economic and financial market conditions that adversely affect our customers may cause them to terminate existing purchase orders or to reduce the volume of products they purchase from us in the future. In connection with the sale of products, we normally do not require collateral as security for customer receivables and do not purchase credit insurance. We may have significant balances owing from customers that operate in cyclical industries and under leveraged conditions that may impair the collectability of those receivables. Failure to collect a significant portion of amounts due on those receivables could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Adverse economic and financial market conditions may also cause our suppliers to be unable to meet their commitments to us or may cause suppliers to make changes in the credit terms they extend to us, such as shortening the required payment period for outstanding accounts receivable or reducing the maximum amount of trade credit available to us. Changes of this type could significantly affect our liquidity and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. If we are unable to successfully anticipate changing economic and financial markets conditions, we may be unable to effectively plan for and respond to those changes, and our business could be negatively affected.

OUR INDUSTRY IS HIGHLY COMPETITIVE, AND OUR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE WITH SUPPLIERS OF AUTOMOTIVE AFTERMARKET PRODUCTS, SOME OF WHICH MAY HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER FINANCIAL, MARKETING AND OTHER RESOURCES THAN WE DO.

While we believe that our business is well positioned to compete in our two primary market segments, Engine Management and Temperature Control, the automotive aftermarket industry is highly competitive, and our success depends on our ability to compete with suppliers of automotive aftermarket products. In the Engine Management business, our competitors include AC Delco, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Federal-Mogul Corporation, Robert Bosch Corporation, Visteon Corporation, NGK/NTK, General Cable, Prestolite and United Components, Inc. In the Temperature Control business, we compete with AC Delco, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Sanden International, Inc., Proliance International, Inc., Continental/Siemens VDO Automotive and Visteon Corporation. In addition, automobile manufacturers supply many of the replacement parts we sell.

Some of our competitors may have larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. These factors may allow our competitors to:

- o respond more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements by devoting greater resources than we can to the development, promotion and sale of automotive aftermarket products and services;
- o engage in more extensive research and development;
- o sell products at a lower price than we do;

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- o undertake more extensive marketing campaigns; and
- o make more attractive offers to existing and potential customers and strategic partners.

We cannot assure you that our competitors will not develop products or services that are equal or superior to our products or that achieve greater market acceptance than our products or that in the future other companies involved in the automotive aftermarket industry will not expand their operations into product lines produced and sold by us. We also cannot assure you that additional entrants will not enter the automotive aftermarket industry or that companies in the aftermarket industry will not consolidate. Any of such competitive pressures could cause us to lose market share or could result in significant price decreases and could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL PRICE COMPETITION IN OUR INDUSTRY, AND OUR SUCCESS AND PROFITABILITY WILL DEPEND ON OUR ABILITY TO MAINTAIN A COMPETITIVE COST AND PRICE STRUCTURE.

There is substantial price competition in our industry, and our success and profitability will depend on our ability to maintain a competitive cost and price structure. This is the result of a number of industry trends, including the impact of offshore suppliers in the marketplace, the consolidated purchasing power of large customers and actions taken by some of our competitors in an effort to "win over" new business. We have in the past reduced prices to remain competitive and may have to do so again in the future. Price reductions have impacted our sales and profit margins and are expected to do so in the future. In addition, we are implementing ongoing facility integration efforts to further reduce costs. Our future profitability will depend in part upon the success of our integration plans, and our ability to respond to changes in the product and distribution channel mix, to continue to improve our manufacturing efficiencies, to generate cost reductions, including reductions in the cost of components purchased from outside suppliers, and to maintain a cost structure that will enable us to offer competitive prices. Our inability to maintain a competitive cost structure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE THE COST SAVINGS THAT WE EXPECT FROM THE RESTRUCTURING OF OUR OPERATIONS.

We are implementing a number of cost savings programs. Although we expect to realize cost savings as a result of our restructuring plans, we may not be able to achieve the level of benefits that we expect to realize or we may not be able to realize these benefits within the time frames we currently expect. We are currently rationalizing certain manufacturing operations in order to alleviate redundant capacity and reduce our cost structure. This restructuring will involve the movement of some U.S. production to Mexico. Our ability to achieve these cost savings could be affected by a number of factors. Changes in the amount, timing and character of charges related to restructuring, failure to complete or a substantial delay in completing the restructuring and planned divestitures, or receipt of lower proceeds from such divestitures than currently is anticipated, could have a material adverse effect on us. Our cost savings is also predicated upon maintaining our sales levels.

WE DEPEND ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF KEY CUSTOMERS, AND THE LOSS OF ANY SUCH CUSTOMER COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

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Our five largest individual customers, including members of a marketing group, accounted for 53% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, 50% of consolidated net sales in 2007, and 51% of consolidated net sales in 2006. Three individual customers accounted for 16%, 15% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2008, and two individual customers accounted for 17% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2007, and 18% and 14%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2006. The loss of one or more of these customers or, a significant reduction in purchases of our products from any one of them, could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Also, we do not typically enter into long-term agreements with any of our customers. Instead, we enter into a number of purchase order commitments with our customers, based on their current or projected needs. We have in the past, and may in the future, lose customers or lose a particular product line of a customer due to the highly competitive conditions in the automotive aftermarket industry, including pricing pressures. A decision by any significant customer, whether motivated by competitive conditions, financial difficulties or otherwise, to materially decrease the amount of products purchased from us, to change their manner of doing business with us, or to stop doing business with us, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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OUR BUSINESS IS SEASONAL AND IS SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL QUARTERLY FLUCTUATIONS, WHICH IMPACT OUR QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE AND WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Historically, our operating results have fluctuated by quarter, with the greatest sales occurring in the second and third quarters of the year and with revenues generally being recognized at the time of shipment. It is in these quarters that demand for our products is typically the highest, specifically in the Temperature Control Segment of our business. In addition to this seasonality, the demand for our Temperature Control products during the second and third quarters of the year may vary significantly with the summer weather and customer inventories. For example, a cool summer may lessen the demand for our Temperature Control products, while a hot summer may increase such demand. As a result of this seasonality and variability in demand of our Temperature Control products, our working capital requirements peak near the end of the second quarter, as the inventory build-up of air conditioning products is converted to sales and payments on the receivables associated with such sales have yet to be received. During this period, our working capital requirements are typically funded by borrowing from our revolving credit facility.

WE MAY INCUR MATERIAL LOSSES AND SIGNIFICANT COSTS AS A RESULT OF WARRANTY-RELATED RETURNS BY OUR CUSTOMERS IN EXCESS OF ANTICIPATED AMOUNTS.

Our products are required to meet rigorous standards imposed by our customers and our industry. Many of our products carry a warranty ranging from a 90-day limited warranty to a lifetime limited warranty, which generally covers defects in materials or workmanship and failure to meet industry published specifications. In the event that there are material deficiencies or defects in the design and manufacture of our products and/or installer error, the affected products may be subject to warranty returns and/or product recalls. Although we maintain a comprehensive quality control program, we cannot give any assurance that our products will not suffer from defects or other deficiencies or that we will not experience material warranty returns or product recalls in the future.

We accrue for warranty returns as a percentage of sales, after giving consideration to recent historical returns. While we believe that we make

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reasonable estimates for warranty returns in accordance with our revenue recognition policies, actual returns may differ from our estimates. We have in the past incurred, and may in the future incur, material losses and significant costs as a result of our customers returning products to us for warranty-related issues in excess of anticipated amounts. Deficiencies or defects in our products in the future may result in warranty returns and product recalls in excess of anticipated amounts and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

OUR PROFITABILITY MAY BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED AS A RESULT OF OVERSTOCK INVENTORY-RELATED RETURNS BY OUR CUSTOMERS IN EXCESS OF ANTICIPATED AMOUNTS.

We permit overstock returns of inventory that may be either new or non-defective or non-obsolete but that we believe we can re-sell. Customers are generally limited to returning overstocked inventory according to a specified percentage of their annual purchases from us. In addition, a customer's annual allowance cannot be carried forward to the upcoming year.

We accrue for overstock returns as a percentage of sales, after giving consideration to recent historical returns. While we believe that we make reasonable estimates for overstock returns in accordance with our revenue recognition policies, actual returns may differ from our estimates. To the extent that overstocked returns are materially in excess of our projections, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

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OUR FUTURE PERFORMANCE MAY BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF NEW VEHICLE PARTS.

Changes in automotive technologies, such as vehicles powered by fuel cells or electricity, could negatively affect sales to our aftermarket customers. These factors could result in less demand for our products thereby causing a decline in our results of operations or deterioration in our business and financial condition and may have a material adverse effect on our long-term performance.

In addition, the size of the automobile replacement parts market depends, in part, upon the growth in number of vehicles on the road, increase in average vehicle age, change in total miles driven per year, new and modified environmental regulations, increase in pricing of new cars and new car quality and related warranties. The automobile replacement parts market has been negatively impacted by the fact that the quality of more recent automotive vehicles and their component parts (and related warranties) has improved, thereby lengthening the repair cycle. Generally, if parts last longer, there will be less demand for our products, and the average useful life of automobile parts has been steadily increasing in recent years due to innovations in products and technology. In addition, the introduction by original equipment manufacturers of increased warranty and maintenance initiatives has the potential to decrease the demand for our products. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE MAY BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY ASBESTOS CLAIMS ARISING FROM PRODUCTS SOLD BY OUR FORMER BRAKE BUSINESS, AS WELL AS BY OTHER PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS.

In 1986, we acquired a brake business, which we subsequently sold in March 1998. When we originally acquired this brake business, we assumed future liabilities relating to any alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products manufactured by the seller of the acquired brake business. In accordance with the related

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purchase agreement, we agreed to assume the liabilities for all new claims filed after September 1, 2001. Our ultimate exposure will depend upon the number of claims filed against us on or after September 1, 2001 and the amounts paid for indemnity and defense of such claims.

Actuarial consultants with experience in assessing asbestos-related liabilities conducted a study to estimate our potential claim liability as of August 31, 2008. The updated study has estimated an undiscounted liability for settlement payments, excluding legal costs and any potential recovery from insurance carriers, ranging from \$25.3 million to \$69.2 million for the period through 2059. The change from the prior year study was a \$1.5 million increase for the low end of the range and a \$14 million increase for the high end of the range. Based on the information contained in the actuarial study and all other available information considered by us, we concluded that no amount within the range of settlement payments was more likely than any other and, therefore, recorded the low end of the range as the liability associated with future settlement payments through 2059 in our consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, an incremental \$2.1 million provision in our discontinued operation was added to the asbestos accrual in September 2008 increasing the reserve to approximately \$25.3 million. According to the updated study, legal costs, which are expensed as incurred and reported in earnings (loss) from discontinued operation in the accompanying statement of operations, are estimated to range from \$19.1 million to \$32.1 million during the same period.

At December 31, 2008, approximately 3,650 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. Since inception in September 2001 through December 31, 2008, the amounts paid for settled claims are approximately \$7.1 million. A substantial increase in the number of new claims or increased settlement payments or awards of damages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Given the uncertainties associated with projecting asbestos-related matters into the future and other factors outside our control, we cannot give any assurance that significant increases in the number of claims filed against us will not occur, that asbestos-related damages or settlement awards will not exceed the amount we have in reserve, or that additional provisions will not be required. Management will continue to monitor the circumstances surrounding these potential liabilities in determining whether additional reserves and provisions may be necessary. We plan on performing a similar annual actuarial analysis during the third quarter of each year for the foreseeable future.

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In addition to asbestos-related claims, our product sales entail the risk of involvement in other product liability actions. We maintain product liability insurance coverage, but we cannot give any assurance that current or future policy limits will be sufficient to cover all possible liabilities. Further, we can give no assurance that adequate product liability insurance will continue to be available to us in the future or that such insurance may be maintained at a reasonable cost to us. In the event of a successful product liability claim against us, a lack or insufficiency of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE MAY INCUR LIABILITIES UNDER GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, WHICH MAY HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Domestic and foreign political developments and government regulations and policies directly affect automotive consumer products in the United States and abroad. Regulations and policies relating to over-the-highway vehicles include

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standards established by the United States Department of Transportation for motor vehicle safety and emissions. The modification of existing laws, regulations or policies, or the adoption of new laws, regulations or policies, such as legislation offering incentives to remove older vehicles from the road, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of increasingly complex and stringent federal, state, local and international laws and regulations, including those governing the use, storage, handling, generation, treatment, emission, release, discharge and disposal of materials, substances and wastes, the remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater and the health and safety of employees. Such environmental laws, including but not limited to those under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act, may impose joint and several liability and may apply to conditions at properties presently or formerly owned or operated by an entity or its predecessors, as well as to conditions at properties at which wastes or other contamination attributable to an entity or its predecessors have been sent or otherwise come to be located.

The nature of our operations exposes us to the risk of claims with respect to such matters, and we can give no assurance that violations of such laws have not occurred or will not occur or that material costs or liabilities will not be incurred in connection with such claims. One of our facilities is currently undergoing testing for potential environmental remediation. Based upon the findings related to the testing, we increased our environmental reserve by \$0.4 million in 2008. The testing and any environmental remediation costs at such facility may be covered by several insurance policies, although we can give no assurance that our insurance will cover any environmental remediation claims. We also maintain insurance to cover our existing U.S. and Canadian facilities. We can give no assurance that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and the liability for known environmental claims pursuant to such environmental laws will not give rise to additional significant expenditures or liabilities that would be material to us. In addition, future events, such as new information, changes in existing environmental laws or their interpretation, and more vigorous enforcement policies of federal, state or local regulatory agencies, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

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### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We maintain our executive offices in Long Island City, New York. The table below describes our principal facilities as of December 31, 2008.

LOCATION	STATE OR COUNTRY	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
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		ENGINE MANAGEMENT

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Orlando	FL	Manufacturing (Ignition)	5
Mishawaka	IN	Manufacturing	15
Edwardsville	KS	Distribution (Wire)	35
Independence	KS	Manufacturing	27
Wilson	NC	Manufacturing (Ignition)	3
Long Island City	NY	Administration	10
Greenville	SC	Manufacturing (Ignition)	18
Disputanta	VA	Distribution (Ignition)	41
Hong Kong	China	Manufacturing (Ignition)	2
Reynosa	Mexico	Manufacturing (Wire)	10
Reynosa	Mexico	Manufacturing (Ignition)	11

### TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Corona	CA	Manufacturing and Distribution	7
Lewisville	TX	Administration and Distribution	41
Grapevine	TX	Manufacturing	18
St. Thomas	Canada	Manufacturing	4
Reynosa	Mexico	Remanufacturing (Compressors)	8

### EUROPE

Nottingham	England	Administration and Distribution (Ignition and Wire)	3
Wellingborough	England	Manufacturing (Wire)	1
Bialystok	Poland	Manufacturing (Ignition)	4

### OTHER

Mississauga	Canada	Administration and Distribution (Ignition, Wire, Temperature Control)	12
Irving	TX	Training Center	1
Reynosa	Mexico	Vacant	6

### AVAILABLE FOR SALE

Reno	NV	Vacant	6
Nottingham	England	Vacant	2
Nottingham	England	Vacant	4

The real property that we own in Indiana, Kansas, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Texas and in St. Thomas, Canada is encumbered by a mortgage or deed of trust, as applicable, in favor of General Electric Capital Corporation or its affiliated company, as agent for our revolving credit facility. In addition, the real property we own in England is encumbered by a lien in favor of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In 1986, we acquired a brake business, which we subsequently sold in March 1998 and which is accounted for as a discontinued operation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. When we originally acquired this brake business, we assumed future liabilities relating to any alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products manufactured by the seller of the acquired brake business. In accordance with the related purchase agreement, we agreed to assume the liabilities for all new claims filed on or after September 1, 2001. Our ultimate exposure will depend upon the number of claims filed against us on or after September 1, 2001 and the amounts paid for indemnity and defense thereof.

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At December 31, 2008, approximately 3,650 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. We expect the outstanding cases to increase gradually due to recent legislation in certain states mandating minimum medical criteria before a case can be heard. Since inception in September 2001 through December 31, 2008, the amounts paid for settled claims are approximately \$7.1 million. In September 2007, we entered into an agreement with an insurance carrier to provide us with limited insurance coverage for the defense and indemnity costs associated with certain asbestos-related claims. We have submitted various asbestos-related claims to the insurance carrier for coverage under this agreement and received approximately \$1.3 million for such claims in November 2008. We intend to submit additional asbestos-related claims to the insurance carrier for coverage. See Note 18 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

In November 2004, the Company was served with a summons and complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by The Coalition for a Level Playing Field, which is an organization comprised of a large number of auto parts retailers. The complaint alleges antitrust violations by the Company and a number of other auto parts manufacturers and retailers and seeks injunctive relief and unspecified monetary damages. In August 2005, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, following which the plaintiff filed an amended complaint dropping, among other things, all claims under the Sherman Act. The remaining claims allege violations of the Robinson-Patman Act. Motions to dismiss those claims were filed by us in February 2006. Plaintiff filed opposition to our motions, and we subsequently filed replies in June 2006. Oral arguments were originally scheduled for September 2006, however the court adjourned these proceedings until a later date to be determined. Subsequently, the judge initially assigned to the case recused himself, and a new judge has been assigned. Although we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this case or estimate the range of any potential loss that may be incurred in the litigation, we believe that the lawsuit is without merit, deny all of the plaintiff's allegations of wrongdoing and believe we have meritorious defenses to the plaintiff's claims. We intend to defend vigorously this lawsuit.

We are involved in various other litigation and product liability matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the final outcome of any asbestos-related matters or any other litigation or product liability matter cannot be determined, based on our understanding and evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances, it is our opinion that the final outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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## PART II

#### ITEM 5: MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock trades publicly on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "SMP." The following table shows the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange and the dividends declared per share for the periods indicated:

HIGH	LOW	DIVIDEND
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### FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

First Quarter.....	\$ 8.88	\$ 5.76	\$0.09
Second Quarter.....	9.60	5.95	0.09
Third Quarter.....	10.02	6.20	0.09
Fourth Quarter.....	6.45	2.17	0.09

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

First Quarter.....	\$18.43	\$14.48	\$0.09
Second Quarter.....	19.45	13.89	0.09
Third Quarter.....	16.70	7.37	0.09
Fourth Quarter.....	10.25	7.35	0.09

The last reported sale price of our common stock on the NYSE on February 28, 2009 was \$2.09 per share. As of February 28, 2009, there were 586 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends are declared and paid on the common stock at the discretion of our board of directors and depend on our profitability, financial condition, capital needs, future prospects, and other factors deemed relevant by our board. In January 2009, our board voted to suspend our quarterly dividend. Our revolving credit facility permits dividends and distributions by us provided specific conditions are met. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a further discussion of our revolving credit facility.

There have been no unregistered offerings of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2008 nor any repurchases of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2008. For a discussion of our stock repurchases in 2007, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

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The following graph compares the five year cumulative total return on the Company's Common Stock to the total returns on the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the S&P 1500 Auto Parts & Equipment Index, which is a combination of automotive parts and equipment companies within the S&P 400, the S&P 500 and the S&P 600. The graph shows the change in value of a \$100 investment in the Company's Common Stock and each of the above indices on December 31, 2003 and the reinvestment of all dividends. The comparisons in this table are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of possible future performance of the Company's Common Stock or the referenced indices.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

	SMP	S&P 500	S&P 1500 Auto Parts & Equipment Index
	----	-----	-----
2003.....	\$100	\$100	\$100
2004.....	133	110	101
2005.....	81	116	81
2006.....	135	135	85
2007.....	76	142	103
2008.....	35	90	48

\* SOURCE: STANDARD & POOR'S

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data for the five years ended December 31, 2008. This selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	
-----					
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
<b>STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:</b>					
Net sales .....	\$775,241	\$790,185	\$812,024	\$830,413	\$8
Gross profit .....	184,156	202,275	205,221	185,980	1
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges (1) (2) .....	(39,387)	--	--	--	
Operating income (loss) .....	(38,288)	23,414	36,965	15,492	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations .....	(21,098)	5,431	9,163	(1,770)	
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax .....	(1,796)	(3,156)	248	(1,775)	
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax (3) .....	--	--	--	--	
Net earnings (loss) (4) .....	(22,894)	2,275	9,411	(3,545)	(
<b>PER SHARE DATA:</b>					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations:					
Basic .....	\$ (1.14)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.50	\$ (0.09)	\$
Diluted .....	(1.14)	0.29	0.50	(0.09)	
Earnings (loss) per common share:					
Basic .....	(1.24)	0.12	0.51	(0.18)	
Diluted .....	(1.24)	0.12	0.51	(0.18)	
Cash dividends per common share .....	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	
<b>OTHER DATA:</b>					
Depreciation and amortization .....	\$ 14,700	\$ 15,181	\$ 15,486	\$ 17,356	\$
Capital expenditures .....	10,500	13,995	10,080	9,957	
Dividends .....	6,653	6,683	6,579	7,024	
<b>BALANCE SHEET DATA (AT PERIOD END):</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 6,608	\$ 13,261	\$ 22,348	\$ 14,046	\$
Working capital .....	104,599	183,074	183,313	169,768	1
Total assets .....	575,027	678,092	640,092	653,044	6
Total debt .....	194,157	255,311	238,320	248,327	2
Long-term debt (excluding current portion) .....	273	90,534	97,979	98,549	1
Stockholders' equity .....	163,545	188,364	190,699	185,707	2

(1) In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"), goodwill is tested for impairment at

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the reporting unit level at least annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. Our annual impairment test of goodwill as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2004, indicated that the carrying amounts of certain of our reporting units exceeded the corresponding fair values. As a result, we recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge to operations of \$38.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2008 and \$6.4 million during the fourth quarter of 2004. The 2008 impairment charge related to the Engine Management Segment for goodwill acquired with our Dana acquisition. The 2004 impairment charge related to our European Segment and Temperature Control Segment for which we recorded a charge of \$1.6 million and \$4.8 million, respectively.

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- (2) During 2008, we implemented a plan to transition products sold under the Neihoff name to our BWD name and discontinue the Neihoff brand name. As such, we recognized an impairment charge for the total Neihoff trademark value of \$0.9 million.
- (3) New customer acquisition costs refer to arrangements pursuant to which we incur change-over-costs to induce a new or existing customer to switch from a competitor's brand. In addition, change-over-costs include the costs related to removing the new customer's inventory and replacing it with Standard Motor Products inventory commonly referred to as a stocklift. New customer acquisition costs were initially recorded as a prepaid asset and the related expense was recognized ratably over a 12-month period beginning in the month following the stocklift as an offset to sales. In the fourth quarter of 2004, we determined that it was a preferable accounting method to reflect the customer acquisition costs as a reduction to revenue when incurred. We recorded a cumulative effect of a change in accounting for new customer acquisition costs totaling \$1.6 million, net of tax effects, and recorded the accounting change as if it had taken effect on October 1, 2004.
- (4) We recorded an after tax gain (charge) of \$(1.8) million, \$(3.2) million, \$0.2 million, \$(1.8) million and \$(3.9) million as earnings (loss) from discontinued operation to account for legal expenses and potential costs associated with our asbestos-related liability for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Such costs were also separately disclosed in the Operating Activity section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for those same years.

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### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto. This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting our results of operations and the financial condition of our business during each of the fiscal years in the three year period ended December 31, 2008.

#### OVERVIEW

We are a leading independent manufacturer, distributor and marketer of replacement parts for motor vehicles in the automotive aftermarket industry. We are organized into two major operating segments, each of which focuses on a

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specific segment of replacement parts. Our Engine Management Segment manufactures ignition and emission parts, ignition wires, battery cables and fuel system parts. Our Temperature Control Segment manufactures and remanufactures air conditioning compressors, and other air conditioning and heating parts. We sell our products primarily in the United States, Canada and Latin America. We also sell our products in Europe through our European Segment.

We place significant emphasis on improving our financial performance by achieving operating efficiencies and improving asset utilization, while maintaining product quality and high customer order fill rates. We intend to continue to improve our operating efficiency and cost position by focusing on company-wide overhead and operating expense cost reduction programs, such as closing excess facilities and consolidating redundant functions.

For additional information about our business, strategy and competitive environment, see Item 1, "Business."

SEASONALITY. Historically, our operating results have fluctuated by quarter, with the greatest sales occurring in the second and third quarters of the year and revenues generally being recognized at the time of shipment. It is in these quarters that demand for our products is typically the highest, specifically in the Temperature Control Segment of our business. In addition to this seasonality, the demand for our Temperature Control products during the second and third quarters of the year may vary significantly with the summer weather and customer inventories. For example, a cool summer may lessen the demand for our Temperature Control products, while a hot summer may increase such demand. As a result of this seasonality and variability in demand of our Temperature Control products, our working capital requirements typically peak near the end of the second quarter, as the inventory build-up of air conditioning products is converted to sales and payments on the receivables associated with such sales have yet to be received. During this period, our working capital requirements are typically funded by borrowing from our revolving credit facility.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT. We face inventory management issues as a result of warranty and overstock returns. Many of our products carry a warranty ranging from a 90-day limited warranty to a lifetime limited warranty, which generally covers defects in materials or workmanship and failure to meet industry published specifications. In addition to warranty returns, we also permit our customers to return products to us within customer-specific limits (which are generally limited to a specified percentage of their annual purchases from us) in the event that they have overstocked their inventories. We accrue for overstock returns as a percentage of sales, after giving consideration to recent returns history.

In order to better control warranty and overstock return levels, we tightened the rules for authorized warranty returns, placed further restrictions on the amounts customers can return and instituted a program so that our management can better estimate potential future product returns. In addition, with respect to our air conditioning compressors, which are our most significant customer product warranty returns, we established procedures whereby a warranty will be voided if a customer does not provide acceptable proof that complete air conditioning system repair was performed.

DISCOUNTS, ALLOWANCES AND INCENTIVES. In connection with our sales activities, we offer a variety of usual customer discounts, allowances and incentives. First, we offer cash discounts for paying invoices in accordance with the specified discount terms of the invoice. Second, we offer pricing discounts based on volume and different product lines purchased from us. These discounts

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are principally in the form of "off-invoice" discounts and are immediately deducted from sales at the time of sale. For those customers that choose to receive a payment on a quarterly basis instead of "off-invoice," we accrue for such payments as the related sales are made and reduce sales accordingly. Finally, rebates and discounts are provided to customers as advertising and sales force allowances, and allowances for warranty and overstock returns are also provided. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand when evaluating the adequacy of the sales returns and other allowances. Significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the sales returns and other allowances in any accounting period. We account for these discounts and allowances as a reduction to revenues, and record them when sales are recorded.

### COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEARS 2008 AND 2007

**SALES.** Consolidated net sales for 2008 were \$775.2 million, a decrease of \$15 million or 1.9%, compared to \$790.2 million in 2007, driven by a \$13.4 million decrease in our Temperature Control Segment due to price reductions initiated in 2008 to compete against low cost Chinese imports and a decrease in our traditional market sales. This decline was offset by increased sales in our Engine Management and European Segments of \$0.9 million and \$2 million, respectively. The increase in consolidated net sales of Engine Management was mainly due to continued growth in our OES customer sales combined with a 6% year-over-year reduction in sales deductions such as customer returns and allowances. These improvements were offset by a reduction in sales to our traditional market as our customers reduced their inventory due to the economic environment. The increase in net sales in our European Segment resulted from our wire and cable business acquisition in December 2007.

**GROSS MARGINS.** Gross margins, as a percentage of consolidated net sales, decreased by 1.8 percentage points to 23.8% in 2008 from 25.6% in 2007. The lower gross margin resulted from decreases in Engine Management margins of 2.3 percentage points, Temperature Control margins of 2.5 percentage points offset, in part, by a 0.6 percentage point increase in margin in our European Segment. The decrease in the Engine Management margin was primarily due to unabsorbed fixed costs in our planned closure of the Puerto Rico and Long Island City, New York manufacturing plants, start up and training costs at our new Mexico plant, and an increase in sales from our OES customers with lower margins. Temperature Control's gross margin decrease resulted primarily from price reductions initiated in 2008 and changes in product mix where sales of lower margin products have increased. Europe's increase in gross margin was due to higher margin sales from the wire and cable business acquisition partially offset by unfavorable exchange rates on increased raw material procurements.

**SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.** Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses decreased by \$1.7 million to \$166.2 million or 21.4% of consolidated net sales in 2008, as compared to \$167.9 million or 21.2% of consolidated net sales in 2007. The decrease in SG&A expenses is due primarily to a \$3.7 million benefit recognized in 2008 from the post-retirement benefit plan amendment, which benefit commenced in June 2008, and other cost reduction efforts offset by discount fees of \$1.2 million related to our customer accounts receivable factoring program and an increase in our allowance for doubtful accounts.

**GOODWILL AND OTHER INDEFINITE LIFE ASSETS.** We completed our annual impairment test of goodwill and other indefinite life assets as of December 31, 2008. Global economic and financial market conditions during the fourth quarter of 2008, including severe disruptions in credit markets and the continuing economic recession, have caused us to reduce our business outlook and revenue forecasts, thereby negatively impacting our estimates of fair value. As a result of these factors, the carrying amount of our Engine Management Segment goodwill exceeded its corresponding fair value, resulting in a non-cash goodwill impairment charge

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to operations of \$38.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2008. In addition, during 2008 we implemented a plan to transition products sold under the Neihoff name to our BWD name and discontinue the Neihoff brand name. As such, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge for the Neihoff trademark value of \$0.9 million. There were no such charges in 2007.

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RESTRUCTURING AND INTEGRATION EXPENSES. Restructuring and integration expenses increased to \$16.9 million in 2008 compared to \$10.9 million in 2007. During 2008, we incurred \$12.6 million related to workforce reductions and \$4.3 million related to other exit costs for lease and contract termination costs as well as upkeep costs associated with vacated facilities. The 2008 expenses are primarily for charges incurred in connection with our company wide voluntary separation package, the shutdown of our Long Island City, New York manufacturing operations, the closure of our Puerto Rico manufacturing operations, the integration of operations to our facilities in Mexico and for severance in connection with the consolidation of our Reno distribution operations and shutdown of our Edwardsville, Kansas manufacturing operations.

The 2007 expense related to charges made for the closure of our Puerto Rico and Fort Worth, Texas production operations, the integration of operations to our facilities in Mexico, and severance and related costs in connection with the shutdown of our Long Island City manufacturing operations including a \$1.8 million increase in our environmental reserve and an estimated \$5.6 million withdrawal liability as a result of our agreement with the union representing the hourly employees at our Long Island City manufacturing facility. As part of the agreement, we agreed to the payment of certain severance payments upon termination of employment and to the withdrawal from the union's multi-employer pension plan. The present value of the liability was estimated at \$3.3 million as of December 31, 2007 and was recorded as part of restructuring and integration expenses.

OPERATING INCOME (LOSS). Operating loss was \$38.3 million in 2008, compared to operating income of \$23.4 million in 2007. The decrease of \$61.7 million was primarily due to a decline in consolidated net sales, lower gross margins as a percentage of sales driven by higher cost of goods sold due to unabsorbed fixed costs during our planned transition to new manufacturing facilities, increased restructuring and integration expenses, non-cash impairment charges of \$38.5 million and \$0.9 million for goodwill and as a result of our plan to discontinue an acquired trademark, and receivable draft expenses incurred of \$1.2 million in connection with our factoring program that commenced in April 2008. These combined factors offset the benefit received from the post-retirement plan amendment of \$3.7 million in 2008.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other income, net was \$22.7 million in 2008, which was \$18.8 million higher than other income, net of \$3.9 million in 2007. During 2008, we completed the sale of our Long Island City, New York property for a sale price of \$40.6 million resulting in a recognized gain in 2008 of \$21.8 million, offset partially by a \$1.4 million charge related to the defeasance of our mortgage on the property. In addition, other income, net during 2008 included a \$3.8 million gain on the repurchase of \$45.1 million principal amount of our convertible debentures. Other income, net in 2007 included a \$0.8 million gain on the sale of our Fort Worth, Texas manufacturing facility, a \$1.4 million gain in foreign exchange, and \$0.7 million in dividend and interest income.

INTEREST EXPENSE. Interest expense of \$13.6 million in 2008 was lower than interest expense of \$19.1 million in 2007 mainly due to lower borrowing costs as a result of the interest rate benefit on our restated credit agreement and accounts receivable factoring programs initiated with some of our larger

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customers to accelerate collection of accounts receivable balances. Discount fees associated with the program of \$1.2 million were recorded in SG&A.

**INCOME TAX PROVISION.** The income tax benefit was \$8.1 million for 2008 compared to an income tax provision of \$2.8 million for 2007. The decrease was due to lower earnings and a lower effective tax rate, which is 27.8% in 2008 compared to 34% in 2007. The 2008 rate was lower primarily due to the tax impact of the non-deductibility of a portion of the \$5 million distribution in the unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan and a portion of the goodwill impairment charge.. The 2007 rate benefited from the release of the valuation allowance related to U.S. capital losses in consideration of the expected capital gain in connection with our sale of our Long Island City, New York facility. We have concluded that our current level of valuation allowance of \$27.1 million continues to be appropriate, as discussed in Note 15 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

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**EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATION.** Earnings (loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax, reflects legal expenses associated with our asbestos related liability and adjustments thereto based on the information contained in the August 2008 actuarial study and all other available information considered by us. We recorded \$1.8 million as a loss and \$3.2 million as a loss, both net of tax, from discontinued operation for 2008 and 2007, respectively. The loss for 2008 reflects a \$2.1 million pre-tax adjustment to increase our indemnity liability in line with the August 2008 actuarial study, as well as legal fees incurred in litigation offset by a \$1.3 million payment received from our insurance carrier in November 2008. As discussed more fully in Note 18 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements, we are responsible for certain future liabilities relating to alleged exposure to asbestos containing products.

### COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEARS 2007 AND 2006

**SALES.** Consolidated net sales for 2007 were \$790.2 million, a decrease of \$21.8 million or 2.7%, compared to \$812 million in 2006, driven by decreases in our Engine Management, Temperature Control and European Segments of \$16 million, \$3.5 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. The decrease in Engine Management sales was mainly due to higher sales deductions consisting primarily of customer warranty and overstock returns and other rebates and allowances. The net sales decrease in our Temperature Control Segment was due primarily to lower pricing and volume erosion caused by low cost foreign imports, partially offset by lower customer warranty returns. Europe net sales in 2006 included \$13.4 million related to the European Temperature Control business that was divested in December 2006. Excluding this divested business, Europe sales increased \$8.6 million.

**GROSS MARGINS.** Gross margins, as a percentage of consolidated net sales, increased by 0.3 percentage points to 25.6% in 2007 from 25.3% in 2006 mainly due to margin improvements in our Engine Management and European Segments of 1 percentage point and 0.5 percentage points, respectively, partially offset by a 2 percentage point decrease in our Temperature Control margin. The margins in Engine Management and Europe benefited mainly from continued improvements in procurement and lower manufacturing costs. Partially offsetting these savings in Engine Management were the impact of \$15.9 million of higher sales deductions for the year that negatively impacted gross margin as a percentage of sales. The European Segment also benefited from the divestiture of its Temperature Control business which carried lower margins. The decrease in Temperature Control margin was primarily affected by selective price decreases to match offshore price competition.

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SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased by \$1.5 million to \$167.9 million or 21.3% of consolidated net sales in 2007, as compared to \$166.4 million or 20.5% of consolidated net sales in 2006. The increase was due to a higher bad debt provision on certain accounts receivable and slightly higher general and administrative expenses, partially offset by a reduction in distribution expenses.

RESTRUCTURING AND INTEGRATION EXPENSES. Restructuring expenses, which include restructuring and integration expenses, increased to \$10.9 million in 2007, compared to \$1.9 million in 2006. The 2007 expense related to charges made for the closure of our Puerto Rico production operations, the integration of operations in Mexico, the closure of our Fort Worth, Texas production facility and severance and related costs in connection with the shutdown of our Long Island City manufacturing operations. In December 2007, we reached an agreement with the union representing the hourly employees at our Long Island City manufacturing facility relating to the shutdown of our manufacturing operations. As part of the agreement, we agreed to the payment of certain severance payments upon termination of employment and to the withdrawal from the union's multi-employer pension plan. The estimated withdrawal liability related to the multi-employer plan is calculated at \$5.6 million paid quarterly over 20 years. The present value of the liability is estimated at \$3.3 million and was recorded as part of restructuring and integration expenses in 2007. In addition, a \$1.8 million increase in our environmental reserve was recorded in 2007 for remediation related to the planned sale of our Long Island City building.

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Restructuring and integration expense in 2006 related mostly to severance costs related to the move of our European and Puerto Rican production operations and the divestiture of a production unit of our Temperature Control Segment.

OPERATING INCOME. Operating income was \$23.4 million in 2007, compared to \$37 million in 2006. The decrease of \$13.6 million was primarily due to lower consolidated net sales, as well as higher restructuring and integration expenses.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other income, net was \$3.9 million in 2007, which was \$4.3 million higher than other expense, net of \$0.4 million in 2006. Other income, net in 2007 includes a \$0.8 million gain on the sale of our Fort Worth, Texas manufacturing facility, a \$1.4 million gain in foreign exchange, and \$0.7 million in dividend and interest income. Other income (expense), net in 2006 included a \$3.2 million loss incurred on the sale of a majority portion of our European Temperature Control business. Offsetting the 2006 loss incurred on the sale of a majority portion of our European Temperature Control business are a \$0.7 million gain in foreign exchange, \$0.9 million in joint venture equity income and \$0.5 million in dividend and interest income.

INTEREST EXPENSE. Interest expense of \$19.1 million in 2007 was \$1.8 million lower than interest expense of \$20.9 million in 2006. The lower interest expense in 2007 was due primarily to lower borrowing costs and lower average borrowings during the year.

INCOME TAX PROVISION. The income tax provision was \$2.8 million for 2007 compared to \$6.5 million in 2006. The \$3.7 million decrease was primarily due to a lower effective rate in 2007, which was 34% compared to 41.5% in 2006. The 2007 rate was lower due to the release of the valuation allowance related to U.S. capital losses in consideration of the expected capital gain in connection with our sale of our Long Island City, New York facility. The 2006 rate was higher due to the adverse impact of discrete items attributable to changes in



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state tax rates, while the 2007 estimated tax rate benefited from pre-tax income in Europe where previously unrecognized losses carried forward offset taxes otherwise payable. Net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 were \$42.8 million and are net of a valuation allowance of \$26.8 million and deferred tax liabilities of \$14.9 million.

EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATION. Earnings (loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax, reflects legal expenses associated with our asbestos related liability and adjustments thereto based on the information contained in the August 2007 actuarial study and all other available information considered by us. We recorded \$3.2 million as a loss and \$0.2 million as income, both net of tax, from discontinued operation for 2007 and 2006, respectively. The loss for 2007 reflects a \$2.8 million pre-tax adjustment to increase our indemnity liability in line with the August 2007 actuarial study, as well as legal fees incurred in litigation, whereas the income for 2006 reflects a \$3.4 million pre-tax adjustment to reduce our indemnity liability in line with the August 2006 actuarial study, partially offset by legal fees incurred in litigation in 2006.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

OPERATING ACTIVITIES. During 2008, cash provided by operations amounted to \$44.9 million, compared to cash used by operations of \$7.8 million million in 2007. The \$52.7 million increase in operating cash flow is primarily due the result of improved working capital management when compared to last year. During the second quarter of 2008, we began a program to sell undivided interests in certain of our receivables which improved our year-over-year comparison. Further working capital management improvements were realized as inventory was reduced from levels built up in 2007 in preparation for our production facility moves and accounts payable balances increased.

During 2007, cash used by operations amounts to \$7.8 million, compared to cash provided by operations of \$33.7 million in 2006. The year over year decline of \$41.5 million is primarily due to an increase in inventories in order to bridge our requirements while we proceeded with facility integration efforts, an increase in accounts receivable and lower net earnings.

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INVESTING ACTIVITIES. Cash provided by investing activities was \$22.1 million in 2008, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$13.4 million in 2007. Cash provided by investing activities in 2008 includes \$37.3 million in net cash proceeds from the sale of the Long Island City, New York property and \$4.9 million paid relating to the purchase of certain assets from a third party. Capital expenditures in 2008 were \$10.5 million compared to \$14 million in the comparable period last year.

For 2007, the cash used in investing of \$13.4 million was a \$7.4 million increase to the \$6 million used in 2006. The increase was primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures of \$3.9 million in 2007 and the acquisition in December 2007 of a European wire and cable business for \$3.8 million, offset in part by proceeds of \$4.2 million from the sale of our Fort Worth, Texas manufacturing facility. During 2006, we received \$3.1 million in proceeds from the sale of a majority portion of our European Temperature Control business.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES. Cash used in financing activities was \$66.2 million in 2008, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$9.3 million in 2007. During 2008, we reduced our total borrowings using the net cash proceeds received from the sale of the Long Island City, New York property and proceeds received from our improved working capital management. During 2008, we defeased

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the remaining \$7.8 million mortgage loan on our Long Island City, New York property and repurchased \$45.1 million principal amount of our 6.75% debentures. During 2007, proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options was \$4.2 million and we purchased \$5 million of our common stock.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$9.3 million in 2007, compared to cash used in financing activities of \$20.2 million in 2006. The change was primarily due to higher borrowings, an increase in cash overdrafts, and proceeds received from the exercise of employee stock options, partially offset by a \$5 million purchase of treasury stock, essentially completing our share buyback program.

In March 2007, we entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as agent, and a syndicate of lenders for a secured revolving credit facility. This restated credit agreement replaces our prior credit facility with General Electric Capital Corporation, which prior credit facility provided for a \$305 million credit facility and which was to expire in 2008. The restated credit agreement provides for a line of credit of up to \$275 million (inclusive of the Canadian term loan described below) and expires in 2012. The restated credit agreement also provides a \$50 million accordion feature, which would allow us to expand the facility. Direct borrowings under the restated credit agreement bear interest at the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (as defined), or floating at the index rate plus the applicable margin, at our option. The interest rate may vary depending upon our borrowing availability. The restated credit agreement is guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries and secured by certain of our assets.

In December 2008, we amended our restated credit agreement (1) to establish a limit of \$50 million on the amount of subordinated convertible debentures that we can repurchase in the open market prior to the closing of any additional debt financing transaction, (2) to establish a minimum borrowing availability reserve of \$15 million, except in certain circumstances; provided that the minimum borrowing availability reserve shall be reduced to zero on the effective date of the redemption or repayment of our convertible subordinated debentures, (3) to establish a \$25 million minimum borrowing availability requirement effective on the date of redemption or repayment of our convertible subordinated debentures, which amount may be reduced by up to \$10 million in certain circumstances, and (4) to increase the margin added to the prime rate to 1.50% and the margin added to the LIBOR rate to 2.75%; and on the earlier of (a) March 31, 2009 or (b) the closing of any refinancing of our convertible subordinated debentures, to further increase the margin added to the prime rate to between 1.75% - 2.25% and the margin added to the LIBOR rate to between 3% - 3.5%, in each case depending upon the level of excess availability as defined in the credit agreement.

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Borrowings under the restated credit agreement are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, including accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, and those of certain of our subsidiaries. After taking into account outstanding borrowings under the restated credit agreement, there was an additional \$54.4 million available for us to borrow pursuant to the formula at December 31, 2008, of which \$14.9 million is reserved for repayment, repurchase or redemption, as the case may be, of the aggregate outstanding amount of our convertible debentures. At December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the interest rate on our restated credit agreement was 4.6% and 6.4%, respectively. Outstanding borrowings under the restated credit agreement (inclusive of the Canadian term loan described below), which are classified as current liabilities, were \$143.2 million and \$148.7 million at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

At any time that our average borrowing availability over the previous thirty

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days is less than \$30 million or if our borrowing availability is less than \$20 million for more than two days in a consecutive 30-day period and until such time that we have maintained an average borrowing availability of \$30 million or greater for a continuous period of ninety days, the terms of our restated credit agreement provide for, among other provisions, financial covenants requiring us, on a consolidated basis, (1) to maintain specified levels of fixed charge coverage at the end of each fiscal quarter (rolling twelve months), and (2) to limit capital expenditure levels. As of December 31, 2008, we were not subject to these covenants. Availability under our restated credit agreement is based on a formula of eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible fixed assets. Pursuant to our December 2008 amendment to the restated credit agreement, beginning January 15, 2009 and on a monthly basis thereafter, our borrowing availability will be reduced by \$5 million for the repayment, repurchase or redemption of the aggregate outstanding amount of our convertible debentures. Our restated credit agreement also permits dividends and distributions by us provided specific conditions are met.

In March 2007, we amended our credit agreement with GE Canada Finance Holding Company, for itself and as agent for the lenders. This amendment modifies our existing \$7 million credit agreement which was to expire in 2008. The amended credit agreement provides for a line of credit of up to \$12 million, of which \$7 million is currently outstanding and which amount is part of the \$275 million available for borrowing under our restated credit agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation (described above). The amended credit agreement is guaranteed and secured by us and certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and expires in 2012. Direct borrowings under the amended credit agreement bear interest at the same rate as our restated credit agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation (described above).

In December 2008, we amended our credit agreement with GE Canada Finance Holding Company, for itself and as agent for the lenders. The amendment provides for, among other things (1) the allowance of cash proceeds from the divestiture of the Blue Streak Electronics joint venture to be applied in accordance with the requirements of our U.S. restated credit agreement, and (2) an increase in the interest rates applicable to our outstanding borrowings under the Canadian credit agreement to be in line with the increases set forth in our U.S. restated credit agreement (described above).

Our European subsidiary has revolving credit facilities which, at December 31, 2008, provide for aggregate lines of credit up to \$8.4 million. The amount of short-term bank borrowings outstanding under these facilities was \$5.8 million on December 31, 2008 and \$8 million on December 31, 2007. The weighted average interest rate on these borrowings on December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was 6.2% and 6.7%, respectively.

In July 1999, we issued convertible debentures, payable semi-annually, in the aggregate principal amount of \$90 million. The debentures carry an interest rate of 6.75%, payable semi-annually. The debentures are convertible into 2,796,120 shares of our common stock, and mature on July 15, 2009. We may, from time to time, repurchase the debentures in the open market, or through privately negotiated transactions, on terms that we believe to be favorable with any gains or losses as a result of the difference between the net carrying amount and the reacquisition price recognized in the period of repurchase. We intend to fund any such purchases from available cash. In 2008, we repurchased \$45.1 million principal amount of the debentures resulting in a gain on the repurchase of \$3.8 million. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining convertible debentures are convertible into 1,393,866 shares of our common stock at the option of the holder. Pursuant to our amendment to our revolving credit facility in December 2008, we are limited to \$50 million in the aggregate in subordinated debentures that can be repurchased in the open market.

In order to reduce our accounts receivable balances and improve our cash flow, we sold undivided interests in certain of our receivables to financial institutions. We entered these agreements at our discretion when we determined that the cost of factoring was less than the cost of servicing our receivables with existing debt. Pursuant to these agreements, we sold \$114.1 million of receivables for the year ended December 31, 2008. Under the terms of the agreements, we retain no rights or interest, have no obligations with respect to the sold receivables and do not service the receivables after the sale. As such, these transactions are being accounted for as a sale in accordance with SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities." A charge in the amount of \$1.2 million related to the sale of receivables is included in selling, general and administrative expense in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.

In August 2007, our Board of Directors authorized a \$3.3 million increase in our stock repurchase program. The program was in addition to our then existing program authorizing \$1.7 million of stock repurchases. During 2007, we repurchased 541,750 shares of our common stock, essentially completing the entire \$5 million repurchase program. No shares of our common stock were repurchased in the comparable 2008 and 2006 periods.

We anticipate that our present sources of funds, including funds from operations and additional borrowings, will continue to be adequate to meet our financing needs over the next twelve months. In addition, we are currently reducing spending to improve our cash flow in anticipation of the maturity of our convertible debentures. Reduction efforts include suspension of our quarterly dividend, foregoing salary increases and reduced capital expenditures. We continue to evaluate alternative sources to further improve the liquidity of our business and to fund the refinance, repurchase or redemption, as the case may be, of the aggregate outstanding amount of our convertible debentures, which may include cash, securities or a combination thereof. The timing, terms, size and pricing of any alternative sources of financing will depend on investor interest and market conditions, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain any such financing. In addition, we have a significant amount of indebtedness which could, among other things, increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, make it more difficult to satisfy our obligations with respect to our convertible debentures, limit our ability to pay future dividends, limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate, and require that a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations be used for the payment of interest on our indebtedness and the redemption of our convertible debentures instead of for funding working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or for other corporate purposes. If we default on any of our indebtedness, or breach any financial covenant in our revolving credit facility, our business could be adversely affected.

The following table summarizes our contractual commitments as of December 31, 2008 and expiration dates of commitments through 2022:

(IN THOUSANDS)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Principal payments of					
long term debt (1) (2) .....	\$ 44,953	\$ 89	\$ 88	\$ 88	\$ 88
Operating leases (1) .....	9,376	7,919	6,210	5,445	5,445
Post retirement benefits .....	1,099	1,132	1,158	1,212	1,212

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Severance payments related					
to restructuring and integration .....	6,548	2,118	897	747	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total commitments.. .....	\$ 61,976	\$ 11,258	\$ 8,353	\$ 7,492	\$ 7,-----
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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- (1) In March 2008, in connection with the closing of the sale of our Long Island City, New York property the remaining balance of the \$7.8 million mortgage loan was defeased and we entered into a lease agreement with the purchaser whereby we would lease space at the property. The initial term of the lease is ten years and contains four 5-year renewal options. Refer to Note 4 in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for further details.
  
- (2) In July 1999, we issued convertible debentures, payable semi-annually, in the aggregate principal amount of \$90 million that are scheduled to mature on July 15, 2009. In 2008, we repurchased \$45.1 million principal amount of the debentures resulting in a gain on the repurchase of \$3.8 million. Refer to Note 9 in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact and any associated risks related to these policies on our business operations is discussed throughout "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements. You should be aware that preparation of our consolidated annual and quarterly financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. We can give no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

**REVENUE RECOGNITION.** We derive our revenue primarily from sales of replacement parts for motor vehicles from both our Engine Management and Temperature Control Segments. We recognize revenues when products are shipped and title has been transferred to a customer, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. For some of our sales of remanufactured products, we also charge our customers a deposit for the return of a used core component which we can use in our future remanufacturing activities. Such deposit is not recognized as revenue but rather carried as a core liability. The liability is extinguished when a core is actually returned to us. We estimate and record provisions for cash discounts, quantity rebates, sales returns and warranties in the period the sale is recorded, based upon our prior experience and current trends. As described below, significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in estimating sales returns and allowances relating to revenue recognized in any accounting period.

**INVENTORY VALUATION.** Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Where appropriate, standard cost systems are utilized for purposes of determining cost; the standards are adjusted as necessary to ensure they approximate actual costs. Estimates of

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lower of cost or market value of inventory are determined at the reporting unit level and are based upon the inventory at that location taken as a whole. These estimates are based upon current economic conditions, historical sales quantities and patterns and, in some cases, the specific risk of loss on specifically identified inventories.

We also evaluate inventories on a regular basis to identify inventory on hand that may be obsolete or in excess of current and future projected market demand. For inventory deemed to be obsolete, we provide a reserve on the full value of the inventory. Inventory that is in excess of current and projected use is reduced by an allowance to a level that approximates our estimate of future demand.

We utilize cores (used parts) in our remanufacturing processes for air conditioning compressors. The production of air conditioning compressors involves the rebuilding of used cores, which we acquire generally either in outright purchases or from returns pursuant to an exchange program with customers. Under such exchange programs, we reduce our inventory, through a charge to cost of sales, when we sell a finished good compressor, and put back to inventory at standard cost through a credit to cost of sales the used core exchanged at the time it is eventually received from the customer.

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### SALES RETURNS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS.

Management must make estimates of potential future product returns related to current period product revenue. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand when evaluating the adequacy of the sales returns and other allowances. Significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the sales returns and other allowances in any accounting period. At December 31, 2008, the allowance for sales returns was \$19.7 million. Similarly, management must make estimates of the uncollectability of our accounts receivables. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. At December 31, 2008, the allowance for doubtful accounts and for discounts was \$10 million.

**NEW CUSTOMER ACQUISITION COSTS.** New customer acquisition costs refer to arrangements pursuant to which we incur change-over costs to induce a new customer to switch from a competitor's brand. In addition, change-over costs include the costs related to removing the new customer's inventory and replacing it with Standard Motor Products inventory commonly referred to as a stocklift. New customer acquisition costs are recorded as a reduction to revenue when incurred.

**ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES.** As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and to the extent we believe that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be recovered, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase or decrease this allowance in a period, we must include an expense or recovery, respectively, within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

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Significant management judgment is required in determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. At December 31, 2008, we had a valuation allowance of \$27.1 million, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize some of our deferred tax assets. The assessment of the adequacy of our valuation allowance is based on our estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable.

In the event that actual results differ from these estimates, or we adjust these estimates in future periods for current trends or expected changes in our estimating assumptions, we may need to modify the level of valuation allowance which could materially impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No.109" ("FIN 48"), we recognize in our financial statements only those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not-recognition threshold. We establish tax reserves for uncertain tax positions that do not meet this threshold. Interest and penalties associated with income tax matters are included in the provision for income taxes in our consolidated statement of operations.

VALUATION OF LONG-LIVED AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL. At acquisition, we estimate and record the fair value of purchased intangible assets, which primarily consists of trademarks and trade names, patents and customer relationships. The fair values of these intangible assets are estimated based on management's assessment and independent third-party appraisals. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. Goodwill and certain other intangible assets having indefinite lives are not amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic testing for impairment. Intangible assets determined to have definite lives are amortized over their remaining useful lives.

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We assess the impairment of long-lived and identifiable intangibles assets and goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. With respect to goodwill, we test for impairment of goodwill of a reporting unit on an annual basis or in interim periods if an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review, include the following: (a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (b) significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and (c) significant negative industry or economic trends. We review the fair values of each of our reporting units using the discounted cash flows method and market multiples.

To the extent the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit; we are required to perform a second step, as this is an indication that the reporting unit goodwill may be impaired. In this step, we compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets (recognized and unrecognized) and liabilities of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation, in accordance with FASB Statement No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141"). The residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill.

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Intangible and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events such as product discontinuance, plant closures, product dispositions or other changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In reviewing for impairment, we compare the carrying value of such assets with finite lives to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. When the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference between the assets fair value and their carrying value.

There are inherent assumptions and estimates used in developing future cash flows requiring management's judgment in applying these assumptions and estimates to the analysis of identifiable intangibles and long-lived asset impairment including projecting revenues, interest rates, tax rates and the cost of capital. Many of the factors used in assessing fair value are outside the control of management and it is reasonably likely that assumptions and estimates will change in future periods. These changes can result in future impairments. In the event our planning assumptions were modified resulting in impairment to our assets, we would be required to include an expense in our statement of operations, which could materially impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RETIREMENT AND POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS. Each year, we calculate the costs of providing retiree benefits under the provisions of SFAS 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" and SFAS 106, "Employers' Accounting for Post-Retirement Benefits Other than Pensions". The determination of defined benefit pension and postretirement plan obligations and their associated costs requires the use of actuarial computations to estimate participant plan benefits the employees will be entitled to. The key assumptions used in making these calculations are the eligibility criteria of participants, the discount rate used to value the future obligation, and expected return on plan assets. The discount rate reflects the yields available on high-quality, fixed-rate debt securities. The expected return on assets is based on our current review of the long-term returns on assets held by the plans, which is influenced by historical averages. The medical cost trend rate is based on our actual medical claims and future projections of medical cost trends. During 2008, we announced that, in lieu of the current U.S. post-retirement medical and dental plans previously funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, a Health Reimbursement Account ("HRA") will be established beginning January 1, 2009 for each qualified retiree thereby eliminating the need for the medical cost trend rate assumption in our actuarial computation for this plan.

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SHARE BASED COMPENSATION. FAS 123(R) requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values on the grant date using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods in our condensed consolidated statement of operations. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant based on historical trends in order to estimate the amount of share-based awards that will ultimately vest. Furthermore, FAS 123(R) requires the monitoring of actual forfeitures and the subsequent adjustment to forfeiture rates to reflect actual forfeitures.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES. We are subject to various U.S. federal and state and local environmental laws and regulations and are involved in certain environmental remediation efforts. We estimate and accrue our liabilities resulting from such matters based upon a variety of factors including the



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assessments of environmental engineers and consultants who provide estimates of potential liabilities and remediation costs. Such estimates may or may not include potential recoveries from insurers or other third parties and are not discounted to reflect the time value of money due to the uncertainty in estimating the timing of the expenditures, which may extend over several years.

**ASBESTOS RESERVE.** We are responsible for certain future liabilities relating to alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products. In accordance with our accounting policy, our most recent actuarial study as of August 31, 2008 estimated an undiscounted liability for settlement payments, excluding legal costs, ranging from \$25.3 million to \$69.2 million for the period through 2059. As a result, in 2008 an incremental \$2.1 million provision in our discontinued operation was added to the asbestos accrual increasing the reserve to approximately \$25.3 million as of that date. Based on the information contained in the actuarial study and all other available information considered by us, we concluded that no amount within the range of settlement payments was more likely than any other and, therefore, recorded the low end of the range as the liability associated with future settlement payments through 2059 in our consolidated financial statements. In addition, according to the updated study, legal costs, which are expensed as incurred and reported in earnings (loss) from discontinued operation, are estimated to range from \$19.1 million to \$32.1 million during the same period. We will continue to perform an annual actuarial analysis during the third quarter of each year for the foreseeable future. Based on this analysis and all other available information, we will continue to reassess the recorded liability and, if deemed necessary, record an adjustment to the reserve, which will be reflected as a loss or gain from discontinued operation.

**OTHER LOSS RESERVES.** We have other loss exposures, for such matters as product liability and litigation. Establishing loss reserves for these matters requires the use of estimates and judgment of risk exposure and ultimate liability. We estimate losses using consistent and appropriate methods; however, changes to our assumptions could materially affect our recorded liabilities for loss.

### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

#### FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. This statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for the fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007, which for us is the year ending December 31, 2008. As of January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not impact our consolidated financial statements in any material respect.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-b to defer SFAS 157's effective date for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those items recognized or disclosed at fair value on an annual or more frequently recurring basis, until years beginning after November 15, 2008. Derivatives measured at fair value under FAS 133 were not deferred under FSP FAS 157-b. We are assessing the impact, if any, which the adoption of FSP FAS 157-b will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

#### ACCOUNTING FOR DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT PLANS

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In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). We adopted the applicable provisions of SFAS 158 on December 31, 2006. The provisions in SFAS 158 that require companies to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008, which for us is the year ending December 31, 2009. As all of our plan measurement dates are as of December 31, our fiscal year-end reporting date, there will be no impact on us as related to the measurement date provisions of SFAS 158.

### FAIR VALUE OPTIONS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"), including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS 159 permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The Statement's objective is to improve financial reporting by allowing entities to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by the measurement of related assets and liabilities using different attributes, without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Entities that elect the fair value option will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The new Statement establishes presentation and disclosure requirements to help financial statement users understand the effect of the entity's election on its earnings, but does not eliminate disclosure requirements of other accounting standards. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, and is effective for us as of January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not impact our consolidated financial statements in any material respect.

### BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. SFAS 141R also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. SFAS 141R will have an impact on the manner in which we account for future acquisitions beginning in the fiscal year 2009.

### NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS 160 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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### DISCLOSURES ABOUT DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 161"). This Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after November 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 161 will have an impact on the manner in which we would disclose any derivative or hedging activities, if present.

### CONVERTIBLE DEBT INSTRUMENTS

In May 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position APB 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion" ("FSP APB 14-1") which requires issuers of convertible debt that may be settled wholly or partly in cash to account for the debt and equity components separately. This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009 and must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. We have reviewed the provisions of of FSP APB 14-1 and have determined that the adoption of FSP APB 14-1 will not require a change in the manner in which we report our 6.75% convertible subordinated debentures.

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### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

#### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk, primarily related to foreign currency exchange and interest rates. These exposures are actively monitored by management. Our exposure to foreign exchange rate risk is due to certain costs, revenues and borrowings being denominated in currencies other than one of our subsidiary's functional currency. Similarly, we are exposed to market risk as the result of changes in interest rates which may affect the cost of our financing. It is our policy and practice to use derivative financial instruments only to the extent necessary to manage exposures. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

#### EXCHANGE RATE RISK

We have exchange rate exposure primarily with respect to the Canadian dollar, the British pound, the Euro, the Polish zloty and the Hong Kong dollar. As of December 31, 2008, our monetary assets and liabilities which are subject to this exposure are immaterial, therefore, the potential immediate loss to us that would result from a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would not be expected to have a material impact on our earnings or cash flows. This sensitivity analysis assumes an unfavorable 10% fluctuation in the exchange rates affecting the foreign currencies in which monetary assets and liabilities are denominated and does not take into account the offsetting effect of such a change on our foreign-currency denominated revenues.

#### INTEREST RATE RISK

We manage our exposure to interest rate risk through the proportion of fixed rate debt and variable rate debt in our debt portfolio. To manage a portion of our exposure to interest rate changes, we have in the past entered into interest rate swap agreements.

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At December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$194.2 million in loans and financing outstanding, of which approximately \$44.9 million bear interest at fixed interest rates and approximately \$149.3 million bear interest at variable rates of interest. We invest our excess cash in highly liquid short-term investments. Our percentage of variable rate debt to total debt was 76.9% and 61.7% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Depending upon the level of borrowings under our revolving credit facility and our excess cash, the effect of a hypothetical, instantaneous and unfavorable change of 100 basis points in the interest rate may have an approximate \$1.6 million negative impact on our earnings or cash flows.

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### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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#### MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Stockholders  
Standard Motor Products, Inc.:

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Because of these inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to

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financial statement preparation and presentation, and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment using those criteria, we concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has audited our consolidated financial statements for 2008 and has issued an attestation report concurring with management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. Grant Thornton's report appears on the following pages of this "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM-- INTERNAL CONTROL OVER REPORTING

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Standard Motor Products, Inc.

We have audited Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries' (a New York corporation) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in INTERNAL CONTROL - INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are

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being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in INTERNAL CONTROL - INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in comprehensive income and stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, and our report dated March 11, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and includes explanatory paragraphs relating to the application of FASB Interpretation No. 48 effective January 1, 2007, and the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (R) as of January 1, 2006, and No. 158 as of December 31, 2006.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP  
New York, New York  
March 11, 2009

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM-- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Standard Motor Products, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") (a New York corporation) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present

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fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for share-based compensation effective January 1, 2006, in connection with the adoption of Statement of Financial Statement Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment."

As discussed in Notes 12 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans, effective as of December 31, 2006, in connection with the adoption of Statement of Financial Statement Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Pension and Other Post Retirement Plans."

As discussed in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109," effective January 1, 2007.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Standard Motor Products, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in INTERNAL CONTROL - INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"), and our report dated March 11, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP  
New York, New York  
March 11, 2009

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	
	EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE AMOUNTS	
Net sales .....	\$ 775,241	\$ 790,185
Cost of sales .....	591,085	587,910
	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	184,156	202,275
Selling, general and administrative expenses .....	166,199	167,928
Goodwill and intangible impairment charge .....	39,387	--
Restructuring and integration expenses .....	16,858	10,933
	-----	-----
Operating (loss) income .....	(38,288)	23,414
Other income (expense), net .....	22,670	3,881
Interest expense .....	13,585	19,066

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Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes .....	(29,203)	8,229
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes .....	(8,105)	2,798
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations .....	(21,098)	5,431
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operation, net of income tax of \$1,198, \$2,101 and \$809 .....	(1,796)	(3,156)
Net earnings (loss) .....	\$ (22,894)	\$ 2,275
Net earnings (loss) per common share - Basic:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations .....	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.29
Discontinued operation .....	(0.10)	(0.17)
Net earnings (loss) per common share - Basic .....	\$ (1.24)	\$ 0.12
Net earnings (loss) per common share - Diluted:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations .....	\$ (1.14)	\$ 0.29
Discontinued operation .....	(0.10)	(0.17)
Net earnings (loss) per common share - Diluted .....	\$ (1.24)	\$ 0.12
Average number of common shares .....	18,500,229	18,530,548
Average number of common shares and dilutive common shares .....	18,531,148	18,586,532

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER
	2008
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)
	EXCEPT SHARE
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 6,608
Accounts receivable, less allowances for discounts and doubtful accounts of \$10,021 and \$8,964 in 2008 and 2007, respectively .....	174,401
Inventories, net .....	232,435
Deferred income taxes .....	20,038
Assets held for sale .....	1,654
Prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	12,459
Total current assets .....	447,595
Property, plant and equipment, net .....	66,901
Goodwill, net .....	1,100
Other intangibles, net .....	15,185
Other assets .....	44,246



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Total assets .....	\$575,027
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Notes payable .....	\$148,931
Current portion of long-term debt .....	44,953
Accounts payable .....	68,312
Sundry payables and accrued expenses .....	25,745
Accrued customer returns .....	19,664
Accrued rebates .....	18,623
Payroll and commissions .....	16,768
	-----
Total current liabilities .....	342,996
Long-term debt .....	273
Post-retirement medical benefits and other accrued liabilities .....	44,455
Accrued asbestos liabilities .....	23,758
	-----
Total liabilities .....	411,482
	-----
Commitments and contingencies	
Stockholders' equity:	
Common Stock - par value \$2.00 per share:	
Authorized 30,000,000 shares, issued 20,486,036 shares .....	40,972
Capital in excess of par value .....	58,841
Retained earnings .....	76,600
Accumulated other comprehensive income .....	7,799
Treasury stock - at cost (1,923,491 and 2,189,079 shares in 2008 and 2007, respectively) .....	(20,667)
	-----
Total stockholders' equity .....	163,545
	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	\$575,027
	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (22,894)	\$ 2,275
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14,700	15,181
Increase to allowance for doubtful accounts	1,874	709
Increase to inventory reserves	3,747	6,623
Gain on sale of building	(21,845)	--

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Loss on defeasance of mortgage loan	1,444	--
Gain on repurchase of convertible debentures	(3,981)	--
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	930	(794)
Loss on impairment of assets	39,696	317
Loss on divestiture of European Temperature Control division	--	--
Equity loss (income) from joint ventures	319	(116)
Employee stock ownership plan allocation	1,595	1,867
Stock-based compensation	880	485
Decrease (increase) in deferred income taxes	(3,894)	(3,200)
Increase (decrease) in tax valuation allowance	232	(1,167)
Loss (earnings) on discontinued operations, net of tax	1,796	3,156
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	28,170	(19,866)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	18,240	(24,150)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,223)	(2,887)
Increase in accounts payable	5,341	9,861
Increase (decrease) in sundry payables and accrued expenses	(11,121)	5,908
Net changes in other assets and liabilities	(8,073)	(1,998)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	44,933	(7,796)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	73	148
Net cash received from the sale of buildings	37,341	4,173
Capital expenditures	(10,500)	(13,995)
Proceeds from the divestiture of European Temperature Control division	--	--
Acquisitions of businesses and assets	(4,850)	(3,759)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	22,064	(13,433)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net borrowings (repayments) under line-of-credit agreements	(8,907)	16,544
Defeasance of mortgage loan	(7,755)	--
Repurchase of convertible debentures	(40,867)	--
Principal payments of long-term debt	(574)	(629)
Increase (decrease) in overdraft balances	(1,413)	449
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	--	4,185
Excess tax benefits related to the exercise of employee stock options	--	454
Purchase of treasury stock	--	(4,997)
Dividends paid	(6,653)	(6,683)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(66,169)	9,323
	-----	-----
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(7,481)	2,819
	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,653)	(9,087)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS at beginning of year	13,261	22,348
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS at end of year	\$ 6,608	\$ 13,261
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 14,349	\$ 18,228
	=====	=====
Income taxes	\$ 3,880	\$ 4,236
	=====	=====
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Reduction of restructuring accrual applied against goodwill	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	COMMON STOCK -----	CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF PAR VALUE -----	RETAINED EARNINGS -----	ACCUMULA OTHER COMPREHEN INCOME (L -----
(IN THOUSANDS)				
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2005 .....	\$40,972	\$56,966	\$109,649	\$4,158
Comprehensive Loss:				
Net income .....			9,411	
Foreign currency translation adjustment .....				1,300
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements, net of tax of \$(198) .....				(298)
Adoption of FASB Statement No.158, net of income taxes of \$1,906 .....				(1,414)
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment .....				(205)
Total comprehensive loss .....				
Cash dividends paid .....			(6,579)	
Exercise of employee stock options .....		(49)		
Stock-based compensation .....		653		
Employee Stock Ownership Plan .....		(141)		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2006 .....	40,972	57,429	112,481	3,541
Comprehensive Income:				
Net income .....			2,275	
Foreign currency translation adjustment .....				3,196
Minimum pension liability adjustment .....				(1,191)
Total comprehensive income .....				
Impact of adopting provisions of FIN 48 .....			(1,926)	
Cash dividends paid .....			(6,683)	
Purchase of treasury stock .....				
Exercise of employee stock options .....		494		
Stock-based compensation .....		314		
Excess tax benefits related to exercise of employee stock options .....		454		
Employee Stock Ownership Plan .....		529		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2007 .....	40,972	59,220	106,147	5,546
Comprehensive Loss:				
Net loss .....			(22,894)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment .....				(8,973)
Pension and retiree medical adjustment .....				11,226
Total comprehensive loss .....				
Cash dividends paid .....			(6,653)	
Stock-based compensation .....		169		
Employee Stock Ownership Plan .....		(548)		
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008 .....	\$40,972	\$58,841	\$76,600	\$7,799
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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## STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Standard Motor Products, Inc. (referred to hereinafter in these notes to consolidated financial statements as "we," "us," "our" or the "Company") is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of replacement parts for motor vehicles in the automotive aftermarket industry. The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and all subsidiaries in which we have more than a 50% equity ownership. Our investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for on the equity method. All significant inter-company items have been eliminated.

##### USE OF ESTIMATES

In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, we have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these consolidated financial statements. Some of the more significant estimates include allowances for doubtful accounts, realizability of inventory, goodwill and other intangible assets, depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets, product liability, pensions and other post-retirement benefits, asbestos and litigation matters, deferred tax asset valuation allowance and sales return allowances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

##### RECLASSIFICATION

Certain prior period amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes have been reclassified to conform to the 2008 presentation.

##### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

##### ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS AND CASH DISCOUNTS

We do not generally require collateral for our trade accounts receivable. Accounts receivable have been reduced by an allowance for amounts that may become uncollectible in the future. These allowances are established based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis, and specific account evaluations. When a receivable balance is known to be uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Cash discounts are provided based on an overall average experience rate applied to qualifying accounts receivable balances.

##### INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined by means of the

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first-in, first-out method) or market. Inventories are reduced by an allowance for excess and obsolete inventories, based on our review of on-hand inventories. We provided for an inventory reserve of \$33.7 million and \$36.7 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

We use cores (used parts) in our remanufacturing processes for air conditioning compressors. The production of air conditioning compressors involves the rebuilding of used cores, which we acquire either in outright purchases from used parts brokers, or from returns pursuant to an exchange program with customers. Under such exchange programs, we reduce our inventory, through a charge to cost of sales, when we sell a finished good compressor, and put back to inventory the used core exchanged at standard cost through a credit to cost of sales when it is actually received from the customer.

#### DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

We recognize derivatives as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. For derivatives that have been formally designated as a cash flow hedge (interest rate swap agreements), the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivatives are recorded in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." Amounts in "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" are reclassified into earnings in the "interest expense" caption when interest expense on the underlying borrowings is recognized.

#### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

These assets are recorded at historical cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	ESTIMATED LIFE
	-----
Buildings and improvements.....	25 to 33-1/2 years
Building refurbishments.....	10 years
Machinery and equipment.....	7 to 12 years
Tools, dies and auxiliary equipment.....	3 to 8 years
Furniture and fixtures.....	3 to 12 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the term of the lease. Costs related to maintenance and repairs which do not prolong the assets useful lives are expensed as incurred. We assess our property, plant and equipment to be held and used for impairment when indicators are present that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### GOODWILL, OTHER INTANGIBLE AND LONG-LIVED ASSETS

At acquisition, we estimate and record the fair value of purchased intangible assets, which primarily consists of trademarks and trade names, patents and customer relationships. The fair values of these intangible assets are estimated based on management's assessment and independent third-party appraisals. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. Goodwill and certain other intangible assets having indefinite lives are not amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic testing for impairment. Intangible assets determined to have definite lives are amortized over their remaining useful

lives.

We assess the impairment of long-lived and identifiable intangibles assets and goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. With respect to goodwill, we test for impairment of goodwill of a reporting unit on an annual basis or in interim periods if an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review, include the following: (a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (b) significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and (c) significant negative industry or economic trends. We review the fair values of each of our reporting units using the discounted cash flows method and market multiples.

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

To the extent the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit; we are required to perform a second step, as this is an indication that the reporting unit goodwill may be impaired. In this step, we compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets (recognized and unrecognized) and liabilities of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation, in accordance with FASB Statement No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141"). The residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill.

Intangible and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events such as product discontinuance, plant closures, product dispositions or other changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In reviewing for impairment, we compare the carrying value of such assets with finite lives to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. When the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference between the assets fair value and their carrying value.

There are inherent assumptions and estimates used in developing future cash flows requiring management's judgment in applying these assumptions and estimates to the analysis of identifiable intangibles and long-lived asset impairment including projecting revenues, interest rates, tax rates and the cost of capital. Many of the factors used in assessing fair value are outside the control of management and it is reasonably likely that assumptions and estimates will change in future periods. These changes can result in future impairments. In the event our planning assumptions were modified resulting in impairment to our assets, we would be required to include an expense in our statement of operations, which could materially impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

NEW CUSTOMER ACQUISITION COSTS

New customer acquisition costs refer to arrangements pursuant to which we incur change-over costs to induce a new customer to switch from a competitor's brand. In addition, change-over costs include the costs related to removing the new customer's inventory and replacing it with our inventory commonly referred to as

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a stocklift. New customer acquisition costs are recorded as a reduction to revenue when incurred.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the year. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and remains there until the underlying foreign operation is liquidated or substantially disposed of. Where the U.S. dollar is the functional currency, transaction gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of financial statements are recorded in the statement of operations under the caption "other income (expense)."

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

We recognize revenues when products are shipped and title has been transferred to a customer, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. For some of our sales of remanufactured products, we also charge our customers a deposit for the return of a used core component which we can use in our future remanufacturing activities. Such deposit is not recognized as revenue but rather carried as a core liability. The liability is extinguished when a core is actually returned to us. We estimate and record provisions for cash discounts, quantity rebates, sales returns and warranties in the period the sale is recorded, based upon our prior experience and current trends.

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## STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Selling, general and administration expenses includes shipping costs and advertising, which are expensed as incurred. Shipping and handling charges, as well as freight to customers, are included in distribution expenses as part of selling, general and administration expenses.

#### DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

Deferred financing costs represent costs incurred in conjunction with our debt financing activities and are capitalized in other assets and amortized over the life of the related financing arrangements through 2012. If the debt is retired early, the related unamortized deferred financing costs are written off in the period the debt is retired to other (income) expense. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, these costs totaled \$12.4 million and \$10.7 million, respectively, and total accumulated amortization of these costs was \$8.8 million and \$8 million, respectively.

#### POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

The determination of defined benefit pension and post retirement plan obligations and their associated expenses requires the use of actuarial valuations to estimate the benefits the employees earn while working as well as the present value of those benefits. Inherent in these valuations are financial assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which liabilities can be settled, rates of increase of health care costs as well as employee demographic assumptions such as retirement patterns, mortality and turnover. Management reviews these assumptions annually with its actuarial

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advisors. The actuarial assumptions used may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower turnover rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. Benefits are determined primarily based upon employees' length of service.

### INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method in accordance with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities, as measured by the current enacted tax rates.

We maintain valuation allowances when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred asset will not be realized. The valuation allowance is intended in part to provide for the uncertainty regarding the ultimate utilization of our U.S. foreign tax credit carryovers, and foreign net operating loss carry forwards. Changes in valuation allowances caused by changes in circumstances that result in a change in judgment about the realizability of deferred tax assets are reflected in our tax provision in income from continuing operations in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, we evaluate factors such as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carryback and carryforward periods and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of the realization of a deferred tax asset. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in the deferred tax asset and liability.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No.109" ("FIN 48"), we recognize in our financial statements only those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not-recognition threshold. We establish tax reserves for uncertain tax positions that do not meet this threshold. Interest and penalties associated with income tax matters are included in the provision for income taxes in our consolidated statement of operations. Our accrual for interest and penalties was \$0.4 million upon adoption of FIN 48 and at December 31, 2008.

We are subject to taxation in the US and various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. We remain subject to examination by US Federal, state, and local tax authorities for tax year 2001 as well as 2003 through 2007. With a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to US Federal, state, and local examinations by tax authorities for the tax year 2002 and for tax years prior to 2001. Foreign jurisdictions have statutes of limitations generally ranging from 2 to 5 years. Years still open to examination by foreign tax authorities in major jurisdictions include the United Kingdom (2007 onward), Canada (2003 onward) and Hong Kong (2003 onward). We do not presently anticipate that our unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease prior to September 15, 2009, the due date for the U.S. Federal tax return; however, actual developments in this area could differ from those currently expected.

### REPORTING OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes (a) net income, (b) the cumulative effect



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of translating balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries to U.S. dollars, (c) the effect of adjusting interest rate swaps to market, and (d) the recognition of the unfunded status of pension and post-retirement benefit plans as well as minimum pension liabilities. The last three are not included in the income statement and are reflected as adjustments to stockholders' equity.

### NET EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

We present two calculations of earnings (loss) per common share. "Basic" earnings (loss) per common share equals net income (loss) divided by weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. "Diluted" earnings (loss) per common share equals net income (loss) divided by the sum of weighted average common shares outstanding during the period plus potentially dilutive common shares. Potentially dilutive common shares that are anti-dilutive are excluded from net earnings (loss) per common share. The following is a reconciliation of the shares used in calculating basic and dilutive net earnings (loss) per common share.

	2008 ----	2007 ----	2006 ----
		(IN THOUSANDS)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic.....	18,500	18,531	18,284
PLUS INCREMENTAL SHARES FROM ASSUMED CONVERSIONS:			
Dilutive effect of restricted stock.....	31	28	41
Dilutive effect of stock options.....	--	28	--
	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted.....	18,531	18,587	18,325
	=====	=====	=====

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The average shares listed below were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because to do so would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented or because they were excluded under the treasury method.

	2008 ----	2007 ----	2006 ----
		(IN THOUSANDS)	
Stock options and restricted shares.....	640	687	991
Convertible debentures.....	2,423	2,796	2,796

### ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES

We are subject to various U.S. federal and state and local environmental laws and regulations and are involved in certain environmental remediation efforts. We estimate and accrue our liabilities resulting from such matters based upon a variety of factors including the assessments of environmental engineers and consultants who provide estimates of potential liabilities and remediation costs. Such estimates may or may not include potential recoveries from insurers or other third parties and are not discounted to reflect the time value of money due to the uncertainty in estimating the timing of the expenditures, which may extend over several years.

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### ASBESTOS LITIGATION

In evaluating our potential asbestos-related liability, we use an actuarial study that is prepared by a leading actuarial firm with expertise in assessing asbestos-related liabilities. We evaluate the estimate of the range of undiscounted liability to determine which amount to accrue. If there is no amount within the range of settlement payments that is more likely than any other, we record the low end of the range as the liability associated with future settlement payments. Legal costs are expensed as incurred.

### TRADE RECEIVABLES

In compliance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, ("SFAS 140") sales of accounts receivable are reflected as a reduction of accounts receivable in the consolidated balance sheet at the time of sale and any related expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of income.

### CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash investments and accounts receivable. We place our cash investments with high quality financial institutions and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. Although we are directly affected by developments in the vehicle parts industry, management does not believe significant credit risk exists. With respect to accounts receivable, such receivables are primarily from warehouse distributors and major retailers in the automotive aftermarket industry located in the United States. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial conditions. Our five largest individual customers, including members of a marketing group, accounted for 53% of our consolidated net sales in 2008, 50% of consolidated net sales in 2007, and 51% of consolidated net sales in 2006. Three individual customers accounted for 16%, 15% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2008, and two individual customers accounted for 17% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2007, and 18% and 14%, respectively, of consolidated net sales in 2006. Substantially all of the cash and cash equivalents, including foreign cash balances, at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were uninsured. Foreign cash balances at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$5.5 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

## STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

#### FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. This statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for the fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007, which for us is the year ending December 31, 2008. As of January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157. The adoption of SFAS 157

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did not impact our consolidated financial statements in any material respect.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-b to defer SFAS 157's effective date for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those items recognized or disclosed at fair value on an annual or more frequently recurring basis, until years beginning after November 15, 2008. Derivatives measured at fair value under FAS 133 were not deferred under FSP FAS 157-b. We are assessing the impact, if any, which the adoption of FSP FAS 157-b will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

### ACCOUNTING FOR DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT PLANS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). We adopted the applicable provisions of SFAS 158 on December 31, 2006. The provisions in SFAS 158 that require companies to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008, which for us is the year ending December 31, 2009. As all of our plan measurement dates are as of December 31, our fiscal year-end reporting date, there will be no impact on us as related to the measurement date provisions of SFAS 158.

### FAIR VALUE OPTIONS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"), including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS 159 permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The Statement's objective is to improve financial reporting by allowing entities to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by the measurement of related assets and liabilities using different attributes, without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Entities that elect the fair value option will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The new Statement establishes presentation and disclosure requirements to help financial statement users understand the effect of the entity's election on its earnings, but does not eliminate disclosure requirements of other accounting standards. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, and is effective for us as of January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not impact our consolidated financial statements in any material respect.

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## STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. SFAS 141R also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. SFAS 141R will have an impact on the

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manner in which we account for future acquisitions beginning in the fiscal year 2009.

### NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS 160 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

### DISCLOSURES ABOUT DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 161"). This Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after November 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 161 will have an impact on the manner in which we would disclose any derivative or hedging activities, if present.

### CONVERTIBLE DEBT INSTRUMENTS

In May 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position APB 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion" ("FSP APB 14-1") which requires issuers of convertible debt that may be settled wholly or partly in cash to account for the debt and equity components separately. This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, which for us is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009 and must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. We have reviewed the provisions of of FSP APB 14-1 and have determined that the adoption of FSP APB 14-1 will not require a change in the manner in which we report our 6.75% convertible subordinated debentures.

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## STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 2. RESTRUCTURING AND INTEGRATION COSTS

The aggregate restructuring and integration activities for the two years ended December 31, 2008 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	WORKFORCE REDUCTION	OTHER EXIT COSTS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
Exit activity liability at December 31, 2006 ...	\$ 1,219	\$ 868	\$ 2,087
	-----	-----	-----

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Amounts provided for during 2007 .....	5,822	5,111	10,933
Cash payments during 2007 .....	(1,206)	(2,858)	(4,064)
	-----	-----	-----
Exit activity liability at December 31, 2007 ...	5,835	3,121	8,956
	-----	-----	-----
Amounts provided for during 2008 .....	12,568	4,290	16,858
Adjustments .....	(59)	(63)	(122)
Cash payments during 2008 .....	(5,593)	(4,392)	(9,985)
	-----	-----	-----
Exit activity liability at December 31, 2008 ...	\$ 12,751	\$ 2,956	\$ 15,707
	=====	=====	=====

### RESTRUCTURING COSTS

During 2008, as part of an initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, we implemented certain organizational changes and offered eligible employees a voluntary separation package. Related to these organizational changes, we have recorded a restructuring charge of \$8 million (net of tax, \$4.8 million) for work force reductions. Termination benefits incurred consisted of severance of \$5.8 million and other retiree benefit enhancements of \$2.2 million. Scheduled payments during future years are \$4.8 million in 2009, \$1.6 million in 2010, \$0.6 million in 2011, and \$1 million for the period 2012-2015.

In connection with our acquisition of substantially all of the assets and the assumption of substantially all of the operating liabilities of Dana Corporation's Engine Management Group ("DEM") in June 2003, we established restructuring accruals relating to the consolidation of DEM into our existing operations. Of the original provision, we have a restructuring accrual relating to work force reductions, employee termination benefits and contract termination costs of \$0.8 million remaining as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the reserve balance consisted of workforce reductions of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and an exit reserve balance for other exit costs, primarily related to lease and contract termination costs of \$0.6 million.

### INTEGRATION EXPENSES

During 2008 and 2007, we incurred integration expenses of \$8.9 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. Integration expenses for 2008 related primarily to the cost of moving and closing our Puerto Rico production operations, the integration of operations to our facilities in Mexico, the closure of our Long Island City, New York production facilities, the closure and consolidation of our distribution operations in Reno, Nevada, the closure of our production operations in Edwardsville, Kansas and the cost of consolidating our European production operations.

The 2007 amount relates primarily to the cost of moving and closing our Puerto Rico production operations, the integration of operations to our facilities in Mexico, the closure of our Fort Worth, Texas production facility, the closure of our Long Island City, New York production facility and the cost of moving our European production operations.

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In August 2008, we announced plans to consolidate our ignition distribution operations in Reno, Nevada with our current facility in Disputanta, Virginia. The closure and transition to Disputanta, Virginia was completed in December 2008 and we intend to sell the vacated building in Reno, Nevada.

In September 2008, we entered into an agreement with the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America and its Local 710 ("UAW") regarding the shutdown of our manufacturing operations at Edwardsville, Kansas, which will be transferred to our Reynosa, Mexico facility. The relocation of such manufacturing operations is expected to be completed by the end of the third quarter 2009.

In connection with the closure of our distribution operations in Reno, Nevada and manufacturing operations in Edwardsville, Kansas, and corresponding consolidation plans, we expect to incur one-time termination benefits to be paid to certain employees at the end of a specified requisite service period. We estimate these termination benefits to be \$1.1 million related to our Reno, Nevada and Edwardsville, Kansas personnel which will be recognized as expense ratably over the requisite service period. We are still evaluating the estimates related to additional incremental costs such as equipment removal and impairment, headcount overlap during a transitional training period and other equipment relocation costs.

In December 2007, we entered into an agreement with the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America and its Local 365 ("UAW") regarding the shut down of our manufacturing operations at Long Island City, New York. During 2007, we recorded a charge of \$2.3 million for costs associated with the shutdown activities, which included severance costs of \$0.5 million and environmental clean-up costs of \$1.8 million. In 2008, we recorded an additional charge of \$2.4 million for severance expenses recognized ratably over the requisite service period and a charge of \$0.4 million to adjust our environment clean-up reserve to our current assessment. In connection with the shutdown of the manufacturing operations at Long Island City that was completed in March 2008, we incurred a total of \$2.9 million in severance costs and \$2.2 million in costs associated with equipment removal, capital expenditures, environmental clean-up costs and other cash costs. In addition, we incurred a withdrawal liability from a multi-employer pension plan. The pension plan withdrawal liability is related to trust asset under-performance in a multi-employer plan that covers our UAW employees at the Long Island City facility and is payable in a lump sum or over a period which is not to exceed 20 years. In December 2007, we recorded a charge of \$3.3 million related to the present value of the undiscounted \$5.6 million withdrawal liability discounted over 80 quarterly payments using a credit-adjusted, risk-free rate. Under the terms of the agreement, quarterly payments totaling \$0.3 million commenced in December 2008. As of December 31, 2008, the reserve balance related to the shutdown of our manufacturing operations at Long Island City consisted of workforce reductions of \$3.5 million, including the pension withdrawal liability of \$3.3 million and other exit costs of \$2.2 million for environmental clean-up costs.

In October 2006, we announced plans to close our Puerto Rico manufacturing facility related to the Engine Management Segment and relocate operations to other manufacturing sites. In connection with this closing, we incurred one-time termination benefits of \$2.1 million to be paid to certain employees at the end of a specified requisite service period. We also recorded approximately \$1 million of various expenses to move the production assets, close the Puerto Rico facility, and relocate some employees. During 2008 we recognized an additional \$1.1 million as we completed the closure of the production facility and as of December 31, 2008, the reserve balance for workforce reductions was \$0.1 million.

In July 2007, we sold our Fort Worth, Texas manufacturing facility. As a result

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of the sale, we incurred one-time termination benefits paid to certain employees. These termination benefits amounted to approximately \$0.4 million and were recognized over the requisite service period. In addition, we incurred approximately \$0.8 million in various expenses to move the production assets and close the facility. These expenses were recognized as incurred and have been fully paid.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

##### ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As of December 31, 2008, in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," we have reported \$1.7 million as assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet related to the net book value of two buildings in our European Segment and our Reno, Nevada facility within our Engine Management Segment. Following plant closures resulting from integration activities, these buildings have been vacant and therefore a decision to solicit bids has been made. We anticipate that a negotiated sale to a third-party will occur within the next twelve months and will record any resulting gain in other income as appropriate.

##### 3. SALE OF RECEIVABLES

In April 2008, we began to sell undivided interests in certain of our receivables to financial institutions. We entered these agreements at our discretion when we determined that the cost of factoring was less than the cost of servicing our receivables with existing debt. Pursuant to these agreements, we sold \$114.1 million of receivables as of December 31, 2008. Under the terms of the agreements, we retain no rights or interest, have no obligations with respect to the sold receivables, and do not service the receivables after the sale. As such, these transactions are being accounted for as a sale in accordance with SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities." A charge in the amount of \$1.2 million related to the sale of receivables is included in selling, general and administrative expense in our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.

##### 4. SALE OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK PROPERTY

In March 2008, we completed the sale of our property located at 37-18 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, New York and entered into a Lease Agreement with the purchaser whereby we would lease space at the property. The purchase price for the property was \$40.6 million with the proceeds used to reduce debt. The initial term of the lease is ten years and contains four 5-year renewal options.

The sale has been recorded as a sale and leaseback transaction. As our retention rights to the property will be more than minor but less than substantially all, a portion of the gain has been deferred. The total gain from the sale of the property was \$31.6 million, of which \$21.1 million was recognized upon closing with the balance of the gain of \$10.5 million deferred to be recognized on a straight line basis over the initial term of the lease of ten years. In connection with the closing, we have defeased the existing mortgage loan on the property of \$7.8 million which resulted in a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$1.4 million, consisting of fees and expenses of \$1 million and the write-off of deferred finance costs of \$0.4 million. The gain on the sale of the property and the loss on extinguishment of debt are included in other income, net in the

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consolidated statement of operations.

As of December 31, 2007, in accordance with the requirements of FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("FAS 144"), we reported the net book value of the property of \$5.4 million as assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

##### 5. INVENTORIES

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Finished goods, net.....	\$152,804	\$182,914
Work in process, net.....	5,031	5,850
Raw materials, net.....	74,600	63,513
	-----	-----
Total inventories, net.....	\$232,435	\$252,277
	=====	=====

##### 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Land, buildings and improvements.....	\$ 40,795	\$ 43,313
Machinery and equipment.....	119,734	136,107
Tools, dies and auxiliary equipment.....	25,198	25,944
Furniture and fixtures.....	26,734	29,857
Leasehold improvements.....	5,102	8,554
Construction in progress.....	7,182	9,397
	-----	-----
	224,745	253,172
Less accumulated depreciation.....	157,844	181,397
	-----	-----
Total property, plant and equipment, net.....	\$ 66,901	\$ 71,775
	=====	=====

Depreciation expense was \$12.1 million, \$12.9 million and \$13.4 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

##### 7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, and more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value approach. Under FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," we completed our annual impairment test of goodwill as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The first step of the SFAS No. 142 impairment analysis consists of a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including



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goodwill. Global economic and financial market conditions during the fourth quarter of 2008, including severe disruptions in credit markets and the continuing economic recession, have caused us to reduce our business outlook and revenue forecasts, thereby negatively impacting our estimates of fair value. The fair value of the Engine Management reporting unit was determined based on a combination of Income Approach, which estimates the fair value based on future discounted cash flows, and Market Approach, which estimates the fair value based on market prices of comparable companies. Fair values were established based on management's assessment and independent third-party appraisals. We also considered our total market capitalization as of December 31, 2008, using an average closing price for three months, 6 months and year-to-date.

Based on the first step analysis for Engine Management related to the goodwill acquired as a result of our Dana acquisition, it was determined that the carrying amount of the goodwill was in excess of its respective fair value. The second step analysis consisted of comparing the implied fair value of the goodwill with the carrying amount of the goodwill, with an impairment charge resulting from any excess of the carrying value of the goodwill over the implied fair value of the goodwill based on a hypothetical allocation of the estimated fair value of Engine Management. Based on the second step analysis, we concluded that all of the goodwill recorded at the reporting unit related to the Dana acquisition was impaired. As a result, we recorded a non cash goodwill impairment charge to operations of \$38.5 million.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Additionally, continued sustained declines in our market capitalization could require additional impairment charges to be recorded in future periods for the remaining goodwill related to our our February 2008 asset purchase agreement in our Engine Management Segment.

Changes in the carrying value of goodwill by operating segment during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	ENGINE MANAGEMENT	EUROPE	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of December 31, 2006 .....	\$ 38,488	\$ --	\$ 38,488
Acquisition of UK wire and cable business ...	--	3,078	3,078
Balance as of December 31, 2007 .....	38,488	3,078	41,566
Purchase accounting adjustments .....	--	(3,078)	(3,078)
Impairment of goodwill .....	(38,488)	--	(38,488)
Acquisition of core sensor business .....	1,100	--	1,100
Balance as of December 31, 2008 .....	\$ 1,100	\$ --	\$ 1,100

During 2007, our European affiliate acquired the wire and cable business of a third party in the United Kingdom for a purchase price of \$3.7 million. Net assets acquired were \$0.6 million, and the excess purchase price over net assets of \$3.1 million had been reported as goodwill in our consolidated balance sheet. In 2008, we retained a third party valuation firm to value the net assets acquired and as a result the entire goodwill balance of \$3.1 million has been allocated to indentifiable intangible assets (see below).

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In February 2008, we acquired the core sensor business of a third party. The total purchase price for all production lines is equal to the net book value of the assets purchased plus \$1.25 million in cash. During 2008, we have completed the relocation and purchase of certain production lines for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.9 million, of which \$1.1 million has been recorded as an addition to goodwill in our consolidated balance sheet.

### OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangibles assets include computer software. Computer software, net of amortization, was \$2.9 million and \$4.1 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Computer software is amortized over its estimated useful life of 3 to 10 years. Amortization expense for computer software was \$1.3 million, \$1.2 million and \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### ACQUIRED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Acquired identifiable intangible assets associated with the acquisition of DEM as well as the acquisition of a wire and cable business in our European Segment, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 consist of:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
	----	----
	(In thousands)	
Customer relationships .....	\$ 12,484	\$ 10,000
Trademarks and trade names (1) .....	5,429	6,100
Patents and supply contracts .....	420	--
	18,333	16,100
Less accumulated amortization (2) .....	(5,221)	(3,889)
Less currency translation adjustment .....	(797)	--
	\$ 12,315	\$ 12,211
Net .....		

(1) During 2008, we recognized an impairment charge of \$0.9 million related to the discontinuance of a trademark acquired in connection with the DEM acquisition.

(2) Applies to all intangible assets, except for the DEM acquisition related trademarks and trade names.

In connection with the DEM acquisition in June 2003, \$16.1 million was allocated to intangible assets consisting of customer relationships and trademarks and trade names; \$10 million was assigned to customer relationships and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 years; and the remaining \$6.1 million of acquired intangible assets was assigned to trademarks and trade names which is not subject to amortization as they were determined to have indefinite useful lives. During 2008, we made the decision, along with our customers, to discontinue one of the trademarks acquired in connection with the acquisition. Products sold under the trademark will be

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changed over to another trademark. Revenues under the trademark will gradually decline through 2010 with no revenue in 2011. In connection with this decision, we recorded an impairment charge of \$0.9 million in 2008.

Of the total purchase price for the wire and cable business in our European Segment, \$3.1 million has been allocated to identifiable intangible assets consisting of customer relationships, trademarks and supply contracts; of which \$2.5 million was assigned to customer relationships and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 12 years; \$0.4 million was assigned to supply contracts with an estimated useful life of 5 years and the remaining \$0.2 million assigned to trademarks with an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Total amortization expense for acquired intangible assets was \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$1.1 million per year for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. Based on the current estimated useful lives assigned to our intangible assets, amortization expense for 2009 through 2012 is estimated to be \$1.3 million per year and \$0.7 million in 2013.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 8. OTHER ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
	----	----
	(In thousands)	
Equity in joint ventures.....	\$ 254	\$ 2,310
Deferred income taxes, net (Note 15).....	28,045	25,809
Deferred financing costs, net.....	3,644	2,373
Long term receivables.....	4,793	4,004
Other.....	7,510	10,823
	-----	-----
Total other assets, net.....	\$ 44,246	\$ 45,319
	=====	=====

Included in the above caption "Other" is a preferred stock investment of \$1.5 million in a customer, which is carried at cost. Net sales to this customer amounted to \$29.7 million, \$35.4 million and \$37.4 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Also included in "Other" are \$5.5 million of assets held in a nonqualified defined contribution pension plan.

#### JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS

On December 31, 2008, we sold our equity ownership interests in our Blue Streak Electronics, Ltd. ("BSE"), Ototest, Ltd. ("Ototest") and Testar, Ltd. ("Testar") joint ventures to our partner and purchased the remaining ownership interest in Blue Streak Europe Ltd. ("BS Europe") increasing our ownership interest in BS Europe to 100%. Along with the sale of our interest in BSE, we sold certain inventory and have signed a long term transition service agreement to provide sales force support, cataloging, distribution and technology conversion services. We sold our equity interests and inventory for \$7.1 million, which approximated our net book value. The sales transactions are subject to customary post-closing adjustments. BS Europe was acquired for 1 British pound.

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Blue Streak Electronics, Ltd. was established in 1992, and until the sale in 2008 we maintained a 50% ownership interest in this joint venture. The joint venture remanufactures on-board computers for the automobile aftermarket. The headquarters of BSE are located in Canada and its manufacturing operations are in Tijuana, Mexico. BSE has a fiscal year end of December 31.

Testar, Ltd. and Ototest, Ltd were established in 1995 and 2007, respectively, and until the sale in 2008 we maintained a 50% ownership interest in each of these joint ventures. The headquarters and manufacturing facilities of Testar and Ototest are located in Israel. The joint ventures produce software products for use in on-board computers for the automobile aftermarket. Testar and Ototest have a fiscal year end of December 31.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following is summarized selected financial information from our sold joint ventures:

AGGREGATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	AS OF DECEMBER 31,		
	2008	2007	
	(In thousands)		
Current assets .....	\$ 4,511	\$ 6,829	
Non-current assets .....	2,468	2,977	
Current liabilities .....	4,763	5,096	
Non-current liabilities .....	--	--	
	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Net sales .....	\$ 8,641	\$ 8,026	\$ 11,584
Costs and expenses .....	10,206	7,938	10,288
Net earnings (loss) .....	\$ (1,565)	\$ 88	\$ 1,296
	=====	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2008, we have an equity ownership investment in a joint venture located in Europe. Our ownership interest in this joint venture is accounted for on the equity method. The following is summarized selected financial information from our joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

AGGREGATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	AS OF DECEMBER 31,		
	2008	2007	
	(In thousands)		
Current assets .....	\$ 2,020	\$ 4,570	
Non-current assets .....	436	293	
Current liabilities .....	1,950	3,262	
Non-current liabilities .....	10	44	
	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		

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	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Net sales .....	\$ 3,299	\$ 3,548	\$ 2,672
Costs and expenses .....	3,255	3,325	1,968
Net earnings (loss) .....	\$ 44	\$ 223	\$ 704

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. CREDIT FACILITIES AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Total debt outstanding is summarized as follows:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Revolving credit facilities (1) .....	\$148,931	\$156,756
6.75% convertible subordinated debentures (2) ....	44,865	90,000
Mortgage loan (3) .....	--	7,891
Other .....	361	664
Total debt .....	\$194,157	\$255,311
Current maturities of long-term liabilities .....	\$193,884	\$164,777
Long-term debt .....	273	90,534
Total debt .....	\$194,157	\$255,311

- (1) Consists of the revolving credit facility, the Canadian term loan and the European revolving credit facilities.
- (2) In 2008, we repurchased \$45.1 million principal amount of the debentures. The convertible debentures will mature on July 15, 2009.
- (3) The mortgage loan was secured by the Long Island City, New York property. In March 2008 in connection with the sale of the property, we defeased the mortgage loan.

Maturities of long-term debt during the five years ending December 31, 2009 through 2013 are \$45 million, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0 million, respectively.

DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

We had deferred financing cost of \$3.6 million and \$2.7 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In connection with the amendment to our revolving credit facility in December 2008, we incurred \$2.2 million of issuance costs related to bank fees, legal and other professional fees which are being

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amortized over the remaining term of the revolving credit facility. In March 2008 in connection with the sale of the Long Island City, New York property we defeased the mortgage loan and deferred financing costs of \$0.4 million were written off. Deferred financing costs as of December 31, 2008 are related to our revolving credit facility and convertible subordinated debentures.

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### STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Scheduled amortization for future years, assuming no further prepayments of principal is as follows:

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

2009.....	1,190
2010.....	1,090
2011.....	1,090
2012.....	273
2013 and beyond.....	--
Total amortization.....	3,643

#### REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

In March 2007, we entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as agent, and a syndicate of lenders for a secured revolving credit facility. This restated credit agreement replaces our prior credit facility with General Electric Capital Corporation, which prior credit facility provided for a \$305 million credit facility and which was to expire in 2008. The restated credit agreement provides for a line of credit of up to \$275 million (inclusive of the Canadian term loan described below) and expires in 2012. The restated credit agreement also provides a \$50 million accordion feature, which would allow us to expand the facility. Direct borrowings under the restated credit agreement bear interest at the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (as defined), or floating at the index rate plus the applicable margin, at our option. The interest rate may vary depending upon our borrowing availability. The restated credit agreement is guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries and secured by certain of our assets.

In December 2008, we amended our restated credit agreement (1) to establish a limit of \$50 million on the amount of subordinated convertible debentures that we can repurchase in the open market prior to the closing of any additional debt financing transaction, (2) to establish a minimum borrowing availability reserve of \$15 million, except in certain circumstances; provided that the minimum borrowing availability reserve shall be reduced to zero on the effective