STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS INC
Form 10-Q/A
November 19, 2003

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A
AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Mark One)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

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)

(718) 392-0200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes [X] No [ ]

As of the close of business on April 30, 2003 there were 12,558,009 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value $2.00 per share.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, as originally filed on May 15, 2003, is being filed to amend and reflect the restatement of our Consolidated Balance Sheets as March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002. During the third quarter of 2003, we re-examined the provisions of our revolving credit facility. Based on the applicable accounting rules and certain provisions in the Credit Agreement, we are required to reclassify our credit facility from long-term to short-term debt, though the existing credit facility does not mature until 2008. As a result, we reclassified $109,562 and $76,249 (in thousands) as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, from long-term debt to notes payable which is classified as current liabilities. See Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion. Each item of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed on May 15, 2003 that was affected by the restatement has been amended and restated. No attempt has been made in this Form 10-Q/A to modify or update other disclosures as presented in the original Form 10-Q except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (As Restated)
(In thousands, except for shares and per share data)

	March 31, 2003
ASSETS	(Unaudited)
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,254
Marketable securities	7,200
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts of $5,726 (2002 - $4,882) (Note 7)	140,636
Inventories (Notes 5 and 7)	179,572
Deferred income taxes	12,122
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,275
Total current assets	354,059
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation (Notes 6 and 7)	101,183
Goodwill, net (Note 3)	16,683
Other assets	42,420
Total assets	$514,345
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current liabilities:	
Notes payable (Notes 7 and 15)	$114,265
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 7)	3,755
Accounts payable	41,233
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	30,769
Accrued customer returns	13,831
Payroll and commissions	6,860
Total current liabilities	210,713
Long-term debt (Notes 7 and 15)	93,039
Postretirement medical benefits and other accrued liabilities	31,437
Accrued asbestos liabilities	25,577
Total liabilities	360,766
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7,8,10,12 and 14)	
Stockholders' equity (Notes 7,8,9,10 and 12):	
Common stock - par value $2.00 per share: Authorized - 30,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 12,033,009 and 11,957,009 shares in 2003 and 2002, respectively)	26,649

Capital in excess of par value	1,565
Retained earnings	146,655
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,800)
Treasury stock - at cost (1,291,467 and 1,367,467 shares in 2003 and 2002, respectively)	(19,490)
Total stockholders' equity	153,579
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$514,345

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS
(In thousands, except for shares and per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003	2002
	(Unaudited)	
Net sales	$ 135,725	$ 126,3
Cost of sales	101,185	95,1
Gross profit	34,540	31,1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,212	31,0
Operating income	2,328	1
Other income (expense) - net	(274)	6
Interest expense	3,018	3,4
Loss from continuing operations before taxes	(964)	(2,6
Income tax benefit	(357)	(7
Loss from continuing operations	(607)	(1,9
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	(348)	(3
Loss before cumulative effect of accounting change	(955)	(2,2
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax (Note 3)	-	(18,3
Net loss	(955)	(20,5
Retained earnings at beginning of period	148,686	183,5
	147,731	162,9
Less: cash dividends for period	1,076	1,0

Retained earnings at end of period	$ 146,655	$ 161,8
Per share data:		
Net loss per common share - basic:		
Loss per share from continuing operations	$ (0.05)	$ (0.
Discontinued operation	(0.03)	(0.
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(1.
Net loss per common share - basic	$ (0.08)	$ (1.
Net loss per common share - diluted:		
Loss per share from continuing operations	$ (0.05)	$ (0.
Discontinued operation	(0.03)	(0.
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(1.
Net loss per common share - diluted	$ (0.08)	$ (1.
Average number of common shares	11,972,853	11,827,6
Average number of common and dilutive shares	11,972,853	11,827,6

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	200
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	
Gain on sale of property, plant & equipment	
Equity (income) loss from joint ventures	
Employee stock ownership plan allocation	
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:	
Increase in accounts receivable, net	(
Increase in inventories	
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	
(Increase) Decrease in other assets	
Increase in accounts payable	
Decrease in sundry payables and accrued expenses	

(Decrease) Increase in other liabilities	
Net cash used in operating activities	(
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment	
Capital expenditures	
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	
Net cash used in investing activities	
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Net borrowings under line-of-credit agreements	
Principal payments and retirement of long-term debt	
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	
Dividends paid	
Net cash provided by financing activities	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	$
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Cash paid during the period for:	
Interest	$
Income taxes	$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Standard Motor Products, Inc. (referred to hereinafter in these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as the "Company," "we," "us," or "our") is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of replacement parts for motor vehicles in the automotive aftermarket industry.

The accompanying unaudited financial information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all domestic and international companies in which the Company has more than a 50% equity ownership. The Company's investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for on the equity method. All significant inter-company

items have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the entire year.

Where appropriate, certain amounts in 2002 have been reclassified to conform with the 2003 presentation.

NOTE 2. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations ("Statement No. 143"), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. Statement No. 143 applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the asset. Statement No. 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value of the liability is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset and this additional carrying amount is depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is accreted at the end of each period through charges to operating expense. If the obligation is settled for other than the carrying amount of the liability, we will recognize a gain or loss on settlement. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 143, which did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

RESCISSION OF FASB STATEMENTS

In April 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13 and Technical Corrections ("Statement No. 145"). Statement No. 145 eliminates the automatic classification of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item of income and requires that such gain or loss be evaluated for extraordinary classification under the criteria of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 30, Reporting Results of Operations ("APB No. 30"). Statement No. 145 also requires sales-leaseback accounting for lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sales-leaseback transactions, and makes various other technical corrections to existing pronouncements. Effective January 1, 2003,

the Company adopted Statement No. 145, which did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements, however, Statement No. 145 will require prior periods to be reclassified for any loss on extinguishment of debt not

meeting the criteria of APB No. 30.

ACCOUNTING FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXIT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

In July 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities ("Statement No. 146"). Statement No. 146, which is effective prospectively for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, applies to costs associated with an exit activity, including restructurings, or with a disposal of long-lived assets. Those activities can include eliminating or reducing product lines, terminating employees and contracts and relocating plant facilities or personnel. Statement No. 146 requires that exit or disposal costs are recorded as an operating expense when the liability is incurred and can be measured at fair value. Commitment to an exit plan or a plan of disposal by itself will not meet the requirement for recognizing a liability and the related expense under Statement No. 146. The adoption of Statement No. 146 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING FOR AND DISCLOSURES OF GUARANTEES

In November 2002, the FASB issued interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others ("Interpretation No. 45"). Interpretation No. 45 elaborates on the existing disclosure requirements for most guarantees, including loan guarantees such as standby letters of credit. Interpretation No. 45 also clarifies that at the time a company issues a guarantee, the company must recognize an initial liability for the fair market value of the obligations it assumes under that guarantee and must disclose that information in its interim and annual financial statements. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 apply on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of Interpretation No. 45 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of product warranty claims.

ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123 ("Statement No. 148"). Statement No. 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, Statement No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. Certain of the disclosure modifications are required for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 148 and have provided the disclosures required under Statement No. 148 in Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATION OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51 ("Interpretation No. 46"). Interpretation No. 46 addresses the consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities as defined in Interpretation No. 46. Interpretation No. 46 applies immediately to variable interests in variable interest entities obtained after January 31, 2003. For public enterprises with a variable interest in a variable interest entity created before February 1, 2003, Interpretation No 46 applies to those enterprises no later than the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. Interpretation No. 46 requires certain disclosures in financial statements

issued after January 31, 2003. We currently have no contractual relationship or other

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

business relationship with a variable interest entity and therefore the adoption of Interpretation No. 46 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, if we enter into any arrangement with a variable interest entity in the future, we will evaluate the impact of Interpretation No. 46 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 3. GOODWILL

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS No. 142"). In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill is no longer amortized, but instead, is subject to an annual review for potential impairment. Using the discounted cash flows method, based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital and market multiples, the Company reviewed the fair values of each of its reporting units. The decline in economic and market conditions, higher integration costs than anticipated and the general softness in the automotive aftermarket caused a decrease in the fair values of certain of the Company's reporting units. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss on goodwill as a cumulative effect of accounting change of $18.3 million, net of tax, or $1.55 per diluted share during the first quarter of 2002. The impairment loss relates to goodwill pertaining to certain of the Company's reporting units within its European Operations for segment reporting and within its Temperature Control Segment and recorded a charge of $10.9 million and $7.4 million, respectively.

NOTE 4. ACQUISITION

On February 7, 2003, we signed an agreement to purchase Dana Corporation's Engine Management Group ("Dana's EMG Business") for a purchase price equal to the closing net book value of the business, subject to a maximum purchase price of $125 million. Dana's EMG Business is a leading manufacturer of aftermarket parts in the automotive industry focused exclusively on engine management. We intend to finance the acquisition and the payment of related fees and expenses and restructuring and integration costs by (a) drawing on our revolving credit facility, (b) issuing shares of our common stock and (c) obtaining seller financing.

The acquisition purchase price is subject to a post-closing adjustment based upon the book value of the acquired assets of Dana's EMG Business less the book value of the assumed liabilities of Dana's EMG Business as of the close of business on the closing date.

The acquisition is subject to our obtaining financing for the acquisition and other customary closing conditions. We expect to close the acquisition during the second quarter of 2003.

NOTE 5. INVENTORIES

	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002

	(unaudited)	
	(in thousands)	
Finished Goods	$ 142,111	$ 141,487
Work in Process	2,598	2,417
Raw Materials	34,863	30,881
Total inventories	$ 179,572	$ 174,785

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	March 31, 2003 (unaudited)	December 2002
	(in thousands)	
Land, buildings and improvements	$66,435	$
Machinery and equipment	121,012	
Tools, dies and auxiliary equipment	20,114	
Furniture and fixtures	25,656	
Computer software	12,165	
Leasehold improvements	7,152	
Construction in progress	4,753	
	257,287	
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	156,104	
Total property, plant and equipment - net	$ 101,183	$

NOTE 7. CREDIT FACILITIES AND LONG-TERM DEBT (AS RESTATED)

Effective April 27, 2001, we entered into an agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as agent, and a syndicate of lenders for a secured revolving credit facility. The term of the credit agreement was for a period of five years and provided for a line of credit up to $225 million.

On February 7, 2003, we amended our revolving credit facility to provide for an additional $80 million commitment, subject to the terms and conditions therein, which will become effective upon the closing of our acquisition of Dana's EMG Business. This additional commitment increases the total amount available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility to $305 million. In addition, in order to facilitate the aggregate financing of the acquisition, we intend to issue approximately $59 million of common stock in a public offering, which will occur in connection with the closing of the acquisition. After applying all of the net proceeds from the public offering of our common stock to repay a portion of our outstanding indebtedness under our revolving credit facility, we intend to borrow the entire cash portion of the purchase price of Dana's EMG Business from our revolving credit facility upon the closing of the acquisition. Availability under our revolving credit facility is based on a formula of

eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible fixed assets, and includes the purchased assets of Dana's EMG Business. We expect such availability under the revolving credit facility, following the initial draw down at the acquisition closing, to be sufficient to meet our ongoing operating and integration costs.

Direct borrowings under our revolving credit facility bear interest at the prime rate plus the applicable margin (as defined) or the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (as defined), at our option. Outstanding borrowings under this revolving credit facility, classified as current liabilities, was $109.6 million and $76.2 million at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. Borrowings are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, including accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, and those of our domestic and Canadian subsidiaries. Our credit facility prior to the acquisition provides for certain financial covenants limiting our capital expenditures and requiring us to maintain a certain tangible net worth at the end of each fiscal quarter. Following our acquisition of Dana's EMG Business, the terms of our revolving credit facility provide for, among other provisions, new financial covenants requiring us, on a consolidated basis, (1) to maintain specified levels of EBITDA at the end of each fiscal quarter through June 30, 2004, (2) commencing September 30, 2004, to maintain specified levels of fixed charge coverage at the end of each fiscal quarter (rolling twelve months) through 2007, and (3) to limit capital expenditure levels for each fiscal year through 2007.

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STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

On July 26, 1999, the Company completed a public offering of convertible subordinated debentures amounting to $90 million. The convertible debentures carry an interest rate of 6.75%, payable semi-annually, and will mature on July 15, 2009. The convertible debentures are convertible into 2,796,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

	March 31, 2003 (unaudited)	December 31, 2002
Long Term Debt Consists of:	(in thousands)	
6.75% convertible subordinated debentures	$ 90,000	$ 90,000
Other	6,794	7,299
	96,794	97,299
Less: current portion	3,755	4,108
Total non-current portion of long-term debt	$ 93,039	$ 93,191

NOTE 8. INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENTS

The Company does not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The principal financial instruments used for cash flow hedging purposes are interest rate swaps.

In July 2001, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements to manage our exposure to interest rate changes. The swaps effectively convert a portion of our variable rate debt under the revolving credit facility to a fixed rate, without exchanging the notional principal amounts. At December 31, 2002, we had two outstanding interest rate swap agreements (in an aggregate notional principal amount of $75 million), one of which matured in January 2003 and one of which is scheduled to mature in January 2004. Under these agreements, we receive a floating rate based on the LIBOR interest rate, and pay a fixed rate of 4.92% on a notional amount of $45 million and 4.37% on a notional amount of $30 million (matured in January 2003). If, at any time, the swaps are determined to be ineffective, in whole or in part, due to changes in the interest rate swap agreements, the fair value of the portion of the interest rate swap determined to be ineffective will be recognized as gain or loss in the statement of operations for the applicable period.

NOTE 9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands)	
Net loss as reported	$ (955)	$(20,5
Foreign currency translation adjustments	457	(2
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	324	
Total comprehensive loss, net of taxes	$ (174)	$(19,8

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 10. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION PLAN

Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("Statement No. 123"), the Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Stock options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2003 were exercisable at prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the dates the options were granted; therefore, no compensation cost has been recognized for the stock options granted. There were no stock options granted during the first quarter of 2002.

If the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the fair value method of Statement No. 123, as amended by Statement No. 148, the effect on net income (loss) and basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share would have been as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net loss, as reported	$ (955)	$(20,590)
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(34)	(59)
Pro forma net loss	$ (989)	$(20,649)
Loss per share:		
Basic and diluted - as reported	$ (0.08)	$ (1.74)
Basic and diluted - pro forma	$ (0.08)	$ (1.75)

At March 31, 2003, in aggregate 1,265,441 shares of authorized but unissued common stock were reserved for issuance under the Company's stock option plans.

NOTE 11. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Following are reconciliations of the earnings (loss) available to common stockholders and the shares used in calculating basic and dilutive net earnings (loss) per common share:

	Three Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except share amo	
Loss from continuing operations	$(607)	$
Loss from discontinued operation	(348)	
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	(
Net loss available to common stockholders	$(955)	$ (
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	11,972,853	11,
Dilutive effect of stock options	-	
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	11,972,853	11,

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

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.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Stock options	1,001,908	720,752
Convertible debentures	2,796,120	2,796,120

NOTE 12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In fiscal 2000, the Company created an employee benefits trust to which it contributed 750,000 shares of treasury stock. The Company is authorized to instruct the trustees to distribute such shares toward the satisfaction of the Company's future obligations under Employee Benefit Plans. The shares held in trust are not considered outstanding for purposes of calculating earnings per share until they are committed to be released. The trustees will vote the shares in accordance with its fiduciary duties. During March 2003, the Company committed 75,000 shares to be released leaving 525,000 shares remaining in the trust.

NOTE 13. INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

The Company's three reportable operating segments are Engine Management, Temperature Control and Europe.

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2003		2002	
	NET SALES	OPERATING INCOME(LOSS)	NET SALES	OPERATING IN (LOSS)
	(in thousands)			
Engine Management	$ 78,806	$ 9,652	$ 67,979	$
Temperature Control	45,762	(2,193)	49,325	(
Europe	10,540	(486)	8,102	
All Other	617	(4,645)	915	(
Consolidated	$ 135,725	$ 2,328	$126,321	

All other consists of items pertaining to Canadian operations and the corporate headquarters function, which do not meet the criteria of a reportable operating segment.

The carrying value of goodwill for the Company's segments as of March 31, 2003

were as follows:

	(in thousands)
Engine Management	$ 10,490
Temperature Control	4,822
Europe	1,371
Goodwill, net	$ 16,683

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On January 28, 2000, a former significant customer of ours, which is currently undergoing a Chapter 7 liquidation in U.S. Bankruptcy Court, filed claims against a number of its former suppliers, including us. The claim against us alleged $0.5 million of preferential payments in the 90 days prior to the related Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition. The claim pertaining to the preferential payments was settled for an immaterial amount during the second quarter of 2002. In addition, this former customer seeks $9.4 million from us for a variety of claims including antitrust, breach of contract, breach of warranty and conversion. These latter claims arise out of allegations that this customer was entitled to various discounts, rebates and credits after it filed for bankruptcy. We have purchased insurance with respect to the actions. On August 22, 2002, the court dismissed the antitrust claims. We believe that these remaining matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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 to us 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. At December 31, 2001, approximately 100 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. At December 31, 2002, the number of cases outstanding for which we were responsible for related liabilities increased to approximately 2,500, which include approximately 1,600 cases filed in December 2002 in Mississippi. We believe that these Mississippi cases filed against us in December 2002 were due in large part to potential plaintiffs accelerating the filing of their claims prior to the effective date of Mississippi's tort reform statue in January 2003, which statute eliminated the ability of plaintiffs to file consolidated cases. At March 31, 2003, approximately 2,700 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. To date, the amounts paid for settled claims have been immaterial. We do not have insurance coverage for the defense and indemnity costs associated with these claims.

In evaluating our potential asbestos-related liability, we have considered various factors including, among other things, an actuarial study performed by a

leading actuarial firm with expertise in assessing asbestos-related liabilities, our settlement amounts and whether there are any co-defendants, the jurisdiction in which lawsuits are filed, and the status and results of settlement discussions. Actuarial consultants with experience in assessing asbestos-related liabilities completed a study in September 2002 to estimate our potential claim liability. The methodology used to project asbestos-related liabilities and costs in the study considered: (1) historical data available from publicly available studies; (2) an analysis of our recent claims history to estimate likely filing rates for the remainder of 2002 through 2052; (3) an analysis of our currently pending claims; and (4) an analysis of our settlements to date in order to develop average settlement values. Based upon all the information considered by the actuarial firm, the actuarial study estimated an undiscounted liability for settlement payments, excluding legal costs, ranging from $27.3 million to $58 million for the period through 2052.

Accordingly, based on the information contained in the actuarial study and all other available information considered by us, we recorded an after tax charge of $16.9 million as a loss from discontinued operation during the third quarter of 2002 to reflect such liability, excluding legal costs. 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 2052 in our consolidated financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We plan on performing a similar annual actuarial analysis during the third quarter of each year for the foreseeable future. Given the uncertainties associated with projecting such matters into the future, the short period of

time that we have been responsible for defending these claims, and other factors outside our control, we can give no assurance that additional provisions will not be required. Management will continue to monitor the circumstances surrounding these potential liabilities in determining whether additional provisions may be necessary. At the present time, however, we do not believe that any additional provisions would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our liquidity or consolidated financial position.

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.

The Company generally warrants its products against certain manufacturing and other defects. These product warranties are provided for specific periods of time of the product depending on the nature of the product. As of March 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company has accrued $11.3 million and $15.6 million, respectively, for estimated product warranty claims. The accrued product warranty costs are based primarily on historical experience of actual warranty claims. Warranty claims expense for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, were $10.2 million and $11.6 million, respectively.

The following table provides the changes in the Company's product warranties:

	(in thousands)
Balance at January 1, 2003	$ 10,360
Liabilities accrued for current year sales	10,165
Settlements of warranty claims	(9,220)
Balance at March 31, 2003	$ 11,305

NOTE 15. RESTATEMENT

During the third quarter of 2003, we re-examined the provisions of our revolving credit facility. Based on the applicable accounting rules and certain provisions in the Credit Agreement, we are required to reclassify our credit facility from long-term to short-term debt, though the existing credit facility does not mature until 2008. As a result, we reclassified $109,562 and $76,249 (in thousands) as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, from long-term debt to notes payable which is classified as current liabilities.

A summary of the effects of the restatement on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 are as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS)	March 31, 2003		Decemb
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported
Notes payable	$ 4,703	$114,265	$ 3,369
Total current liabilities	101,151	210,713	111,428
Long-term debt	202,601	93,039	169,440
Total non-current liabilities	$ 259,615	$150,053	$ 225, 449

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THIS REPORT ON FORM 10-Q/A CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. 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. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS 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 A NUMBER OF FACTORS, SUCH AS ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONDITIONS; 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; 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; PRODUCT LIABILITY

(INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE RELATED TO ESTIMATES TO ASBESTOS-RELATED CONTINGENT LIABILITIES) MATTERS; AS WELL AS OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, SUCH AS THOSE DESCRIBED UNDER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK AND THOSE DETAILED HEREIN AND FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE FILINGS OF THE COMPANY WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. THOSE 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. THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, INCLUDING THE NOTES THERETO, INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS FORM 10-Q/A.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Standard Motor Products, Inc. (referred to hereinafter as the "Company," "we," "us," and "our") is a leading independent manufacturer and distributor 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 specific segment of replacement parts. Our Engine Management Segment manufactures ignition and emission parts, on-board computers, 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 distribute our products through a variety of distribution channels, including wholesale distributors, retail chains, service chains and original equipment dealers.

ACQUISITION. On February 7, 2003, we signed an agreement to purchase Dana Corporation's Engine Management Group ("Dana's EMG Business"), for a purchase price equal to the closing net book value of the business, subject to a maximum purchase price of $125 million. Dana's EMG Business is a leading manufacturer of aftermarket parts in the automotive industry focused exclusively on engine management. Dana's EMG Business manufacturers ignition systems, emission parts, engine computers, ignition wires, battery cables and fuel system parts. Customers of Dana's EMG Business include NAPA Auto Parts, CSK Auto, O'Reilly Automotive and Pep Boys. We intend to integrate Dana's EMG Business into our Engine Management Segment within 18 months from the closing of the acquisition. We intend to finance the acquisition and the payment of related fees and expenses and restructuring and integration costs by (a) drawing on our revolving credit facility, (b) issuing shares of our common stock and (c) obtaining seller financing.

The acquisition purchase price is subject to a post-closing adjustment based upon the book value of the acquired assets of Dana's EMG Business less the book value of the assumed liabilities of Dana's EMG Business as of the close of business on the closing date.

The acquisition is subject to our obtaining financing for the acquisition and other customary closing conditions. We expect to close the acquisition during the second quarter of 2003.

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. 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.

The seasonality of our business offers significant operational challenges in our manufacturing and distribution functions. To limit these challenges and to provide a rapid turnaround time of customer orders, we traditionally offer a pre-season selling program, known as our "Spring Promotion", in which customers are offered a choice of a price discount or longer payment terms.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT. We instituted an aggressive inventory reduction campaign initiated in 2001. We targeted a minimum $30 million inventory reduction in 2001, but exceeded our goal by reducing inventory by $57 million that year. Importantly, while reducing inventory levels, we maintained customer service fill rate levels of approximately 93%. In 2002, we further reduced inventory by additional $8 million. In 2003, we plan to reduce inventory further.

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 in the event that they have overstocked their inventories. In particular, 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 and overstock return levels, beginning in 2000, 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, our most significant customer product warranty returns, we established procedures whereby a warranty will be voided if a customer does not follow a twelve step warranty return process.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

OPERATING ACTIVITIES. During the first quarter of 2003, cash used in operations amounted to $34.3 million, compared to $13.6 million in the same period of 2002. The increase is primarily attributable to payments in accounts payable and reductions in accrued expenses and other liabilities. This increase was partially offset by lower increases in accounts receivable and inventory.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES. Cash used in investing activities was $1.7 million in the first quarter of 2003, compared to $6.8 million in the same period of 2002. The decrease is primarily due to reductions in capital expenditures and acquisitions, which in 2002 reflected the acquisition of Hartle Industries.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES. Cash provided by financing activities was $33.1 million in the first quarter of 2003, compared to $15.9 million in the same period of 2002. The change is primarily due to the increased borrowings under the Company's line of credit to finance the seasonal working capital needs of the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES
(CONTINUED)

Effective April 27, 2001, we entered into an agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as agent, and a syndicate of lenders for a secured revolving credit facility. The term of the credit agreement was for a period of five years and provided for a line of credit up to $225 million.

On February 7, 2003, we amended our revolving credit facility to provide for an additional $80 million commitment, subject to the terms and conditions therein, which will become effective upon the closing of our acquisition of Dana's EMG Business. This additional commitment increases the total amount available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility to $305 million. In addition, in order to facilitate the aggregate financing of the acquisition, we are planning on issuing approximately $59 million of common stock in a public offering, which will occur in connection with the closing of the acquisition. After applying all of the net proceeds from the public offering of our common stock to repay a portion of our outstanding indebtedness under our revolving credit facility, we intend to borrow the entire cash portion of the purchase price of Dana's EMG Business from our revolving credit facility upon the closing of the acquisition. Availability under our revolving credit facility is based on a formula of eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible fixed assets, and includes the purchased assets of Dana's EMG Business. We expect such availability under the revolving credit facility, following the initial draw down at the acquisition closing, to be sufficient to meet our ongoing operating and integration costs.

Direct borrowings under our revolving credit facility bear interest at the prime rate plus the applicable margin (as defined) or the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (as defined), at our option. Borrowings are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, including accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, and those of our domestic and Canadian subsidiaries. Our credit facility prior to the acquisition provides for certain financial covenants limiting our capital expenditures and requiring us to maintain a certain tangible net worth at the end of each fiscal quarter. Following our acquisition of Dana's EMG Business, the terms of our revolving credit facility provide for, among other provisions, new financial covenants requiring us, on a consolidated basis, (1) to maintain specified levels of EBITDA at the end of each fiscal quarter through June 30, 2004, (2) commencing September 30, 2004, to maintain specified levels of fixed charge coverage at the end of each fiscal quarter (rolling twelve months) through 2007, and (3) to limit capital expenditure levels for each fiscal year through 2007.

The Company's profitability and its working capital requirements have become more seasonal with the sales mix of temperature control products. Working capital requirements usually 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 begin to be received. These increased working capital requirements are funded by borrowings from our lines of credit. The Company anticipates that its present sources of funds will continue to be adequate to meet its near term needs.

During the years 1998 through 2000, the Board of Directors authorized multiple repurchase programs under which the Company could repurchase shares of its common stock. During such years, $26.7 million (in the aggregate) of common

stock has been repurchased to meet present and future requirements of the Company's stock option programs and to fund the Company's ESOP. As of March 31, 2003, the Company has Board authorization to repurchase additional shares at a maximum cost of $1.7 million. During the first quarters of 2003 and 2002, the Company did not repurchase any shares of its common stock.

In July 2001, we entered into interest rate swap agreements to manage our exposure to interest rate changes. The swaps effectively convert a portion of our variable rate debt under the revolving credit facility to a fixed rate, without exchanging the notional principal amounts. At December 31, 2002, we had two outstanding interest rate swap agreements (in an aggregate notional principal amount of $75 million), one of which matured in January 2003 and one of which is scheduled to mature in January 2004. Under these agreements, we receive a floating rate based on the LIBOR interest rate, and pay a fixed rate of

4.92% on a notional amount of $45 million and 4.37% on a notional amount of $30 million (matured in January 2003). If, at any time, the swaps are determined to be ineffective, in whole or in part, due to changes in the interest rate swap agreements, the fair value of the portion of the interest rate swap determined to be ineffective will be recognized as gain or loss in the statement of operations for the applicable period.

On July 26, 1999, we issued our convertible debentures, payable semi-annually, in the aggregate principal amount of $90 million. The debentures are convertible into 2,796,120 shares of our common stock, and mature on July 15, 2009. The proceeds from the sale of the debentures were used to prepay an 8.6% senior note, reduce short-term bank borrowings and repurchase a portion of our common stock.

We are contractually obligated to make certain payments as disclosed in Item 7 of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002.

INTERIM RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
COMPARISON OF THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

SALES. Consolidated net sales in the first quarter of 2003 were $135.7 million, an increase of $9.4 million, or 7.4%, compared to $126.3 million in the first quarter of 2002. Contributing to the sales increase was Engine Management and Europe, which accounted for $10.8 million and $2.2 million, respectively. Facilitating the increase in Engine Management was the expansion of business of certain existing retail customers and new traditional business. The increase was offset by a decline of $3.6 million of net sales in Temperature Control, primarily due to the loss of the AutoZone business, a retail customer. AutoZone's decision to move their Temperature Control business to other suppliers is estimated to reduce our consolidated net sales by approximately $25 million in 2003 versus 2002.

GROSS MARGINS. Overall gross margins for the quarter reflected a slight improvement to 25.4% from 24.7%. The loss in business in Temperature Control noted above, may negatively effect our overhead absorption with decreased volumes. Appropriate cost cutting measures are being considered to mitigate such

loss, at the operating earnings level.

GOODWILL. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS No. 142"). In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill is no longer amortized, but instead, is subject to an annual review for potential impairment. Using the discounted cash flows method, based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital and market multiples, the Company reviewed the fair values of each of its reporting units. The decline in economic and market conditions, higher integration costs than anticipated and the general softness in the automotive aftermarket caused a decrease in the fair values of certain of the Company's reporting units. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss on goodwill as a cumulative effect of accounting change of $18.3 million, net of tax, or $1.55 per diluted share during the first quarter of 2002. The impairment loss relates to goodwill pertaining to certain of the Company's reporting units within its Europe Segment and within its Temperature Control Segment and recorded a charge of $10.9 million and $7.4 million, respectively.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $1.1 million to $32.2 million in the first quarter of 2003, compared to $31.1 million in the first quarter of 2002. This increase was primarily due to the overall increase in net sales. However, as a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to 23.7% in the first quarter of 2003 from 24.6% in the first quarter of 2002.

OPERATING INCOME. Operating income increased by $2.2 million to $2.3 million in the first quarter of 2003, compared to $0.1 million in the first quarter of 2002. This increase was primarily due to the overall increase in net sales and the Company's continued cost reduction activities.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other income, net, decreased primarily due to losses related to joint ventures and unfavorable foreign exchange losses.

INTEREST EXPENSE. Interest expense decreased by $0.4 million in the first quarter 2003 compared to the same period in 2002, due to lower average borrowings and lower interest rates.

INCOME TAX PROVISION. The effective tax rate for continuing operations increased from 29% in the first quarter of 2002 to 37% in first quarter of 2003, primarily due to lower earnings at our foreign operations and operating losses in our European Segment, for which no income tax benefit is being recorded by the Company. The 37% current effective tax rate reflects the Company's anticipated tax rate for the balance of the year.

LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATION. Loss from discontinued operation reflects the charges associated with asbestos, including legal expenses. As discussed in Note 14 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Company is responsible for certain future liabilities relating to alleged exposure to asbestos containing products. Based on the information contained in the September 2002 actuarial study, which estimated an undiscounted liability for settlement payments ranging from $27.3 million to $58 million, and all other available information considered by the Company, and as further set forth in such Note 14, the Company recorded an after tax charge of $16.9 million as a loss from discontinued operation during the third quarter of 2002 to reflect such liability, excluding legal costs. The Company 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 2052 in the Company's consolidated financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002. Note that our preparation of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A 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 period. There can be 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 revenue from product sales upon shipment to customers. As described below, significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in any accounting period.

INVENTORY VALUATION. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is generally 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 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.

SALES RETURNS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS. The preparation of financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Specifically, our 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 March 31, 2003, the allowance for sales returns totaled $13.8 million.

Similarly, our 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 March 31, 2003, the allowance for doubtful accounts and for discounts totaled $5.7 million.

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 exposure 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 recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. At March 31, 2003, we had a valuation allowance of approximately $22 million, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize some of our deferred tax assets. The 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, we may need to establish an additional valuation allowance which could materially impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

VALUATION OF LONG-LIVED AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL. We assess the impairment of identifiable intangibles and long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review, include the following: significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and significant negative industry or economic trends. With respect to goodwill, if necessary, we will test for potential impairment in the fourth quarter of each year as part of our annual budgeting process. We review the fair values of each of our reporting units using the discounted cash flows method and market multiples.

RETIREMENT AND POSTRETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS. Each year we calculate the costs of providing retiree benefits under the provisions of SFAS 87 and SFAS 106. The key assumptions used in making these calculations are disclosed in Notes 12 and 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002. The most significant of these assumptions are the discount rate used to value the future obligation, expected return on plan assets and health care cost trend rates. We select discount rates commensurate with current market interest rates 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.

ASBESTOS RESERVE. The Company is responsible for certain future liabilities relating to alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products. A September 2002 actuarial study estimated a liability for settlement payments ranging from $27.3 million to $58 million. The Company 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 2052 in the Company's consolidated financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company plans on performing a similar annual actuarial analysis during the third quarter of each year for the foreseeable future. Based on this analysis and all other available information, the Company will 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 operations. Legal expenses associated with asbestos- related matters are expensed as incurred and recorded as a loss from discontinued operations in the statement of operations.

OTHER LOSS RESERVES. We have numerous other loss exposures, such as environmental claims, 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

ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations ("Statement No. 143"), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. Statement No. 143 applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the asset. Statement No. 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value of the liability is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset and this additional carrying amount is depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is accreted at the end of each period through charges to operating expense. If the obligation is settled for other than the carrying amount of the liability, we will recognize a gain or loss on settlement. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 143, which did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

RESCISSION OF FASB STATEMENTS

In April 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13 and Technical Corrections ("Statement No. 145"). Statement No. 145 eliminates the automatic classification of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item of income and requires that such gain or loss be evaluated for extraordinary classification under the criteria of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 30, Reporting Results of Operations ("APB No. 30"). Statement No. 145 also requires sales-leaseback accounting for lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sales-leaseback transactions, and makes various other technical corrections to

existing pronouncements. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 145, which did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements, however, Statement No. 145 will require prior periods to be reclassified for any loss on extinguishment of debt not meeting the criteria of APB No. 30.

ACCOUNTING FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXIT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

In July 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associates with Exit or Disposal Activities ("Statement No. 146"). Statement No. 146, which is effective prospectively for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, applies to costs associated with an exit activity, including restructurings, or with a disposal of long-lived assets. Those activities can include eliminating or reducing product lines, terminating employees and contracts and relocating plant facilities or personnel. Statement No. 146 requires that exit or disposal costs are recorded as an operating expense when the liability is incurred and can be measured at fair value. Commitment to an exit plan or a plan of disposal by itself will not meet the requirement for recognizing a liability and the related expense under Statement No. 146. The adoption of Statement No. 146 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING FOR AND DISCLOSURES OF GUARANTEES

In November 2002, the FASB issued interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others ("Interpretation No. 45"). Interpretation No. 45 elaborates on the existing disclosure requirements for most guarantees, including loan guarantees such as standby letters of credit. Interpretation No. 45 also clarifies that at the time a company issues a guarantee, the company must recognize an initial liability for the fair market value of the obligations it assumes under that guarantee and must disclose that information in its interim and annual financial statements. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 apply on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of Interpretation No. 45 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of product warranty claims.

ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123 ("Statement No. 148"). Statement No. 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, Statement No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. Certain of the disclosure modifications are required for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 148 and have provided the disclosures required under Statement No. 148 in Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATION OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51 ("Interpretation No. 46"). Interpretation No. 46 addresses the consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities as defined in Interpretation No. 46. Interpretation No. 46 applies immediately to variable interests in variable interest entities obtained after January 31, 2003. For public enterprises with a variable interest in a variable interest entity created before February 1, 2003, Interpretation No. 46 applies to that enterprises no later than the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. Interpretation No. 46 requires certain disclosures in financial statements issued after January 31, 2003. We currently have no contractual relationship or other business relationship with a variable interest entity and therefore the adoption of Interpretation No. 46 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, if we enter into any arrangement with a variable interest entity in the future, we will evaluate the impact of Interpretation No. 46 on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to market risk, primarily related to foreign currency exchange and interest rates. These exposures are actively monitored by management. The Company has exchange rate exposure primarily with respect to the Canadian Dollar and the British Pound. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange rate risk is due to certain costs, revenues and borrowings being denominated in currencies other than a subsidiary's functional currency. Similarly, the Company is exposed to market risk as the result of changes in interest rates which may affect the cost of its financing. It is the Company's policy and practice to use derivative financial instruments only to the extent necessary to manage exposures. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company manages its exposure to interest rate risk through the proportion of fixed rate debt and variable rate debt in its debt portfolio. To manage a portion of its exposure to interest rate changes, the Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements, see Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company invests its excess cash in highly liquid short-term investments. The Company's percentage of variable rate debt to total debt is 46% at December 31, 2002 and 55% at March 31, 2003.

Other than the aforementioned, there have been no significant changes to the information presented in Item 7A (Market Risk) of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-14(c) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), within 90 days of the filing date of this report. Based on their evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(b) There have been no significant changes (including corrective actions

with regard to significant deficiencies or material weaknesses) in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of the evaluation referenced in paragraph (a) above.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On January 28, 2000, a former significant customer of ours which is currently undergoing a Chapter 7 liquidation in U.S. Bankruptcy Court filed claims against a number of its former suppliers, including us. The claim against us alleged $0.5 million of preferential payments in the 90 days prior to the related Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition. The claim pertaining to the preferential payments was settled for an immaterial amount during the second quarter of 2002. In addition, this former customer seeks $9.4 million from us for a variety of claims including antitrust, breach of contract, breach of warranty and conversion. These latter claims arise out of allegations that this customer was entitled to various discounts, rebates and credits after it filed for bankruptcy. We have purchased insurance with respect to the actions. On August 22, 2002, the court dismissed the antitrust claims. We believe that these remaining matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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. At December 31, 2001, approximately 100 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. At December 31, 2002, the number of cases outstanding for which we were responsible for related liabilities increased to approximately 2,500, which include approximately 1,600 cases filed in December 2002 in Mississippi. We believe that these Mississippi cases filed against us in December 2002 were due in large part to potential plaintiffs accelerating the filing of their claims prior to the effective date of Mississippi's tort reform statute in January 2003, which statute eliminated the ability of plaintiffs to file consolidated cases. At March 31, 2003, approximately 2,700 cases were outstanding for which we were responsible for any related liabilities. To date, the amounts paid for settled claims have been immaterial. We do not have insurance coverage for the defense and indemnity costs associated with these claims. We recorded a liability associated with future settlements through 2052 and recorded an after tax charge of $16.9 million as a loss from a discontinued operation during the third quarter of 2002 to reflect such liability.

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 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) EXHIBIT(S)

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

On February 10, 2003, we filed a current report on Form 8-K reporting under Item 5 Other Events, that Standard Motor Products, Inc. announced that it had signed a definitive agreement to acquire substantially all of the assets and to assume substantially all of the operating liabilities of Dana Corporation's Engine Management Group.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC.
(Registrant)

(Date): November 19, 2003

/S/ JAMES J. BURKE

Vice President Finance,
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)