
STLC EUROPE TWELVE LEASING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Registration Number: 618141

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Directors and other information

Directors Patrick Flynn (resigned on 15 March 2022)
 Roman Lyadov (Russian national) (resigned on 28 September 2023)
 Declan Fitzpatrick (resigned on 15 March 2022)
 Matthew Tracey (appointed on 28 September 2023)
 Patricia O'Connor (appointed on 28 September 2023)
 Caroline Jones (appointed on 28 September 2023)

Registered office 25 North Wall Quay,
 Dublin 1, Ireland

Secretary STLC Europe Forty Leasing Limited (Appointed on 15 March 2022)
 25 North Wall Quay,
 Dublin 1, Ireland

Flynn O'Driscoll Secretarial Limited (Resigned on 15 March 2022)
 1 Grant's Row
 Lower Mount Street
 Dublin 2, Ireland
 D02 HX96

Independent auditor Grant Thornton
 Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
 13-18 City Quay
 Dublin
 D02 ED70

Principal bankers J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. Dublin Branch
 200 Capital Dock,
 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
 Dublin 2, Ireland
 D02 RK57

Solicitors A&L Goodbody LLP
 25 North Wall Quay,
 Dublin 1, Ireland

Parent GTLK Europe Designated Activity Company ("DAC") – in Liquidation
 3rd Floor, 20 on Hatch Street Lower,
 Dublin 2, Ireland

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The Company is a limited liability Company incorporated under the Companies Acts 2014 of Ireland with a registration number of 618141. The principal activity of the Company is the purchase and lease of aircraft.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GTLK Europe DAC - in Liquidation (the "Parent"), a Company incorporated in Ireland with a registered address at 3rd Floor, 20 on Hatch Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland. The Parent is currently under the management and control of the liquidators pursuant to the Irish High Court order with effect from 31 May 2023. The Parent is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSC "GTLK", a company incorporated in Russia with a registered address at Room 100, Building 73, ul. Respubliki, Salekhard, Yamalo-Nenetsky Avtonomy Okrug, Russian Federation 629008 (the "Ultimate Parent").

As at 31 December 2022, the Company owned five aircraft (2021: five aircraft) which were placed in storage.

Subsequent to the year end, as outlined in the 'Significant Subsequent Events' section in note 17, on 31 May 2023 by order of the Irish High Court the Company's Parent together with one of the Parents subsidiaries, GTLK Europe Capital DAC, were placed into liquidation. Damien Murran and Julian Moroney of Teneo Restructuring Ireland were appointed as joint liquidators

Management are actively seeking commercial opportunities for the Company's five aircraft asset. This process is ongoing and at the date of this report no formal agreements have been reached. The Directors do not expect the present level of activity to be sustained for the foreseeable future. The Directors continue to seek new opportunities for future growth and development of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following risks and uncertainties, to which the company is exposed, are addressed in note 15 to these financial statements. These include:

- Geopolitical risk
- Asset risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Results and dividends for the year

The results for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on page 11 and in the Statement of Changes in Deficit on page 14.

The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

The Company incurred a loss after taxation for the year of US\$ 18.7 million (2021: US\$ 16.9 million) and had net liabilities of US\$ 60 million (2021: US\$ 41 million) as at 31 December 2022.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding that the Group, of which the Company is a part, is currently operating under global sanctions and the Company's Parent is subject to an Irish High Court liquidation order.

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The Directors believe that the Company is a going concern, having received a letter of support from the Parent, under the management and control of the liquidators, confirming that the Parent will continue to support the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The Directors are confident that the Parent has sufficient funds to support the Company in the short term.

Since the year-end, on 31 May 2023 by order of the Irish High Court the Company's Parent together with one of the Parents subsidiaries, GTLK Europe Capital DAC, were placed into liquidation. Damien Murrán and Julian Moroney of Teneo Restructuring Ireland were appointed as joint liquidators. Please refer to Note 17 for details of significant subsequent events.

Management are actively seeking commercial opportunities for the Company's five aircraft asset. This process is ongoing and at the date of this report no formal agreements have been reached.

The going concern basis applied in these financial statements is heavily dependent on the successful sale of the Company and the continuation of its business under new management. As of the date of signing this report, all liabilities of the Company relate to intercompany debt. The Parent is committed to supporting the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the Directors believe the Parent has sufficient resources and liquidity, supported by expected insurance-claim proceeds on Group assets, to do so.

Based on their analysis and all available information, the Directors believe that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due over the forthcoming twelve-month period. Accordingly, the Directors have concluded that it continues to be appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Interest of directors and company secretary

The names of the Directors and Company Secretary together with details of appointments and resignations during the reporting period are listed on page 2.

The Directors and secretary including their families or nominees who held office at 31 December 2022 had no interests in the share capital of the Company or any other Group Company at any time during the year.

Political donations

The Company made no political donations during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

Subsequent events

Details of the subsequent events affecting the Company which have taken place since the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 17 in the financial statements.

Relevant audit information

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' compliance statement

The Company does not meet the qualifying conditions in accordance with Section 225(7) of the Companies Act 2014 for the requirement to provide a "Compliance Policy Statement".

Directors' report (continued)

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to keeping adequate accounting records by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at 25 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Audit Committee

As at date of the financial statements, the Company is operating within the thresholds as set out under Section 167 (1) of the Act, and as such the Company does not meet the requirements to establish an audit committee for the current financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm will continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Matthew Tracey
Director



Caroline Jones
Director

Date 24/11/2025

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and applicable law.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the Company financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Matthew Tracey
Director



Caroline Jones
Director

Date: 24/11/2025

Independent auditor's report to the members of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited (the “Company”), which comprise the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of cash flows, and Statement of changes in deficit for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by EU (“IFRS”) (the “relevant accounting framework”).

In our opinion, STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework, and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (‘ISAs (Ireland)’) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements’ section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the Company. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

In forming our opinion, which is not modified, we draw attention to the disclosures made in the Directors’ Report and Note 2 to the financial statements concerning the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is under the management and control of the liquidators of the Parent Company, GTLK Europe Capital DAC. The going concern basis applied in these financial statements is heavily dependent on the receipt of insurance claim proceeds of the Group, the successful sale of the Company and the continuation of its business under new management. While the Company is pursuing all available insurance and legal claims related to the aircraft, the timing and amount of recovery under these claims are uncertain. As of the date of signing this report, all liabilities of the Company relate to intercompany debt from the Parent.

Independent auditor's report to the members of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited

Material uncertainty related to going concern (continued)

The ultimate outcome of the matters noted above and in note 2 of the financial statements cannot presently be determined and these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors believe that the Company is a going concern, having received a letter of support from the Parent, under the management and control of the liquidators, confirming that the Parent will continue to support the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The Directors are confident that the Parent has sufficient funds to support the Company in the short term. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, including the Director's Report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.

The statement of financial position and income statement are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Independent auditor's report to the members of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of directors' remuneration and transactions with directors have not been complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shahnawaz Mirza

For and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin 2

Ireland

25 November 2025

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

In thousands of US Dollars

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Lease revenue | | - | - |
| Other income | 3 | - | 5,818 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 5,9 | (6,613) | (6,999) |
| Aircraft maintenance expense | 6 | (815) | (1,285) |
| Management Fee | 14 | (145) | (145) |
| General and administration expenses | 4 | (127) | (47) |
| Results from operating activities | | (7,700) | (2,658) |
| | | | |
| Finance income | 7 | 1 | - |
| Finance costs | 7 | (10,989) | (11,662) |
| Net finance costs | | (10,988) | (11,662) |
| | | | |
| Loss before income tax | | (18,688) | (14,320) |
| | | | |
| Total tax (charge) | 8 | - | (2,576) |
| | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | | (18,688) | (16,896) |
| Other Comprehensive income (items that may or may not be reclassified to profits or loss) | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive loss for the financial year | | (18,688) | (16,896) |

All activities derive from continuing operations. All losses and total comprehensive losses for the financial year and the preceding financial year are attributable to the owners of the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2022
In thousands of US Dollars

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9 | 162,743 | 169,356 |
| Deferred tax asset | 11 | - | - |
| Total non-current assets | | 162,743 | 169,356 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 304 | 353 |
| Prepayments | | - | 16 |
| Total current assets | | 304 | 369 |
| Total Assets | | 163,047 | 169,725 |
| Deficit | | | |
| Share capital | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Retained losses | | (59,753) | (41,065) |
| Total deficit | | (59,741) | (41,053) |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings from related parties | 14 | 216,188 | 205,199 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 216,188 | 205,199 |
| Payable to related parties | 14 | 5,280 | 4,788 |
| Trade and other payables | 10 | 1,320 | 791 |
| Total current liabilities | | 6,600 | 5,579 |
| Total liabilities | | 222,788 | 210,778 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 163,047 | 169,725 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Matthew Tracey
Director



Caroline Jones
Director

Date: 24/11/2025

Statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

In thousands of US Dollars

| | Notes | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | | (18,688) | (16,896) |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 5,9 | 6,613 | 6,999 |
| Gain on disposal of aircraft | | - | (5,818) |
| Net finance costs | 7 | 10,988 | 11,662 |
| Income tax charge | 8 | - | 2,576 |
| Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables | | 16 | (10) |
| Increase in trade and other payables | 10 | 529 | 251 |
| Movement in related party balances | 14 | 492 | (352) |
| Interest received | | 1 | - |
| Tax paid | | - | - |
| Net cash used in operating activities | | (49) | (1,588) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Disposal of property plant and equipment | | - | 41,000 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | - | 41,000 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Related party loans repaid | 14 | - | (36,435) |
| Interest paid | | - | (2,953) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | - | (39,388) |
| Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents | | (49) | 24 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year | | 353 | 329 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | | 304 | 353 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in deficit
 For the financial year ended 31 December 2022
 In thousands of US Dollars

| | Share capital | Retained losses | Total deficit |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| At 31 December 2020 | 12 | (24,169) | (24,157) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the financial year | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | - | (16,896) | (16,896) |
| Transactions with shareholders | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2021 | 12 | (41,065) | (41,053) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the financial year | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | - | (18,688) | (18,688) |
| Transactions with shareholders | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2022 | 12 | (59,753) | (59,741) |

All equity is attributable to the holders of the ordinary shares in the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Reporting entity

STLC Europe Twelve Leasing Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the Company's registered office is 25 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland. The financial statements of the Company are presented for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GTLK Europe DAC - in Liquidation (the "Parent"), a company incorporated in Ireland with a registered address at 3rd Floor, 20 on Hatch Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland. The Parent is currently under the management and control of the liquidators pursuant to the Irish High Court order with effect from 31 May 2023. The Parent is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSC "GTLK", a company incorporated in Russia with a registered address at Room 100, Building 73, ul. Respubliki, Salekhard, Yamalo-Nenetsky Avtonomny Okrug, Russian Federation 629008 (the "Ultimate Parent").

The Company's primary business is the purchasing and leasing of aircraft.

2. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and in the case of the Company as applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. The Directors of the Company are of the view that the Company will continue as a going concern.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding that the Group, of which the Company is a part, is currently operating under global sanctions and the Company's Parent is subject to an Irish High Court liquidation order.

The Directors believe that the Company is a going concern, having received a letter of support from the Parent, under the management and control of the liquidators, confirming that the Parent will continue to support the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The Directors are confident that the Parent has sufficient funds to support the Company in the short term.

Since the year-end, on 31 May 2023 by order of the Irish High Court the Company's Parent together with one of the Parents subsidiaries, GTLK Europe Capital DAC, were placed into liquidation. Damien Murran and Julian Moroney of Teneo Restructuring Ireland were appointed as joint liquidators. Please refer to Note 17 for details of significant subsequent events.

Management are actively seeking commercial opportunities for the Company's five aircraft asset. This process is ongoing and at the date of this report no formal agreements have been reached.

The going concern basis applied in these financial statements is heavily dependent on the successful sale of the Company and the continuation of its business under new management. As of the date of signing this report, all liabilities of the Company relate to intercompany debt. The Parent is committed to supporting the Company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the Directors believe the Parent has sufficient resources and liquidity, supported by expected insurance-claim proceeds on Group assets, to do so.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Based on their analysis and all available information, the Directors believe that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due over the forthcoming twelve-month period. Accordingly, the Directors have concluded that it continues to be appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements are stated in United States Dollars ("US\$"), the functional currency of the Company. The Directors of the Company believe that US\$ most accurately represents the economic effects of underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

IFRS applied in the preparation of these financial statements are those that were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective from 1 January 2022 and adopted by the Company during the reporting period:

The following amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements upon application:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 Cycle

The application of these amendments did not result in material changes to the Company's financial statements.

Accounting standards in issue that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted:

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early; instead, it will apply them from their effective dates as determined by their dates of EU endorsement.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 17 and IFRS 4)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- IAS 16 Leases on Sale and Leaseback
- IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeabilities

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Accounting standards in issue that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted (continued)

There are no other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective subsequent to the year-end that would have a material impact on the results or financial position of the Company.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates with revisions being recognised prospectively.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Information about estimates and underlying assumptions that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the results for the year ending 31 December 2022 is included in the following accounting policies:

- Property, Plant and Equipment (impairment, depreciation) (refer to note 9 for carrying values)

See the specific accounting policies for more detail of the judgements and estimates used.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to US\$ at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated to the functional currency at the currency rate ruling at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency rate are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Profit or losses arising from foreign currency translation and on settlement of amounts receivable and payable in other currencies are dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially booked at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost on the Statement of Finance Position using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The total amount of interest paid during a year is disclosed in the cash flows statement whether it has been recognised as an expense in profit or loss or capitalised.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses have been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance income and expense

Interest income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis by reference to the principal outstanding using the effective interest rate method.

Taxation

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using the tax rate

enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Property, plant and equipment

Aircraft are recorded at cost of the individual components, net of any manufacturer credits and inclusive of applicable technical and legal costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Interest and other costs that are directly attributable to the financing of process payments for aircraft are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

During the year, the Company changed the method of depreciating its aircraft from component-based basis to 25 years on a straight-line basis with a residual value of 10%. The straight-line depreciation basis accurately reflects the usage and wear of aircraft over its useful lives. Management believes that the method reflects the current economic condition of the aircraft.

In the previous year, the Company had adopted component-based depreciation on all of its aircraft which it holds, in which the annual depreciation amount is determined based on the computation of the forecast utilisation of the components and the predicted cost of future maintenance

The annual depreciation amount for each component based on component-based depreciation is reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

In the previous years, depreciation was calculated to write off the cost of each component of the aircraft, less its estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life "EUL" from the date of manufacture in the case of the airframe and from the last maintenance event in the case of other components.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Aircraft are assessed for recoverability in accordance with IAS 36-Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36"), whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss is charged to reduce the carrying value of specific assets to their recoverable amount where an impairment is considered to have occurred. Where the recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value no adjustment is made to the carrying value unless the asset was previously impaired. For the purpose of measuring an impairment loss, each aircraft is tested individually by comparing carrying value to recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the net realisable value and value in use. Net realisable value is the amount at which an asset could be disposed of less any direct selling costs. The Directors estimate the net realisable value using aircraft specific "maintenance adjusted market values (current condition)" where available or "half-life" appraiser values where current condition is not readily ascertainable. For the current year maintenance adjusted market values (current condition) were applied.

Value in use is the present value of future cash flows. The key inputs into the value in use calculation are the current contracted rent receipts per the lease agreement, projected maintenance income based on the estimated utilisation in the future, projected maintenance expenses based on third party reports and estimated residual value of the aircraft supplied by an independent appraiser. Where leases are expired, terminated, or otherwise not in effect no value in use is applied.

In the current year and previous years, as no leases were in effect no value in use was applied in impairment assessment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Financial Position include cash on hand and deposits repayable on demand with any qualifying financial institution. Deposits are repayable on demand if they can be withdrawn at any time without notice and without penalty or if a maturity or period of notice of not more than 24 hours or one working day has been agreed. Cash includes cash in hand and deposits denominated in foreign currencies.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated net of impairment for expected credit losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial statements when they have been appropriately approved or authorised by the Directors.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity as per the Company's Constitution.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, a present legal or constructive obligation exists that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial instruments. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. The financial assets held by the Company and Company are trade receivables, cash and other receivables. IFRS 9 uses an expected credit loss ("ECL") model.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

(ii) *Impairment of financial assets*

The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. IFRS 9 also covered the impairment of amounts recoverable under leases carried under IAS 17 / IFRS 16.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of trade receivables and cash. Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company has recorded ECLs on their financial assets measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL") on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI; and
- Lease commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Financial assets measured at fair value, including debt investments or equity securities measured at FVTPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Under the simplified approach, impairment allowances are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL or 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. If there is a significant increase in credit risk under the simplified approach.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. ECLs are measured as followed:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

The Company applied the simplified approach when calculating lifetime credit losses for lease receivables, loan receivables and contract assets. The Company applied the simplified provision matrix approach to recognise expected credit losses on trade and other receivables.

The Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime Probability of default (PD) by Loss given default (LGD). PD estimates are calculated based on statistical rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored using both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The Company estimates LGD parameters are based on the history of recovery rates and consider the specific factors associated with the leased asset. LGD is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have the assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised from the Company's statement of financial position when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised by the Company when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)***Measurement of fair values***

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

3. Other income

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | | |
| Gain on disposal of aircraft | - | 5,818 |
| Net security deposit releases | - | - |
| Total other income | - | 5,818 |

During the prior year, the Company sold one aircraft to a company under common control. This resulted in a gain on disposal of US\$5.8 million

4. General and administrative expenses

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | | |
| Legal and professional | 127 | 47 |
| Total general and administration expenses | 127 | 47 |

The Company did not employ any persons during the year (2021: none). Staff are employed directly by the Parent and the cost of employees is borne by the Parent. The Company had one director for the full financial year (2021: three directors). Two directors resigned in March 2022 on the commencement of sanctions against the Parent. The estimated cost of services provided by the Directors is US\$ 1k (2021: US\$ 3k) and was borne by the Parent.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid any fees or other remuneration to the Directors related to the directorship role they provided to Company as part of their group-wide executive management role. The amount of US\$ 1k (2021: US\$ 3k) is an estimated allocation of the emoluments paid or payable by the Parent to those individuals in relation to their group wide executive management role. The estimated allocation is based on an estimate of the qualifying services, including management of the affairs of Company, they provided to Company during the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements

5. Statutory information

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| The loss for the year has been arrived at after charging: | | |
| Auditors' remuneration exclusive of VAT: | | |
| Audit of financial statements | 11 | 17 |
| Total | 11 | 17 |
| Depreciation and amortisation of Property, plant and equipment | 6,613 | 6,999 |
| Total | 6,613 | 6,999 |

6. Aircraft maintenance expense

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Aircraft maintenance | 815 | 1,285 |
| Total aircraft maintenance expense | 815 | 1,285 |

Aircraft maintenance costs includes storage, insurance and preservation costs incurred on stored aircraft during the financial year.

7. Finance income and costs

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest Income | | |
| - Third party | 1 | - |
| Finance income | 1 | - |
| Interest expense | | |
| - Interest on shareholder and related party loans | (10,989) | (11,662) |
| Finance costs | (10,989) | (11,662) |
| Net finance costs | (10,988) | (11,662) |

8. Income tax expense included in the determination of profit or loss for the year

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Current tax expense | | |
| Current period | - | - |
| Total current tax expense | - | - |
| Deferred tax asset | | |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences | - | (2,576) |
| Total deferred tax (charge) / credit | - | (2,576) |
| Total tax (charge) | - | (2,576) |

Notes to the financial statements

Reconciliation of effective tax rate*In thousands of US\$*

| | | |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Loss for the year | (18,688) | (14,320) |
| Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (12.5%) | (2,336) | (1,790) |
| Movement in unrecognised deferred tax asset | 2,336 | 4,421 |
| Adjustments for prior year periods | - | (55) |
| Total tax charge | - | 2,576 |

In assessing the ability to realise the deferred tax assets, all available evidence is considered and weighed to determine whether derecognition of a deferred tax asset is needed or should be removed. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible.

The Company had a deferred tax asset of US\$ 6.8 million at 31 December 2022 which has not been recognised (2021: US\$ 4.4 million). The Company's deferred tax asset arises due to unrelieved trading losses forward. Although these unrelieved trading losses are available to offset any future taxable income of the Company, the Directors have decided not to recognise this asset at this point in time as, due to the nature of the business in which the Company operates, it is not possible to forecast profit or loss levels with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of any deferred tax asset that will be recoverable.

9. Property, plant and equipment

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | Aircraft | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cost | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 220,669 | 220,669 |
| Disposals | 36,937 | 36,937 |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 183,732 | 183,732 |
| Disposals | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | 183,732 | 183,732 |
| Depreciation | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | (9,132) | (9,132) |
| Depreciation for the year | (6,999) | (6,999) |
| Disposal of aircraft | 1,755 | 1,755 |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | (14,376) | (14,376) |
| Depreciation for the year | (6,613) | (6,613) |
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | (20,989) | (20,989) |
| Carrying amounts | | |
| At 31 December 2021 | 169,356 | 169,356 |
| At 31 December 2022 | 162,743 | 162,743 |

As of 31 December 2022, the Company owned five aircraft (2021: five).

Notes to the financial statements

10. Trade and other payables

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
| Deposits held | 745 | 745 |
| Other liabilities and accruals | 575 | 46 |
| Total current trade and other payables | 1,320 | 791 |

11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | Assets | Liabilities | Net |
| | 2022 | 2022 | 2022 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,624 | - | 2,624 |
| Trade losses | 2,760 | - | 2,760 |
| Interest limitation | 1,374 | - | 1,374 |
| Tax assets / (liabilities) | 6,758 | - | 6,758 |
| Deferred tax asset not recognised | (6,758) | - | (6,758) |
| Net tax assets / (liabilities) | - | - | - |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | Assets | Liabilities | Net |
| | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 1,797 | - | 1,797 |
| Trade losses | 2,624 | - | 2,624 |
| Tax assets / (liabilities) | 4,421 | - | 4,421 |
| Deferred tax asset not recognised | (4,421) | - | (4,421) |
| Net tax assets / (liabilities) | - | - | - |

At 31 December 2022, the Company had an unrecognised deferred tax asset of US\$ 6.8 million (2021: US\$ 4.4 million) in respect of tax losses due to concerns around the timing of recovery. The Company is allowed to carry forward tax losses for an indefinite period of time to be offset against income of the same trade.

12. Share capital

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | Share capital |
| At 31 December 2021 | 12 |
| At 31 December 2022 | 12 |

The issued share capital of the Company at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 comprised 10,000 ordinary shares of EUR 1 each which is held by the parent and fully paid.

Notes to the financial statements

13. Financial instruments fair value

The following table shows the carrying values and fair values of financial assets and liabilities. Where the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value no adjustment to fair value is recognised. Financial assets and liabilities are deemed to be within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy

| | Carrying amount | Fair value | Carrying amount | Fair value |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2022 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 304 | 304 | 353 | 353 |
| Financial assets | 304 | 304 | 353 | 353 |
| Borrowings from related parties | (216,188) | (216,188) | (205,199) | (205,199) |
| Trade and other payables | (1,320) | (1,320) | (791) | (813) |
| Payables to related parties | (5,280) | (5,280) | (4,788) | (4,788) |
| Financial liabilities | (222,788) | (222,788) | (210,778) | (210,800) |
| Net financial liabilities | (222,484) | (222,484) | (210,425) | (210,447) |

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured as the net present value of the future cash flows in relation to the financial assets and liabilities discounted at the underlying interest rate as adjusted for movements in market interest rates with the exception of borrowings from related parties.

The carrying value for borrowings related parties is the same as the fair value as the loan has a payable on demand feature and is not discounted on initial recognition.

14. Related party transactions

The Company considers GTLK Europe DAC, its subsidiaries and all entities controlled by GTLK Europe DAC as related parties.

(a) Balances with related parties

| | Borrowings from related parties |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | (i) |
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 232,925 |
| Net movement in interest accrual | 8,709 |
| Repayments during the year | (36,435) |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 205,199 |
| Net movement in interest accrual | 10,989 |
| Repayments during the year | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | 216,188 |

- (i) The loans from the related party are repayable between 2025 and 2028. Interest on loans from the related party accrues at rates between 5.38% of 6.94%. Early repayments by agreement of both parties to the loan agreements is permitted.

Notes to the financial statements

(b) Transactions with related parties

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Payables | | |
| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | | |
| Payables to Parent | 4,922 | 4,430 |
| Payables to related parties | 358 | 358 |
| Total | 5,280 | 4,788 |

Balances with related parties are payable on demand and non-interest bearing.

(c) Expenses

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company incurred US\$ 145k (2021: US\$ 145k) in management fees payable to the Parent.

During the financial year the Company incurred interest expenses of US\$ 11 million (2021 : US\$ 11.7 million) on loans from related parties.

15. Risks and uncertainties

The Company's Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's exposure to risk on its financial instruments and the management of such risk is carried out on an ongoing basis. The Company's activities and the role of each party to the transaction are clearly defined and documented.

The Directors monitor the Company's performance, reviewing management accounts on the performance of the loan and lease portfolio. Such review is designed to ensure that the terms of the documentation have been complied with and that no unforeseen risks have arisen.

Geopolitical Risk

Since 26 February 2022 the Group, of which the Company is a part, has operated under sanctions imposed by a number of countries. According to official data, the Ultimate Parent Company, JSC GTLK, was included in the fifth package of sanctions imposed by the European Union (hereinafter — the EU). For further information refer to note 17 significant subsequent events.

The conflict has and will continue to have short and long-term consequences on the aviation industry. There is uncertainty as to how future developments of this conflict will affect the Company, however the aircraft

value is currently performing well in the market and current values are in excess of cost. Efforts to remarket the aircraft are ongoing and as a result the Directors deem it appropriate not to impair the assets at this point in time. The situation continues to be monitored closely. Management is taking all measures necessary to ensure compliance with sanctions and to ensure the stability of the Group's operations (including subsidiaries' operations). The Directors are actively monitoring the situation and continue to manage the company's assets within investment and risk parameters that have been established.

Asset risk

The Company bears the risk of re-leasing or selling the aircraft in its fleet at the end of their lease terms. If demand for aircraft decreases market lease rates may fall, and should such conditions continue for an extended period, it could affect the market value of aircraft in the fleet and may result in an impairment charge. The Directors have employed personnel with appropriate experience of the aviation industry to manage the fleet and remarket or sell aircraft as required in order to reduce this risk.

Notes to the financial statements

15. Risks and uncertainties (continued)

The Company is highly dependent upon the continuing financial strength of the commercial airline industry. A significant deterioration in this sector could adversely affect the Company through a reduced demand for aircraft in the fleet and / or reduced market rates, higher incidences of lessee default and an increase in aircraft on the ground.

The Company periodically performs reviews of its carrying values of aircraft and associated assets, trade receivables, notes receivables and the recoverable amount of deferred tax assets and the sufficiency of accruals and provisions, substantially all of which are susceptible to the above risks and uncertainties. Material judgements also apply in respect of property, plant and equipment and include the identification and subsequent measurement of impairment, which relies on a measurement of current market value or specific maintenance condition of the aircraft. A decrease in current market value due to the on-going and evolving geopolitical situation in Ukraine / Russia may result in additional impairment of related assets.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has a minimum exposure to foreign exchange risk as the majority of transactions are denominated in US dollars.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has fixed interest rates per annum on loans and is therefore not exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. As a result no sensitivity analysis is included.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that the Company will incur losses from the failure of counterparties to meet their obligations. The Company holds cash balances which are invested on a short-term basis and are classified as cash and cash equivalents. These deposits and other financial instruments give rise to credit risk on amounts due from counterparties. Credit risk is managed by limiting the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one counterparty. The Company typically does not enter into deposits with a duration of more than three months.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure before security. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 304 | 353 |
| Total | 304 | 353 |

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company has funded a significant part of its operations with debt financing. The ability of the Company to continue to operate is dependent upon its ability to meet its payment obligations and adhere to covenant requirements under the respective loan agreements, which are dependent, among other things, upon the factors outlined above. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

Notes to the financial statements

15. Risks and uncertainties (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> 2022 | Carrying amount | Contractual cash flows | 12 months or less | Between 2 and 5 years | After 5 years |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Borrowings from related parties | 216,188 | 253,163 | - | 209,233 | 43,930 |
| Payables to related parties | 5,280 | 5,280 | 5,280 | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 1,320 | 1,320 | 1,320 | - | - |
| Total | 222,788 | 259,763 | 6,600 | 209,233 | 43,930 |

| <i>In thousands of US\$</i> 2021 | Carrying amount | Contractual cash flows | 12 months or less | Between 2 and 5 years | After 5 years |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Borrowings from related parties | 205,199 | 253,162 | - | 172,809 | 80,353 |
| Payables to related parties | 4,788 | 4,788 | 4,788 | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 791 | 791 | 791 | - | - |
| Total | 210,778 | 258,741 | 5,579 | 172,809 | 80,353 |

16. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Refer to Note 15 for the future commitment to related party loans. There has been no other capital commitments other than those stated above at 31 December 2022

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether transfers of economic benefits have become probable. Where future transfers of economic benefits change from previously disclosed contingent liabilities, provisions are recognised in the year in which the changes in probability occur.

17. Significant subsequent events

On 31 May 2023 by order of the Irish High Court the Company's Parent together with one of the Parents subsidiaries, GTLK Europe Capital DAC, were placed into liquidation. Damien Murrán and Julian Moroney of Teneo Restructuring Ireland were appointed as joint liquidators.

On 26 September 2023 the Company issued one class A Ordinary share for €1 to STLC Europe Forty Leasing Limited.

The aircraft values are currently performing well in the market and current values are in excess of cost. Efforts to remarket the aircraft are ongoing and as a result the Directors deem it appropriate not to impair the assets at this point in time. The situation continues to be monitored closely. Management is taking all measures necessary to ensure compliance with sanctions and to ensure the stability of the Group's operations (including subsidiaries' operations).

On 28 September 2023 Matthew Tracey, Patricia O'Connor and Caroline Jones were appointed directors of the Company, with Roman Lyadov resigning his directorship on the same date.

There have been no other significant events since the year end until the date of signing of this report that would require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

18. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GTLK Europe DAC - in Liquidation (the "Parent"), a Company incorporated in Ireland with a registered address at 3rd Floor, 20 on Hatch Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland. The Parent is currently under the management and control of the liquidators pursuant to the Irish High Court order with effect from 31 May 2023. The Parent is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSC "GTLK", a company incorporated in Russia with a registered address at Room 100, Building 73, ul. Respubliki, Salekhard, Yamalo-Nenetsky Avtonomny Okrug, Russian Federation 629008 (the "Ultimate Parent").

On the 11th July 2023, pursuant to a High Court order, the court declared that the presumption of control by 'JSC GTLK' (the "Ultimate Parent") is rebutted in circumstances where the joint liquidators have been appointed to the companies by the High Court. As a result, the restrictive measures under Article 2 of Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 is rebutted and the assets of the Company are under the control of the joint liquidators who are the only persons entitled to deal with the assets of the Company.

19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 24 November 2025.