

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report and
financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Registered number:
723734

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

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TrueNoord Douro Limited

Company information

Directors	Michael Adams Declan Fitzpatrick (Resigned 31 March 2025) Joram Lietaert Peerbolte Paul Murphy (Appointed 31 March 2025)
Company secretary	Flynn O'Driscoll Secretarial Limited
Registered office	1 Grant's Row Mount Street Lower Dublin 2 Ireland
Registration number	723734
Independent Auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13-18 City Quay Dublin 2 Ireland

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

The Directors for TrueNoord Douro Limited (The "Company") present their annual report and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The Company is a specialised regional aircraft lessor to commercial airlines.

Business review

The Directors recognise that the future success of the business is dependent on securing profitable leases, remaining profitable and effectively managing commercial and financial risks. The Directors have assessed these risks and have taken measures to manage them. Further details are provided under principal risks and uncertainties. The Company has available funding from an existing loan facility from TrueNoord Liffey Limited, and equity financing is available to support the growth of the Company and cover potential working capital requirements. As at 31 March 2025, the Company owned one aircraft (2024: 1). The aircraft was on lease at year end.

The Company reported a loss on ordinary activities before tax for the financial year of US\$18,785 (2024: US\$638,440). The Company has net assets of US\$163,627 (2024: US\$186,693) at 31 March 2025.

Key financial performance indicators

Turnover, loss after tax, total loans and borrowings, and non-current assets are key indicators of the performance of the Company.

- Turnover: US\$960,000 (2024: US\$898,667)
- Loss after tax: US\$23,066 (2024: US\$558,635)
- Loans and borrowings: US\$9,157,573 (2024: US\$10,161,450)
- Non-current assets: US\$10,778,113 (2024: US\$10,830,188)

Going concern

The Directors have considered the adequacy of the Company funding, borrowing facilities, cash flows and profitability for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval these financial statements. As at the date of signing of these financial statements, there are sufficient cash flows projected for the next twelve months to enable the Company to repay its debts as they fall due.

The Directors believe that the Company has sufficient financial resources, including shareholders' continued support and commitment to the financial stability of the Company, together with long-term airline lease contracts. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risks relating to asset values

Aircraft and engines are subject to value fluctuations driven by market supply and demand which will have an impact on the assets of the Company. If demand for aircraft and engines decreases, market lease rates may fall. Should this condition continue for an extended period, it could affect the market value of the aircraft and engines and may result in an impairment charge.

Risks relating to exposure to the commercial airline industry

As a supplier to the airline industry, the Company is exposed to the financial condition of the airline industry as it leases all of its aircraft to commercial airlines. The financial condition of the airline industry is affected by, among other things, geopolitical events, outbreaks of communicable pandemic diseases, natural disasters, fuel costs and the demand for air travel. To the extent that any of these factors adversely affect the airline industry they may result in (i) downward pressure on lease rates and aircraft values, (ii) higher incidences of lessee defaults, restructuring and repossessions and (iii) inability to lease aircraft on commercially acceptable terms.

Risks relating to the leasing of aircraft

In order to continue to generate profits and cash flows, the Company, as an owner and lessor of aircraft, must address risks associated with (i) the releasing of aircraft subject to market and competitive conditions at lease end dates, (ii) funding and performance of maintenance activities, (iii) government and environment regulations relating to aircraft and their operation, and (iv) ongoing risks relating to finance and ownership of aircraft. Improper management of any of these risks could adversely affect the financial performance, position and growth potential of the Company.

Exposure to credit and liquidity cashflow risks

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arise principally from the Company's lease receivables from customers.

The aircraft and engines are leased by the Company to airlines worldwide. The airline industry is cyclical, economically sensitive and highly competitive. A key determinant of the Company's success is the financial strength of its lessees and their ability to react to and cope with the competitive environment in which they operate. If a lessee airline experiences financial difficulties this may result in a default and the early termination of the lease. The Directors mitigate this risk through comprehensive credit reviews of potential customers prior to entering into a new lease and on-going credit monitoring of customer airlines during the course of the leases. Where appropriate, the Company also collects maintenance reserves and security deposits from its lessees.

Liquidity risk

The Company's aircraft are financed primarily by Parent Company debt from third parties, borrowings from related parties, capital contributions, and the Company therefore has commitments to repay interest and principal. The Company is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of operating lease revenues in order to meet these debt servicing obligations. The Company's cash flow risk in respect of suppliers and service providers is also minimal as the Company aims to pay service providers in accordance with the stated terms.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report *(continued)*

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Future Developments

For the financial year 2025/2026, the Company expects to continue expanding its fleet and leasing activities.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company's has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year were:

Michael Adams
Declan Fitzpatrick (Resigned 31 March 2025)
Joram Lietaert Peerbolte
Paul Murphy (Appointed 31 March 2025)

Directors and secretary interests

The Directors and secretary have no beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of TrueNoord Liffey Limited. (the "Parent Company") a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Parent Company is wholly owned subsidiary of TrueNoord Limited (the "Ultimate Parent Company").

The Ultimate Parent Company is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom with a registered office at 4th Floor 50 Hans Crescent, London, United Kingdom, SW1X 0NA.

Results and dividends

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position are set out on pages 12 and 13, respectively.

The Company reported a loss on ordinary activities before tax for the financial year of US\$18,785 (2024: US\$638,440).

The Company has net assets of US\$163,627 (2024: US\$186,693) at 31 March 2025.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial year.

Subsequent events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since 31st March 2025.

Political contribution

The Company neither made any political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the financial year.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- So far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- They have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as Directors in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

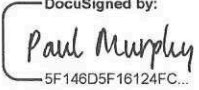
Accounting records


The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014, with regard to adequate accounting records by employing outsourced accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and adequate resources in its financial function. The adequate accounting records are maintained at 1 Grant's Row, Mount Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland. All of the financial records are open to inspection by the Directors at any time.

Independent auditor

The auditors, Grant Thornton, continue in office in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

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Paul Murphy
Directors

DocuSigned by:

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Michael Adams
Directors

Date: 05 December 2025

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

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

Irish Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company for each financial period. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) and applicable law (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

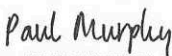
Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial period end date, of the profit or loss of the Company for that financial period end and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:


- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effects and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Board on

DocuSigned by:

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Paul Murphy
Directors

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Michael Adams
Directors



Independent auditor's report to the members of TrueNoord Douro Limited (continued)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TrueNoord Douro Limited, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, 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 accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, TrueNoord Douro Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit or loss 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors use of going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.



Independent auditor's report to the members of TrueNoord Douro Limited (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider 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 statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records.

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

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified 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.



Independent auditor's report to the members of TrueNoord Douro Limited (continued)

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 in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, 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.

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Shelley".

Michael Shelley
For and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
City Quay
Dublin 2
Date:

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Turnover	<i>3</i>	960,000	898,667
Operating expenses	<i>4</i>	(47,794)	(611,497)
Gross profit		912,206	287,170
Other leasing costs		(11,555)	(22,408)
Administrative expenses	<i>5</i>	(87,304)	(106,613)
Operating profit		813,347	158,149
Interest payable and similar charges	<i>6</i>	(738,330)	(740,950)
Amortisation of debt issuance costs		(93,802)	(55,639)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<i>7</i>	(18,785)	(638,440)
Tax (charge)/benefit on loss on ordinary activities	<i>8</i>	(4,281)	79,805
Loss for the financial year		(23,066)	(558,635)

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

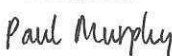
TrueNoord Douro Limited

Statement of Financial Position*As at 31 March 2025*

	<i>Note</i>	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	10,699,055	10,746,849
Deferred tax asset	9	79,058	83,339
Total non-current assets		<u>10,778,113</u>	<u>10,830,188</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		19,575	-
Total current assets		<u>19,575</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets		<u>10,797,688</u>	<u>10,830,188</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	12	1,326,488	332,045
Security deposits	13	150,000	-
Loans and borrowings	11	801,948	763,425
Total current liabilities		<u>2,278,436</u>	<u>1,095,470</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			
Security deposits	13	-	150,000
Loans and borrowings	11	8,355,625	9,398,025
Total non-current liabilities		<u>8,355,625</u>	<u>9,548,025</u>
Net assets		<u>163,627</u>	<u>186,693</u>
Capital and reserve			
Called up share capital	14	441,396	441,396
Capital contribution	15	328,667	328,667
Retained earnings	16	(606,436)	(583,370)
Shareholder's funds		<u>163,627</u>	<u>186,693</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Paul Murphy
 Directors

DocuSigned by:

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Michael Adams
 Directors

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Statement of changes in equity*As at 31 March 2025*

	Called up share capital US\$	Capital contribution US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total equity US\$
Balance at 31 March 2023	–	–	(24,736)	(24,736)
Issuance of share capital	441,396	–	–	441,396
Capital contribution	–	328,667	–	328,667
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	–	–	(558,634)	(558,634)
Balance at 31 March 2024	441,396	328,667	(583,370)	186,693
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(23,066)	(23,066)
Balance at 31 March 2025	441,396	328,667	(606,436)	163,627

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. Reporting entity

TrueNoord Douro Limited (The “Company”) is a private Company limited by shares and is domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The address of The Company’s registered office is: No. 1 Grant’s Row, Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2.

The Company is a specialised regional aircraft lessor to commercial airlines.

2. Accounting policies

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

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’ and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (“adopted IFRS”) but makes amendments where necessary to comply with Companies Act 2014 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemption has been taken.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with adopted IFRS.

The financial statements are presented in USD (\$).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

b) FRS 101 Disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’ – comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, ‘Property, plant and equipment’;
 - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, ‘Intangible assets’ (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’:
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
 - 38B–D (additional comparative information);
 - 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - 134–136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, ‘Statement of cash flows’

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

b) IFRS 101 Disclosure exemptions (continued)

- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets' (disclosures when the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, assumptions involved in estimating recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and management's approach to determining these amounts).
- Disclosure exemptions have been added in relation to IFRS 15 paragraphs 110 (second sentence), 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129.
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases
- Disclosure exemptions from paragraph 74A(b) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of TrueNoord Limited and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from 4th Floor 50 Hans Crescent, London, United Kingdom, SW1X 0NA.

c) Going concern

The Directors have considered the adequacy of the Company funding, borrowing facilities, cash flows and profitability for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval these financial statements. As at the date of signing of these financial statements, there are sufficient cash flows projected for the next twelve months to enable the Company to repay its debts as they fall due.

The Directors believe that the Company has sufficient financial resources, including shareholders' continued support and commitment to the financial stability of the Company. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

d) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following amendments became effective and have been adopted by the Company during the financial year. The impact of adoption of these amendments has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

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

e) Standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective Standards, amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these Standards, amendments, or Interpretations have been adopted early by the Company and no material impact is expected:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7)
- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first year beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations neither adopted nor listed above have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Use of accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based upon historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key judgements that could affect the reported results are those concerning the useful lives, residual values and carrying values of aircraft held for lease / lease revenue / impairment of lease / trade receivables and the valuation of deferred tax assets.

Aircraft

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and the carrying values of its aircraft and engines at the end of each annual reporting year to support the estimates. The Company makes estimates about the expected useful lives, the fair value of acquired leases and the estimated residual value of aircraft. In estimating useful lives, fair value of leases and residual values of aircraft, the Company relies upon actual industry experience, supported by estimates received from independent appraisers, for the same or similar aircraft types and considering the Company's anticipated utilisation of the aircraft.

In accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, the Company's aircraft are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the aircraft may not be recoverable. An impairment review involves consideration as to whether the carrying value of an aircraft is not recoverable and is in excess of its fair value. In such circumstances an impairment charge is recognised as a write down of the carrying value of the aircraft to the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. The fair value less cost to sell is based on current market values from independent appraisers.

The calculation of value in use requires the use of judgment in the assessment of estimated future cash flows associated with the aircraft and its eventual disposition. Future cash flows are assumed to occur under the current market conditions and assume adequate time for a sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Expected future lease rates beyond the period of any contracted rentals are based upon all relevant information available, including the existing lease and current and projected rates for similar aircraft.

The factors considered in estimating the future cash flows are impacted by changes in contracted lease rates, estimated residual values, economic conditions, technology, and airline demand for particular aircraft types. These estimated cash flows are discounted at 6.5% (2024: 7.5%) per annum, which management believe is appropriate for each individual aircraft assessed.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Use of accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to a residual value at the end of the useful economic life. Estimates are used when determining both the residual value and useful economic life of aircraft. The estimates of residual values and useful lives are reviewed on an ongoing basis. As part of this review, updated appraised market values are obtained and evaluated alongside internal asset knowledge, including aircraft condition, maintenance profile, and utilisation trends. The reassessment includes a comparison of the updated appraised residual with the originally assumed residual value expected at lease end. Where material differences are identified, the depreciation charge for the year is adjusted prospectively to reflect the revised estimate.

As 31 March 2025 the reassessment of residual value resulted in a change in accounting estimate from 15% of cost historically applied to that as outlined above. The effect of the change in this accounting estimate in future periods is impracticable and therefore such amounts are not disclosed at the reporting date

Maintenance reserves

Regarding Maintenance Reserve (MR) Leases, the lessee has an obligation to make periodic payments that are calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines, and other major life-limited components during the lease (supplemental amounts). In such contracts, upon lessee presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of qualifying work on the aircraft, the Group reimburses the lessee for the work, up to a maximum of the supplemental amounts received with respect to such work. The Group records supplemental maintenance rent and reserves that are not expected to be reimbursed to lessees as other income when the Group has reliable information that the lessee will not be entitled to or likely to claim reimbursement of the amounts collected or reserved by the lessor.

Lease revenue

The Company leases aircraft principally under operating leases and reports rental income on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease as it is earned.

The Company also recognised maintenance reserves that are not expected to be reimbursed to lessees, as lease revenue, when the Company has reliable information that the lessee will not require reimbursements of additional rentals based on maintenance forecasting model. This model estimates the maintenance inflows and outflows to lease termination date or for five years, whichever is sooner, for each aircraft.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that there is a reasonable probability of realisation of the asset, based on potential future taxable profits derived from a forecasting model. This estimate could be significantly reduced if the forecast of future taxable income were to be reduced.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Use of accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Impairment of trade receivable

Impairment assessment of trade receivables includes determination of whether the carrying amount of lease receivables exceed any security deposit, maintenance reserves held by the Company with respect to the lessees. The Directors are of the view that trade receivables are at least worth their carrying amount. Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are thereafter measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. Under IFRS 9, a simplified impairment approach was used under a lifetime ECL model. No bad debt provision was recorded during the period.

g) Lease revenue

Lease rent receivables under operating leases are generally paid monthly by the airline and recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the period of the applicable lease as it is earned. Revenue is not recognised when collection is not reasonably assured. Most of the Company's lease contracts require payment in advance. Rentals received, but unearned under these lease agreements, are recorded as deferred revenue.

Generally, leases provide for additional rentals based on usage through either a lease-end adjustment ("EOL Leases" - end of lease payment by the lessee), at the end of the lease based on usage of the aircraft and its condition upon return, or through maintenance reserves ("MR Leases") that are paid based on the aircraft usage or the effluxion of time. The usage is calculated based on a combination of hourly usage, cycles operated and certain fixed calendar time limits irrespective of usage, depending on the lease agreement.

Under MR Leases, the Company also records supplemental maintenance rent and reserves that are not expected to be reimbursed to lessees as other income when the Company has reliable information that the lessee will not be entitled to or likely to claim reimbursement of the amounts collected or reserved by the lessor based on the latest maintenance forecast model. This model estimates the maintenance inflows and outflows to lease termination date for each aircraft.

h) Interest payable and other charges

Interest payable and other charges comprise interest expense on loans and borrowings, foreign currency losses, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

i) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: those arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, those arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

j) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (“US\$”), which is the presentational and functional currency of the Company.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US\$ and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities arising in foreign currencies are translated into US\$ at the rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses arising from exchange differences have been included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Aircraft under operating lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment provision. Cost comprises purchase price and other related costs required to get the aircraft ready for initial use. The charge for depreciation is calculated to write down the cost or valuation to their estimated residual values by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives.

In accounting for property, plant and equipment, the Company makes estimates about the expected useful lives, the fair values of acquired leases and the estimated residual values of aircraft. In estimating useful lives, fair values of leases and residual values of aircraft, the Company relies upon actual industry experience, supported by estimates received from independent appraisers, for the same or similar aircraft types and considering the maintenance status of the aircraft.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

k) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Differences between estimates of useful lives and residual values and actual experience may result in future impairments of aircraft or engines and/or additional gains or losses upon disposal. The Company reviews residual values of aircraft periodically based on knowledge of current residual values and residual value trends to determine if they are appropriate and records adjustments as necessary.

The estimated useful lives for the current periods are as follows:

- passenger and freighter aircraft 25 - 30 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

l) Impairment of assets

Aircraft are assessed for recoverability in accordance with IAS-36 – Impairment of Assets (“IAS36”), whenever events or changes in circumstances indicates that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Notwithstanding the results of this review, in certain circumstances management also considers the carrying values of specified aircraft where indicators of a diminution in value have been identified, based on aircraft specific lease, maintenance and technical information.

At each annual reporting date and as necessary, indications for potential impairment of the Company’s aircraft are considered. Where an indication of impairment is present, the recoverable amount of the Company’s aircraft is estimated.

The recoverable amount is estimated for each aircraft individually – being the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is determined as the total cash flows expected to be generated by an aircraft, discounted at a market rate. Fair value is determined based on market values obtained from independent appraisers, taking into account aircraft specific lease conditions.

An aircraft is considered to be impaired where its carrying value is in excess of its recoverable amount. If an aircraft is considered to be impaired, its value is reduced to its recoverable amount with the resultant impairment charges being recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income.

m) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables represent amounts due from lessees under operating lease contracts. When amounts are outstanding from lessees, the Company will provide an allowance for doubtful accounts against these when necessary, based upon expected ability to collect the amounts, taking into consideration the credit quality of the lessee and the level of security held.

n) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

o) Security deposits

The majority of the Company's leases require the lessee to pay a security deposit. These deposits are refundable to the lessee upon the lessee satisfactorily meeting aircraft return conditions and expiration of the lease. Where such deposits are received in cash, they are recorded in the Statement of financial position as a liability.

p) Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, including transaction costs incurred. Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised over the term of the borrowings. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least one year after the reporting date and intends to exercise this right.

q) Provision

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation 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

r) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Company records a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when the probability of realisation of the asset is less than more likely. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgement occurs. In assessing the reliability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. All available evidence is considered and weighed to determine whether a valuation allowance 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. This could be significantly reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income are reduced due to prolonged dislocation in the capital markets, or there are negative changes in economic conditions and their consequences for air travel generally and demand for aircraft specifically. The key judgements associated with the accounting for deferred taxes relate primarily to the estimation or forecasting of future profits.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

t) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a qualifying asset are included in the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which the Company incurs them.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

u) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Share premium represents the excess amount received for a stock issue above nominal value.

v) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

In the periods presented, the Company does not have any financial instruments categorised as FVOCI and FVTPL.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial 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.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

v) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the short term. Financial liabilities, at initial recognition, may be designated at FVTPL if the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise;
- from measuring the liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- the liabilities which are managed, and their performance is evaluated on fair value basis; or
- the financial liability contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise need to be separately recorded.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Adjustments due to own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Subsequent measurement and gain or losses

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"). The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairments (including reversals) are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

These liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value and net gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Adjustments due to own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Mainly includes borrowings and lease liabilities, customer deposits and trade and other payables. After initial recognition, the aforementioned liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

v) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset, and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognised amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires a forward-looking ‘expected credit losses’ (‘ECL’) model. Assessing how changes in economic factors affect ECL requires considerable judgement. ECL are determined on a probability-weighted basis.

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on the following instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments carried at amortised cost or FVOCI; and
- lease receivables under the scope of IFRS 16.

The Company measures impairment allowances either using a general or simplified approach as considered appropriate.

Under the general approach, impairment allowances are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, except when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since inception. In such cases, the Company measures impairment allowances at an amount equal to credit loss expected over the life of the financial asset.

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

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

v) Financial instruments (continued)

Lifetime ECL: These losses are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, if there is a significant increase in credit risk under simplified approach.

12-month ECL: These losses are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. It is measured as follows:

- 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 future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: measured as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive upon such drawdown; and
- financial guarantee contracts: measured as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Company expects to recover.

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 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 Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

3. Turnover

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Operating lease income	<u>960,000</u>	<u>898,667</u>
	<u>960,000</u>	<u>898,667</u>

Geographical Split

	2025 %	2024 %
Europe	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

All operating lease income is earned from the lease of regional commercial aircraft.

The Company's operating leases expire in March 2026.

The future minimum rentals receivable under a non-cancellable operating lease are estimated as follows:

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Less than one year	890,323	960,000
Between one and two years	-	960,000
	<u>890,323</u>	<u>1,920,000</u>

4. Operating expenses

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Depreciation of aircraft (Note 10)	<u>47,794</u>	<u>611,497</u>

5. Administrative expenses

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Legal, professional and other fees	20,908	37,833
Management fee expense	62,586	54,447
Corporate administration costs	3,006	6,026
Bank charges	804	8,307
	<u>87,304</u>	<u>106,613</u>

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)*For the financial year ended 31 March 2025***6. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Interest payable on Group loans and borrowings	<u>738,330</u>	<u>740,950</u>

7. Loss on ordinary activities before tax

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
The profit is arrived at after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	2,901	7,991
Depreciation of aircraft	<u>47,794</u>	<u>611,497</u>

8. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
A) Analysis of charge in financial year		
Deferred tax charge/(benefit) (note 9)	<u>4,281</u>	<u>(79,805)</u>
	<u>4,281</u>	<u>(79,805)</u>
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of Irish corporation tax of 12.5%. The differences are reconciled below.		
B) Reconciliation of total tax on losses on ordinary activities		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(18,785)	(638,440)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland of 12.5%	(2,348)	(79,805)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	<u>6,629</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge/(benefit) for financial year	<u>4,281</u>	<u>(79,805)</u>

9. Deferred tax asset

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Balance		
Balance brought forward	83,339	3,534
Deferred tax (charge)/benefit	<u>(4,281)</u>	<u>79,805</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>79,058</u>	<u>83,339</u>
Deferred tax arises on the following:		
Accelerated capital allowances	(260,627)	(89,399)
Losses forward at 31 March	339,685	172,465
Timing differences	<u>-</u>	<u>273</u>
	<u>79,058</u>	<u>83,339</u>

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Cost		
At beginning of financial year	11,358,346	-
Additions	-	11,358,346
At end of financial year	11,358,346	11,358,346
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of financial year	611,497	-
Depreciation expense	47,794	611,497
At end of financial year	659,291	611,497
Net book value	10,699,055	10,746,849

The Directors are satisfied that the carrying value of the aircraft is appropriate and no impairment was required at 31 March 2025.

The key assumptions and judgments associated with the Group's impairment review are:

- 1) Recoverable amount of aircraft is determined using industry appraisers market valuations or future discounted cashflows;
- 2) The discount rate applied to forecast cashflows is 6.5% (2024: 7.50%);
- 3) Estimates relating to the period between lease rentals and the value of future, non-contracted lease rentals;
- 4) Assumed residual value at the end of the aircraft's life; and
- 5) Assumed future lease rental rates which are assessed against appraiser rates for each aircraft.

11. Loans and borrowings

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Current liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	801,948	763,425
Non-current liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	8,355,625	9,398,025
Total loans and borrowings	9,157,573	10,161,450

Interest on the Senior Loans accumulates at a rate of Term SOFR plus a fixed margin per annum, in accordance with the terms specified in each Group facility agreement. Interest on the Junior Loans accumulates at a fixed rate.

At 31 March 2025 certain aircraft are held as security over various Group loans and borrowings.

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

12. Trade and other payables

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Accruals	147,866	180,959
Amount owed to group undertakings	20,072	150,629
Trade creditors	1,158,550	457
	<u>1,326,488</u>	<u>332,045</u>

The carrying values of trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

13. Security deposit

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Security deposit	150,000	150,000
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

Security deposit represents lease deposits received from lessee due to be returned at the end of the lease term. The carrying values of security deposits are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

14. Called up share capital

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
<i>Allotted and called up</i>		
<i>441,396,001 (2024: 441,396,001) Ordinary shares of US\$0.001 each</i>	441,396	441,396
	<u>441,396</u>	<u>441,396</u>

15. Capital contribution

The Company received capital contributions from the Parent TrueNoord Liffey Limited. These amounts are non-refundable and on-interest bearing.

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Capital contribution	328,667	328,667
	<u>328,667</u>	<u>328,667</u>

TrueNoord Douro Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

16. Reserves

Share Capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital Contribution

Capital contribution represents additional capitalisation by shareholders to the Company.

Retained Earnings

Includes all current period retained profits and losses attributable to the Company.

17. Group membership

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is TrueNoord Liffey Limited a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is TrueNoord Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom with a registered office at 4th Floor 50 Hans Crescent, London, United Kingdom, SW1X 0NA

The results of the Company are consolidated by TrueNoord Limited. Copies of the Group financial statements are available at 4th Floor 50 Hans Crescent, London, United Kingdom, SW1X 0NA

The largest group to prepare consolidated accounts is TrueNoord Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The smallest group is TrueNoord Liffey Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland.

18. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption under FRS 101 to disclose the details of transactions with Parent Company and other group companies. Details of the availability of the Group consolidated financial statements are given in note 17 to these financial statements.

19. Commitments and contingencies

Due to the nature of its operations, the Company may occasionally become involved in litigation actions. There were no litigation claims during the financial year or outstanding at the date of this report.

20. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since 31st March 2025.

21. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on 5 December 2025.