

Winter MSN 4066 Limited
Annual report and financial statements
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Winter MSN 4066 Limited

Directors and Other Information

Directors

William Brennan
Christopher Cullen
Joo Il Kim

Company secretary

MFD Secretaries Limited
32 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Registered number

521434

Registered office

32 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Independent auditor

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Bankers

J.P. Morgan Bank
200 Capital Dock
79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Solicitors

Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Managing agent

Maples Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited
32 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Lease manager

Dubai Aerospace Enterprise Limited
Block B Riverside IV
Grand Canal Dock
Dublin 2
Ireland

Winter MSN 4066 Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Winter MSN 4066 Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal Activities, Business Review and Future Developments

The Company was incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. Its principal activity is the purchase and leasing of commercial jet aircraft. The Company leases its sole aircraft to an airline in Indonesia. The Directors expect these activities to continue for the foreseeable future and will continue to review and seek business opportunities for the Company.

The Company's US\$ 1 share capital was transferred by its prior parent AWAS Aviation Trading Designated Activity Company ("AATD") to Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited ("KAFL") on 22 January 2019 as part of a re-financing transaction.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company operates as a lessor to a global airline. The Company's ability to succeed is dependent on the financial strength of its lessee, their ability to compete effectively in the marketplace and to manage the competitive environment in which they operate.

The lessee is responsible for ensuring that the aircraft has adequate insurance cover, and the Directors have put appropriate monitoring systems in place to ensure that the lessee remains compliant.

The Company is subject to various risks including geopolitical and airline risk as described below.

Geopolitical and airline risks

The Company sole aircraft is leased to an airline in Indonesia, exposing it to (i) many and varying economic, social, legal, and geopolitical risks and (ii) instability in key markets. Exposure to a single jurisdiction may adversely affect the Company's future performance, position, and growth potential. The adequacy and timeliness of the Company's response to emerging risks in the jurisdiction are of critical importance to the mitigation of their potential impact on the Company's results and financial position.

Exposure to the commercial airline industry

As a supplier to and partner of the airline industry, the Company is exposed to the financial condition of the airline industry as it leases all of its aircraft to commercial airline customers. The financial condition of the airline industry is affected by, among other things, geopolitical events and 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.

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. The Company's ability to succeed is dependent on the financial strength of its customers and their ability to react to and cope with the volatile competitive environment in which they operate. If the Company's customers experience financial difficulties this may result in default or the early termination of the lease. The Directors mitigate this risk through the use of security deposits, letters of credit, and by putting in place appropriate settlement conditions in the event of default or early termination of the lease by the Lessee, as detailed in the lease agreement. The Company also monitors the performance of the lessee on an ongoing basis.

Liquidity risk

The Company's aircraft is financed by the Company's ultimate parent entity, Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited ("KAFL"), and the Company therefore has commitments to repay the intercompany loans. The intercompany loans are only repayable to the extent that cash is available in the Company to repay this debt. No party to the agreements will have further recourse to the Company in respect of this loan. In order to manage liquidity risk, the Company has sought to match the cash inflows from lease arrangements with the cash outflows on its indebtedness (comprising intercompany funding).

Effective 1 January 2024, the Company extinguished its existing profit participating loan and related interest in exchange for an intercompany loan issued by KAFL.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Interest rate risk

The Company may be exposed to interest rate risk arising from its debt financing. Changes, both increases and decreases, in the cost of borrowing, directly impact the Company's net income. Currently, the Company uses fixed rate debt which mitigates the Company's exposure to changes to interest rate risk.

The Directors have considered the potential risks based on the currently available information and are satisfied that due to the nature of the Company's operations there is no significant risk to the Company other than those disclosed above.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet the mandatory repayment terms of the loan and other liabilities for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have considered the going concern basis of the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied given the cash flow forecasts and limited recourse nature of the debt obligations that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements as at 31 December 2024 on a going concern basis.

The Directors continue to have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least the next twelve months and that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate. During the financial year, the global financial markets experienced continued volatility due to general macro-economic factors and the increased rate of inflation and interest rates. However, the extent of this cannot be quantified at this time and the Directors, along with the support of the key service providers being Maples Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited as Managing Agent and Dubai Aerospace Enterprise Limited as Servicer, will continue to monitor the situation and any potential effect on the Company on future reporting periods. The Company will also receive support from its parent company, confirming it will show forbearance, if required, in demanding repayment of the amounts due from the Company until such time when the Company has sufficient funds to do so.

While acknowledging the uncertainties that these factors are causing, the Directors have reached the conclusion that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Company had no aircraft on ground at year end.

There is uncertainty over how the future developments of the current global situations will impact the Company's airline customers and the Company itself as a consequence. The Managing Agent (on behalf of the Directors) has modelled a number of different scenarios considering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The assumptions modelled are based on the expected levels of performance by the Company's airline customers under their respective lease agreements. Under this base case scenario, the Company is expected to continue to have sufficient resources to service its debt.

Based on these factors, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate liquidity and financial resources for at least the next twelve months and that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company's KPIs during the year were as follows:

- Operating income of US\$1,724,145 (2023: US\$1,415,676);
- Loss before tax of US\$1,035,029 (2023: loss before tax of US\$2,813,329);
- The depreciation of the aircraft held by the Company was US\$996,103 (2023: US\$1,205,593); and
- The net book value of the aircraft held by the Company was US\$12,663,177 (2023: US\$13,659,280).

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Results for the year and Dividends

The results of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 are set out in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income on page 10 and in the Balance Sheet on page 11. The loss on ordinary activities for the financial year before taxation amounted to US\$1,035,029 (2023: loss before taxation of US\$2,813,329), and after nil taxation credit (2023: nil taxation credit), the loss of US\$1,035,029 (2023: loss of US\$2,813,329) was transferred to reserves. Shareholder's equity at 31 December 2024 amounted to US\$(139,697) (2023: US\$895,331). There were no dividends declared during the financial year (2023: nil).

Total cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024 was US\$2,712 (2023: US\$2,666). Total assets was US\$19,909,321 (2023: US\$24,772,412), and total liabilities was US\$20,049,018 (2023: US\$23,877,081).

Directors and Secretary and their Interests

The names of the persons who were Directors at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2024 are set out below. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors are not required to retire by rotation.

Directors:

William Brennan
Christopher Cullen
Joo Il Kim

Secretary:

MFD Secretaries Limited

Interests

The Directors and the Company Secretary's interest in shares are required to be disclosed in accordance with section 261 to 263 of the Companies Act, 2014. The Directors and the Company secretary who held office at 31 December 2024 do not have any direct or beneficial interest in the shares, deferred shares, share options and debentures of the Company, or any company at that date or during the financial year (2023: none).

Transactions Involving Directors

There were no loans advanced to the Directors at any time during the financial year (2023: none). There were no contracts or arrangements in relation to the business of the Company in which the Directors had any interest, as defined by the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the financial year.

Issue of Shares

Authorised share capital consists of 100,000 ordinary shares of US\$1 each. One share was issued on 10 December 2019 to Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited ("KAFL").

Political Contributions

No political contributions were made by the Company during the financial year (2023: US\$ Nil).

Accounting Records

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that proper books and accounting records, as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act 2014, are kept by the Company. To achieve this, the Directors have appointed Maples Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited ("Maples") to provide accounting services, who report to the board and ensure that the requirements of Section 281 of the Companies Act 2014, are complied with. The books of account of the Company are maintained at 32 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Events after the end of the Reporting Date

In June 2025, the Company's sole aircraft was sold to a third party. The Directors have considered the financial reporting implications of this event. There has been no formal plan approved for the future activities of the Company after the aircraft sale and thus will continue to hold down the existing assets and administrative obligations. As the sale occurred after the reporting date, there is no adjustment to the 2024 financial statements.

There have been no other significant events after the financial year end that would require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.

Relevant Audit Information

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

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditor

The auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Pursuant to Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board on 13 February 2026 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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William Brennan
Director

Signed by:

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Christopher Cullen
Director

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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 FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 period. In preparing these 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 applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 the 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.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

8479962323A5493...
William Brennan
Director

Signed by:

09D8F47690A8468...
Christopher Cullen
Director



KPMG

Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Winter MSN 4066 Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 set out on pages 10 to 29, which comprise the Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income, balance sheet and statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the summary of material accounting policies set out in note 2.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- the financial statements 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and 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 the 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 WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED (*Continued*)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit, we report that:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Our opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014 are unmodified

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 and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

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 disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED (*Continued*)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>.

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

Our 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.

16 February 2026

James Gleeson

for and on behalf of

KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

1 Harbourmaster Place

IFSC

Dublin 1

D01 F6F5

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Revenue			
Operating income	3	1,724	1,416
Total revenue		1,724	1,416
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation	8	(996)	(1,206)
Impairment charge on aircraft and related assets	8	-	(2,665)
General and administrative expenses	4	(434)	(358)
Total expenses		(1,430)	(4,229)
Income / (Loss) from operating activities		294	(2,813)
Finance expenses	5	(1,329)	-
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,035)	(2,813)
Taxation credit		-	-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		(1,035)	(2,813)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,035)	(2,813)

All results for the year are attributable to the owners of the Company. The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Non-current assets			
Aircraft and related assets	8	12,664	13,660
Net deferred tax asset	7	-	-
		12,664	13,660
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3	3
Other receivables	9	7,243	11,110
Total current assets		7,246	11,113
Total assets		19,910	24,773
Capital and reserves			
Capital Contribution	14	8,077	8,077
Retained deficit		(8,216)	(7,181)
Shareholder's equity		(139)	896
Liabilities - amounts falling due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	4,839	-
Payable to related parties	11	-	8,534
		4,839	8,534
Liabilities - amounts falling due for more than one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	11,130	13,242
Security deposits	13	320	320
Maintenance reserves	12	3,760	1,781
		15,210	15,343
Total liabilities		20,049	23,877
Total liabilities and equity		19,910	24,773

Approved by the board and authorised for issue on 13 February 2026.

DocuSigned by:

 8479962323A5493...
 William Brennan
 Director

Signed by:

 09D8F47690A8468...
 Christopher Cullen
 Director

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Capital Contribution	Retained deficit	Total equity
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At beginning of year	8,077	(7,181)	896
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(1,035)	(1,035)
Balance at 31 December 2024	8,077	(8,216)	(139)

	Capital Contribution	Retained deficit	Total equity
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At beginning of year	8,077	(4,368)	3,709
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(2,813)	(2,813)
Balance at 31 December 2023	8,077	(7,181)	896

All equity is attributable to the holders of the Company.

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Winter MSN 4066 Limited (the "Company") was incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The financial statements of the Company are presented as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024. The registered number of the Company is 521434 and the address of its registered office is 32 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

The Company's US\$ 1 share capital was transferred by its prior parent AWAS Aviation Trading Designated Activity Company ("AATD") to Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited on 22 January 2019 as part of a re-financing transaction.

Prior to this transaction, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of AWAS Aviation Trading Designated Activity Company ("AATD") which is a subsidiary of the Company's ultimate parent DAE. DAE is privately owned by ICD, ICD Hospitality & Leisure LLC, Dubai Silicon Oasis Authority and Emaar Properties PJSC. ICD, a corporation formed by Royal Decree in the Emirate of Dubai.

Due to the nature of the Company's business and the type of transactions the company is engaged in, the Directors have adopted the Profit or Loss Account and the Balance Sheet to suit the circumstances of the business in line with Section 291(4) of the Companies Act 2014.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") 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 ("EU IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2014 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken. The financial statements of Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited are prepared in accordance with IFRS and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Companies Registration Office, Gloucester Place Lower, Dublin 1.

The financial statements have been prepared in US Dollars (US\$).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel and related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a Company.

As the financial statements of KAFL (whose accounts consolidate the accounts of the Company) and which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), include equivalent disclosures, the Company has taken exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement; and
- The disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Significant estimates and judgements

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

Note 7: Recognition of deferred tax assets

Note 8: Recognition and carrying value of aircraft and related assets

Note 9: Carrying value of trade receivables

The preparation of the financial report in conformity with FRS 101 requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. These 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 judgements 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 by the Directors 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.

Judgements

The key judgements that could affect the reported results are those concerning the going concern and determining the classification of lease arrangements entered into by the Company. Going concern is disclosed in Note 2.2. All leases entered into by the Company as lessor have been classified as operating lease.

Estimates

Aircraft impairment

Aircraft are evaluated for impairment in each reporting period, or when there are indicators of impairment. Estimates and judgement are used in determining the value in use and fair value of aircraft. The Company estimates future lease cash flows, useful economic life, discount rate, residual value, and current and future fair values. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical trends as well as future expectations. For some of these estimates including residual values, the Company utilises independent appraisers to determine the appropriate inputs.

Aircraft residual value and useful economic life

Estimates are used in determining the residual value and useful economic life of aircraft. The useful economic life and residual value of aircraft are generally estimated being 25 years from the date of manufacture and 15% of cost, respectively. Where more relevant information indicates a different pattern in which the benefits associated with an aircraft are consumed, management adjust the residual value and useful economic life estimates for those specific aircraft. As at 31 December 2024, the remaining useful life of the Company's aircraft was 10 years.

Residual value and useful economic life estimates of aircraft and related assets are reviewed at a minimum at each annual reporting date considering management's experience and knowledge of the industry, the Company's strategy (that relating to the acquisition, disposition and leasing of the aircraft) as well as external market factors.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet the mandatory repayment terms of the loan and other liabilities for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have considered the going concern basis of the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied given the cash flow forecasts and limited recourse nature of the debt obligations that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements as at 31 December 2024 on a going concern basis.

The Directors continue to have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least the next twelve months and that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate. During the financial year, the global financial markets experienced continued volatility due to general macro-economic factors and the increased rate of inflation and interest rates. However, the extent of this cannot be quantified at this time and the Directors, along with the support of the key service providers being Maples Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited as Managing Agent and Dubai Aerospace Enterprise Limited as Servicer, will continue to monitor the situation and any potential effect on the Company on future reporting periods. The Company will also receive support from its parent company, confirming it will show forbearance, if required, in demanding repayment of the amounts due from the Company until such time when the Company has sufficient funds to do so.

While acknowledging the uncertainties that these factors are causing, the Directors have reached the conclusion that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

There is uncertainty over how the future developments of the current global situations will impact the Company's airline customers and the Company itself as a consequence. The Managing Agent (on behalf of the Directors) has modelled a number of different scenarios considering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The assumptions modelled are based on the expected levels of performance by the Company's airline customers under their respective lease agreements. Under this base case scenario, the Company is expected to continue to have sufficient resources to service its debt.

Based on these factors, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate liquidity and financial resources for at least the next twelve months and that the going concern base of preparation remains appropriate.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Under IFRS 16 Leases, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for the consideration and control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use. The Company, as lessor, leases aircraft under operating leases and records rental income over the life of the lease as it is earned. The Company accounts for lease rental income under lease agreements that include step rent clauses on a straight-line basis.

Leases where the Company transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease with the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Company in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance expense

Finance expense comprises of interest expense on borrowings and financing fee amortisation. All borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of amounts due from banks and where applicable, overdrafts. They are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value and with original maturities of less than 90 days.

2.6 Financial instruments

Recognition

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The financial assets held on the statement of financial position are simple financial assets which, in the form of receivables, are held to collect contractual cash flows through the underlying lease agreements on the aircraft. Accordingly, they continue to be classified at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

The financial liabilities held on the statement of financial position are all recognised at amortised cost.

Classification and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – debt instrument; FVOCI – equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss ("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 at FVTPL:

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed; and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in a transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value (less directly attributable policies), and subsequently measured at amortised cost, on an effective interest rate basis. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired.

Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Lifetime losses are estimated by comparing the outstanding receivables at year end, with post year end collections and security deposits deemed as credit enhancements. Any deficit is provided for based on estimates of probability and loss given default. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced directly. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities are either 'other financial liabilities' or 'financial liabilities at FVPL'. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities include 'security deposits', loans, and borrowings', and 'trade and other payables' in the statement of financial position.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Aircraft and related assets

Cost

Aircraft assets are initially recorded at cost including directly attributable transaction costs on acquisition. Aircraft are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Purchase price allocation of acquired aircraft and related assets

Upon acquisition of an aircraft, the cost was determined through purchase price allocation based on the aircraft and related assets acquired— metal value, maintenance, and lease components. The Company employs appraisers in order to place a value on the assets acquired.

Maintenance rights asset

Maintenance rights asset represents the value in the difference between the contractual right under the acquired in-place leases to receive the aircraft in a specified maintenance condition at the end of the lease and the actual physical condition of the aircraft at the date of acquisition. A maintenance right asset represents the fair value of our contractual right under a lease to receive an aircraft in an improved maintenance condition as compared to the maintenance condition on the acquisition date. A maintenance right liability represents our obligation to pay the lessee for the difference between the lease end contractual maintenance condition of the aircraft and the actual maintenance condition of the aircraft on the acquisition date. The Company did not recognise any maintenance right liabilities in the current period.

Lease premium

At the time of an aircraft acquisition, the Company evaluates whether the lease acquired with the aircraft is at fair market value. A lease premium is recognised when it is determined that the acquired lease terms are above market value; lease discounts are recognised when it is determined that the acquired lease terms are below fair market value. Lease premiums and discounts are capitalised as a portion of the Aircraft (and related) assets value and are amortised as lease revenue (for sale and lease back acquisitions) or depreciation, amortisation, and impairment (for portfolio acquisitions) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Fair value and allocation of cost of acquired assets

Upon acquisition of an aircraft, the purchase price is allocated between the fair value of the assets acquired – metal value, maintenance, and lease intangibles. The Company employs appraisers in order to place a value on the assets acquired.

Aircraft

The Company depreciates aircraft (and related) assets on a straight-line basis to a residual value at the end of the useful economic life.

The useful economic life and residual value of aircraft and related assets are generally estimated as being 25 years from date of manufacture and 15% of cost, respectively. Where more relevant information indicates a different pattern in which the benefits associated with an aircraft are consumed, management adjust the residual value and useful economic life estimates for those specific aircraft.

Residual value and useful economic life estimates of aircraft and related assets are reviewed at a minimum at each annual reporting date considering management's experience and knowledge of the industry, the Company's strategy (that relating to the acquisition, disposition and leasing of aircraft) as well as external market factors. Changes are accounted for as a charge in accounting estimate.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Aircraft and related assets (continued)

Maintenance rights asset

The commencement of amortisation of maintenance rights asset is triggered by maintenance events. Following a maintenance event, the portion of the cost of the event that relates to the maintenance rights asset is capitalised to aircraft asset and is then depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful economic life of the aircraft. On termination of a lease, any remaining maintenance rights asset is offset against any remaining Maintenance reserves cash balances. Excess maintenance reserves are then released to the Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, recognised as Other Income.

Lease premium

Lease premium assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the related lease.

The assets' residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate as at each financial period end.

Disposal of aircraft

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition

Aircraft (and related) assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the carrying values of aircraft (and related) assets are assessed for indications of impairment. If any indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate the recoverable amount of the equipment, independent valuation reports are obtained from three different appraisers. The average appraisal amount is then compared to the value in use of the equipment and the higher of the two is determined to be the recoverable amount. The value in use being the future cash flows includes projected lease rental payments and the disposal value of the aircraft at the end of the lease. A discount rate of 9.25% (2023: 9.25%) is used in the impairment assessments.

A previously recognised impairment loss is only reversed if there has been an increase in the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The impairment loss would be reversed to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Maintenance reserves

Under certain leases, the Company requires lessees to make regular additional rent payments based on aircraft utilisation. In all cases the leases require the lessees to be responsible for maintenance and repairs, including major airframe and engine overhauls (major maintenance events) over the term of the lease. Under the terms of some leases, the Company is obliged to reimburse the lessee for the cost of major maintenance events (up to the amount of supplemental rent paid).

In certain circumstances, the Company as lessor agrees to defer the receipt of the lessee's compensation for the use of the aircraft until the lease end. The compensation is typically calculated on the basis of the condition of each major component at the end of the lease relative to the commencement of the lease. If each major component is returned to the lessor in worse condition, the lessee is required to make a payment to the lessor. Such payment will be calculated on the basis of condition measured by hours, number of cycles or time at an agreed rate specified in the lease. End of lease compensation is recognised as supplemental rent when such amounts are virtually certain and estimable. Maintenance costs incurred when an aircraft is off lease are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

2.9 Leases

The Company leases aircraft to airline operators. The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. Leases in which the Company retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and executing an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease rental revenue. Leases in which the risks and benefits of ownership transfer to the lessee are classified as finance leases.

2.10 Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. If payments received from customers exceed the income recognised, then the difference is presented as deferred income. Other receivables include, but are not limited to, operating lease receivables, VAT recoverable and a number of other operating receivables.

2.11 Trade payables

Trade payables represent amounts due by the Company in connection with the carrying on of its trade. Such payables include but are not limited to, deferred income and a number of operating payables.

2.12 Security deposits

Security deposits on leased aircraft are generally paid by the lessee on the execution of the lease and are non-refundable during the term of the lease. The amounts are held as security for the timely and faithful performance by the lessee of its obligations during the lease and are included on the Statement of Financial Position. The deposit may be applied against amounts owing from the lessee for rent or returned to the lessee on the termination of the lease. The lease deposits are classified as financial liabilities initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.13 Foreign currency

Transactions, including income and expenditure, in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Taxation

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits at current rates applicable to the Company's activities. Deferred taxation is accounted for, without discounting, in respect of all temporary differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the reporting date except as otherwise required by IAS 12 'Income Tax'. Provision is made at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on those tax which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered.

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 directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the financial year and any adjustments in respect of previous financial years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received. It is measured using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of 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:

- temporary differences 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 or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 by the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future tax able 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 is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributed to the issue of shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of tax effects.

2.16 Capital contribution

Capital contributions represent advances made by the parent company. This contribution is not repayable to the parent company under any circumstances.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Operating income

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Lease rental revenue	1,724	1,416
	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,416</u>

Income arises from the leasing of aircraft under operating leases. All income is derived from activities carried out in Indonesia. The Company has one customer, an airline located in Indonesia, in the financial year ended 31 December 2024. There was no contingent rent during the financial year. Subsequent to year end, the Company's sole aircraft was sold to a third party. There has been no formal plan approved for the future activities of the Company after the aircraft sale.

In connection with the operating lease, future minimum rentals receivable under this lease are as follows:

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Within 1 year	1,920	1,200
Between 1 to 2 years	1,920	1,920
Between 2 to 3 years	1,600	1,920
Between 3 to 4 years	-	1,600
Between 4 to 5 years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total	<u>5,440</u>	<u>6,640</u>

4. General and administration expenses

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Aircraft costs	279	232
Legal and professional fees	153	126
Other fees and expenses	2	-
	<u>434</u>	<u>358</u>

5. Finance expense

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Interest expense on loans	1,329	-
	<u>1,329</u>	<u>-</u>

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

6. Loss on ordinary activities before tax

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
The loss is arrived at after charging:		
Directors remuneration (fees)	11	10
Directors remuneration (other)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	996	1,205
Auditors' remuneration - Audit	8	8
Auditors' remuneration - Tax Compliance	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-
	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,223</u>

Auditors' remuneration arises on fees incurred for the statutory audit of the Company.

7. Taxation

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Current tax		
Income tax credit/(charge) for the year on ordinary activities	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,024	353
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax asset	(2,024)	(353)
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax credit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The Company is a qualifying company with the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act (TCA) 1997. Accordingly the profits or losses of the Company are chargeable to corporation tax under Case III Schedule D of the TCA at the rate of 25% but are computed in accordance with the provisions applicable to Case I Schedule D of the TCA.

The reconciliation of tax on profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the Company's actual tax charge is analysed as follows:

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,035)	(2,813)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 25%	259	703
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax asset	(2,024)	(353)
Prior year over/under provision	1,765	(350)
Total tax credit for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Tax is chargeable in future years unless Company relief is available. From 1 January 2025, the corporation tax rate is expected to remain at its current rate of 25%. The Company is not within the scope of Pillar Two due to group size.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax represents the amount of tax recoverable in respect of tax losses available in the current period which are available for carry forward against future taxable profits, temporary timing differences and an excess of capital allowances over accounting depreciation

The reconciliation of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year is as follows:

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Opening balance	-	-
Movement during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
The deferred tax balance is composed of:		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(3,166)	(4,081)
Tax losses carried forward	3,166	4,081
At end of the year	-	-

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

8. Aircraft and related assets

	Aircraft US\$'000	Maintenance component asset US\$'000	Lease premium component asset US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2024	26,514	5,285	9,590	41,389
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	26,514	5,285	9,590	41,389
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation:				
Balance at 1 January 2024	(10,189)	(5,285)	(9,590)	(25,064)
Current year depreciation and amortisation	(996)	-	-	(996)
Released to income statement	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	(11,185)	(5,285)	(9,590)	(26,060)
Impairment:				
Balance at 1 January 2024	(2,665)	-	-	(2,665)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	(2,665)	-	-	(2,665)
Net book value at 31 December 2024	12,664	-	-	12,664
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2023	26,514	5,285	9,590	41,389
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	26,514	5,285	9,590	41,389
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation:				
Balance at 1 January 2023	(8,983)	(5,285)	(9,590)	(23,858)
Current year depreciation and amortisation	(1,206)	-	-	(1,206)
Released to income statement	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	(10,189)	(5,285)	(9,590)	(25,064)
Impairment:				
Balance at 1 January 2023	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge	(2,665)	-	-	(2,665)
Balance at 31 December 2023	(2,665)	-	-	(2,665)
Net book value at 31 December 2023	13,660	-	-	13,660

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

8. Aircraft and related assets (continued)

During the current year, the company assessed its aircraft for indication of impairment in line with IAS 36. No impairment was recognised in the current year (2023:\$2,665). as the recoverable amount calculated in accordance with IAS 36 is higher than the carrying value of the aircraft at year end.

Maintenance and lease components

The Company recognises maintenance and lease components in relation to the acquisition of aircraft that were purchased on lease. Lease premium represent the value of an acquired lease rental above or below the market rate for leases of a similar type of aircraft, which is adjusted by relevant credit risk associated with that lessee. Lease premium are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the lease.

Maintenance components represent the value of the return condition of the aircraft on lease when compared to the current market value of that aircraft, adjusted for current maintenance conditions. Maintenance components are capitalised to the Statement of Financial Position at the end of the lease in line with the Company's maintenance accounting policy.

9. Other receivables

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Lease rent receivable	25	-
Other receivables	24	24
Receivables from related parties	5,723	10,139
Deferred income	1,471	947
	<u>7,243</u>	<u>11,110</u>

Amounts receivable from other Company entities are due on demand and do not bear interest. The Company's rent income receivables is secured by a security deposit that the Company holds on behalf of its customers.

In accordance with IFRS 9, no ECL charge has been recognised within the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: nil).

10. Loan payable

The Company received a profit participating loan ("PPL") from AWAS Aviation Trading Designated Activity Company, the Company's prior parent in 2013 to part fund the purchase of an aircraft. The initial amount advanced was USD 20.7 million. During 2017, the PPL was extended until April 2022 and the principal amount was increased to USD 38.1 million. This PPL was novated to the Company's current parent, Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited, on 22 January 2019, in which the repayment date was extended to January 2048. There was no scheduled repayments until maturity in 2048. PPL was subordinate to all other debt in the Company and bears interest based on the profits earned by the Company during the term of the PPL. Interest was recognized on an effective interest rate determined based on estimated future profits of the Company and in the event the Company does not make a profit over the term of the PPL, no interest is payable.

Effective 1 January 2024 (redemption date), the Company extinguished its existing profit participating loan and related interest in exchange for an intercompany loan issued by KAFL. At the agreed redemption date:

Loan amount outstanding	US\$ 13,241,527
Total accrued but unpaid Interest	8,534,178
Redemption amount	<u>21,775,705</u>

At the same date, KAFL issued an intercompany loan amounting to US\$21,775,705.

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Loan payable (continued)

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Maturity analysis:		
Within 1 year	4,839	-
Greater than 1 year	11,130	13,242
Total Loans Payable	15,969	13,242

Key terms of debt facilities

The terms of outstanding debt facilities were as follows:

	Nominal Interest Rate (%)	2024 US\$'000
Total Loans Payable	6.78	15,969

The aircraft is pledged as security to the Security Trustees, as outlined in the security assignment. The aircraft has also been pledged as collateral to the financing parties as outlined in the proceeds and intercreditor deeds. The recourse of the Lenders and the other parties to the transaction documents is limited to the assets secured by the Company in favour of the Security Trustees and to any monies received by the Company pursuant to the transaction documents. None of these parties has a right to wind up or take any other insolvency proceedings against the Company.

11. Payable to related parties

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Loan interest payable	-	8,534
	-	8,534

12. Maintenance reserve

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Balance at beginning of period	1,781	-
Billings during the period	1,979	1,781
Claims during the period	-	-
Released to profit/ loss	-	-
Closing balance	3,760	1,781
Current	-	-
Non-current	3,760	1,781
	3,760	1,781

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

13. Security deposits

	2024	2023
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Opening balance	320	320
Security deposits received	-	-
Security deposit refunded	-	-
Released to profit/ loss	-	-
Closing balance	<u>320</u>	<u>320</u>
Current	-	-
Non-current	<u>320</u>	<u>320</u>
	<u>320</u>	<u>320</u>

14. Ordinary share capital

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Authorised		
100,000- Ordinary shares of US\$1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and unpaid		
1 Ordinary share of US\$1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Capital Contribution		
Capital Contribution	<u>8,076,776</u>	<u>8,076,776</u>

Ordinary shares carry one vote per share. There are no additional rights, preferences or restrictions associated with these shares. During 2020, the Company received a capital contribution of US\$8,076,776 from its parent, Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited.

15. Employees

Maples acts as corporate administrator to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Administration Agreement. The Company has entered into a lease management agreement with DAE to provide leasing and asset management services as per the service agreement. The Company did not directly employ any persons during the year.

16. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2024, there are no outstanding capital commitments (2023: US\$ Nil).

17. Related party transactions

DAE acts as leasing and asset manager of the Company. The fee charged by DAE for year ended 31 December 2024 was US\$1,463,413 (2023: US\$2,037,580). The balance payable at year end at KAFL level is US\$231k (2023: US\$107k).

During the financial year, the Company incurred fees relating to administration services provided by Maples which is included in professional fees.

KAFL provided the intercompany loans to the Company. Total interest charged for the year in respect of the loans was US\$1,328,754 (2023: nil). The total balance of the loan was US\$15,968,850 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: US\$ 13,241,527).

WINTER MSN 4066 LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

18. Events after the end of the Reporting Date

In June 2025, the Company's sole aircraft was sold to a third party. The Directors have considered the financial reporting implications of this event. There has been no formal plan approved for the future activities of the Company after the aircraft sale and thus will continue to hold down the existing assets and administrative obligations. As the sale occurred after the reporting date, there is no adjustment to the 2024 financial statements.

There have been no significant events after the financial year end that would require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.

19. Parent undertaking

Winter MSN 4066 Limited is a subsidiary of Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited. The financial statements of Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited are available from Registrar of Companies, Ireland.

The entire share capital of is held by Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited, holding 1 ordinary share (nominal of US\$1 each). The Company has also received a capital contribution of US\$8,076,776 from Kestrel Aircraft Funding Limited its ultimate parent.

20. Approval of financial statements

The board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 13 February 2026.