

AerFin Holdings Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 09353979

31 December 2021



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Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company, holding 100% of AerFin Limited.

AerFin is an aviation aftermarket player specialising in end-of-life services by offering short-term leasing, component contracts, trading and supply of whole aircraft/engines, and piece-part components.

A review of the company's operations is not relevant in isolation of a review of the group's operations, which is set out within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, Atlantic Holdco Limited.

Business review and key performance indicators

As a holding company, the company generated no revenue and did not incur any costs during the period. Net assets at 31 December 2021 were \$93,333,000 (2020: \$93,333,000) and net current assets were \$73,202,000 (2020: \$73,202,000) being amounts due from group undertakings.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

By order of the board



P Ryttergaard
Director

23rd February 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements of AerFin Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The company is a holding company of a group whose principal activity is to supply aircraft components and technical services to the aviation industry.

Results and dividends

As a holding company, incorporated for the purpose of holding an investment in its subsidiary, it does not trade and no profit or loss is reported for either period presented in these financial statements.

No dividends have been paid in the period.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

P Ryttergaard
R J James
V Hahn-Petersen
A Hoad
M J Humphreys
P Nolan
L W Mollan
S Goodson (appointed 6 December 2021)

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



P Ryttergaard
Director

Unit D Greenway
Bedwas
Caerphilly
Wales
CF83 8DW

23 February 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company 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 UK 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 that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for 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, 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.



KPMG LLP

Britannia Quay

Cardiff

CF10 4AX

United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of AerFin Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AerFin Holdings Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Independent auditor's report to the members of AerFin Holdings Limited *(continued)*

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management and the directors.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that revenue is recorded in the wrong period and the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as inventory valuation and provision for doubtful debts.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of some of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journal entries with specific keywords, or journal entries posted to unusual accounts.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Independent auditor's report to the members of AerFin Holdings Limited *(continued)*

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations (continued)

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of Company's ability to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, regulatory capital and liquidity.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report 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 strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditor's report to the members of AerFin Holdings Limited (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for 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.

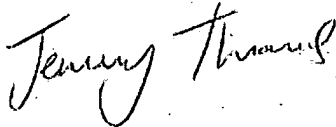
Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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 Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.



Jeremy Thomas (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3 Assembly Square
Britannia Quay
Cardiff
CF10 4AX

24th February 2022

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Administrative expenses		-	-
Operating profit/(loss)	4, 5, 6	-	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		-	-


The company did not trade during either financial period.

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

Company Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	\$'000	2021 \$'000	\$'000	2020 \$'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	8		20,131		20,131
			<u>20,131</u>		<u>20,131</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	75,287		75,287	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	5		5	
			<u>75,292</u>	<u>75,292</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,090)		(2,090)	
Net current assets			<u>73,202</u>		<u>73,202</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>93,333</u>		<u>93,333</u>
Net assets			<u>93,333</u>		<u>93,333</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		1		1
Share premium account	13		90,133		90,133
Merger reserve	13		4,255		4,255
Profit and loss account brought forward		(1,056)		(1,056)	
Profit/(loss) for the year					
Profit and loss account carried forward			<u>(1,056)</u>		<u>(1,056)</u>
			<u>93,333</u>		<u>93,333</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 23rd February 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


P Ryttergaard
Director

Company registered number: 09353979

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share capital \$'000	Share Premium account \$'000	Merger reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	1	90,133	4,255	(1,056)	93,333
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	1	90,133	4,255	(1,056)	93,333

	Called up Share capital \$'000	Share Premium account \$'000	Merger reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	1	90,133	4,255	(1,056)	93,333
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	1	90,133	4,255	(1,056)	93,333

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 General Information

AerFin Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales in the UK. The registered number is 09353979 and the registered address is Unit D Greenway, Bedwas House Industrial Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8DW.

2 Accounting Policies

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

The Company's parent undertaking, Atlantic Holdco Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Atlantic Holdco Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from Unit D Greenway, Bedwas House Industrial Estate, Bedwas, Caerphilly, CF83 8DW. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Atlantic Holdco Limited include the disclosures equivalent to those required by FRS 102, the Company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

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

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 3.

2.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.2 Going concern

the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.4 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

2.5 Basic financial instruments

Investments in preference and ordinary shares

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognition in profit or loss. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in profit or loss

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the Company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs on a non-arbitrary basis, the impairment of goodwill is determined using the recoverable amount of the acquired entity in its entirety, or if it has been integrated then the entire entity into which it has been integrated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

2.8 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable, finance expenses on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make Judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. The actual amount or values may vary in certain instances from the assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be recorded, with corresponding effect in profit or loss, when, and if, better information is obtained.

Critical judgements that management have made in the process of applying accounting policies disclosed herein and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to the following:

i. *Valuation of investment in subsidiary undertakings*

Management undertake an annual review to identify the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount of any investments may not be recoverable. Where indicators are present a full impairment test will be carried out, this testing is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate.

At the balance sheet date management have concluded that no impairment has been deemed necessary in relation to the investment in subsidiary undertakings.

Notes (continued)

4 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Audit of these financial statements	5	5
<i>Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:</i>		
Taxation compliance services	2	3

The auditor's remuneration is borne by another group company.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The company had no employees in either reporting period.

6 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration from the company during the year. This is on the basis that the directors' remuneration has been borne by another group company.

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the period	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Profit for the period	-	-
Total tax expense	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	-	-
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19%	-	-
Current period losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

No taxation arises in the either period.

A UK corporation rate of 19% (effective 1 April 2021) was substantively enacted on 17 March 2021, reversing the previously enacted reduction in the rate from 19% to 17%. In the 3 March 2021 Budget, it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 and was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge if applicable.

Notes (continued)

8 Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies \$'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021	20,131
At 31 December 2021	<u>20,131</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>20,131</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>20,131</u></u>

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	5	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

10 Debtors

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	75,287	75,287
Other debtors	-	-
	<u>75,287</u>	<u>75,287</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings have no fixed repayment date and no interest is applied.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,090	2,090
Other creditors – loan notes owed to group undertakings	-	-
	<u>2,090</u>	<u>2,090</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings have no fixed repayment date and no interest is applied.

Notes (continued)

12 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
19,251,821 (2020: 19,251,821) Ordinary shares of £0.000025 each	718	718
	718	718
	718	718

There is a single class of ordinary share. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital

13 Reserves

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less any dividends paid.

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares is deducted from share premium.

Merger relief reserve

Relates to the 20 shares issued as part of the consideration paid for the acquisition of AerFin Limited.

14 Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions and balances with other wholly owned entities within the same group.

15 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent company by virtue of its 100% shareholding in the Company is Atlantic Holdco Limited, registered in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is considered to be CataCap II K/S.

[The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Atlantic Holdco Limited. The consolidated financial statements of the groups is available to the public and may be obtained from the registered office address, Unit D Greenway, Bedwas, Caerphilly, Wales, CF83 8DW.