

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 610311

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION	2
DIRECTORS' REPORT	3 - 5
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES	6
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	7 - 9
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	10
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	11
COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	12
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	13
COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	14
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	15
COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	16
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	17 - 37

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors: Ta Quang Ngoc (Vietnamese)
Donal Boylan (Irish)

COMPANY SECRETARY: Apex IFS Limited
2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre
Abbey Street Lower
Dublin D01 P767
Ireland

REGISTERED OFFICE: 2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre
Abbey Street Lower
Dublin D01 P767
Ireland

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2
D02 ED70
Ireland

SOLICITORS: Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
Grand Canal Dock,
Dublin 2,
Ireland

BANKERS: BNP Paribas Dublin Branch
5 George's Dock
IFSC
DublinD01 X8N7
Ireland

Investec Bank Plc
30 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7QP
United Kingdom

Natixis Singapore Branch
5 Shenton Way
#22-01 UIC Building
Singapore 068808

Ho Chi Minh City Development Joint Stock Commercial Bank (HDBank)
25Bis Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street
Ben Nghe Ward, District 1
Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam

BNP Paribas, Tokyo Branch
GranTokyo North Tower
1-9-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-6741
Japan

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 610311

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual Directors' report together with the audited financial statements of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'), for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

The Company along with its fifteen subsidiaries are referred to as the 'Group' of Companies in these consolidated financial statements. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are outlined in Note 11 of these financial statements.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The principal activity of the Group is the leasing of commercial aircraft. The principal activity of the Company is the investment in and financing of commercial airline assets. The ultimate parent entity is Angelica Holdings Limited operating in the Cayman Islands. The consolidated financial statements of Angelica Holdings Limited are not available to the public. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Group are consolidated is that headed by the Company. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are available to the public. The Directors have no plans to change the activities and operations of the Group for the foreseeable future.

The result for the Group for the financial year was a profit before tax of USD 12,064,174 (2022: USD 4,991,958). Total assets amounted to USD 333,035,776 (2022: USD 355,025,517) and liabilities amounted to USD 311,909,133 (2022: USD 343,962,352). Net assets amounted to USD 19,617,581 (2022: USD 11,063,165).

The result for the Company for the financial year was a profit before tax of USD 2,075,723 (2022: profit before tax USD 1,057,923). Total assets amounted to USD 4,580,946 (2022: USD 2,679,231) and liabilities amounted to USD 1,749,131 (2022: USD 2,111,889). Net liabilities amounted to USD 2,831,815 (2022: USD 567,342).

The Directors are satisfied with the Group's progress and will continue to evaluate new opportunities. The Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources based on projected cash flows to fund its requirements and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and that the financial statements have been properly prepared on a going concern basis.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The result for the Group for the financial year was a profit before tax of USD 12,064,174 (2022: USD 4,991,958). The result for the Group for the financial year is set out in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 10 and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position on page 11 of these financial statements.

No dividends were declared or paid by the Group or Company during the financial year (2022: Nil) and the Directors do not propose a final dividend.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key performance indicators are used to measure and monitor the performance of the Company and Group, the following factors were taken into consideration:

Group:

- The Group made a profit after tax of USD 10,945,291 (2022: USD 4,714,410).
- The total assets of the Group amounted to USD 333,035,776 (2022: USD 355,025,517).
- The total equity of the Group is an earnings of USD 21,126,643 (2022: USD 11,063,165).

Company:

- The Company made a profit after tax of USD 2,264,473 (2022: profit after tax USD 1,057,923).
- The total assets of the Company amounted to USD 4,580,946 (2022: USD 2,679,231).
- The total equity of the Company is a deficit of USD 2,831,815 (2022: retained earnings USD 567,342).

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATOR

Apex IFS Limited provides administration and accounting services to the Company at arm's length commercial rates.

GOING CONCERN

The Group and Company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group and Company will continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of audit report and will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company, have committed to providing the necessary financial support, whether in cash or in kind, to ensure the subsidiaries with a net deficit position can meet their obligations as they fall due. A letter of support from VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company has been obtained.

The letter of support enables the Group and Company to avail of the financial support of VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company as necessary to meet its obligations as they fall due and to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financials statements and the signing of the auditor's report. VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company is a party to the ongoing legal case with FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited. It is the view of the Directors that the negative conclusion to this legal case would not impact VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company's ability to provide financial support, should it be needed, to the Group and Company. On this basis, the Directors are satisfied that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the carrying values of assets and liabilities that would arise if the companies were unable to continue as going concerns.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

GOING CONCERN - continued

Management of the Group, under the oversight of the Directors of the Parent Company, has assessed the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. This assessment, which was also conducted by the Directors themselves, considered the Group's current financial position, cash flow forecasts, available banking facilities, and other relevant factors. Based on this comprehensive evaluation, both management and the Directors concluded that the Group has sufficient resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. While certain uncertainties remain, they believe these do not cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Based on this assessment, the Directors of the Parent Company are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The Company and Group did not make any political donations during the financial year (2022: Nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal activity of the Group is the leasing of commercial aircraft. The airline industry is cyclical, economically sensitive and highly competitive. The Group'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 its customers' experience financial difficulties, this may result in defaults or the early termination of leases. The Directors look to mitigate this risk by collecting supplemental rent and security deposits from lessees where appropriate.

The Directors have identified a number of risks facing the Group and have undertaken the following approach to deal with the relevant risks:

- i) Asset and credit risk - The Company leases aircraft on operating lease and bears i) the asset risk of a deterioration in the underlying value of the aircraft and ii) the credit risk of the lessor during the life of the lease. The Directors look to mitigate these risks by collecting maintenance reserves and/or collecting security deposits where appropriate, and where possible either extending the lease term on the aircraft or remarketing the aircraft.
- ii) Technical, maintenance and environmental risk - The lessee undertakes responsibility for ensuring that the aircraft complies with current environmental, technical and maintenance regulations and statutory obligations as applicable.
- iii) Public liability risk – The lessee are 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 key risks facing the Group are outlined in Note 21 of the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY AND THEIR INTERESTS

The Directors who served during the financial year and up to date of this report are as follows:

Name	Appointed	Resigned
Ta Quang Ngoc	31 January 2019	N/A
Donal Boylan	1 March 2020	N/A
Company Secretary	Appointed	Resigned
Apex IFS Limited	23 August 2017	N/A

The Directors and Secretary of the Group and Company who held office at 31 December 2023 had no interests in the share capital of the Group or Company at the beginning or end of the financial year (2022: No interests).

STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

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

- (i) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- (ii) he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to keeping adequate accounting records by employing accounting personnel with the appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at Apex IFS Limited, 2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre, Abbev Street Lower, Dublin D01 P767.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, Grant Thornton, Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit firm in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors of the Company.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Fitzwalter Capital Case

During 2021, Natixis Singapore Branch, the senior lender under the leasing structure for aircraft MSN 8937 and MSN 8906 sold the senior loan to FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited. On 18 October 2021, the Head Lessor (TLC Basil Co., Ltd and TLC Cacao Co., Ltd respectively) terminated both the finance lease and operating lease for aircraft MSN 8906 and MSN 8937.

Since then the Companies no longer have access to or a right to use the aircraft MSN 8906 and/or MSN 8937 and has ceased generating any income as a result. FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited, as the claimant, brought a claim against VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company, as the defendant, in the High Court in London in relation to aircraft MSN 8906 and MSN 8937. FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited alleged that VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company was unable to pay the rent due under the relevant lease agreements which led to the purported termination of the lease by the existing senior lender. As a result, FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited is seeking the repossession of the aircraft as well as the losses and damages incurred. The Company is not part of the legal case. It is only VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company that is involved in this litigation.

VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company maintains that the purported termination notices were invalid because the parties had reached an agreement to restructure the leases and there was no valid enforcement event and denies any liability to pay sums claimed. The case was heard by the English Court in June 2024 and the Approved Judgment was issued on 31 July 2024. The conclusion stated that FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited's claim succeeded and that compensation would be considered separately. On 3 October 2024 the English Court granted permission to VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company to appeal the decision. VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company appealed the decision.

The aircraft were returned to FitzWalter by VietJet on a temporary "as-is, where-is" conditions on 15 December 2022. On 24 June 2025, the UK Court of Appeal fully dismissed VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company appeal of the earlier High Court ruling. On 20 August 2025, VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company applied for permission to appeal the first trial appeal judgement to the Supreme Court. On 30 October 2025, the Supreme Court rejected the appeal request, leading Vietjet Aviation Joint Stock Company to proceed with settlement expected in early 2026.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Group or the Company since the financial year-end.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



Donal Boylan
Director
23 March 2026



Ta Quang Ngoc
Director
23 March 2026

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS").

Under Irish law the Directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group for the financial year.

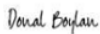
In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and ensure that they contain the additional information required by the Companies Act 2014; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Group;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



Donal Boylan
Director
23 March 2026



Ta Quang Ngoc
Director
23 March 2026

Independent auditor's report to the members of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited and its subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited (the “company”) and its subsidiaries (the “group”), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

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

In our opinion, the Group and Company's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the group and the company as at 31 December 2023 and of its and the group's profit or loss for the financial year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework, and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited and its subsidiaries

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion of the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

In our opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited and its subsidiaries

Responsibilities management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the group and 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 the directors/management either intends to liquidate the group or company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

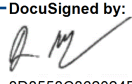
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

DocuSigned by:

8D8558C862024EB...

Dan Holland

For and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

13-18 City Quay

Dublin 2

Date: 25/3/2026

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Operating lease revenue	4	39,096,477	33,792,784
Depreciation	10	<u>(18,900,000)</u>	<u>(18,900,000)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		20,196,477	14,892,784
Other income	5	6,301,272	1,624,560
Administrative expenses	6	<u>(3,916,315)</u>	<u>(454,433)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		22,581,434	16,062,911
Finance expense	7	<u>(10,517,260)</u>	<u>(11,070,953)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	8	12,064,174	4,991,958
Taxation	9	<u>(1,118,883)</u>	<u>(277,548)</u>
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT		10,945,291	4,714,410
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
To be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax:			
Changes in fair value		<u>(881,813)</u>	<u>6,211,697</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT		10,063,478	10,926,107

All amounts relate to continuing activities. There were no gains or losses in the financial year, other than those dealt with through the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

All items dealt with in arriving at the profit for the financial year relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

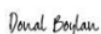
ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 USD	2022 USD
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	289,694,305	308,594,305
Derivative financial instruments	19	2,048,200	2,930,013
		291,742,505	311,524,318
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	12	12,052,550	9,995,740
Trade and other receivables	13	29,240,721	33,505,459
		41,293,271	43,501,199
TOTAL ASSETS		333,035,776	355,025,517
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	10	10
Cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax	19	1,431,679	2,313,492
Retained earnings		19,694,954	8,749,663
TOTAL EQUITY		21,126,643	11,063,165
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and borrowings	18	77,343,231	84,227,364
Lease liability	17	177,072,739	209,332,666
Maintenance reserves	14	23,051,328	18,270,907
Security deposits	15	1,591,200	1,591,200
Deferred tax liability	9	1,674,293	566,742
		280,732,791	313,988,879
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and borrowings	18	7,619,230	8,129,166
Lease liability	17	18,206,001	16,928,465
Trade and other payables	16	5,351,111	4,915,842
		31,176,342	29,973,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES		311,909,133	343,962,352
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		333,035,776	355,025,517

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Donal Boylan
Director
23 March 2026



Ta Quang Ngoc
Director
23 March 2026

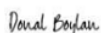
ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 USD	2022 USD
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	11	420	380
		<u>420</u>	<u>380</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	12	442,406	210,009
Trade and other receivables	13	4,138,120	2,468,842
		<u>4,580,526</u>	<u>2,678,851</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>4,580,946</u>	<u>2,679,231</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	20	10	10
Retained deficit		2,831,805	567,332
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,831,815</u>	<u>567,342</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and borrowings	18	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	16	249,131	602,384
Corporation tax payable		-	9,505
		<u>1,749,131</u>	<u>2,111,889</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,749,131</u>	<u>2,111,889</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>4,580,946</u>	<u>2,679,231</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under Section 304(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2014 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 was USD 2,264,473 (2022: profit after tax of USD 1,057,923).

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Donal Boylan
Director
23 March 2026



Ta Quang Ngoc
Director
23 March 2026

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital USD	Cash flow hedge reserve USD	Retained earnings USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2023	10	2,313,492	8,749,663	11,063,165
Cash flow hedge - change in fair value	-	(881,813)	-	(881,813)
Total profit for the financial year	-	-	10,945,291	10,945,291
Balance at 31 December 2023	10	1,431,679	19,694,954	21,126,643

	Share capital USD	Cash flow hedge reserve USD	Retained earnings USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	10	(3,898,205)	4,035,253	137,058
Cash flow hedge - change in fair value	-	6,211,697	-	6,211,697
Total profit for the financial year	-	-	4,714,410	4,714,410
Balance at 31 December 2022	10	2,313,492	8,749,663	11,063,165

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2023	10	567,332	567,342
Total profit for the financial year	-	2,264,473	2,264,473
Balance at 31 December 2023	10	2,831,805	2,831,815

	Share capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 1 January 2022	10	(490,591)	(490,581)
Total profit for the financial year	-	1,057,923	1,057,923
Balance at 31 December 2022	10	567,332	567,342

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

		Financial year ended 31 December 2023	Financial year ended 31 December 2022
	Note	USD	USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the financial year before tax		12,064,174	4,991,958
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation	10	18,900,000	18,900,000
Finance expense	7	10,517,260	11,070,953
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	13	4,264,738	(14,265,943)
Increase in maintenance reserves	14	4,780,421	3,735,470
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	16	261,953	(76,281)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		50,788,546	24,356,157
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments of loans and borrowings	18	(7,394,071)	(2,549,678)
Interest on loans and borrowings paid	18	(4,010,414)	(2,481,839)
Lease repayments	17	(37,327,251)	(16,415,630)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(48,731,736)	(21,447,147)
NET INCREASE IN CASH		2,056,810	2,909,010
CASH AT BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR		9,995,740	7,086,730
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR		12,052,550	9,995,740

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the financial year before tax		2,254,968	1,093,292
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Increase in trade and other receivables	13	(1,669,278)	(944,155)
Decrease in trade and other payables	16	(353,253)	(119,303)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		232,437	29,834
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net movement in investment in subsidiary	11	(40)	-
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(40)	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH		232,397	29,834
CASH AT BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR		210,009	180,175
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR		442,406	210,009

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited have issued financial guarantees agreeing to reimburse lending banks/ lease providers in case the subsidiary cannot fulfil these obligations. Refer to note 21.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated on 23 August 2017 and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The Company's registered office is 2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin D01 P767 and the Company registration number is 610311. The financial statements of the Company and the Group are presented as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 ("the financial year").

The principal shareholder of the Company is Angelica Holding Limited, a company incorporated in Grand Cayman.

The principal activity of the Company is the investment in and financing of commercial airline assets. The principal activity of the Group is the leasing of commercial aircraft.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to the period presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Company and the Group consisting of Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited and its subsidiaries. Details of subsidiary undertakings are noted in Note 11 of the financial statements.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, and have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014 from presenting its own statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and Group.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Although the Company has an excess of liabilities over assets, the Company and Group continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The Group and Company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group and Company will continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of audit report and will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company, have committed to providing the necessary financial support, whether in cash or in kind, to ensure the subsidiaries with a net deficit position can meet their obligations as they fall due. A letter of support from VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company has been obtained.

The letter of support enables the Group and Company to avail of the financial support of VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company as necessary to meet its obligations as they fall due and to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and the signing of the auditor's report. VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company is a party to the ongoing legal case with FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited. It is the view of the Directors that the negative conclusion to this legal case would not impact VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company's ability to provide financial support, should it be needed, to the Group and Company. On this basis, the Directors are satisfied that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the carrying values of assets and liabilities that would arise if the companies were unable to continue as going concerns.

Management of the Group, under the oversight of the Directors of the Parent Company, has assessed the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. This assessment, which was also conducted by the Directors themselves, considered the Group's current financial position, cash flow forecasts, available banking facilities, and other relevant factors. Based on this comprehensive evaluation, both management and the Directors concluded that the Group has sufficient resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. While certain uncertainties remain, they believe these do not cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Based on this assessment, the Directors of the Parent Company are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries are consolidated into the financial statements when control is obtained. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, it has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION - CONTINUED

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

The Group reassessed whether or not it controls a subsidiary if facts or circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the 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 financial period in which the estimate is revised if the revision only affects that financial period or in the financial period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Directors consider the critical accounting judgements to be the estimated useful lives and residual values of its aircraft and engine assets at the end of each financial period and utilise third party experts, where possible, to support estimates.

Aircraft are evaluated for impairment each reporting period or when there are indicators of impairment. This process involves the use of judgements and estimates. Estimates are utilised in determining the value in use and fair value. Specifically, the Company estimates future lease cash flows, remaining useful lives of the aircraft, discount rate, residual value, redeployment costs 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, the Company utilises the services of independent valuation firms to determine the appropriate values. The carrying value as at 31 December 2023 was USD 289,694,305 (2022: USD 308,594,305).

The Company has utilised judgement in evaluating whether there are indicators of impairment. In this regard, management relies on legal factors, market conditions and the operational performance of the lease assets. In addition, the Company has applied judgement in determining the residual value of aircraft. The estimated residual values are based on estimates received from independent appraisers or management's view when supporting transaction data exists. Changes in global and regional economic and political conditions, government regulations, technological changes and other factors could cause us to revise the residual value assumptions. The Company evaluates the appropriateness of these judgements and assessments at each reporting period.

The Company measures the finance lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease fixed payments. After the commencement date, the amount of finance lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of finance lease expense and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of finance lease liability is USD 195,278,740 (2022: USD 226,261,131).

In accordance with IFRS 9, the company must assess the expected credit loss of all financial assets included in the financial statements. This assessment requires estimates and judgements and the basis for impairment is set out in Note 22 in the financial statements.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD") which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the financial period end exchange rate are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDMENT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

It aims to increase transparency and to reduce diversity in the accounting for insurance and contracts.

Amendments to IAS1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (Disclosure of Accounting Policies)

An entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies. In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS1.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments clarify what changes in accounting estimates are and how these differ from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors. In the amended standard, accounting estimates are now defined as, "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

*NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE GROUP - continued**IAS 12 Income Taxes*Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

On 7 May 2021, the IASB published Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) that clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

These amendments provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the OECD's Pillar Two model rules, which introduce a global minimum tax of 15% for multinational enterprises.

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these Financial Statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OR AMENDMENTS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group and the Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statement	1 January 2027

Based on a preliminary assessment using currently available information, the Group does not expect the adoption of the above standards to have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. These preliminary assessments may be subject to changes arising from ongoing analyses when the Group adopts the standards.

OPERATING LEASE REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Group acts as the intermediate lessor of the aircraft under a sublease agreement. When these aircraft are subleased, the sublease does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

The Group as lessor, leases aircraft principally under operating leases and lease rentals are recognised as income on a straight line basis over the term of the underlying lease. Where rentals are adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in prevailing interest rates such adjustments are accounted for as they arise. Lease rentals received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position in operating lease income prepaid and are recognised over the financial period to which they relate.

If the Group's lease contracts require payment in advance, rentals received but unearned under these lease agreements are recorded as operating lease income prepaid in liabilities in the financial statements.

LEASE RECEIVABLES

Lease receivables are recorded at the original invoice amount less allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs").

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring ECLs which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for lease receivables. The letters of credit and security deposits are considered an integral part of lease related receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment. The balance of lease related receivables at 31 December 2023 was USD 11,840,553 (2022: USD 16,747,496). On that basis, the expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023 was deemed immaterial for lease receivables (2022: Immaterial).

OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNITION

All other income and operating expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

TAXATION

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised in the financial statements when they have been appropriately approved or authorised by the shareholders. No dividend was declared or paid in the reporting financial year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment comprises right-of-use assets and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is straight line basis with an estimated useful life of 20 years. Aircraft related expenditure which enhances the value of the aircraft is capitalised and depreciated at rates calculated to write off the cost of the assets, on a straight line basis, over their remaining estimated useful lives. Each aircraft has an estimated useful life of 20 years.

Additional depreciation is charged to reduce the carrying value of specific assets to the recoverable amount where impairment is considered to have occurred. An impairment review is carried out when there has been an indication of impairment, usually on the basis of independent market appraisals and indications of market demand. Where the recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value, no adjustment is made.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the net realisable value and value in use. Net realisable value is the amount at which an asset could be disposed of less any direct selling costs, and value in use is the present value of future cashflows expected to be obtainable as a result of an asset's continued use, including those from contracted lease rentals, assumed future leases (not yet contracted) and estimated ultimate disposal proceeds.

Aircraft may be pledged as collateral for external funding arrangements.

LEASES

Accounting by the lessee

The Group implemented a single accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases excluding exceptions listed in the standard. The Company elected to apply exemptions for short term leases in relation to leases of billboards and not to apply exemptions for other short-term leases or for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

Based on the accounting policy applied the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract for all leases conveying the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time. The commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives,
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee,
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying assets or restoring the site on which the assets are located.

After the commencement date the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. The predominant estimated useful lives are as follows:

Description	Term in years
Aircraft	12

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset with a residual value subsequent to the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. These include:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments exclude variable elements which are dependent on external factors such as e.g., aircraft usage. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are recognized directly in the profit and loss.

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's rate implicit in the lease contract.

The lease term determined by the Group comprises:

- non-cancellable period of lease contracts,
- periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option,
- periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

After the commencement date the Group measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made, and
- re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses ("ECLs") which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. While trade receivables are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified loss was immaterial.

CASH

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade and other payables are non interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost in the Company financial statements unless they are impaired or held for sale, in which case they are recorded at their recoverable amounts. In general, investments in subsidiaries are assessed for impairment when the subsidiary is loss making or where there are other indicators of impairment.

SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IFRS 9)

1) Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets future cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. The recognition and measurement of lease receivables is governed by the leasing standard, IFRS 16 and therefore such financial assets are not in scope for the business model test under IFRS 9.2.1(b).

b) Subsequent remeasurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost
- financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost are cash, aircraft deposits and trade and other receivables.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment

The Company does not hold any equity instruments at fair value through OCI.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IFRS 9) - continued

1) Financial Assets - continued

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

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

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company does not hold any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

The Company does not hold any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Statement of Financial Position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- (i) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or
- (ii) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

d) Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in Note 20.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cashflows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- for credit loss exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).
- those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off for these reasons when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2) Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities are all categorised as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprises "Loans and borrowings", "Finance lease obligation", "Maintenance reserves", "Security deposits" and "Trade and other payables" in the Statement of Financial Position.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of notes payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

c) Derecognition

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

MAINTENANCE RESERVES

The lessee has an obligation to pay for maintenance costs which arise during the term of the lease. In a large proportion of the lease contracts the lessee has the obligation to make a periodic payment of supplemental rent which is calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines and other major life-limited components during the lease. These supplemental rent rates are agreed in the terms of the lease contract. The supplemental rent collected is anticipated to cover maintenance costs when they arise. On the presentation of invoices and subsequent approval of the qualified maintenance expenditure, the Group then has an obligation to contribute to the maintenance event. On conclusion of financing agreement excess maintenance reserves are subject to negotiation between the Group and financier.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

Lease contracts may require the lessee to pay a security deposit either in cash or in the form of a letter of credit. These deposits are refundable to the lessee upon expiration of the lease and where such deposits are received in cash, they are recorded in the statement of financial position as a liability.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain interest rate exposures. All derivatives are recognised at fair value. The treatment of changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, the nature of the item being hedged and the effectiveness of the hedge. The Company has designated its interest rate swaps as hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised floating rate liability (cash flow hedge).

At inception the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged items, its risk management objectives and the strategy for undertaking the transaction. The Company also documents its assessment of whether the derivative is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items, both at inception and in future periods.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when its remaining maturity is more than one year; it is classified as a current asset or liability when its remaining maturity is less than one year. Non-hedging derivative assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on expected realisation or settlement dates.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The Company reports using the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. The fair value hierarchy categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, which are described as:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

CASH FLOW HEDGES

Changes in the fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedge is effective. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income statement in the same periods that the hedged items affect profit or loss. The reclassified gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within interest income or expense respectively. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss within interest income or expense respectively. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction occurs.

DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNED AS HEDGES

Changes in the fair value of derivatives which are not designated for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss.

INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset.

3 DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The Directors received no remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil). The Group did not capitalise any employee costs during the financial year (2022: Nil). The Group had no employees during the financial year (2022: No employees).

4 OPERATING LEASE REVENUE

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD Group	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD Group
Operating lease revenue	39,096,477	33,792,784
Total operating lease revenue	39,096,477	33,792,784

Lease income derives from right-of-use assets on operating leases and is recognised as income as it accrues over the period of the leases. Where lease income is adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in prevailing interest rates such adjustments are accounted for as they arise. All operating lease revenue is derived from Asia.

At the financial year end, the Group had contracted to receive the following minimum cash lease rentals under non-cancellable operating leases:

Future minimum lease payments

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD Group	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD Group
Due within 1 year	33,513,108	33,176,496
Due within 1 - 2 years	33,905,493	33,513,108
Due within 2 - 5 years	176,901,351	196,788,685
Due after 5 years	62,411,231	89,115,879
Total future minimum lease payments	306,731,183	352,594,168

There are no contingent rentals.

5 OTHER INCOME

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD Group	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD Group
Other income	3,926,689	414,143
Management fee income	2,374,583	1,210,417
Total other income	6,301,272	1,624,560

Other income of \$221,461 (2022: \$414,143) relates to AAA Golden Aircraft Star No. 5 Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, which entered into three lease transactions with different head lessors in its capacity as agent. The remaining other income of \$3,705,228 (2022: Nil) relates to the Deferral Agreement and associated legal costs in connection with the deferral of payments of Apricot Aircraft Company (Ireland) 8670 Limited, a subsidiary of the Company.

The Company receives management fee income for transaction management services, systems management services and aircraft purchasing, financing and lease management services provided to VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023	Financial year ended 31 December 2022
	USD	USD
	Group	Group
Rental fees	-	10,385
Audit fees	152,371	134,493
Professional, legal and other expenses	38,922	25,295
Tax fees	82,391	46,161
Corporate administration fees	228,074	180,743
Servicer fees	33,616	37,533
Technical fees	7,750	-
Other expenses	12,000	30,753
Bank charges	6,067	4,771
Legal fee	3,331,503	-
Foreign exchange gain	23,621	(15,701)
Total administrative expenses	3,916,315	454,433

Legal fees of \$3,328,050 (2022: Nil) relate to the Deferral Agreement associated with the deferred payment of Apricot Aircraft Company (Ireland) 8670 Limited, a subsidiary of the Company.

7 FINANCE EXPENSE

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023	Financial year ended 31 December 2022
	USD	USD
	Group	Group
Interest on third party loans	4,423,238	2,939,989
Interest on intergroup loan	537,540	537,540
Interest (income)/expense on derivatives	(1,293,216)	423,811
Amortisation of finance costs	119,818	119,818
Interest on lease liabilities	6,344,860	7,049,054
Other interest	385,020	741
Total net finance expense	10,517,260	11,070,953

As at 31 December 2023, other interest amounted to \$377,178 (2022: Nil), which relates to interest incurred on the deferred payment paid by Apricot Aircraft Company (Ireland) 8670 Limited, a subsidiary company.

8 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023	Financial year ended 31 December 2022
	USD	USD
	Group	Group
Profit before income tax is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation	18,900,000	18,900,000
Rental fees	-	10,385
Auditor's remuneration for the Group (including expenses and excluding VAT) comprises:		
Statutory audit fees	152,371	134,493
Total auditor's remuneration	152,371	134,493
Non-audit fees for the Group (including expenses and excluding VAT) comprises:		
Tax advisory services	82,391	46,161
Total non-audit remuneration	82,391	46,161

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 TAXATION

	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD Group	Financial year ended 31 December 2022 USD Group
(a) Analysis of tax charge in the financial year		
Prior year tax credit	9,505	-
Current Tax	(20,837)	(45,011)
Deferred Tax	(1,107,551)	(232,537)
Total tax charge on profits for the financial year	(1,118,883)	(277,548)
b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit on ordinary activity before tax	12,064,174	4,991,958
Corporation tax at 12.5% (2022: 12.5%)	(1,508,022)	(623,995)
Depreciation	(2,362,500)	(2,362,500)
Capital allowances	5,906,251	5,906,251
Loss relief carried forward	(2,435,875)	(3,177,127)
Group relief utilised by Parent	281,871	101,455
Loss relief carried forward unrecognised	(8,030)	(6,922)
Non-deductible expenses	(324)	(12,600)
Different tax rates in foreign tax jurisdictions	105,792	130,427
Prior year adjustment	9,505	-
Deferred tax movement	(1,107,551)	(232,537)
	(1,118,883)	(277,548)
(c) Deferred tax position		
Opening deferred tax balance	(566,742)	(334,205)
Deferred tax asset recognised in the profit and loss account	(1,107,551)	(232,537)
Closing deferred tax balance	(1,674,293)	(566,742)
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
	Group	Group
The movements in the deferred tax were as follows:		
Balance at beginning of financial year	(566,742)	(334,205)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(3,543,751)	(3,543,751)
Movement in tax losses carried forward	2,435,875	3,177,127
Other timing differences	325	134,087
Deferred tax liability	(1,674,293)	(566,742)
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
	Company	Company
Opening deferred tax balance	-	25,864
Deferred tax charged to profit and loss account	-	(25,864)
Closing deferred tax balance	-	-
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
	Company	Company
The movements in the deferred tax were as follows:		
Balance at beginning of financial year	-	25,864
Movement in tax losses carried forward	-	(25,864)
Deferred tax asset	-	-

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Right-of-use asset / aircraft	USD	USD	USD	USD
	Group	Group	Company	Company
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	378,000,000	378,000,000	-	-
Balance at end of year	378,000,000	378,000,000	-	-
Depreciation				
Balance at beginning of financial year	69,405,695	50,505,695	-	-
Depreciation charge for the financial year	18,900,000	18,900,000	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	88,305,695	69,405,695	-	-
Closing net book value	289,694,305	308,594,305	-	-

The Directors are satisfied that the net book value of the aircraft are appropriate and that no impairment exists at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

The geographic region of the aircraft operator is Asia.

11 INVESTMENTS

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
	Group	Group	Company	Company
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	380	380
Additional investments during the year	-	-	40	-
Balance at end of year	-	-	420	380

The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

	Nature of Business	Share Class	Share Capital	Share Value	Company Holding	Date of Incorporation
Apricot Aircraft Assets Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	23 August 2017
AAA Aircraft Company Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	100	USD 100.00	100%	30 October 2017
Apricot Aircraft Company (Ireland) 8670 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	100	USD 100.00	100%	30 October 2018
Apricot Aircraft Company (Ireland) 8676 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	100	USD 100.00	100%	30 October 2018
AAA Golden Aircraft Star No.1 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	07 June 2019
AAA Golden Aircraft Star No.2 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	07 June 2019
AAA Golden Aircraft Star No.3 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	07 June 2019
AAA Golden Aircraft Star No.4 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	07 June 2019
AAA Golden Aircraft Star No.5 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	07 June 2019
Apricot Aircraft Assets No. 1 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	09 March 2020
AAA Private Aircraft Management Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	29 July 2021
Apricot Aircraft Assets No. 2 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	13 February 2023
Apricot Aircraft Assets No. 3 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	16 February 2023
Apricot Aircraft Assets No. 4 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	17 February 2023

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 INVESTMENTS - continued

	Nature of Business	Share Class	Share Capital	Share Value	Company Holding	Date of Incorporation
Apricot Aircraft Assets No. 5 Limited	Aircraft Leasing	Ordinary	10	USD 10.00	100%	16 February 2023

The registered office address of AAA Aircraft Company Limited is PO Box 309, Ugland House, George Town, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

For all of the other named subsidiaries, the registered office address is 2nd Floor, Block 5 Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin D01 P767, Ireland.

12 CASH

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Current account	3,109,195	1,052,385	442,406	210,009
Maintenance reserve account	7,352,155	7,352,155	-	-
Security deposit account	1,591,200	1,591,200	-	-
Total cash	12,052,550	9,995,740	442,406	210,009

The Group cash balance noted above is inclusive of USD 8,943,355 (2022: USD 8,943,355) which is held in a restricted bank account which is under the control of the security trustees. Collections of lease rental and maintenance reserves are received into this account from the lessees. On receipt of this cash the debt principal and interest payments are then paid out of this account to the third party lenders.

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Deferred financing costs	715,040	834,858	-	-
Accrued Interest Derivatives	-	25,241	-	-
Lease rent receivable	11,850,211	16,747,196	-	-
Accrued income	-	5,190,949	-	-
Maintenance reserves receivable	14,750,570	9,970,148	-	-
Receivable from a subsidiary	-	-	2,213,210	1,731,765
Receivable from related party	1,885,000	710,417	1,885,000	710,417
VAT recoverable	39,900	26,650	39,900	26,650
Other receivables	-	-	10	10
Total trade and other receivables	29,240,721	33,505,459	4,138,120	2,468,842

Maintenance reserves receivable represent the right to receive periodic payments which are calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines and other major life-limited components during the lease. In such contracts, upon lessee presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of qualifying work on the aircraft, the Group reimburses the lessee for the work.

In 2022, the Company agreed to defer certain repayments under contractual arrangements, resulting in extended payment terms for some receivables. These deferrals have been recognised as accrued income and assessed for recoverability and are considered collectible within the revised timelines.

Accrued income represents revenue earned but not yet invoiced at the reporting date, primarily relating to services provided under ongoing agreements. These amounts are expected to be billed and received in the normal course of business.

14 MAINTENANCE RESERVES

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Balance at beginning of year	18,270,907	14,535,437	-	-
Maintenance reserves invoices	4,780,421	3,735,470	-	-
Balance at end of year	23,051,328	18,270,907	-	-

Maintenance reserves represent the obligation to make periodic payments which are calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines and other major life-limited components during the lease. In such contracts, upon lessee presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of qualifying work on the aircraft, the Group reimburses the lessee for the work.

15 SECURITY DEPOSITS

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Security deposits	1,591,200	1,591,200	-	-
Total security deposits	1,591,200	1,591,200	-	-

Security deposits are refundable by the Group to the lease upon expiration of the lease and the lease satisfactorily meeting the aircraft return conditions.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Payables to related parties	121,091	475,208	165,905	517,551
Interest on third party loans	1,978,022	1,722,785	-	-
Interest on intergroup loan	2,032,392	1,494,852	-	-
Interest on derivatives	7,496	-	-	-
Lease income prepaid	490,620	490,620	-	-
Operating expenses payable	576,329	598,549	83,226	84,833
Corporation tax payable	145,161	133,828	-	-
Total trade and other payables	5,351,111	4,915,842	249,131	602,384

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next 3 (three) months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

17 LEASE LIABILITY

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Balance at beginning of year	226,261,131	235,627,707	-	-
Repayments during the year	(37,327,251)	(16,415,630)	-	-
Interest accrued	6,344,860	7,049,054	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	195,278,740	226,261,131	-	-
Future minimum lease payments are as follows:				
Due within 1 year	18,206,001	16,928,465	-	-
Due within 1 - 2 years	19,176,359	17,785,525	-	-
Due within 2 - 5 years	141,315,363	168,754,859	-	-
Due after 5 years	16,581,017	22,792,282	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	195,278,740	226,261,131	-	-
Current liabilities	18,206,001	16,928,465	-	-
Non-current liabilities	177,072,739	209,332,666	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	195,278,740	226,261,131	-	-
Amounts recognised in profit and loss:	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Interest on lease liabilities	6,344,860	7,049,054	-	-
Depreciation	18,900,000	18,900,000	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use asset	39,096,477	33,792,784	-	-

The Group lease commercial aircraft. All leases include purchase options which are planned to be exercised in the purchase option period of the lease.

18 LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Balance at beginning of year	92,356,532	94,906,210	1,500,000	1,500,000
Repayments during the year	(7,394,071)	(2,549,678)	-	-
Balance at end of year	84,962,461	92,356,532	1,500,000	1,500,000
Interest payable on loans and borrowings	4,010,414	3,217,637	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	88,972,875	95,574,169	1,500,000	1,500,000

Angelica Aircraft Assets' external debt is recourse beyond the relevant Angelica subsidiary, to the parent Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited in Ireland and the immediate parent Angelica Holding Limited in The Cayman Islands.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 LOANS AND BORROWINGS - continued

The aggregate principal repayments of third party and intergroup loans for the Group and Company for each of the following fiscal years are as follows:

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Due within 1 year	7,619,230	8,129,166	1,500,000	1,500,000
Due within 1 - 2 years	6,119,230	6,119,230	-	-
Due within 2 - 5 years	18,357,690	18,357,690	-	-
Due after 5 years	52,866,311	59,750,444	-	-
Total loans and borrowings	84,962,461	92,356,530	1,500,000	1,500,000

The aggregate principal repayments of third party and intergroup loans for the Group and Company for each of the following fiscal years are split as follows:

Current liabilities	7,619,230	8,129,166	1,500,000	1,500,000
Non-current liabilities	77,343,231	84,227,364	-	-
Total loans and borrowings	84,962,461	92,356,530	1,500,000	1,500,000

Third party loans consist of:	Interest Rate				
Senior loan facility	LIBOR + Margin	49,010,091	56,404,161	-	-
Junior loan facility	Fixed rate at 2.5%	34,452,370	34,452,370	-	-
Intergroup loan facility	N/A	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total loans and borrowings		84,962,461	92,356,531	1,500,000	1,500,000

19 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group has entered into one or more interest rate protection agreements (principally interest rate swaps) which establish a fixed interest rate with respect to certain of its loans and borrowings. Derivative financial instruments recognised as assets and liabilities in the Statement of financial position as part of cash-flow hedges have been set out below:

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Derivative financial asset				
Interest rate swaps	2,048,200	2,930,013	-	-
Total Derivative financial instruments	2,048,200	2,930,013	-	-

Outstanding interest rate swap agreement at the financial year end are summarised as follows:

Currency	USD
Maturity date	December 2029
Notional principal	USD 65,443,587

The aggregate derivative asset/(liabilities) for the Group and Company for each of the following fiscal years are as follows:

Due within 1 year	-	-	-	-
Due within 1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-
Due within 2 - 5 years	-	-	-	-
Due after 5 years	2,048,200	2,930,013	-	-
Total Derivative financial asset	2,048,200	2,930,013	-	-

The Group's borrowings from Investec are at floating interest rates. To mitigate the exposure to floating interest rates the Group has entered into interest rate swap agreements to swap floating interest rate payments for fixed interest payments. The counterparty to the swap agreements are Investec. The fair value of the derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2023 was USD 2,048,200 (2022: USD 2,930,013).

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Opening balance cash flow hedge reserve	2,313,492	(3,898,205)
Changes in fair value	(881,813)	6,211,697
Closing balance cash flow hedge reserve	1,431,679	2,313,492

The Group's borrowings from Investec are at floating interest rates. To mitigate the exposure to floating interest rates the Group has entered into interest rate swap derivative agreements to swap floating interest rate payments for fixed interest payments. The counterparty to the swap agreements are Investec. The effective portion of the change in the fair value is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the recognised decrease in fair value was USD 881,813 (2022: increase USD 6,211,697).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Authorised share capital				
10 Ordinary shares of €1 each	10	10	10	10
Allotted, called up and fully paid - presented as equity				
10 Ordinary share of €1 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Total Paid share capital	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>

Angelica Holdings Limited holds the entire share capital of the Company. The ultimate parent entity is Angelica Holdings Limited operating in the Cayman Islands. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Group are consolidated is that headed by Angelica Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Angelica Holdings Limited are not available to the public.

Angelica Aircraft Assets Limited have issued financial guarantees agreeing to reimburse lending banks/ lease providers in case the subsidiary cannot fulfil these obligations.

Dividends

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings. No dividends were paid during the financial year (2022: Nil) or proposed by the Directors at the Statement of Financial Position date.

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The risk management process incorporates the regular and continuous analysis of trading operations and performance. The process includes the monitoring of capital adequacy and asset valuations. This note seeks to further describe the key business and financial instrument risks faced by the Group and the policies and procedures used to mitigate these risks.

The Group's activities expose it to various types of risk that are associated with the financial assets and markets in which it invests. The most significant types of financial risk to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, currency risk, asset risk, residual value risk, interest rate risk, use of derivative financial instruments, market risk, price risk, global risk and liquidity risk.

Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the statement of financial position date and the risk management policies employed by the Group are discussed below.

Credit risk

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group	2023 USD Company	2022 USD Company
Cash	12,052,550	9,995,740	442,406	210,009
Trade and other receivables	<u>29,240,721</u>	<u>33,505,459</u>	<u>4,138,120</u>	<u>2,468,842</u>
	<u><u>41,293,271</u></u>	<u><u>43,501,199</u></u>	<u><u>4,580,526</u></u>	<u><u>2,678,851</u></u>

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss ("ECL") model:

- cash
- trade and other receivables

Cash

While cash is also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade and other receivables

The trade and other receivables comprise of the lease rent receivable, maintenance reserves receivable and other receivables. The Group have assessed the potential impairment of its trade and other receivables through a credit assessment of the probability of default of the counterparty. The identified impairment loss was immaterial and therefore the Group has not recognised any loss allowance during the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses ("ECLs") which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables. The security deposits are considered an integral part of lease related receivables and are considered in the calculation of impairment.

On this basis, the expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023 was deemed immaterial for trade and other receivables (2022: Immaterial).

Asset and residual value risk

The Group bears the risk of reselling the aircraft at the end of its lease term. If demand for aircraft decreases, market lease rates may fall and should this continue for an extendable period, it could affect the market value of the aircraft and may result in an impairment charge.

The Group is highly dependent upon the continuing financial strength of the airline industry and it's sole lessee, Vietjet Aviation Joint Stock Company. A significant deterioration in this sector could adversely affect the Group through a reduced demand for aircraft and/ or reduced market rates, higher incidences of lessor default and aircraft on the ground. The Group periodically performs reviews of the carrying values of the aircraft and associated assets, receivables and the sufficiency of accruals and provisions, substantially all of which are susceptible to the above risks of uncertainties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

Interest rate risk

The majority of the Group's financial liabilities are interest bearing and long term. As a result, the Group is subject to exposure to fair value interest rate risk due to the fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. The objective of market interest rate risk management is to control market interest rate risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return. Interest payable on the bank loan is based on USD Libor rate.

The group entered a mark to market swap agreement using an agreed upon methodology on a periodic basis in an attempt to manage the interest rate risk. The derivative financial asset of USD 2,048,200 was recognised in the financial statement in relation to this swap agreement for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: USD 2,930,013).

The following table summarise the interest rate repricing gap for the Group. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate repricing date and the maturity date.

<u>31 December 2023</u>	Fixed	Floating	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
	Group	Group	Group	Group
Financial assets				
Current financial assets	-	-	41,293,271	41,293,271
Financial liabilities				
Non current financial liabilities	(177,072,739)	(77,343,231)	(26,316,821)	(280,732,791)
Current financial liabilities	(18,206,001)	(7,619,230)	(5,351,111)	(31,176,342)
	<u>(195,278,740)</u>	<u>(84,962,461)</u>	<u>9,625,339</u>	<u>(270,615,862)</u>
<u>31 December 2022</u>	Fixed	Floating	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets				
Current financial assets	-	-	43,501,199	43,501,199
Financial liabilities				
Non current financial liabilities	(209,332,666)	(84,227,364)	(20,428,849)	(313,988,879)
Current financial liabilities	(16,928,465)	(8,129,166)	(4,915,842)	(29,973,473)
	<u>(226,261,131)</u>	<u>(92,356,530)</u>	<u>18,156,508</u>	<u>(300,461,153)</u>

Use of derivative financial instruments

The group has the following derivative financial instruments which:

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group
Non-current asset		
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	2,048,200	2,930,013
	<u>2,048,200</u>	<u>2,930,013</u>

The Group has entered into financing agreements to purchase aircraft. These financing agreements incorporate a floating element of financing based on the one-month libor rate. The Group has identified fluctuations in the one-month libor rate as a financial risk and have entered into an interest rate swap agreement with Investec to mitigate the financial risk to an acceptably low level. At 31 December 2023, the interest rate swap agreement had a fair value asset of USD 2,048,200 (2022: USD 2,930,013).

The notional value of derivatives is disclosed in Note 19 of the financial statements.

(i) Classification of derivatives

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group's accounting policy for its cash flow hedges is set out in Note 2. Further information about the derivatives used by the group is provided in Note 19 above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

Interest rate risk - continued

(ii) Fair value measurement

The fair value of derivative is measured using the Market-to-Market (MTM) values sourced from an independent financial market data provider using mid-market end-of-day data as of 31 December 2023. This is classified as a Level 1 fair value measurement under IFRS 13 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

For information about the fair value of derivatives refer to Note 19.

(iii) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

During the year, the following amounts were recognised in comprehensive income in relation to interest rate swaps:

	2023 USD Group	2022 USD Group
Net (charge)/gain on interest rate swaps	(881,813)	6,211,697
Total amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	(881,813)	6,211,697

Hedge ineffectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The group enters into interest rate swaps that have similar critical terms as the hedged item, such as reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturities and notional amount. The group does not hedge 100% of its loans, therefore the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the outstanding loans up to the notional amount of the swaps. As all critical terms matched during the year, the economic relationship was 100% effective.

Hedge ineffectiveness for interest rate swaps is assessed using the same principles as for hedges of foreign currency purchases. It may occur due to:

- the credit value/debit value adjustment on the interest rate swaps which is not matched by the loan, and
- differences in critical terms between the interest rate swaps and loans. There was no ineffectiveness during 2023 or 2022 in relation to the interest rate swaps.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or can do so only at an unacceptably high cost. If the Group cannot meet its obligations under the debt arrangements or its capital commitments, it may be subject to contract breach damages and be unable to continue to operate on a going concern basis.

In the management of liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. It monitors the risk of shortage of funds by regular analysis of cash flow movements, forecasts and adherence to all contracts.

The below table categorises the Group's and Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

Group

31 December 2023	Less than one year USD	One to two years USD	Two to five years USD	Over five years USD	Non Interest Bearing USD	Total USD	
Loans and borrowings	7,619,230	6,119,230	18,357,690	52,866,311	-	84,962,461	
Finance lease obligations	18,206,001	19,176,359	141,315,363	16,581,017	-	195,278,740	
Security deposits	-	-	-	1,591,200	1,591,200	1,591,200	
Maintenance reserves	-	-	-	23,051,328	23,051,328	23,051,328	
Trade and other payables	5,351,111	-	-	-	5,351,111	5,351,111	
	31,176,342	25,295,589	159,673,053	94,089,856	29,993,639	310,234,840	
	31 December 2022	Less than one year USD	One to two years USD	Two to five years USD	Over five years USD	Non Interest Bearing USD	Total USD
Loans and borrowings	8,129,166	6,119,230	18,357,690	59,750,444	-	92,356,530	
Finance lease obligations	16,928,465	17,785,525	168,754,859	22,792,282	-	226,261,131	
Security deposits	-	-	-	1,591,200	1,591,200	1,591,200	
Maintenance reserves	-	-	-	18,270,907	18,270,907	18,270,907	
Trade and other payables	4,915,842	-	-	-	4,915,842	4,915,842	
	29,973,473	23,904,755	187,112,549	102,404,833	24,777,949	343,395,610	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

Company

<u>31 December 2023</u>	Less than one year	One to two years	Two to five years	Over five years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans and borrowings	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	249,131	249,131
	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>249,131</u>	<u>1,749,131</u>
<u>31 December 2022</u>	Less than one year	One to two years	Two to five years	Over five years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans and borrowings	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	602,384	602,384
	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>602,384</u>	<u>2,102,384</u>

The following tables summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Group's balance sheet:

	Carrying value 2023 USD	Fair value 2023 USD	Carrying value 2022 USD	Fair value 2022 USD
Cash	12,052,550	12,052,550	9,995,740	9,995,740
Trade and other receivables	29,240,721	29,240,721	33,505,459	33,505,459
Total financial assets	<u>41,293,271</u>	<u>41,293,271</u>	<u>43,501,199</u>	<u>43,501,199</u>
Loans and borrowings	84,962,461	84,962,461	92,356,530	92,356,530
Finance lease obligations	195,278,740	195,278,740	226,261,131	226,261,131
Security deposits	1,591,200	1,591,200	1,591,200	1,591,200
Trade and other payables	5,351,111	5,351,111	4,915,842	4,915,842
Total financial liabilities	<u>287,183,512</u>	<u>287,183,512</u>	<u>325,124,703</u>	<u>325,124,703</u>

The following tables summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost on the Company's balance sheet:

	Carrying value 2023 USD	Fair value 2023 USD	Carrying value 2022 USD	Fair value 2022 USD
Cash	442,406	442,406	210,009	210,009
Trade and other receivables	4,138,120	4,138,120	2,468,842	2,468,842
Total financial assets	<u>4,580,526</u>	<u>4,580,526</u>	<u>2,678,851</u>	<u>2,678,851</u>
Loans and borrowings	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	249,131	249,131	602,384	602,384
Total financial liabilities	<u>1,749,131</u>	<u>1,749,131</u>	<u>2,102,384</u>	<u>2,102,384</u>

The fair value is an estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a wide range of valuation techniques are available, it may not be appropriate to directly compare this fair value information to independent market or other financial institutions. Different valuation methodologies and assumptions can have a significant impact on fair values which are based on unobservable inputs. The fair value of loans to group companies, loans and borrowings and senior unsecured securities, for the purpose of this disclosure, is derived from discounting expected cash flows in a way that reflects the current market price for lending with counterparties of similar credit quality.

Market risk

The aircraft leasing market is affected by various cyclical factors that are not within the control but are assessed by the board of Directors such as: interest rates; the availability of credit; fuel costs and general economic conditions affecting lessee operations; manufacturer production level; passenger demand; retirement and obsolescence of aircraft models; manufacturers merging or exiting the industry or ceasing to produce aircraft types; re-introduction into service of aircraft previously in storage; governmental regulation; and air traffic control infrastructure constraints. The availability of commercial jet aircraft for lease or sale has periodically experienced cycles of oversupply and undersupply, producing sharp decreases and increases in aircraft values and lease rates.

In addition to general industry factors that may affect aircraft values and lease rates, the value of specific aircraft may be adversely affected by changes in the competitive and financial position of the relevant commercial aircraft manufacturer, by the withdrawal of such manufacturer from that market or by unexpected manufacturing defects that may surface subsequently. Such factors are kept under regular review by the board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company identifies acceptable benchmarks for each respective portfolio and measures the deviation from these benchmarks to ensure that each portfolio is within the Company's investment parameter. The Company manages its price risk through diversification and prudent selection of investments. The overall investment exposure is being monitored on a regular basis.

Valuation methodologies

When price quotations are not available from unaffiliated market makers or other financial institutions that regularly trade similar investments, independent valuation agents determine the fair value of assets using valuation models. The fair value established pursuant to such methodologies may never be realised, which could result in losses.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3 - Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There is no material differences between the carrying amounts of financial instruments per the financial statements and the fair value of the instruments per the financial statements at 31 December 2023 (2022: No material differences).

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

31 December 2023	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total fair value USD
Financial assets				
Cash	12,052,550	-	-	12,052,550
Trade and other receivables	-	-	29,240,721	29,240,721
Total financial assets	12,052,550	-	29,240,721	41,293,271
Financial liabilities				
Finance lease obligations	-	-	195,278,740	195,278,740
Loans and borrowings	-	-	84,962,461	84,962,461
Security deposits	1,591,200	-	-	1,591,200
Trade and other payables	5,351,111	-	-	5,351,111
Total financial liabilities	6,942,311	-	280,241,201	287,183,512
31 December 2022	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total fair value USD
Cash	9,995,740	-	-	9,995,740
Trade and other receivables	-	-	33,505,459	33,505,459
Total financial assets	9,995,740	-	33,505,459	43,501,199
Finance lease obligations	-	-	226,261,131	226,261,131
Loans and borrowings	-	-	92,356,530	92,356,530
Security deposits	1,591,200	-	-	1,591,200
Trade and other payables	4,915,842	-	-	4,915,842
Total financial liabilities	6,507,042	-	318,617,661	325,124,703

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. This risk is mitigated as the majority of transactions occur in US Dollars, the functional currency of each entity within the Group and the presentation currency of the Group, therefore no sensitivity analysis has been presented.

ANGELICA AIRCRAFT ASSETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At the year end, the Group owed USD 121,091 (2022: USD 475,208) to related parties. Details of these balances are disclosed below.

The Group was owed the following amounts at 31 December 2023:

	Relationship	Opening Balance	Transactions	Closing Balance
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8577 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	95,480	43,907	139,387
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8592 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	95,329	43,907	139,236
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8605 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	95,402	43,907	139,309
Angelica Holdings Limited	Intergroup	1,019,518	28,455	1,047,973
Angelica USA LLC	Intergroup	4,864	45,941	50,805
Apricot Holdings Limited	Intergroup	10,365	15,056	25,421
Skymate Limited	Intergroup	18,056	3,454	21,510
Apricot USA LLC	Intergroup	23,839	1,127	24,966
AAA No. 1 Aircraft Company Limited	Intergroup	2,554	2,853	5,407
Vietjet Aviation Joint Stock Company	Intergroup	336,744	-	336,744
Golden Lotus Aircraft Assets Management	Intergroup	10,362	2,854	13,216
AAA Management Company Asia Limited	Intergroup	(2,187,721)	122,656	(2,065,065)
		(475,208)	354,117	(121,091)

The Group and Company owed the following amounts at 31 December 2022:

	Relationship	Opening Balance	Transactions	Closing Balance
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8577 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	74,162	21,318	95,480
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8592 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	73,822	21,507	95,329
Apricot Aircraft Assets 8605 (Ireland) Limited	Intergroup	73,822	21,580	95,402
Angelica Holdings Limited	Intergroup	1,619,783	(600,265)	1,019,518
Angelica USA LLC	Intergroup	1,200	3,664	4,864
Apricot Holdings Limited	Intergroup	7,661	2,704	10,365
Skymate Limited	Intergroup	15,353	2,703	18,056
Apricot USA LLC	Intergroup	22,312	1,527	23,839
AAA No. 1 Aircraft Company Limited	Intergroup	2,554	-	2,554
Vietjet Aviation Joint Stock Company	Intergroup	78,933	257,811	336,744
Golden Lotus Aircraft Assets Management	Intergroup	-	10,362	10,362
AAA Management Company Asia Limited	Intergroup	(2,583,064)	395,343	(2,187,721)
		(613,462)	138,254	(475,208)

The Group did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel, or entities in which they have control or significant influence, during the reporting the period.

During the year, the Group and Company entered into a service agreement with Vietjet Aviation Joint Stock Company to provide management services related to aircraft purchasing, financing, and leasing. This agreement generated management income of \$2,374,583 for the year (2022: \$1,210,417). As at year end the balance of receivable is \$1,885,000 (2022: \$710,417).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At 31 December 2023, the Group had contracted to receive the following minimum cash lease rentals under non-cancellable operating leases:

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Due within 1 year	33,513,108	33,176,496
Due within 1 - 2 years	33,905,493	33,513,108
Due within 2 - 5 years	176,901,351	196,788,685
Due after 5 years	62,411,231	89,115,879
	306,731,183	352,594,168

24 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Fitzwalter Capital Case

During 2021, Natixis Singapore Branch, the senior lender under the leasing structure for aircraft MSN 8937 and MSN 8906 sold the senior loan to FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited. On 18 October 2021, the Head Lessor (TLC Basil Co., Ltd and TLC Cacao Co., Ltd respectively) terminated both the finance lease and operating lease for aircraft MSN 8906 and MSN 8937.

Since then the Companies no longer have access to or a right to use the aircraft MSN 8906 and/or MSN 8937 and has ceased generating any income as a result. FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited, as the claimant, brought a claim against VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company, as the defendant, in the High Court in London in relation to aircraft MSN 8906 and MSN 8937. FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited alleged that VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company was unable to pay the rent due under the relevant lease agreements which led to the purported termination of the lease by the existing senior lender. As a result, FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited is seeking the repossession of the aircraft as well as the losses and damages incurred. The Company is not part of the legal case. It is only VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company that is involved in this litigation.

VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company maintains that the purported termination notices were invalid because the parties had reached an agreement to restructure the leases and there was no valid enforcement event and denies any liability to pay sums claimed. The case was heard by the English Court in June 2024 and the Approved Judgment was issued on 31 July 2024. The conclusion stated that FW Aviation (Holdings) Limited's claim succeeded and that compensation would be considered separately. On 3 October 2024 the English Court granted permission to VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company to appeal the decision. VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company appealed the decision.

The aircraft were returned to FitzWalter by VietJet on a temporary "as-is, where-is" conditions on 15 December 2022. On 24 June 2025, the UK Court of Appeal fully dismissed VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company appeal of the earlier High Court ruling. On 20 August 2025, VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company applied for permission to appeal the first trial appeal judgement to the Supreme Court. On 30 October 2025, the Supreme Court rejected the appeal request, leading VietJet Aviation Joint Stock Company to proceed with settlement expected in early 2026.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Group or the Company since the financial year-end.

25 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2026.