SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Directors' report and financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Registered number 641151

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Directors' report and financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Directors and other information

Directors	William D Hoffman (American, resigned 30 November 2025) Marcus Miller Gerard Burke John Logan (Appointed 30 November 2025) Aimee Powderly (Alternate, appointed 15 May 2023, resigned 12 May 2024)
Secretary	Vistra Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited Block 1 Rocktwist House Western Business Park Shannon Co. Clare Ireland
Independent auditors	Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2 Ireland
Solicitors	A&L Goodbody International Financial Services Centre North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland
Registered office	28/29 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 Ireland D02 EY80
Bank	Citibank Europe plc 1 North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Directors' report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The comparative period is for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The Company was established to generate profits from the management of aviation assets. The Company's activities include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, management and leasing of aviation assets. The Directors intend to continue to pursue these activities in 2025 and thereafter. During the financial year the Company terminated no leases (2023: two) and the Company entered into no new lease agreements (2023: two). As of 31 December 2024, the Company owns five aircraft (2023: five).

Structure and financing

The Company is financed by AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l., (the "Shareholder"). Interest payments under the loan agreement with the Shareholder are due annually. However, the agreement allows, with the consent of the Shareholder, that interest due but unpaid after its due date may be added to the outstanding principal balance without triggering an event of default. The principal balance is not due until its maturity date between July 2032 and October 2039.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for 12 months from the date the financial statements are approved by the Board ("the period of assessment") and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this assessment, the Directors considered the following:

- the Company's assessment of the impact on its business operations;
- the Company's funding and liquidity position;
- the loan agreement with the Shareholder which does not require principal repayment until the maturity date. Per the agreement, subject to the consent of the Shareholder, failure to make interest payments on the loan during the period of assessment does not trigger an event of default;
- collection rate during the financial year ended 31 December 2024;
- collection rate post financial year-end;
- cashflow forecasts;
- lease maturity dates; and
- the ability and commitment of the ultimate Shareholder, AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. to provide funding to the Company throughout the period of assessment to the extent that the Company requires funding to meet any financial obligations as and when they fall due.

The Company is satisfied that it has access to sufficient funds and financing to continue operations over the period of assessment. Should a lessee stop paying rentals required by the lease agreements, the aircraft could be repossessed and remarketed for a new lease. None of these events would trigger accelerated repayment of the Shareholder loans in the next 12 months.

Having considered the Company's financial position, the commitment of the Ultimate Shareholder to provide funding, the future business plans and the current economic and aviation market environment, the Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least one year subsequent to the date of approval by the Board of Directors of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the liquidity position does not give rise to material uncertainty that would cast significant doubt on the going concern basis of preparation and that the financial statements have been properly prepared on a going concern basis.

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors have identified a number of risks facing the Company as follows:

Asset and credit risk – Economic recession, war, the price of fuel, the availability of more attractively priced and/or more efficient aircraft, price discounting by manufacturers of new aircraft, technical and regulatory obsolescence, supply chain disruption and terrorism can have a profound effect on aircraft values. Most of these circumstances cannot be predicted and may adversely affect the Company. The Company follows a rigorous due diligence process prior to acquiring an aircraft to mitigate the aforementioned risks.

Credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable is generally mitigated due to the number of lessees and their dispersal across different geographic areas. The Company manages its exposures to particular countries through obtaining security from certain lessees by way of deposits and letters of credit. The Company regularly evaluates the financial position of lessees and based on this evaluation, the amounts outstanding and the available security, the Directors are satisfied with the accuracy of any estimate or provision made for the impairment of trade and other receivables or expected credit losses ("ECL").

Interest rate risk – The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company's outstanding long-term borrowings are predominantly issued at fixed interest rates.

Technical, maintenance and environmental risks – Under most leases, the relevant lessee is primarily responsible for maintaining the aircraft and complying with all governmental requirements applicable to the lessee and the aircraft including operational, maintenance, and registration requirements and airworthiness directives. Failure of a lessee to perform required maintenance with respect to an aircraft during the term of a lease could result in a diminution in value of such aircraft, an inability to sell or lease the aircraft at market rates or a potential grounding of such aircraft, and could require the Company to incur maintenance and modification costs upon the expiration or earlier termination of the applicable lease, which could be substantial, to restore such aircraft to an acceptable maintenance condition prior to sale. The Company may require certain lessees to make regular additional rent payments based on aircraft utilisation to cover the costs of maintenance events, as security for the performance of certain scheduled maintenance events.

The Company is dependent on Carlyle Aviation Management Limited, the Company's Servicer, and its Secretary, Vistra Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited (appointed 9 January 2023), for certain key support functions such as accounting, legal, marketing, credit assessment and technical support.

The activities and performance of the Company are regularly reviewed by the Directors, as future results depend on industry conditions and the ability of the Company to adapt to such changes in the industry.

Results and dividends

The results for the financial year and movement in reserves are set out in the statement of changes in equity. The loss before tax for the Company was $4,111,901 during the financial year 31 December 2024 (2023: profit before tax of $8,625,354).

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment, at each reporting period, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment charge of $nil (2023: $nil) was recognised during the year which represents the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

No dividends were paid by the Company during the current or prior financial year.

No share capital was issued during the current financial year (2023: $nil). The Company received capital contributions of $nil (2023: $nil) during the financial year. Capital contributions are non-interest bearing and nonrefundable.

Directors

The names of the persons who were Directors at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

William D. Hoffman (Resigned 30 November 2025)
Marcus Miller
Gerard Burke
John Logan (Appointed 30 November 2025)
Aimee Powderly (Alternate, appointed 15 May 2023, resigned 12 May 2024)

In accordance with the Constitution, the Directors are not required to retire by rotation.

Secretary

Vistra Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited (appointed 9 January 2023)

Directors' interests in the shares of the Company

No director or the company secretary held a beneficial interest of greater than 1% in the share capital of the Company at 31 December 2024 and at 31 December 2023. Additionally, there are no interests of directors and the company secretary, including family interests of greater than 1% of the share capital of the parent company or other related companies.

No director has or has had any interest in any transaction with the Company which is or was unusual in its nature or condition or significant to the business of the Company.

During the current and prior financial year the Directors did not receive any emoluments for services provided to the Company. The remuneration of Gerard Burke is paid by AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. and there is no recharge to the Company.

Mr. Burke's services to this company and to a number of fellow subsidiaries are of a non-executive nature and his remuneration is deemed to be wholly attributable to his services to the parent company. Accordingly, no remuneration is disclosable by the Company in respect of Gerard Burke.

The other Directors were employed by and received all emoluments from other Carlyle Aviation Group undertakings ("Carlyle Aviation Group"). The other Directors perform Directors' duties for multiple entities in the Carlyle Aviation Group, as well as their employment duties within Carlyle Aviation Group businesses. Consequently, allocating their employment compensation accurately across all these duties would not be feasible. Accordingly, no separate remuneration has been disclosed.

Accounting records

The measures that the Directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records include engaging an experienced third party service provider (Vistra Financial Services (Ireland) Limited) with appropriate expertise and resources. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at the secretary address: Block 1, Rocktwist House, Western Business Park, Shannon, Co. Clare, Ireland.

Political donations

The Directors have satisfied themselves that there were no political contributions during the current or prior financial year, which require disclosure under the Electoral Act, 1997.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end, the Company sold one aircraft. The Company recognised a gain on disposal of $20.7 million.

There have been no other significant events subsequent to the financial year end that would require adjustment or disclosure of these Financial Statements.

Directors' compliance statement

The directors, in accordance with Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with certain obligations specified in that section arising from the Companies Act 2014, and Tax laws ('relevant obligations'). The directors confirm that:

- a compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the Company's policies with regard to such compliance;
- appropriate arrangement and structures that, in their opinion, are designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligation, have been put in place; and
- a review has been conducted, during the financial year, of the arrangements and structures that have put in place to secure the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations.

Statement of relevant audit information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, each of the Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved confirmed that:

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

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

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

On behalf of the board

Signed by:
861101DB6D3E44C...

Director – Gerard Burke

Date: 11 February 2026

Signed by:
9DE5BF7460F34E2...

Director – Marcus Miller

Statement of Directors' responsibilities
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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

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 applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

On behalf of the board

Signed by:
861101DB6D3F44C...

Director – Gerard Burke

Signed by:
9DE5BF7460F34E2...

Director – Marcus Miller

Date: 11 February 2026

Shape the future
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SASOF IV (A7) AVIATION IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company (‘the Company’) for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SASOF IV (A7) AVIATION IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial **year** ended for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report, other than those parts relating to sustainability reporting where required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SASOF IV (A7) AVIATION IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are 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 is 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/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

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

Patrick O Driscoll

Patrick O'Driscoll
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin

Date: 16 February 2026

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Revenue and other income, net	3	10,260,224	26,116,736
Operating expenses	4	(9,370,334)	(11,470,646)
Operating profit		889,890	14,646,090
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(5,001,791)	(6,020,736)
(Loss)/profit before tax for the financial year		(4,111,901)	8,625,354
Tax on profit	10	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(4,111,901)	8,625,354

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2024 or 2023 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023: $nil).

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	2024 USD	2024 USD	2023 USD	2023 USD
Fixed assets					
Leasing assets	6		68,873,094		74,939,589
			68,873,094		74,939,589
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	8,189,339		11,298,050	
Cash and cash equivalents	12	575,439		561,621	
		8,764,778		11,859,671	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	8	(3,650,071)		(3,347,294)	
Net current assets			5,114,707		8,512,377
Creditors: amount falling due after one year	9		(79,201,894)		(84,554,158)
Net liabilities			**(5,214,093)**		**(1,102,192)**
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	11		1		1
Retained deficit			(5,214,094)		(1,102,193)
Shareholders' (deficit)			**(5,214,093)**		**(1,102,192)**

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Signed by:
861101DB6D3F44C...
Director – Gerard Burke

Signed by:
9DE5BF7460F34E2...
Director – Marcus Miller

Date: 11 February 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in US Dollars)

	Share Capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total deficit USD
As at 1 January 2023	1	**(9,727,547)**	**(9,727,546)**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	8,625,354	8,625,354
As at 31 December 2023	**1**	**(1,102,193)**	**(1,102,192)**
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(4,111,901)	(4,111,901)
As at 31 December 2024	**1**	**(5,214,094)**	**(5,214,093)**

The accompanying notes on pages 13 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

SASOF IV (A7) Aviation Ireland Designated Activity Company (the "Company") was incorporated on 10 January 2019 under the laws of Ireland and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. The Company was established to generate profits from the management of aviation assets. The Company's activities include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, management and leasing of aviation assets. The registered address for the Company is 28/29 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland, D02 EY80. Carlyle Aviation Management Limited (the "Servicer") acts as the servicer of the Company. The Company's Shareholder is AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l. (the "Shareholder").

2. Statement of Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 101 (2019/20 cycle), issued in May 2020 and effective for financial years commencing 1 January 2020, have also been applied. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements for the prior financial period have been presented in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Company is eligible for the disclosure exemption under FRS 101 for the current financial period therefore the Company has transitioned from IFRS to FRS 101.

A third statement of financial position is not required to be presented as the transition to FRS 101 has not had a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the comparative period.

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

The statutory financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

The financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. (the "Group"). The consolidated financial statements of AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. are publicly available from the group's registered office on request.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is US dollars (US$).

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

The following material accounting policies have been applied:

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
    - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
    - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and to disclose new and amended standards issued but not yet effective
- the requirements of paragraph 74A(b) of IAS 16
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for 12 months from the date the financial statements are approved by the Board (“the period of assessment”) and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this assessment, the Directors considered the following:

- the Company’s initial assessment of the impact on its business operations;
- the Company’s funding and liquidity position;
- the loan agreement with the Shareholder which does not require principal repayment up until the maturity date. Per the agreement, subject to the consent of the Shareholder, failure to make interest payments on the loan agreement during the assessment period does not trigger an event of default;
- collection rate during the financial year ended 31 December 2024;
- collection rate post financial year-end;
- cashflow forecasts;
- lease maturity dates; and
- the ability and commitment of the Ultimate Shareholder, AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. to provide funding to the Company throughout the period of assessment to the extent that the Company requires funding to meet any financial obligations as and when they fall due.

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern (continued)

The Company is satisfied that it has access to sufficient funds and financing to continue operations over the period of assessment. Should a lessee stop paying rentals required by the lease agreements, the aircraft could be repossessed and remarketed for a new lease. None of these events would trigger accelerated repayment of the Shareholder loans in the next 12 months.

The Company's borrowings are intercompany funds provided under a facility agreement with AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.á.r.l. maturing in July 2032 and October 2039 (see note 9). These loans are ultimately funded by the Group, AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. which is the ultimate parent entity of the Company.

In making the assessment on the ability of the AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. to provide support, the management and the Directors have engaged with management of AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. and have considered the available cash deriving from the lessee collections, restricted cash for operating expenses, the access to the credit facility available to AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. and restricted cash available for maintenance claims. The reimbursement of maintenance claims is made net of any unpaid receivables owed to AASET 2019-2 International Ltd.

The expected available cash will cover the expected operational costs, consisting of professional and other fees and interest expenses on AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. Series A notes, for the 12 months from the approval date of the financial statements. A default of the AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. group structure is triggered only by failure to make timely interest payments on the Series A notes. Therefore, management and the Directors assessed that the Ultimate Shareholder, AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. is sufficiently financially viable to support the Company for the 12 months from the approval date of the financial statements.

Having considered the Company's financial position, future business plans and the current economic and aviation market environment and the ability and commitment of the Ultimate Shareholder, AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. to provide funding to the Company throughout the period of assessment to the extent that the Company requires funding to meet any financial obligations as and when they fall due, the Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least one year subsequent to the date of approval by the Board of Directors of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the liquidity position does not give rise to a material uncertainty that would cast significant doubt on the going concern basis of preparation and that the financial statements have been properly prepared on a going concern basis.

2.4 Non-current assets – aircraft

These assets comprise aircraft which are held for short-term and medium-term rental yields and are not used by the Company. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Company (the lessor) are classified as operating leases. These assets are recorded in the statement of financial position and are carried at cost using the historical cost model, less accumulated depreciation, less impairment, if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to the estimated residual value over the economic useful life of the assets. Non-current assets on lease or available to lease are depreciated to residual value over their remaining estimated useful lives in accordance with IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.

Residual values are based on estimates received from independent appraisers' or management's view where supporting transaction data exists. The determination of residual values and depreciation method involve significant judgements and estimates. The Company evaluates the appropriateness of these judgements and assessments each reporting period.

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment, at each reporting period, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Directors will estimate the recoverable amount of such assets by utilising current market values from third party appraisers as well as internal data to assess current market value and to assess value in use. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. A gain is recognised for any subsequent reversal of impairments, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

Value in use is the total cashflow expected to be generated by an aircraft discounted at a market rate. Fair value is based on independent appraisers' or management's view where supporting transaction data exists. The review for recoverability has a level of subjectivity and requires the use of judgement in the assessment of estimated cashflows associated with the use of an aircraft and its eventual disposal.

Expected cashflows are based on all relevant information available, including existing lease term, current contractual rates for similar assets, residual values, appraisal data, economic conditions and industry trends. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method ("EIR"), less expected credit losses ("ECL"). The Company's rental income receivables are partially secured by security deposits or letters of credit which the Company holds on behalf of customers which are refundable only upon satisfaction of the terms of the lease. Loss allowances for trade and other receivables are determined using the ECL model and are deducted from the gross carrying amount of trade and other receivables. Financial assets are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are offset against impairment provision charges in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates the carrying value, as they are short-term in nature.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried on the statement of financial position at nominal value, which approximates fair value. Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits held at call with banks.

2.8 Trade and other liabilities

Trade and other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The fair value of trade and other liabilities approximates the carrying value as they are short-term in nature.

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Debt issuance costs are capitalised and amortised over the debt term using the EIR method. Unamortised debt issuance costs associated with extinguished debt are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date. Borrowings are derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. This may happen when payment is made to the lender; the borrower is legally released from primary responsibility for the financial liability; or if there is an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms or a substantial modification of the terms of an existing debt instrument.

2.10 Security deposits

Security deposits on leased aircraft are generally paid by the lessee on the execution of the lease and are non-refundable during the term of the lease. The amounts are held as security for the timely and faithful performance by the lessee of its obligations during the lease and are included on the statement of financial position. The deposit may be applied against amounts owing from the lessee under the lease or, if nothing is owing, returned to the lessee on the expiry of the lease. The lease deposits are classified as financial liabilities initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.11 Maintenance reserves

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

Upon the end of the lease term, all unreimbursed maintenance reserves are recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income. This occurs at lease termination once all maintenance events have taken place in relation to the current lease.

Maintenance costs which are not paid by the lessee or incurred when an aircraft is off lease or where the maintenance reserves held are not sufficient to cover the cost incurred are recognised as an expense in the period incurred, with the exception of a maintenance event that improves the condition of the asset since being acquired, which are then capitalised.

These maintenance reserves are recorded as other liabilities, initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost as the scheduled maintenance charges can be incurred in more than 12 months from the statement of financial position date. Adjustments to reflect the time value of money and subsequent amortisation are recognised in other income, net.

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.12 End of lease settlement

To the extent that a lease agreement includes end of lease compensation arrangements, the end of lease settlement compensation is typically calculated on the basis of the condition of each major component at the end of the lease relative to the contractually agreed return condition. If each major component is returned to the lessor in worse condition than contractually agreed, the lessee is required to make a payment to the lessor (End of Lease Compensation). Such amounts will be calculated on the basis of condition measured by hours, number of cycles or time utilised at an agreed rate specified in the lease. End of lease compensation is recognised as end of lease settlement at the end of the lease in the statement of comprehensive income. End of lease payment made by the lessor is capitalised onto the aircraft cost to the extent that the work performed on the aircraft enhances the utility of the aircraft.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. The Company's activities include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, management and leasing of aviation assets.

Leasing revenue consists of rental payments received in exchange for the lease of an aircraft or engine. A lease is classified as an operating lease if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The lease life does not comprise a substantial portion of the aircraft's economic life;
(b) The present value of the lease payments does not comprise a material portion of the aircraft's fair market value;
(c) The lease agreement does not contain ownership transfer and or a bargain purchase option over the aircraft.

Operating lease income with fixed and floating rent is recorded as revenue on an accrual and straight-line basis respectively, over the term of the lease. Differences in revenue on floating rate leases due to changes in index rates are recognised through an increase or decrease in leasing revenues in the period when the change occurs.

Lease amendments are assessed to determine whether a lease modification has taken place in line with IFRS 16. In respect of lease rate reductions and deferrals that result in a lease modification, the terms of the modified lease are accounted for as a new lease prospectively from the date of modification. In respect of amounts previously recognised as revenue from the original lease, and for which there is an outstanding receivable as at the date of modification, these are assessed for recoverability under IFRS 9. In instances where rent concessions take the form of forgiveness of prior lease payments the Company has made an accounting policy choice in respect of such a reduction in operating lease receivables and have accounted for such reductions as a partial extinguishment of the lease receivable and recognised a loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as opposed to a reduction in rental income.

All rental amounts received but unearned under the lease agreements are recorded as deferred revenue in trade and other liabilities on the statement of financial position until earned.

2.14 Other income/(expense), net

Other income/(expense), net relates to net finance income/costs arising on security deposits and maintenance reserve liabilities which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently accounted for at amortised cost.

2.15 Operating expenses

The operating expenses of the Company are recognised in the financial statements on an accrual basis.

2. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense are recognised on an EIR basis. The EIR method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and liabilities and allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period of the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

2.17 Income taxes and deferred tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting period date in Ireland, where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company is treated as a corporation in Ireland for income tax purposes and is subject to Irish tax legislation. The Company qualifies as an Irish section 110 company and is subject to a 25% tax rate on the taxable profit of the Company.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.18 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The United States Dollar ("USD") is the currency that most closely reflects the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Financial Statements are presented in USD which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.19 Share capital

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

2.20 Capital contributions and distributions

Capital contributions received from the Shareholder are recognised in equity. Any subsequent distributions are recognised in equity or as a deduction from equity when paid or when approved by the Shareholder.

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

2.21 Lease incentive assets

Costs incurred and directly attributable to the leasing out of the aircraft are capitalised and amortised over the lease term.

2.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects that financial year or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years if the revision affects both the current and future financial years.

The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of material adjustment to carrying value of assets within the next financial year include leasing assets valuation, depreciation and residual values and recoverability of trade receivables:

- Leasing assets valuation

Leasing assets are evaluated for impairment during 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/ net realisable value. Specifically, the Company estimates future lease cashflows, remaining useful lives of the aircraft, discount rates, 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 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. The Company's impairment assessment approach and the provision recognised is further described in Note 6.

- Depreciation and residual values

The Company has applied judgement in determining the residual value of aircraft and engines. 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 management to revise the residual value assumptions. The Company evaluates the appropriateness of these judgements and assessments each reporting period.

- Recoverability of trade receivables

The Company applied IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses" ("ECLs") for trade receivables which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables from rental of aircraft. The letters of credit and security deposits from lessees are considered an integral part of the model and calculation of impairment. In order to measure the expected credit losses, the Company has prepared an analysis for each lessee using historical default rate calculated as a percentage of lease invoices issued over a period of 12 months and the corresponding historical loss rates experienced within this year.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in US Dollars)

2. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

2.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information based on macroeconomic factors affecting the lessee's ability to settle the lease receivables. The general approach is adopted for all related party receivables. Management has concluded that ECL regarding related party receivables is immaterial. Evaluating the expected credit losses of trade receivables requires some level of subjectivity and judgement. The Company's assessment of credit risk involves judgement about risk of default and expected loss rates. Recoverability is evaluated based on factors such as the lessee's credit standing, payment performance and financial condition as well as security received from the lessee in the form of security deposits and letters of credit.

3. Revenue and other income, net

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Leasing revenue	11,255,164	15,910,861
End of lease settlement*	-	10,702,264
Other income	223,880	-
Recognition of net present value adjustments on security deposits and maintenance reserves, net**	47,078	1,041,872
Other expense, net	-	(1,538,261)
Amortisation of lease incentive	(1,265,898)	-
	10,260,224	**26,116,736**

*The Company received end of lease compensation of $Nil during the year (2023: $10,702,264).

**The Company recognises changes in the net present value of lease deposits and/or lease maintenance reserves during the year in "Other (expense)/income, net".

4. Operating expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Depreciation	8,025,054	8,614,486
Aircraft maintenance and repair	85,089	1,587,683
Servicer fees	483,803	836,275
Professional fees	747,818	823,462
ECL expense/(reversal)	14,749	(456,834)
Other	13,821	65,574
	9,370,334	**11,470,646**

5. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Interest on loans from group undertakings	5,001,791	6,020,736
	5,001,791	6,020,736

Interest recognised during the financial year ended 31 December 2024 of $5,001,791 (2023: $6,020,736) relates to borrowings from AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l., which falls due for repayment in July 2032 and October 2039, as described in Note 9.

(All amounts in US Dollars)

6. Leasing assets

2024	Aircraft USD	Lease incentive USD	Total USD
Opening balance	123,254,739	-	123,254,739
Additions	-	3,224,457	3,224,457
Closing balance	**123,254,739**	**3,224,457**	**126,479,196**
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortisation			
Opening balance	(48,315,150)	-	(48,315,150)
Depreciation/Amortisation for the financial year	(8,025,054)	(1,265,898)	(9,290,952)
Closing balance	**(56,340,204)**	**(1,265,898)**	**(57,606,102)**
Net book value			
At beginning of the financial year	74,939,589	-	74,939,589
At end of the financial year	**66,914,535**	**1,958,559**	**68,873,094**

2023	Aircraft USD	Lease incentive USD	Total USD
Opening balance	123,254,739	-	123,254,739
Additions	-	-	-
Closing balance	**123,254,739**	**-**	**123,254,739**
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortisation			
Opening balance	(39,700,664)	-	(39,700,664)
Depreciation/Amortisation for the financial year	(8,614,486)	-	(8,614,486)
Closing balance	**(48,315,150)**	**-**	**(48,315,150)**
Net book value			
At beginning of the financial year	83,554,075	-	83,554,075
At end of the financial year	**74,939,589**	**-**	**74,939,589**

As at year end 2023 and 2024, all aircraft owned by the Company were on lease.

The Directors of the Company undertake a review to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired as required by IAS 36 ‘Impairment of Assets’. If such indicators exist, the Directors will estimate the recoverable amount of such asset by utilising current market values from third party appraisers and internal data to assess current market value and to assess value-in-use.

In accordance with the Company’s stated accounting policy, an impairment review was performed. An impairment charge of $nil (2023: $nil) was recognised during the year which represents the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment review was completed by comparing the net carrying value of the aircraft to the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and value in use, based on anticipated cash flows, discounted at a discount rate of 11% (2023: 11%).

(All amounts in US Dollars)

7. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2024 USD	31 December 2023 USD
Deferred rent receivables	2,847,738	3,353,236
Accrued revenue	4,604,349	5,548,270
Less: expected credit loss provision	(14,749)	-
	7,437,338	8,901,506
Lease maintenance reserve receivables	527,739	2,180,389
Related party receivable	217,494	210,344
VAT recoverable	6,768	5,811
	8,189,339	11,298,050

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

During the year, the Company recognised an ECL expense of $14,749 (2023: reversal of $456,834). Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The movement in the ECL provision of the Company as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Opening balance	-	456,834
Expected credit loss expense/(reversal)	14,749	(456,834)
	14,749	-

8. Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	31 December 2024 USD	31 December 2023 USD
Accrued liabilities	144,413	67,082
Interest payable	204,746	248,749
Deferred income	1,272,667	1,299,006
Related party payables	2,028,245	1,732,457
	3,650,071	3,347,294

9. Creditors: amount falling due after one year

	31 December 2024 USD	31 December 2023 USD
Lease deposits	3,062,564	2,928,050
Notes payable to group undertakings	59,718,562	73,647,996
Lease maintenance reserves	16,420,768	7,978,112
	79,201,894	**84,554,158**

(All amounts in US Dollars)

9. Creditors: amount falling due after one year (continued)

At 31 December 2024, the loans comprise four series: (i) the Class A Loans with a principal amount of $20,473,251 (2023: $34,402,685) and interest coupon of 4.81% (2023: 4.81%), (ii) the Class B Loans with a principal amount of $14,058,022 (2023: $14,058,022) and interest coupon of 9.50% (2023: 9.50%), (iii) the Class C Loans with principal amount of $19,329,780 (2023: $19,329,780) and interest coupon of 12.16% (2023: 12.16%), and (iv) the Profit Participating Loan (PPL) with principal amount of $5,857,509 (2023: $5,857,509) that pays variable interest to the extent that taxable earnings are made greater than $10,000. Principal and interest repayments on the PPL loan will be subordinate to the Class C Loan. Principal repayments on the Class C Loan will be subordinate to the principal repayments on the Class B Loan and principal repayments on the Class B Loan will be subordinate to the principal repayments on the Class A Loan. Interest payments on the Loans are made in the following priority first to the Class A, then to the Class B, then to the Class C. The loans have a legal maturity as set forth in the table below.

Interest payments under the loan agreement with lender are due annually. In addition, the agreement allows, with the consent of the lender, that the outstanding interest balance after payment date may to be added to the outstanding principal balance without triggering an event of default. The principal balance is not due until the maturity date, between July 2032 and October 2039.

The following table represents the Company's allocation of the aforementioned debt:

Lender	**Interest rate**	**Balance**	**Maturity**	**Non-Current**
2024		**USD**		**USD**
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series A	Fixed 4.81%	20,473,251	October 2039	20,473,251
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series B	Fixed 9.50%	14,058,022	October 2039	14,058,022
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series C	Fixed 12.16%	19,329,780	October 2039	19,329,780
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – PPL	Variable	5,857,509	July 2032	5,857,509
		59,718,562		59,718,562

Lender	**Interest rate**	**Balance**	**Maturity**	**Non-Current**
2023		**USD**		**USD**
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series A	Fixed 4.81%	34,402,685	October 2039	34,402,685
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series B	Fixed 9.50%	14,058,022	October 2039	14,058,022
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – Series C	Fixed 12.16%	19,329,780	October 2039	19,329,780
AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l – PPL	Variable	5,857,509	July 2032	5,857,509
		73,647,996		73,647,996

(All amounts in US Dollars)

10. Taxation

The Company's income from approved activities is taxable at a rate of 25%.

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the financial year	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Current tax:		
Tax on profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination of temporary differences		
Deferred tax asset not recognised for tax loss carry forwards	-	-
Utilisation of deferred tax asset previously not recognised	-	-
Total deferred tax (credit)/expense	-	-
Total tax (credit)/expense for the financial year	-	-
Deferred tax:	-	

The Company is a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. As such, the profits are chargeable to corporation tax under Case III of Schedule D at a rate of 25% but are computed in accordance with the provisions applicable to Case I of Schedule D.

The reconciliation of tax on profits/(loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the Company's tax charge is analysed as follows:

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	(4,111,901)	8,625,354
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the Company's domestic tax rate of 25%	(1,027,975)	2,156,339
Effects of:		
Utilisation of prior year loss carried forward	-	(1,963,434)
Utilisation of deferred tax asset previously not recognised	-	(192,905)
Deferred tax asset not recognised for tax loss carry forwards	1,027,975	
Tax (credit)/expense for the financial year	-	-

(All amounts in US Dollars)

10. Taxation (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

Analysis of movement in deferred tax balances:	**Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD**	**Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD**
Opening deferred tax liability balance	-	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,027,975)	1,963,434
Utilisation of prior year unrecognised deferred tax asset	-	(1,963,434)
Deferred tax asset not recognised for tax loss carry forwards	1,027,975	-
Closing deferred tax liability balance	-	-

There are cumulative deferred tax assets in respect of temporary tax differences in the gross amount of $813,884 (2023: $275,547) which are not recognised as the Company is not sufficiently certain that future taxable profits will be available to utilise the deferred tax asset.

11. Share capital

	31 December 2024 USD	**31 December 2023 USD**
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of US$1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of US$1	1	1

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2024 USD	**31 December 2023 USD**
Cash at bank and in hand	575,439	561,621
	575,439	**561,621**

13. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption in FRS 101 in respect of transactions with other companies which are wholly owned within the group. The financial statements do not contain disclosure of transactions with entities wholly owned by AASET 2019-2 International Ltd.

14. Commitments under operating leases

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	**Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD**
Within 1 year	10,095,951	11,699,084
Between 1 and 2 years	7,957,056	10,095,950
Between 2 and 3 years	5,778,971	8,052,539
Between 3 and 4 years	5,987,084	5,778,971
Between 4 and 5 years	5,413,617	5,987,084
Later than 5 years	249,453	5,663,070
	35,482,132	**47,276,698**

15. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is AASET 2019-2 Luxembourg S.a.r.l.

The ultimate parent of the Company is ASSET 2019-2 International Ltd with its registered office located at Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY-1104, Cayman Islands. The consolidated financial statements of AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. are available from the Group's registered office on request.

16. Auditor remuneration

Remuneration for the statutory audit carried out for the Company during the financial year was $24,000 (2023: $13,500). No other services were provided to the Company by the statutory auditor.

17. Statutory information

The Company had no employees during the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. Management and support services are provided to the Company by Carlyle Aviation Management Limited and Vistra Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited. During the current and prior financial year, the Directors did not receive any emoluments from the Company for services provided to the Company. The remuneration of Gerard Burke is paid by AASET 2019-2 International Ltd. and there is no recharge to the Company.

Mr. Burke's services to this company and to a number of fellow subsidiaries are of a non-executive nature and his remuneration is deemed to be wholly attributable to his services to the parent company. Accordingly, no remuneration is disclosable by the Company in respect of Gerard Burke.

All other Directors were employed by and received all emoluments from other Carlyle Aviation Group undertakings. The other Directors perform directors' duties for multiple entities in the Carlyle Aviation Group, as well as their employment duties within Carlyle Aviation Group businesses. Consequently, allocating their employment compensation accurately across all these duties would not be feasible. Accordingly, no separate remuneration has been disclosed.

18. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the year end, the Company sold one aircraft. The Company recognised a gain on disposal of $20.7 million.

There have been no other significant events subsequent to the financial year end that would require adjustment or disclosure of these Financial Statements.

19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 11 February 2026.