Annual report and audited financial statements

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

Company number: 744658

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

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GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of Directors
David Greene (Irish)
James Holmes (Irish)[1]
Ava McDonnell (Irish)

[1] Employee of the BlackRock Group

Registered office
1-2 Victoria Buildings
Haddington Road
Dublin 4, D04 XN32
Ireland

Portfolio Manager
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
50 Hudson Yards
New York, NY 10001
USA

Legal Advisor in Ireland
Matheson LLP
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Company Secretary
CSC Finance Holding Ireland Limited
(formerly known as Intertrust Management Ireland Limited)
2nd Floor, 1-2 Victoria Buildings
Haddington Road
Dublin 4, D04 XN32
Ireland

Independent Auditor
Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
29 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2, D02 AY28
Ireland

Administrator and Custodian
MUFG Alternative Fund Services (Ireland) Limited
15 George's Quay
Dublin 2, D02 VR98
Ireland

Tax Advisor
Matheson LLP
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

BACKGROUND

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company (the "Entity") was incorporated in Ireland as a designated activity company on 10 July 2023, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended). The Entity was established as a "qualifying company" under Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended) to undertake investment activities.

The Entity was established as a special purpose vehicle to acquire, purchase, finance, own, hold, convert, market and promote, maintain, modify, manage, operate, lease and sell or otherwise dispose of or deal in property of all kinds, aircraft of any type (or a related aircraft interest), aircraft engines or parts and enter into all contracts and engage in all related activities incidental thereto.

The Entity funds its investments through the issuance of profit participating notes ("PPN") to the noteholders. As at 31 December 2025, the PPN are held by GCO II Fund A Designated Activity Company and GCO II Fund B Designated Activity Company (the "Noteholders"). All entities are related entities within the BlackRock Global Credit Opportunities II Fund platform. The PPN issued by the Entity are not listed.

The term "BlackRock" and "Portfolio Manager" are used to represent BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. as appropriate. The term "Directors" means the directors of the Entity.

Further details, including the Entity's objectives, are set out in the Entity's Constitution.

Changes to the Entity during the financial year
There were no significant changes to the Entity during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (the "EU"), and in compliance with the Irish Companies Act 2014 (as amended).

Under Irish law, the Directors shall not approve the audited financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Entity's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the Entity 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 applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Entity will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the audited financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:
- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Entity;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Entity to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 (as amended) and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The measures taken by the Directors to secure compliance with the Entity's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the appointment of BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. that has appointed MUFG Alternative Fund Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Administrator") for the purpose of maintaining adequate accounting records. Accordingly, the accounting records are kept at the following address on behalf of the Administrator:

15 George's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VR98, Ireland.

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

Results and dividends
The results for the financial year of the Entity are set out in the statement of comprehensive income.

Risk management objectives and policies
The risks facing the Entity relate to the financial instruments held by it and are set out in the financial risks section of the financial statements.

Subsequent events after the financial year end
The significant events which have occurred since the statement of financial position date are set out in the notes to the audited financial statements.

Going concern
The financial statements of the Entity have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Entity is able to meet all of its liabilities from its assets. The performance, marketability and risks of the Entity are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the financial year. Therefore, the Directors believe that the Entity will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. The Directors are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements of the Entity.

Significant events during the year
As disclosed in Note 5, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the lessee entered into an operating sublease arrangement in connection with the divestment of Asiana Airlines, Inc.'s global cargo freighter business, with the Entity acting as head lessor. The sublease remains effective until 22 May 2027.

There were no other significant events during the year.

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors' and Company Secretary's interests and transactions
The Directors and Company Secretary had no interests in the shares of the Entity during or at the end of the financial year (2024: Nil). No Director had at any time during the financial year, a material interest in any contract of significance, in relation to the business of the Entity (2024: Nil).

Independent auditor
The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, will be re-appointed in accordance with section 383 of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended).

Statement of relevant audit information
So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Entity's auditors are unaware. The Directors have taken all the steps that should have been taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Entity's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Directors

David Greene **Director**	**Ava McDonnell** **Director**
25 March 2026	**25 March 2026**

Deloitte.

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GCO II AH DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of GCO II AH Designated Activity Company ("the entity")

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 2025 and of the profit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 19, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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 described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements. 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GCO II AH DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GCO II AH DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jim Meegan

Jim Meegan

For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

27 March 2026

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Lease income	5	4,560	4,560
Interest income	6	103	105
Depreciation	9	(1,556)	(1,801)
Impairment losses	9	(703)	-
Gross profit		**2,404**	**2,864**
Operating expenses	7	(538)	(754)
Operating profit		**1,866**	**2,110**
Financing costs			
Interest expense	13	(1,865)	(2,108)
Net profit before taxation		**1**	**2**
Taxation	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		**1**	**2**

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

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 USD '000	31 December 2024 USD '000
ASSETS			
Commercial aircraft, engine and parts	9	28,156	30,415
Cash held under security deposits and maintenance reserves	11	31,400	29,400
Cash at bank	3	484	2,348
Trade and other receivables	10	10	10
Total assets		**60,050**	**62,173**
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings		3	2
Total equity		**3**	**2**
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	13	26,304	30,195
Security deposits and maintenance reserves	11	31,400	29,400
Interest payable	13	1,865	2,108
Lease income received in advance	5	279	279
Trade and other payables	12	199	189
Total liabilities		**60,047**	**62,171**
Total equity and liabilities		**60,050**	**62,173**

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

On behalf of the Directors

David Greene
Director

25 March 2026

Ava McDonnell
Director

25 March 2026

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2	-
Profit for the financial year		1	2
Capital transactions:			
Share capital issued	15	-	-
Balance at end of the financial year		**3**	**2**

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

GCO II AH Designated Activity Company

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1	2
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	-	(10)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Increase in security deposits and maintenance reserves	2,000	2,000
(Decrease)/increase in interest payable	(243)	1,259
Increase in trade and other payables	10	95
Decrease in amounts due to related party entities	-	(1,000)
Other adjustments:		
- Depreciation	1,556	1,801
- Impairment losses	703	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	**4,027**	**4,147**
Cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities		
Payment on redemption of PPN	(3,891)	(1,651)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	**(3,891)**	**(1,651)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	136	2,496
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	31,748	29,252
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	**31,884**	**31,748**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash held under security deposits and maintenance reserves	$ 31,400	$ 29,400
Cash at bank	484	2,348
	$ 31,884	$ 31,748

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

The Entity was incorporated in Ireland as a designated activity company on 10 July 2023, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended). The Entity was established as a “qualifying company” under Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended) to undertake investment activities.

The Entity was established as a special purpose vehicle to acquire, purchase, finance, own, hold, convert, market and promote, maintain, modify, manage, operate, lease and sell or otherwise dispose of or deal in property of all kinds, aircraft of any type (or a related aircraft interest), aircraft engines or parts and enter into all contracts and engage in all related activities incidental thereto.

The registered office of the Entity is located at 1-2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road, Dublin 4, Dublin, D04 XN32, Ireland.

Capitalised terms used throughout the notes without definition have the same meaning as set forth in the Subscription Agreement.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (collectively “IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“EU”) and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended).

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss.

The principal accounting policies and notes are set out below, all of which are applied for the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 Commercial aircraft, engine and parts

Commercial aircraft, engine and parts held for use is stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost of assets less their residual values using the straight-line method over the aircraft lease agreement term from the date of acquisition.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.3 Impairment

At each reporting date, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The Directors will periodically (annually at a minimum) evaluate the need to perform a recoverability assessment on all aircraft equipment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal (based on current appraisal value) and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Financial instruments

2.4.1 Classification

A financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets is based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and on its contractual cash flow characteristics.

The PPN issued by the Entity are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and are designated as such upon initial recognition. The PPN are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the note subscription agreement, and information is provided on that basis to the Directors.

All other financial assets and liabilities including cash, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are classified as being measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)
2.4.2 Recognition and derecognition
The Entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the day the trade takes place. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments are calculated using the average cost method.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the risks and rewards of ownership have all been substantially transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.4.3 Measurement
All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Transaction costs on purchases or sales of investments and gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments' in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. For these financial assets measured at amortised cost, the Entity has chosen to apply the simplified approach for expected credit losses under IFRS 9 *"Financial Instruments"*. Therefore, the Entity does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance might be required. Expected credit losses are deemed immaterial for the Entity as at year end 31 December 2025.

2.4.4 Fair value estimation
Fair value is 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. The estimation of fair value, after initial recognition, is determined as outlined below.

Investments in debt instruments which are quoted, listed, traded or dealt on a market or exchange are valued based on quoted market prices which, for the purposes of the financial statements is in line with the valuation methodology prescribed in the Entity's Constitution. Depending on the nature of the underlying investment, the value taken could be either at the closing price, closing mid-market price or bid price on the relevant market.

In the case of an investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt on a recognised market, or in respect of which a listed, traded or dealt price or quotation is not available at the time of valuation, the fair value of such investment shall be estimated with care and in good faith by a competent professional person, body, firm or corporation (appointed for such purpose by the Directors in consultation with the Portfolio Manager, and such fair value shall be determined using valuation techniques. The Entity uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments include those detailed in the fair value hierarchy note and are commonly used by market participants, making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash in the statement of financial position includes cash deposits held on call with banks. Cash equivalents include short-term liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Restricted cash comprises cash held by the Entity from security deposits and maintenance reserves received from the Entity's lessees which is not available for general use by the Entity.

2.6 Foreign currency
2.6.1 Functional and presentation currency
Foreign currency items included in the financial statements are measured in the Entity's functional currency which is United States ("U.S.") Dollars ("USD"). The Directors consider that USD most accurately represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions of the Entity. The Entity's presentation currency is the same as the functional currency.

2.7 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 the Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Entity's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The Directors believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Entity's financial statements, therefore, present the Entity's financial position and its results fairly. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements, are disclosed below.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)
2.7.1 Commercial aircraft, engine and parts impairment
The supply and demand of aircraft-related assets is affected by various cyclical factors that are not under the Entity's control. These cycles may produce sharp decreases or increases in aircraft-related appraisal values and lease rates, and when leases for commercial aircrafts and commercial aircraft engines expire, industry conditions may prevent the commercial aircrafts and commercial aircraft engines from being re leased or, where applicable, sold on satisfactory terms. As a result, any decreases in the appraisal values of, and rental rates for, aircraft-related assets that may result from various industry or other unanticipated factors may have an adverse effect on the Entity's operations and cash flows and impair its investments.

2.8 Leases
Lease income from operating leases where the Entity is a lessor is recognised in lease income in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position in accordance with their nature as 'Commercial aircraft, engine and parts'.

The Entity may make payments to agents for services in connection with negotiating lease contracts with the Entity's lessees. The letting fees are capitalised within the carrying amount of the related investment property and amortised over the lease term.

2.9 Security deposits and maintenance reserves
Lease contracts may require the lessee to pay a security deposit either in cash or in the form of a letter of credit. 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 Entity reimburses the lessee for the work. 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 'Security deposits and maintenance reserves'. Security deposits and maintenance reserves are restricted accounts held in the name of the Entity. Security deposits and maintenance reserves are only accessible under certain conditions in accordance with relevant lease agreements.

2.10 Interest income and interest expense
Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 Fees and expenses
Expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis, except for transaction charges relating to the acquisition and realisation of investments which are charged for as incurred.

2.12 Taxation
2.12.1 Current tax
Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the Entity's taxable profits using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.12.2 Deferred tax
A provision for deferred tax payable is recognised in respect of material timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date. A deferred tax asset is not recognised to the extent that the transfer of economic benefits in the future is uncertain. Timing differences are differences between the Entity's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

2.13 Changes in accounting standards and policies
New standards and amendments adopted during the financial year

IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability (effective 1 January 2025). The IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendment of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Entity's operations as IAS 21 better reflects the practical considerations of establishing fair values for the Entity's foreign currency assets.

New standards and amendments effective after 31 December 2025 which have not been early adopted

Certain new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 31 December 2025 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Entity.

3. Financial risks

The Entity's investment activities expose it to the various types of risk which are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The following information is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of all risks and the Noteholders should refer to the note subscription agreements for a more detailed discussion of the risks inherent in investing in the Entity.

3.1 Risk management framework

The Directors review investment performance reports from the Portfolio Manager covering the Entity's performance and risk profile during the financial year. The Directors have delegated the day-to-day administration of the investment programme to the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the Entity is managed within the terms of its investment guidelines and limits set out in the Constitution. The Directors reserve to themselves the investment performance, product risk monitoring and oversight and the responsibility for the monitoring and oversight of regulatory and operational risk for the Entity. The Directors rely on members of the BlackRock Risk and Quantitative Analysis Group ("RQA Group") for daily risk management. The RQA Group is a centralised group which performs an independent risk management function. The RQA Group independently identifies, measures and monitors investment risk. The RQA Group tracks the actual risk management practices being deployed by the Entity. By breaking down the components of the process, the RQA Group has the ability to determine if the appropriate risk management processes are in place by the Entity. This captures the risk management tools employed, how the levels of risk are controlled, ensuring risk/return is considered in portfolio construction and reviewing outcomes.

3.2 Market risk

Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by currency, interest rate and price movements. It represents the potential loss the Entity may suffer through holding market positions in the face of market movements.

3.2.1 Market risk arising from interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Entity is exposed to interest rate risk through its cash holdings and through its investments in interest bearing financial instruments.

The following table details the Entity's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

31 December 2025	Fixed USD' 000	Floating USD' 000	Non-interest bearing USD' 000	Total USD' 000
Assets				
Cash held under security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	31,400	31,400
Cash at bank	-	484	-	484
Trade and other receivables	-	-	10	10
Total	**-**	**484**	**31,410**	**31,894**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	26,304	-	26,304
Security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	31,400	31,400
Interest payable	-	1,865	-	1,865
Lease income received in advance	-	-	279	279
Trade and other payables	-	-	199	199
Total	**-**	**28,169**	**31,878**	**60,047**
Net exposure	**-**	**(27,685)**	**(468)**	**(28,153)**

31 December 2024	Fixed USD' 000	Floating USD' 000	Non-interest bearing USD' 000	Total USD' 000
Assets				
Cash held under security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	29,400	29,400
Cash at bank	-	2,348	-	2,348
Trade and other receivables	-	-	10	10
Total	**-**	**2,348**	**29,410**	**31,758**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	30,195	-	30,195
Security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	29,400	29,400
Interest payable	-	2,108	-	2,108
Lease income received in advance	-	-	279	279
Trade and other payables	-	-	189	189
Total	**-**	**32,303**	**29,868**	**62,171**
Net exposure	**-**	**(29,955)**	**(458)**	**(30,413)**

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.2 Market risk (continued)

3.2.1 Market risk arising from interest rate risk (continued)

The Entity has interest rate risk exposure on the valuation and cash flows of its interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

The Entity is also exposed to interest rate risk through its cash holdings. The fair value of cash might fluctuate due to changes in interest rates.

As at 31 December 2025, if interest rates on floating rate financial assets had been higher/lower by 50 basis points, with all other variables held constant, the increase/decrease in net assets would have been $2,420/($2,420) (2024: $11,740/($11,740)). This primarily arises from the increase/decrease in interest income on cash.

As at 31 December 2025, if interest rates on floating rate financial liabilities had been higher/lower by 50 basis points, with all other variables held constant, the increase/decrease in net assets would have been $140,843/($140,843) (2024: $161,518/($161,518)). This primarily arises from the increase/decrease in interest expense on floating rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure is managed by constantly monitoring the position for deviations outside of a pre-determined tolerance level and, when necessary, rebalancing back to the original desired parameters.

3.2.2 Market risk arising from price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Entity and its investments.

Exposure to price risk

The Entity is exposed to price risk arising from its investments in financial instruments. The Entity owned the commercial aircraft, engine and parts and had no financial assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Due to the nature of the investment portfolio as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, price risk is a factor of credit risk (including concentration risk) and interest rate risk. Credit risk and interest rate risk are discussed elsewhere in this note; therefore, a separate sensitivity analysis has not been presented.

3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Entity's principal liquidity risks arise from the ability of the Noteholders to effect redemption requests.

The main liability of the Entity is associated with the repayment of the PPN, but it is subordinate to the claims of all other creditors of the Entity. PPN are direct, limited recourse obligations of the Entity which are payable solely from the portfolio after payment of all senior obligations, payments and claims which rank in priority to payments under the PPN. The Noteholders may therefore be exposed to a greater risk of default and lower recoveries in the event of a default to any such creditors.

Due to the limited recourse conditions of the PPN issued by the Entity, there is an insignificant exposure to liquidity risk for the Entity as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. PPN may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the Noteholders or of the Entity, by notice to the other party.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Entity's financial liabilities classified into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date were as follows:

31 December 2025	Less than 1 month USD '000	1-3 months USD '000	3 months to 1 year USD '000	Over 1 year USD '000	Total USD '000
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	26,304	26,304
Security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	-	31,400	31,400
Interest payable	-	1,865	-	-	1,865
Lease income received in advance	279	-	-	-	279
Trade and other payables	-	199	-	-	199
Total	**279**	**2,064**	**-**	**57,704**	**60,047**

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2024	Less than 1 month USD '000	1-3 months USD '000	3 months to 1 year USD '000	Over 1 year USD '000	Total USD '000
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	30,195	30,195
Security deposits and maintenance reserves	-	-	-	29,400	29,400
Interest payable	-	2,108	-	-	2,108
Lease income received in advance	279	-	-	-	279
Trade and other payables	-	189	-	-	189
Total	**279**	**2,297**	**-**	**59,595**	**62,171**

Management of liquidity risk
The Entity's liquidity risk is managed by the Portfolio Manager in accordance with established policies and procedures in place. The Entity's approach to managing this risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions. The analysis and management of liquidity risks are monitored and assessed at all stages in the investment selection process. The liquidity management systems and procedures employed by the Portfolio Manager will allow them to apply various tools and arrangements to respond appropriately to the requirement to liquidate the assets of the Entity.

3.4 Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Exposure to counterparty credit risk
The Entity is exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default. The carrying value of financial assets best represents the Entity's maximum exposure to counterparty credit risk at the reporting date. Cash is held with counterparties that are regulated entities subject to prudential supervision, or with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Entity's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	31 December 2025 USD '000	31 December 2024 USD '000
Assets		
Cash at bank	484	2,348
Total	**484**	**2,348**

There were no past due or impaired balances in relation to transactions with counterparties as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

The Entity will continue to evaluate the counterparty credit risk associated with each of the prospective operators/lessees, and their respective ability to properly maintain the aircrafts and comply with all the provisions incorporated into the lease. In addition to the Entity's independent assessment of the lessee's credit standing using public information, data provided by the operator, financial institutions, industry periodicals, trade references, and/or regulatory authorities, the Entity will continue to utilize, when it deems appropriate and practicable, credit and rating agency reports and/or research reports published by investment banks to get a better understanding of the operator's financial condition and viability. On the basis of such review, the Entity will continue to assess the credit rating of the operator and weigh that credit evaluation against the asset risk, the lease rate, and the lease structure, in determining whether the operator meets the Entity's criteria.

Management of counterparty credit risk
Counterparty credit risk is monitored and managed by the BlackRock RQA Counterparty and Concentration Risk Team. The team is headed by BlackRock's Chief Counterparty Credit Officer who reports to the Global Head of RQA. Credit authority resides with the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer and selected team members to whom specific credit authority has been delegated. As such, counterparty approvals may be granted by the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer, or by identified RQA Credit Risk Officers who have been formally delegated authority by the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer.

The BlackRock RQA Counterparty and Concentration Risk Team completes a formal review of each new counterparty, monitors and reviews all approved counterparties on an ongoing basis and maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposures and the collateral management process.

3.4.1 Custodian
The Noteholders will also be exposed to the credit risk of the Custodian in respect of the cash held by the Custodian, and where applicable, the credit risk of any bank, broker, clearing house or financial intermediary that holds any such cash for the account of the Custodian. Any default in its payment obligations by the Custodian, or any such bank, broker, clearing house or financial intermediary may have a material adverse effect on the amounts recoverable, which may, in turn, lead to a reduced recovery. All of the cash balances of the Entity are held with the Custodian.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.4 Counterparty credit risk (continued)
3.4.1 Custodian (continued)
To mitigate the Entity's exposure to the Custodian, the Portfolio Manager employs specific procedures to ensure that the Custodian is a reputable institution and that the counterparty credit risk is acceptable to the Entity. The Entity only transacts with custodians that are regulated entities, subject to prudential supervision or with "high credit ratings" assigned by international credit rating agencies. The long-term credit rating of the parent company of the Custodian, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc, as at 31 December 2025 is A- (Fitch rating) (2024: A- (Standard & Poor's rating)).

4. Fair value hierarchy

The Entity classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy has the following categories:

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable (i.e., developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e., for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability. This category includes all instruments where the valuation techniques used include inputs not based on market data and these inputs could have a significant impact on the instrument's valuation. This category also includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant entity determined adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments and instruments for which there is no active market.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' inputs requires significant judgement and these risks are adequately captured in the assumptions and inputs used in the measurement of the level 3 asset or liability. The Directors consider observable inputs to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

4.1 Valuation techniques
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including PPN)
The fair value of PPN is estimated using the net present value of estimated future cash flows based on earnings from the leasing of the aircraft. The main inputs into the fair valuation of financial liabilities at fair value include: future lease cash flows, remaining useful lives of the aircraft, discount rate, residual value, redeployment costs and current and future fair values. Changes in these estimates or assumptions can result in significant variations in the carrying value and amounts charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income in specific periods.

4.2 Fair value hierarchy – financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
The following table provides an analysis of the Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2025	**USD '000**	**USD '000**	**USD '000**	**USD '000**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
PPN payable	-	-	26,304	26,304
Total	**-**	**-**	**26,304**	**26,304**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2024	**USD '000**	**USD '000**	**USD '000**	**USD '000**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
PPN payable	-	-	30,195	30,195
Total	**-**	**-**	**30,195**	**30,195**

4. Fair value hierarchy (continued)

4.2 Fair value hierarchy – financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (continued)
The following table presents the movement in Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities for the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	31 December 2025 USD '000	31 December 2024 USD '000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Opening balance	(30,195)	(31,846)
Repayments	3,891	1,651
Closing balance	**(26,304)**	**(30,195)**

4.3 Financial instruments not measured at fair value
All financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value at the financial year end are classified as Level 2, with the exception of cash at bank which is measured as Level 1.

The assets and liabilities not measured at fair are carried at amortised cost; their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

5. Lease income

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Lease income, gross	4,560	4,560
Total	**4,560**	**4,560**

The period of lease whereby the Entity leases out the aircraft under operating lease to Asiana Airlines, Inc. is until 22 May 2027. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, as part of the Asiana Airlines, Inc.' acquisition by Korean Air Co., Ltd., both companies have committed to divesting Asiana Airlines, Inc.'s global cargo freighter business. As a result of this divestment, on 20 June 2025, the lessee entered into an operating sublease agreement with Airzeta (known as Air Incheon Co. Ltd. prior to 1 August 2025), with the Entity acting as head lessor. The period of the sublease agreement is until 22 May 2027.

The future aggregate minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
No later than 1 year	4,560	4,560
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	1,900	6,460
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total	**6,460**	**11,020**

As at 31 December 2025, lease income received in advance was $278,667 (2024: $278,667) and represents deferred income which will be recognised over the period to which it relates to.

6. Interest income

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Interest income from cash at bank	103	105
Total	**103**	**105**

7. Operating expenses

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Professional fees	185	445
Deal expenses	160	159
Administration fees	108	108
Audit fees	14	12
Other	71	30
Total	**538**	**754**

7. Operating expenses (continued)

Administration fees
The Administrator receives an administration fee from the Entity in accordance with the terms of the Administrator Agreement.

Audit fees
Fees and expenses paid to the statutory auditor, Deloitte Ireland LLP, in respect of the financial year, entirely relate to the audit of the financial statements of the Entity. There were no fees and expenses paid in respect of other assurance, tax advisory or non-audit services provided by the auditor during the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Deal expenses
Deal expenses represent lease collection fees incurred by the Entity.

Professional fees
Professional fees in the statement of comprehensive income are costs incurred for professional services provided to the Entity. They may include advisor fees, tax fees, secretarial fees, due diligence costs incurred for prospective investment acquisitions and other professional costs.

8. Taxation

The Entity is domiciled in Ireland.

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Current tax		
Current financial year tax charge	-	-
Total	-	-

The tax assessed for the financial year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (12.5%). The Entity is charged corporation tax at a rate of 25% in accordance with Section 110 Schedule D Case I and III of the Tax Consolidation Act.

Tax charged on operating income of $1,000 (2024: $2,000) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to $250 (2024: $400).

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Operating income before tax	1	2
Operating income before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (12.5%)	-	-
Operating income before tax multiplied by higher rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (25%)	-	-
Tax for the financial year	-	-

9. Commercial aircraft, engine and parts

The table below details the movement in value of the commercial aircraft, engine and parts for the year:

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	32,852	32,852
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Capital expenditure	-	-
Total cost	**32,852**	**32,852**
Accumulated depreciation		
At the beginning of the year	(2,437)	(636)
Depreciation for the year	(1,556)	(1,801)
Impairment losses	(703)	-
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(4,696)**	**(2,437)**
Net book value	**28,156**	**30,415**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Directors, in applying International Accounting Standard 36 "*Impairment of Assets*", have determined that the impairment provision is required in the amount of $702,589 (2024: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9. Commercial aircraft, engine and parts (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Entity owned 1 Boeing B747-400F aircraft bearing manufacturer's serial number 29170 (MSN 29170) acquired on 22 August 2023, with four CF6-80C2B1F engines acquired on 22 and 23 August 2023.

10. Trade and other receivables

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Deal expenses paid in advance	10	10

11. Security deposits and maintenance reserves

Cash received from the lessee is considered restricted cash and comprises cash held by the Entity from security deposits and maintenance reserves received from the lessee which is not available for general use by the Entity. Security deposit of $1,400,000 is refundable by the Entity to the lessee upon expiration of the lease and the lessee satisfactorily meeting the aircraft return conditions (2024: $1,400,000). In addition, the lessee provided a letter of credit in the amount of $5,000,000 with an expiration date of 21 August 2026, issued on 18 February 2025 by KEB Hana Bank (previously issued by Korea Development Bank). The lessee has an obligation to pay for maintenance costs which arise during the term of the lease. On the presentation of invoices and subsequent approval of the qualified maintenance expenditure, the Entity then has an obligation to contribute to the maintenance event. As at 31 December 2025, the Entity had maintenance reserves of $30,000,000 (2024: $28,000,000). For the year ended 31 December 2025, maintenance reserves of $2,000,000 (2024: $2,000,000) have been paid by the lessee.

12. Trade and other payables

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Professional fees payable	124	116
Administration fees payable	27	54
Audit fees payable	13	15
Other	35	4
Total	**199**	**189**

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

13. PPN issued

The table below outlines the notional amounts for PPN issued and repaid for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, including their amounts in the local currency in which they were issued or repaid:

31 December 2025	Opening PPN Notional Amount USD '000	PPN Issued USD '000	PPN Repaid USD '000	Closing PPN Notional Amount USD '000	Closing Fair Value USD '000
PPN	30,195	-	(3,891)	26,304	26,304

31 December 2024	Opening PPN Notional Amount USD '000	PPN Issued USD '000	PPN Repaid USD '000	Closing PPN Notional Amount USD '000	Closing Fair Value USD '000
PPN	31,846	-	(1,651)	30,195	30,195

As outlined in the note subscription agreement, PPN shall accrue interest. Interest amount means, in respect of an interest period, such an amount of interest, which shall not be less than zero, which results in the Entity having a profit for Irish corporation tax purposes, of $1,000 in that interest period. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the total interest expense incurred on the PPN was $1,864,936 (2024: $2,108,329), which remained payable as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $2,108,329).

The fixed maturity date of the PPN issued is 31 December 2047. The Noteholders' aggregate total commitment in respect of all series subscribed or to be subscribed is up to $300,000,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	2025 USD '000	2024 USD '000
Opening balance	32,303	32,695
Cash flows:		
Redemption of PPN	(3,891)	(1,651)
Interest paid during the financial year	(2,108)	(849)
Non-cash changes:		
Interest expense incurred for the financial year	1,865	2,108
Closing balance	**28,169**	**32,303**

15. Share capital

Authorised
The authorised share capital of the Entity is $100,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of a par value of $1 each.

Issued share capital
As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, 1 ordinary share is currently in issue, unpaid and receivable. The entire issued share capital of the Entity is held by CSC Finance Nominees (Ireland) Limited for charitable purposes in accordance with the terms of a declaration of trust.

		31 December 2025 USD		31 December 2024 USD
Issued share capital	$	1	$	1

16. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or is able to exercise significant influence over the other party, in making financial or operational decisions. The Directors who are employees of BlackRock are not entitled to receive directors' fees. The Entity has no direct employees. Services are provided by the Administrator, BlackRock and the Company Secretary. David Greene and Ava McDonnell, Directors of the Entity, are also employees of the Company Secretary. Corporate administration fees charged by CSC Finance Nominees (Ireland) Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to $10,392 (2024: $10,000). Of this amount, CSC Finance Nominees (Ireland) Limited received $6,190 as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as directors of the Entity (2024: $6,190).

All related party transactions were carried out at arm's length in the ordinary course of business.

16.1 Other related party transactions

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the PPN are held by the Noteholders, which are also managed by the Portfolio Manager. The Entity issued PPN to GCO II Fund A Designated Activity Company and GCO II Fund B Designated Activity Company on 10 August 2023 and 18 August 2023, in aggregate principal amounts equal to $31,689,148 and $157,000, respectively, with a maturity of 31 December 2047. Interest on the PPN is accrued annually.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, a payment was made to the Noteholders in the amount of $3,891,671 (2024: $1,650,836) for the redemption of PPN.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, interest expense incurred on PPN amounted to $1,865,936 (2024: $2,108,329), which remained payable as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $2,108,329).

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the Entity repaid $1,000,000 due to GCO II Fund A Designated Activity Company and GCO II Fund B Designated Activity Company from the Entity.

17. Commitments and contingencies

Liability of $2,041,200 (2024: $1,458,000) relating to interest accrual on maintenance reserves is contingent on the return of the aircraft and compliance by the lessee with certain conditions and therefore has not been accrued for as at 31 December 2025 and disclosed as a contingent liability.

There were no other commitments and contingencies as at 31 December 2025.

18. Subsequent events

There are no events subsequent to the financial year end, which, in the opinion of the Directors, may have had an impact on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

19. Approval

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 25 March 2026.