

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report and
financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

Registered number: 529984

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

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Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Ms. Marie-Louise Kelly Mr. James Meyler Mr. Yushi Tanaka (Japan) (alternate to Mr. J. Meyler)
Secretary	Ms. Marie-Louise Kelly
Registered office	Block 1, The Oval Shelbourne Road Dublin 4 Ireland
Independent auditor	KPMG Chartered Accountants 1 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1 Ireland
Principal Bankers	Citibank Europe PLC 1 North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland
Principal Solicitors	McCann Fitzgerald Riverside One Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 Ireland

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ORIX Aviation Systems Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland. ORIX Aviation Systems Limited is itself 100% owned by ORIX Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan. ORIX Corporation is engaged in international investment and financing activities for group companies. The Company is engaged in business as an operating lessor of one Airbus A330-243 aircraft on operating lease to a commercial airline. ORIX Aviation Systems Limited acts as asset manager, remarketing agent and provider of corporate services to the Company, as governed by a Services Agreement between the two companies.

Business review

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. It is the intention of the directors to develop the activities of the Company and to seek out opportunities for the continued success of the Company.

Results for the year and state of affairs at 31 March 2025

The profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2025 is set out on page 9 and reflects a total loss for the year of US\$0.89 million (2024: profit US\$0.93 million).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Geopolitical and economic risks

The Company is exposed to many and varying economic, social, legal and geopolitical risks, including instability in key markets and global health pandemics. Exposure to different jurisdictions may adversely affect the Company's future performance, position and growth potential. The adequacy and timeliness of Management's response to risks in these jurisdictions are of critical importance to the mitigation of this risks.

Exposure to the commercial airline industry

As a supplier to and partner of the airline industry, the Company is exposed to the financial condition of the airline industry as it leases its aircraft to a commercial airline customer. The financial condition of the airline industry is affected by, among other things, geopolitical events, outbreaks of communicable pandemic diseases and natural disasters, fuel costs and the demand for air travel. To the extent that any of these factors adversely affect the airline industry they may result in (i) downward pressure on lease rates and aircraft values, (ii) higher incidences of lessee defaults, restructuring, and repossessions and (iii) inability to lease aircraft on commercially acceptable terms.

1. Asset risk

The Company's aircraft is under an operating lease where the cost of the aircraft may not be fully recovered over the term of the lease. The over supply of a specific type of aircraft in the market could depress aircraft lease rates and values, which would affect sales price and re-lease rates. On a semi-annual basis, the Company carries out impairment reviews of all its aircraft assets. The Company's leases require that the aircraft are adequately insured by the operator. The Company also insures the aircraft on a contingent basis.

2. Credit risk

The Company's ability to succeed is partially dependent on the financial strength of its customers and their ability to both compete effectively in the marketplace and manage the competitive environment in which they operate. If a customer experiences financial difficulty this may result in defaults or the early termination of leases. The directors look to mitigate this risk by collecting security deposits and maintenance advances where appropriate.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

3. *Interest rate risk*

The Company will be impacted by fluctuations in interest rates as changes in the cost of borrowing directly impacts the lease margin. The Company manages interest rate volatility and uncertainty by entering into interest rate hedging strategies where appropriate.

Going concern

As of 31 March 2025, the Company was in a net current liability position of US\$33.45 million (2024: US\$32.60 million) and had total net assets of US\$19.51 million (2024: US\$20.41 million). The directors, having considered the adequacy of the Company's funding, expected performance for at least the next twelve months and commitment of support from its Parent Company, ORIX Aviation Systems Limited, are satisfied to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Key performance indicators

Profit before tax is a key indicator of performance for the Company. This was US\$0.264 million loss before tax and US\$1.07 million profit before tax for 2025 and 2024 respectively.

Future developments

It is the intention of the directors to continue to grow and develop the Company. The ORIX Aviation Systems Group of which the Company is a member adopts a long-term perspective to the operating lease and its strong relationships with its clients and partners assists it in continuing to maximise returns from aircraft assets throughout their working lives, regardless of the cyclical nature of the business.

Dividends and retention

No dividend was declared, paid or received during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

Directors' and secretary's interests

In accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, neither the directors nor secretary who held office at 31 March 2025 have any disclosable interest in the share capital of the Company or group companies in the current year or prior year.

The names of the persons who were directors during the year are set out below. Except where indicated, they served as directors for the entire year:

Mr. James Meyler
Ms. Marie-Louise Kelly
Mr. Yushi Tanaka (Alternate Director)

Post balance sheet events

Details of important events affecting the Company which have taken place since the end of the financial year are given in note 19 to the financial statements. The directors consider the state of affairs of the Company to be satisfactory and there has been no material change since the balance sheet date.

Political donations

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2024: US\$ nil).

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

Accounting records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014 with regard to maintaining adequate accounting records by adopting suitable policies for recording transactions, assets and liabilities, employing appropriately qualified staff and using computer and other documentary systems. The Company's accounting records are kept at Block 1, The Oval, Shelbourne Road, Dublin 4.

Relevant audit information

The directors believe they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Company's statutory auditor are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Independent auditor

Pursuant to Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

On behalf of the board:



MS. MARIE-LOUISE KELLY



MR. YUSHI TANAKA

23 July 2025

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that 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 applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board



MS. MARIE-LOUISE KELLY



MR. YUSHI TANAKA

23 July 2025



KPMG

Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 set out on pages 9 to 23, which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the material accounting policies set out in note 2.

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 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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



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

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

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

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

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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



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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.M.', with a small dot at the end.

24 July 2025

John McGuckian

for and on behalf of
KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2025

	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Income	3	8,049	8,021
Operating expenses	4	(6,657)	(6,029)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit		1,392	1,992
Administrative expenses		(162)	(108)
Interest on loan from parent company	7	(1,495)	(817)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(265)	1,067
Taxation charge on profit on ordinary activities	8	(632)	(133)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(897)	934
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

There were no recognised gains or losses in the financial year or preceding year other than those dealt with in the profit or loss account. All amounts are from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2025

	<i>Note</i>	As at 31 March 2025 US\$'000	As at 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Fixed assets			
Aircraft and related components	9	56,498	56,300
		<u>56,498</u>	<u>56,300</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	10	595	70
Debtors	11	6	15
		<u>601</u>	<u>85</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(34,047)	(32,681)
		<u>(33,446)</u>	<u>(32,596)</u>
Net current liabilities		(33,446)	(32,596)
Total assets less current liabilities		23,052	23,704
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	13	(458)	(668)
Deferred tax liability	14	(3,083)	(2,628)
		<u>(3,541)</u>	<u>(3,296)</u>
Net assets		19,511	20,408
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		-	-
Shareholder capital contribution	15	20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account		(489)	408
		<u>19,511</u>	<u>20,408</u>
Shareholders' equity		19,511	20,408

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board:



MS. MARIE-LOUISE KELLY

23 July 2025



MR. YUSHI TANAKA

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution	Profit or loss account	Total equity
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At 1 April 2023	-	20,000	(526)	19,474
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	934	934
	_____	_____	_____	_____
At 31 March 2024	-	20,000	408	20,408
	=====	=====	=====	=====
At 1 April 2024	-	20,000	408	20,408
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(897)	(897)
	_____	_____	_____	_____
At 31 March 2025	-	20,000	(489)	19,511
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Ownership

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The address of its registered office Block 1, The Oval, Shelbourne Road, Dublin 4. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Aviation Systems Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland. ORIX Aviation Systems Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation, a Company incorporated in Japan. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by ORIX Corporation. The consolidated financial statements of ORIX Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from the World Trade Center Bldg, South Tower, 2-4-1 Hamamatsucho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-5135, Japan.

2. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The Company's ultimate holding undertaking, ORIX Corporation includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of ORIX Corporation are prepared in accordance with International Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (United States) ("US GAAP") and are available to the public and may be obtained from the World Trade Center Bldg, South Tower, 2-4-1 Hamamatsucho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-5135, Japan.

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

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes (IAS 7);
- comparative period reconciliations for tangible fixed assets;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries (IAS 24);
- disclosures in respect of related party transactions (IAS 24);
- disclosures in respect of capital management (IAS 1);
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel (IAS 24); and
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs (IAS 8).

As the consolidated financial statements of ORIX Corporation include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures; and
- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settle share-based payments.

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

2.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 *New and amended accounting standards adopted*

The following new standards and amendments became effective during the financial year:

- Lack of exchangeability – the effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – amendments to IAS 21

Apart from above, the Company has determined that there is no other material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.4 *Going concern*

As of 31 March 2025, the Company was in a net current liability position of US\$33.45 million (2024: US\$32.60 million) and had total net assets of US\$19.51 million (2024: US\$20.41 million). The directors, having considered the adequacy of the Company's funding, expected performance for at least the next twelve months and commitment of support from its Parent Company, ORIX Aviation Systems Limited, are satisfied to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.5 *Presentation currency*

As the majority of transactions are denominated in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the operating currency of the aviation industry, the financial statements are prepared in this currency.

2.6 *Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

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

Aircraft

Aircraft are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether an impairment has occurred typically requires various estimates and assumptions. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net realisable value and value in use. Net realisable value is the amount at which an asset could be disposed of less any direct selling costs, and value in use is the present value of future cash flows obtainable as a result of an asset's continued use, including those resulting from its ultimate disposal. These reviews are carried out with reference to the future cash flow expected to be generated by the asset. Estimates also include the economic life point (currently end of lease) and independent appraiser values used to determine future market values for the purposes of setting depreciation rates for individual aircraft.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates and laws expected to be in effect in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Any change in the timing or level of future changes in tax rates can result in substantial differences between the tax charge in the profit or loss and tax payments.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 **Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

Impairment under Expected Credit Loss Model

Provisions are made for credit losses using a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) model. ECL is required to reflect an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible scenarios about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions at the reporting date. The impairment requirements under IFRS 9 apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI; lease receivables; and loans but not to investments in equity instruments. Impairment is calculated on the lifetime ECL for all financial assets, except for loans receivable which are measured at 12-month ECL. At initial recognition, an impairment allowance on loans receivable is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ("12-month ECL"). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the loan receivable ("lifetime ECL"). The measurement of ECL is based on the product of the loan's outstanding principal and interest balance at year end by Probability of Default (PD) by the Loss Given Default (LGD).

For intergroup loans the measurement of ECL is based on the product of the loan's outstanding principal and interest balance at year end by PD by LGD. The PD is based on an average of independent agency's one-year global corporate default rates. LGD is considered to be 100%. Judgement was applied to the methodology to remove the impact of macro-economic factors which do not correlate to intergroup lending.

The ECL for financial assets excluding loans is based on the outstanding balance at year end by the loss rate (LR), discounted at the reporting date using a range of appropriate macro-economic factors (MEF). LR inputs are modelled on the available historical data and are discounted using macroeconomic variables that are deemed relevant to aircraft leasing. The estimation and application of this forward-looking information requires significant judgement. The risk profile of each financial asset is reassessed at each reporting date.

2.7 **Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to US\$ at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US\$ at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date, with differences arising recognised as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.8 **Revenue**

The Company, as a lessor, leases aircraft principally under operating leases and records rental income on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease as it is earned. The Company accounts for lease rentals under such agreements on a basis that represents the time pattern in which the revenue is earned. Most of the Company's lease contracts require rental payment to be paid in advance. Rentals received, but unearned under these lease agreements, are recorded as deferred revenue. In addition, if collection is not reasonably assured, the Company does not recognize rental income for amounts due under the Company's lease contract and recognizes revenue for such lessees on a cash receipt.

Profits and losses from aircraft trading transactions are recognised as income when the contract for the sale or supply of the aircraft is completed.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Revenue (continued)

The Company assesses lease deferrals and lease amendments to determine if they should be treated as a lease modification. In assessing whether there is a modification of an original lease, the Company considers whether there was a change in scope such as a lease extension or adding or removing the right to use of one or more of the underlying assets, or if there has been a change in the consideration for the lease which includes taking into account the time value of money related to the deferrals agreed. If it is determined that a lease deferral or amendment constitutes a change in the scope or consideration for the lease, it is accounted for as a lease modification in line with IFRS 16. Lease modifications on an operating lease are accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification. As part of the lease payments for the new lease, it considers any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease. Lease income is recognised on a systematic basis that is representative of the pattern in which the benefit of the underlying asset is diminished.

2.9 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses recognised on receivables, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.10 Taxation

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year, including changes as a result of a change in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in statement of profit and loss, and the tax expense relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Aircraft and Related Components

Aircraft acquired with leases attached are accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting which recognises the acquisition of the aircraft (a long-lived asset) and the number of intangible assets/liabilities associated with the lease. As a result of recognising this asset type the Company can have up to three separate components (aircraft, maintenance rights, lease premium) initially recognised on the balance sheet in respect of a single aircraft acquisition.

The aircraft component recognised on the acquisition represents the maintenance adjusted physical condition value of the aircraft at the time of acquisition. The fair value of the aircraft component acquired can be reliably determined due to the availability of independent appraised values. This fair value is inclusive of manufacturers' credits and applicable technical and legal costs. In addition, interest incurred in relation to the financing of aircraft to the date on which the aircraft are delivered is capitalised and included. Aircraft components are depreciated on a straight-line basis to their future market value at their next useful economic life point, which will be determined as the end of the current lease. This value is determined as the independent appraiser valuation at the next economic life point and will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised on an annual basis.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Maintenance right components and lease premium/deficit components arise on acquisition of aircraft with leases attached. These transactions are interpreted as the acquisition of both an aircraft and a maintenance return asset/deficit (two separate but connected assets). The fair value attributable to the maintenance intangible asset/deficit represents the difference between the return condition value of the aircraft and the maintenance adjusted physical condition value of the aircraft at the time of acquisition. At the time of acquisition, the Company assesses if there is a value separately attributable to the lease and in particular the return condition right and any lease premium or deficit. These assets/liabilities are amortised to a nil residual value straight line over the remaining lease term.

Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use, it is available for immediate sale and sale is highly probable within one year. On initial classification as held for sale, non-current assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell with any adjustments taken to profit or loss. The same applies to gains and losses on subsequent remeasurement although gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss. Intangible assets and tangible fixed assets once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In accordance with IFRS 5, the above policy is effective from 1 April 2015; no reclassifications were made in prior years.

2.12 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments and call deposits. Under IFRS 9 the business model test shows that cash and cash equivalents are held at amortized cost.

Trade and other receivables

Under IFRS 9 trade receivables are measured at amortized cost and interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognized in profit and loss. Impairment is calculated using the ECL model.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Under IFRS 9 provisions are made for forward looking expected credit losses.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

2.13 Equity

Dividends

Dividend payments for the year are disclosed as a separate item in equity. Declared dividends are recognised as a liability at the date they are adopted by the directors.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

3. Income

Operating Income arises from the leasing of aircraft under operating leases and other income. Operating income is derived from activities carried out in the Republic of Ireland, with the source of its income being North America.

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Operating lease income	7,282	8,010
Other income	17	11
Profit from sale of aircraft	750	-
Total income	8,049	8,021

As at 31 March 2025, the Company had contracted to receive the following minimum cash lease rentals under non-cancellable operating leases:

	31 March 2025 US\$'000	31 March 2024 US\$'000
Due within 1 year	5,500	8,010
One to two years	5,500	8,010
Two to three years	5,958	8,010
Three to four years	5,500	8,010
Four to five years	5,042	8,010
Greater than five years	1,626	3,694
	29,126	43,744

4. Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
<i>Included in profit/loss are the following:</i>		
Aircraft depreciation (note 9)	4,125	5,679
Amortisation of Maintenance Intangible (note 9)	15	(635)
Amortisation of Lease Premium (note 9)	819	865
Management fee expense	105	120
Remarketing fee	1,593	-
	6,657	6,029

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

5. Statutory and other information

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Director's emoluments	1	1
Defined contribution schemes	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The directors receive no remuneration directly from the Company. The directors are employed and remunerated by other ORIX Aviation Group Companies. In order to comply with Company Law requirement, a theoretical charge of US\$1,000 (2024: US\$1,000) has been disclosed above as an estimate of the cost of the provision of director services. The aggregate amount paid or payable for past directors retirement benefits (excluding amounts where the scheme was adequately funded) was US\$ nil (2024: US\$ nil), of which US\$ nil related to qualifying services as director of the Company or of its subsidiary undertakings (2024: US\$ nil).

Auditor's remuneration, exclusive of VAT, for work carried out for the Company in respect of the financial year is as follows;

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Audit of individual company accounts	12	12
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>

6. Staff numbers and costs

No employees were employed by the Company during the year. ORIX Aviation Systems Limited provides management and corporate services to Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited.

7. Interest

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Interest on loan from parent company	1,495	817
	<u>1,495</u>	<u>817</u>
	<u>1,495</u>	<u>817</u>

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

8. Tax on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

The tax charge comprises:

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Current Tax	177	-
Deferred Tax	455	133
Net charge to profit and loss account	<u>632</u>	<u>133</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	31 March 2025 US\$'000	31 March 2024 US\$'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(264)	1,067
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard Irish Corporation Tax at effective rate of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	<u>(33)</u>	<u>133</u>
Effects of:		
Non-Irish Corporate Income Tax	178	-
Prior Year Over/Under Provision	487	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>632</u>	<u>133</u>

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

9. Aircraft and related components

	Aircraft	Lease Premium	Maintenance Intangible liability	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	84,434	9,660	(7,094)	87,000
Additions	45,806	4,170	7,544	57,520
Disposals	(84,434)	(9,660)	7,094	(87,000)
At 31 March 2025	45,806	4,170	7,544	57,520
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2024	(29,397)	(4,902)	3,599	(30,700)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(4,125)	(819)	(15)	(4,959)
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	33,185	5,478	(4,023)	34,640
At 31 March 2025	(337)	(243)	(439)	(1,019)
Net book value				
At 1 April 2024	55,036	4,758	(3,494)	56,300
At 31 March 2025	45,469	3,927	7,105	56,501

Aircraft and engines are carried at depreciated cost less any impairment provision, in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2. Net book value is not intended to be, and is not, a reflection of the current market value of the aircraft. The directors carried out a review of the carrying value of the assets and are satisfied that the carrying value is appropriate.

Depreciation of aircraft, amortisation of lease premium and amortisation of maintenance intangible liability are included in operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

10. Cash at bank and in hand

The Company had cash at bank of US\$595,317 (2024: US\$69,756) at the end of the year.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

11. Debtors

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>		
Amounts due from group companies	6	1
VAT receivable	-	14
	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u><u>6</u></u>	<u><u>15</u></u>

The amounts due from group undertakings are trading balances due at year end. All amounts fall due within one year.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Loan from parent company (a)	33,531	32,335
Operating lease income prepaid	0	301
Professional fees payable	204	31
Deferred operating lease revenue	15	-
Interest payable to parent	297	14
	<u>34,047</u>	<u>32,681</u>
	<u><u>34,047</u></u>	<u><u>32,681</u></u>

(a) These interest-bearing loans are unsecured and subject to a fixed interest rate of 5.8%. The loans are repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Operating lease deposits received (a)	458	668
	<u>458</u>	<u>668</u>
	<u><u>458</u></u>	<u><u>668</u></u>

(a) Deposits are held as security from the lessee in respect of the fulfilment of lease and loan contract terms. The amount is repayable at the end of the lease term and on the performance of the lessee's obligation.

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

14. Deferred tax liability

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$'000
Opening deferred tax liability	2,628	2,495
Charge for the year	455	133
Closing deferred tax liability	3,083	2,628

The deferred tax liability arises as a result of temporary timing differences.

15. Capital and reserves

	Year ended 31 March 2025 US\$	Year ended 31 March 2024 US\$
Authorised		
100,000 ordinary shares of US\$1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary shares of US\$1 each	1	1

On incorporation 1 ordinary share was issued, called up and fully paid. The share was issued to ORIX Aviation Systems Limited.

On the 31 July 2018 ORIX Aviation Systems Limited made a capital contribution of US\$20 million.

16. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 101 to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the Company or investees of the Company qualifying as related parties.

17. Contingent liabilities

Foreign taxation

The international character of the Company's operations may expose the Company to taxation in certain countries. The position is kept under continuous review and provision would be made for known liabilities where it is probable that such liabilities will crystallise.

18. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 March 2025 (2024: US\$ nil)

Dreamlite Airlease (Ireland) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

19. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events from the year end until the date of signing of this report that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

20. Approval of the financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements on 23 July 2025.