Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited

Directors' report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Contents
30 June 2025

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Corporate directory
30 June 2025

Directors	Robert Lee Andrew McShane
Company secretary	Emma Dignam
Registered number of incorporation	766224
Registered office	15 George's Quay Dublin 2
Auditor	Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson’s Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank Mendes Gans N. V PO Box 198 1000 AD Amsterdam Herengracht 619 The Netherlands

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited ("the Company") from the date of incorporation on 20 June 2024 until 30 June 2025

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The Company reports under Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102, and has adopted all of the new, revised or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") that are mandatory for the current reporting year.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is included in the group financial statements of Aon plc ("the Group"). The Group financial statements are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 16.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of a financing company.

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Review of operations
The Company made a profit after income tax for the financial period of $1,408.

The Company's key financial indicators during the year were as follows:

	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Interest receivable and similar income	1,878

Interest receivable and similar income
The interest receivable and similar income of $1,878 relates to bank interest receivable.

	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Shareholder's funds	71,409

The company was incorporated 20 June 2024.

As a part of the Share Transfer Agreement between Aon Investments Holdco LLC (“AIHLLC”) and Aon Polar UK 2 Limited ("APUK2L"), the entire issued share capital of the Company, being 1 Ordinary Share of US$1.00 was transferred to APUK2L, which became the new parent of the Company.

On 6 December 2024, APUK2L contributed $70,000 to the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9 ordinary shares of $1 each, for a total consideration of $70,000 with the excess of the par value being recognised in share premium reserve.

The Directors are satisfied with the position of the Company at the year end and are confident that the Company is well placed to face the challenges of the year ahead.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Economic and Political risks

The Group operates in an environment where there is an increased level of global macroeconomic uncertainty, including inflation and interest rate risk, cost and wage inflation and sustained commodity price volatility. Further to this, the Group's operations in jurisdictions undergoing political change or experiencing economic instability are subject to uncertainty and risks that could materially adversely affect its business. These risks include, particularly in emerging markets, the possibility the Group would be subject to undeveloped or evolving legal systems, unstable governments and economies, impacts from geopolitical conflicts, and potential governmental actions affecting the flow of goods, services, and currency.

Additionally, risks associated with the Group's global operations, include impacts from trade barriers, trade wars or tariffs, military conflicts or geopolitical instability, such as the ongoing Russian war in Ukraine and the Middle East conflict.

Economic downturns, insolvencies, volatility, or uncertainty in the broader economy or in specific markets (including as a result of natural or human caused disasters, health pandemics, climate related events, political unrest, actions by central banks, or otherwise), could adversely affect collectability of receivables and/ or recovery of investments.

The occurrence of natural or human caused disasters could result in declines in the valuation of investments and receivable balances that could adversely affect the Company's financial condition. A natural or human caused disaster could also disrupt the operations of counterparties, thereby adversely affecting the value of the Company's assets.

The Group is actively monitoring the above risks and have contingency measures in place to manage these risks which include working with the Group's suppliers and clients to build relationships and obtain the best possible prices. The Group has robust credit control processes to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

Implementation of the Aon Group corporate strategies

In connection with the implementation of the Group's corporate strategies, the Company faces risks associated with the acquisition or disposition of businesses, the entry into new lines of business, the integration of acquired businesses, new financing arrangements, and the growth and development of these businesses.

In pursuing the Group's corporate strategy, the Company may acquire other businesses or dispose of or exit businesses it currently owns. The success of this strategy is dependent upon the ability to identify appropriate acquisition and disposition targets, negotiate transactions on favourable terms, complete transactions and, in the case of acquisitions, successfully integrate them into our existing businesses. If a proposed transaction is not consummated, the time and resources spent pursuing it could adversely result in missed opportunities to locate and acquire other businesses. If acquisitions are made, there can be no assurance that the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions will be realised, including, but not limited to, revenue growth, operational efficiencies, or expected synergies. If the Group disposes of or otherwise exits certain businesses, there can be no assurance that certain disposition related charges will not be incurred, or that overhead related to the divested assets will be able to be reduced.

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The risk is that the proceeds from financial assets will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk for the Company are liquidity and cash flow risk. Management review operations and transactions on an ongoing basis to ensure that any such exposure is managed to minimise any potential risk arising.

Exposure to liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations when they fall due. The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through operating cash flows, existing cash resources and ultimately if required by access to the Group's cash pooling arrangements. Liquidity is managed centrally by the Group's global treasury function to ensure there is sufficient available unutilised capacity on its committed borrowing facilities.

The Aon Group

Aon plc is a Company incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland, listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") which had net current assets of circa $0.4 billion (2023: $0.05 billion) and net total assets of circa $6.3 billion (2023: net total liabilities of $0.7 billion) as disclosed in its audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and had an S&P rating of A-/Negative. The Company benefits from being part of a large group of companies and from certain Group undertakings that provide services in a wide range of areas including Group credit facilities detailed in note 14 of the financial statements, Group capital injections, and other head office services. The Company continues to benefit from the Group's support including global banking arrangements and the Directors expect this support to continue for the foreseeable future.

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2025

Directors and Secretary

The names of the persons who were directors and secretary at any time during the period are set out below. All directors served, unless otherwise indicated, for the entire year:

Directors:
Ken Murphy - appointed 20 June 2024, resigned 30 June 2024
Karl Chase - appointed 20 June 2024, resigned 23 September 2024
Robert Lee - appointed 30 June 2024
Andrew McShane - appointed 23 September 2024

Secretary:
Emma Dignam

Transactions involving Directors

There were no contracts or arrangements of any significance in relation to the business of the Company in which the directors had any interests, as defined by the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the period ended 30 June 2025.

Directors' and company Secretary's interests

The interests of the directors and secretary and their families who held office at 30 June 2025 in the share capital of the Company and/or other Aon group companies are less than 1% in nominal value of the issued voting share capital of that entity and so, in accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, have not been disclosed.

Future developments

The Company will operate as an intermediate holding company within the wider Aon group.

Events after the reporting period

There have been no events affecting these financial statements since the period ended 30 June 2025.

Going concern

The directors have prepared a going concern assessment for the Company for the financial period to March 2027 (reflecting a one-year projection from the date of the signing of the 2025 statutory accounts in February 2026).

The Company’s business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and derivative activities, and its exposures to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk are described in the Directors Report and in note 1.

The Company participates in the Group’s centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow Group undertakings. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The directors of the Company are not aware of nor have any reason to believe in regard to the Company's ultimate parent entity Aon plc that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Political donations

The Company did not make any political donations during the year.

Accounting records

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the keeping of accounting records, include the provision of appropriate resources within the Aon Group to maintain adequate accounting records, throughout the Company, including the appointment of personnel with appropriate qualifications, experience and expertise. The Company’s accounting records are maintained at 15 George’s Quay, Dublin 2.

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2025

Statement on relevant audit information
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement
The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements with applicable law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards including FRS 102: the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view on assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the end of the financial year, and the profit or loss for the Company for the financial year, and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable reporting standards, identify those standards and note the effect and reasons for any material departure from those standards, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Auditors
Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants were appointed as auditors and will continue in office in accordance with Section 382(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:	Signed by:
Andrew McShane	
927128669557 45B...	F92897538A5D45B...
Andrew McShane	Robert Lee
Director	Director

11 February 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AON POLAR IRELAND 2 LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited ('the Company') for the 12 months 10 days ended 30 June 2025, which comprise the Income Statement and Statement of other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as of 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AON POLAR IRELAND 2 LIMITED (continued)

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Vincent Bergin
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin

12 February 2026

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Income statement and statement of other comprehensive income
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Interest receivable and similar income	5	1,878
Profit before tax		1,878
Taxation	6	(470)
Profit after tax for the period	12	1,408
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,408

The above income statement and statement of other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	30 June 2025 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	71,795
Trade and other receivables - amounts falling due within one year	8	84
Total current assets		71,879
Total assets		71,879
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Income tax	9	470
Total current liabilities		470
Total liabilities		470
Net assets		71,409
Equity		
Share Capital	10	10
Share premium	11	69,991
Retained profits	12	1,408
Total equity		71,409

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 February 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Andrew McShane
927128669557 45B...
Andrew McShane
Director

Signed by:
F02807538A5D45B...
Robert Lee
Director

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Share capital $	Share premium $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 20 June 2024	-	-	-	-
Balance at 20 June 2024	-	-	-	-
Profit after tax for the period	-	-	1,408	1,408
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,408	1,408
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issued Share Capital	10	-	-	10
Share Premium	-	69,991	-	69,991
Balance at 30 June 2025	10	69,991	1,408	71,409

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Accounting policy information

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

Basis of preparation
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The Company is a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and is exempt from the requirement of section 3.17 of FRS 102 to prepare a cash flow statement.

The financial statements are presented in USD, denoted by the symbol '$', as this is the functional and presentational currency of the Company.

Amounts in this report have been rounded off to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow Group undertakings. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Accordingly, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each area, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period date.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Note 1. Accounting policy information (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and all highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Short-term investments consist of money market funds. The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximates their carrying values.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Classification of shares as debt or equity
An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. When shares are issued any component that creates a financial liability of the Company is presented as a liability in the statement of financial position and is measured initially at fair value net of transaction cost until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense to the income statement. The initial fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent liability without a conversion feature. The remainder of the proceeds on issue is allocated to the equity component and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the equity component is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are first recognised.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Dividends
Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The 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 if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Note 3. Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration for qualifying services to the Company. They are paid as employees of another Group company which makes no recharge for services they provide since their director role in the Company is nominal to their wider role.

Note 4. Auditor remuneration

During the period to 30 June 2025 the fees for services provided by Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, the auditor of the Company were settled by the parent entity.

	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Audit services	
Audit of the financial statements	4,700

Note 5. Interest receivable and similar income

	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Bank interest receivable	1,878

Aon Polar Ireland 2 Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2025

Note 6. Income tax expense

	12 months 10 days ended on 30 June 2025 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate	
Profit before tax	1,878
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	470
Effect of	-
Income tax expense	470

On 18 December 2023, Ireland enacted Pillar Two rules in Finance (No. 2) Act 2023. The legislation is effective for the Company's financial year beginning 1 January 2024. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is in Ireland, a jurisdiction that has enacted Pillar Two rules and therefore the scope of the rules applying to the Company is restricted to the Irish Domestic Minimum Tax. The Group has performed an assessment of the impact of the Irish Domestic Minimum Tax and no current tax charge arises for the Company in respect of these rules for the period ended 30 June 2025.

Note 7. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2025 $
Cash and cash equivalents	71,795

Note 8. Current assets - trade and other receivables - amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2025 $
Prepayments and accrued income	84

Note 9. Current liabilities - Income tax

	30 June 2025 $
Income tax payable	470

Note 10. Equity - Share Capital

	30 June 2025 Shares	30 June 2025 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	10	10

All shares are allotted, issued and fully paid. The Company has only one class of ordinary shares of €1 each.

As a part of the Share Transfer Agreement between AIHLLC and APUK2Lthe entire issued share capital of the Company being 1 Ordinary Share of US$1.00 was transferred to APUK2L, which became the new parent of the Company.

On 6 December 2024, APUK2L contributed $70,000 to the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9 ordinary shares of $1 each, for a total consideration of $70,000 with the excess of the par value being recognised in share premium reserve.

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Note 11. Equity - Share premium

	30 June 2025 $
Share premium account	69,991

On 6 December 2024, APUK2 contributed $70,000 to the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9 ordinary shares of $1 each, for a total consideration of $70,000 with the excess of the par value being recognised in share premium reserve.

Note 12. Equity - Retained profits

	30 June 2025 $
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial period	-
Profit after tax for the period	1,408
Retained profits at the end of the financial period	1,408

Note 13. Related party transactions

The Company is availing of the exemption under FRS 102 not to separately disclose provisions with other group entities, as the Company is a 100% subsidiary of a parent undertaking which prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements including transactions between two or more members of the group.

Note 14. Guarantees

The Company maintains multi-currency cash pools with third-party banks in which various Aon entities participate. As part of Aon plc's global banking arrangements, individual Aon entities are permitted to overdraw on their individual accounts provided the overall balance does not fall below zero. Under the terms of the cash pool arrangements, participants, such as the Company can become liable for any insolvent borrower's debt (limited to the level of the depositor's own credit balances with individual third party banks) via the pledge and set-off clauses in the arrangements. In such circumstances, Aon plc is contractually bound to indemnify the depositor for the amount paid by them to third-party banks under the pledge and set-off arrangement. The Company's cash at bank at 30 June 2025 include bank deposits of $20,912.

Note 15. Events after the reporting period

There have been no events affecting these financial statements since the period ended 30 June 2025.

Note 16. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Aon Polar UK 2 Limited, a company incorporated and registered in the United Kingdom.

At the beginning of the financial period the immediate parent entity was Aon Investments Holdco LLC. On 31 October 2024 as a part of the Share Transfer Agreement between AIHLLC and APUK2L, the entire issued share capital of the Company was transferred to APUK2L, which became the new parent of the Company.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Aon plc a company incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland. The ultimate parent is a leading global professional services firm providing a broad range of risk capital and human capital solutions. The Company is included in the consolidated accounts of Aon plc, forming the largest and smallest body of undertaking of which the Company forms as part of a subsidiary undertaking.

Copies of the Aon plc financial statements are available from its registered office which is at 15 George’s Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Note 17. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 11 February 2026.