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AEROCENTURY CORP
Form 10KSB
March 13, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-13387
AeroCentury Corp.
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Delaware 94-3263974
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1440 Chapin Avenue, Suite 310
Burlingame, California 94010
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number:
(650) 340-1888

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	American Stock Exchange

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: None

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under these sections.

Check whether the Issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained herein, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

State Issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$13,499,320

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On March 10, 2006, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates (based upon the closing price as of March 9, 2006) was \$4,506,693.

As of March 10, 2006, the Issuer had 1,543,257 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: Part III of this Report on Form 10-KSB incorporates information by reference from the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2006 Annual Meeting to be filed on or about March 22, 2006.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes [] No [X]

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements in this Annual Report other than statements of historical fact are "forward looking statements" for purposes of these provisions, including any statements of plans and objectives for future operations and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Statements that include the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates," "potential," or "continue," or the negative thereof, or other comparable terminology are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include: (i) in Item 1 "Description of Business -- Business of the Company," statements regarding the Company's intent to achieve its business objective by reinvesting cash flow and obtaining short-term and long-term debt and/or equity financing; the Company's belief that it can purchase assets at an appropriate price and maintain an acceptable overall on-lease rate for the Company's assets; the Company's belief that it is able and willing to enter into transactions with a wider range of lessees than would be possible for traditional, large lending institutions and leasing companies; (ii) in Item 1 "Description of Business -- Working Capital Needs," statements regarding the Company's belief that it has sufficient cash to fund expenses and provide excess cash flow; (iii) in Item 1 "Description of Business -- Competition," statements regarding the Company's belief that competition may increase if competitors who have traditionally neglected the regional air carrier market begin to focus on it; that the Company has a competitive advantage due to its experience and operational efficiency in financing the transaction sizes that are desired by the regional air carrier market; and that the Company also has a competitive advantage because JMC has developed a reputation as a global participant in the aircraft leasing market; (iv) in Item 5 "Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters -- Dividends," the Company's intention to refrain from declaring dividends in the foreseeable future; (v) in Item 6 "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation -- Liquidity and Capital Resources," statements regarding the Company's belief that it will continue to be in compliance with all covenants of its credit facility; and that the Company will have adequate cash flow to meet its ongoing operational needs, including required repayments under the credit facility; (vi) in Item 6 "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation -- Outlook," statements regarding the Company's anticipation that two aircraft will go back on lease during the second quarter of 2006 and three additional aircraft coming off lease during the second quarter will have leases renewed; the Company's belief that an aircraft subject to special purpose financing will have its lease renewed by the lessee for an additional term; that replacement

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financing will be found to repay the current financing on the balloon payment date; and that if the replacement financing is not found, that the aircraft can be sold for a price in excess of the financing amount; (vii) in Item 6 "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation -- Factors that May Affect Future Results," statements regarding the Company's belief that it will have sufficient cash to fund any required repayments under its credit facility caused by borrowing base limitations as a result of assets scheduled to come off lease in the near term; that it will have sufficient funds to pay increased Sarbanes-Oxley compliance costs; and the Company's anticipated acquisition of primarily used aircraft; and (viii) in Item 7 "Financial Statements -- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements", statements regarding the Company's anticipation regarding delivery of a DHC-8 to a lessee in March 2006, and the completion of a sale transaction for a Shorts SD 3-60 aircraft in March 2006.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and it is important to note that the Company's actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in such forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the factors detailed under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation -- Factors That May Affect Future Results," including general economic conditions, particularly those that affect the financial status of the Company's customers, foreign regional passenger airlines; lack of unanticipated increases in interest rates; further disruptions to the air travel industry due to terrorist attacks; increasing jet fuel costs; the Company's ability to find additional debt or equity financing; the compliance of the Company's lessees with obligations under their respective leases; and future trends and results which cannot be predicted with certainty. The cautionary statements made in this Annual Report should be read as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear herein. All forward-looking statements and risk factors included in this document are made as of the date hereof, based on information available to the Company as of the date hereof, and the Company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or risk factor. You should consult the risk factors listed from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1. Description of Business.

Business of the Company

AeroCentury Corp. ("AeroCentury"), a Delaware corporation, uses leveraged financing to acquire leased aircraft assets. AeroCentury was formed in 1997. Financial information for AeroCentury and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, AeroCentury Investments II LLC ("AeroCentury II LLC"), AeroCentury Investments IV LLC ("AeroCentury IV LLC") and AeroCentury Investments V LLC ("AeroCentury V LLC") (collectively, the "Company"), is presented on a consolidated basis. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. During the third quarter of 2005, the title to the aircraft which had been owned by AeroCentury IV LLC was transferred to AeroCentury and AeroCentury IV LLC was dissolved in the fourth quarter.

The business of the Company is managed by JetFleet Management Corp. ("JMC"), pursuant to a management agreement between the Company and JMC, which is an integrated aircraft management, marketing and financing business and a subsidiary of JetFleet Holding Corp. ("JHC"). Certain officers of the Company are also officers of JHC and JMC and hold significant ownership positions in both JHC and the Company.

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The Company is engaged in the business of investing in used regional aircraft equipment leased to foreign and domestic regional air carriers and has been engaged in such business since its formation. The Company's principal business objective is to increase stockholder value by acquiring aircraft assets and managing those assets in order to provide a return on investment through lease revenue and, eventually, sale proceeds. The Company intends to achieve its business objective by reinvesting cash flow and obtaining short-term and long-term debt and/or equity financing.

The Company's success in achieving its objective will depend in large part on its success in three areas: asset selection, lessee selection and obtaining acquisition financing.

The Company acquires additional assets in one of three ways. The Company may purchase an asset already subject to a lease and assume the rights of the seller, as lessor under the existing lease. In addition the Company may purchase an asset, usually from an air carrier, and lease it back to the seller. Finally, the Company may purchase an asset from a seller and then immediately enter into a new lease for the aircraft with a third party lessee. In this last case, the Company does not purchase an asset unless a potential lessee has been identified and has committed to lease the aircraft.

The Company generally targets used regional aircraft and engines with purchase prices between \$1 million and \$10 million, and lease terms less than five years. In determining assets for acquisition, the Company evaluates, among other things, the type of asset, its current price and projected future value, its versatility or specialized uses, the current and projected future availability of and demand for that asset, and the type and number of future potential lessees. Because JMC has extensive experience in purchasing, leasing and selling used regional aircraft, the Company believes it can purchase these assets at an appropriate price and maintain an acceptable overall on-lease rate for the Company's assets.

In order to improve the remarkatability of an aircraft after expiration of the lease, the Company focuses on having lease provisions for its aircraft that provide for maintenance and return conditions, such that when the lessee returns the aircraft, the Company receives the aircraft in a condition which allows it to expediently re-lease or sell the aircraft, or receives sufficient payments from the lessee to cover any maintenance or overhaul of the aircraft required to bring the aircraft to such a state.

When considering whether to accept transactions with a lessee, the Company examines the creditworthiness of the lessee, its short- and long-term growth prospects, its financial status and backing, the impact of pending governmental regulation or de-regulation of the lessee's market, all of which are weighed in determining the lease rate that is offered to the lessee. In addition, where applicable, it is the Company's policy to monitor the lessee's business and financial performance closely throughout the term of the lease, and if requested, provide assistance drawn from the experience of the Company's management in many areas of the air carrier industry. Because of its "hands-on" approach to portfolio management, the Company believes it is able and willing to enter into transactions with a wider range of lessees than would be possible for traditional, large lending institutions and leasing companies.

Working Capital Needs

The Company's portfolio of assets has historically generated revenues which have more than covered the Company's cash expenses, which consist mainly of maintenance expense, financing interest payments, management fees, professional fees and insurance.

The Company's management fees are based upon the size of the asset pool. Other

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than the maintenance expense accrued when two aircraft were returned at lease end in 2005, the majority of the maintenance expense incurred by the Company during 2005 was either paid in cash during the year or will be paid during 2006. As the Company has continued to use acquisition debt financing under its revolving credit facility, which expires on October 31, 2007, interest expense has become an increasingly larger portion of the Company's expenses. However, each advance on the credit facility funds a portion of the acquisition of an asset subject to a lease, and the lease revenue expected to be received with respect to the asset is greater than the incremental increase in required interest payments arising from such advance. Professional fees are paid to third parties for expenses not covered by JMC under the Management Agreement. Insurance expense includes amounts paid for directors and officers insurance, as well as aircraft insurance for periods when an aircraft is off lease. So long as the Company succeeds in keeping the majority of its assets on lease and interest rates do not rise significantly and rapidly, the Company's cash flow should be sufficient to cover maintenance expenses, interest expense, management fees, professional fees and insurance and provide excess cash flow.

Competition

The Company competes for customers, who generally are regional commercial aircraft operators that are seeking to lease aircraft under an operating lease, with other leasing companies, banks, financial institutions, and aircraft leasing partnerships. Management believes that competition may increase if competitors who have traditionally neglected the regional air carrier market begin to focus on that market. Because competition is largely based on price and lease terms, the entry of new competitors into the market, particularly those with greater access to capital markets than the Company, could lead to fewer acquisition opportunities for the Company and/or lease terms less favorable to the Company on new acquisitions as well as renewals of existing leases or new leases of existing aircraft, all of which could lead to lower revenues for the Company.

The Company, however, believes that it has a competitive advantage due to its experience and operational efficiency in financing the transaction sizes that are desired by the regional air carrier market. Management believes that the Company also has a competitive advantage because JMC has developed a reputation as a global participant in the aircraft leasing market.

Dependence on Significant Customers

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company had three significant customers, which accounted for 34%, 14% and 12%, respectively, of lease revenue. Concentration of credit risk with respect to lease receivables will diminish in the future only if the Company is able to lease additional assets or re-lease assets currently on lease to significant customers to new customers.

Employees

Under the Company's management contract with JMC, JMC is responsible for all administration and management of the Company. Consequently, the Company does not have any employees.

Item 2. Description of Property.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company did not own or lease any real property,

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plant or materially important physical properties. The Company maintains its principal office at 1440 Chapin Avenue, Suite 310, Burlingame, California 94010. However, since the Company has no employees and the Company's portfolio of leased aircraft assets is managed and administered under the terms of a management agreement with JMC, all office facilities are provided by JMC.

At December 31, 2005, the Company owned eleven deHavilland DHC-8s, three deHavilland DHC-6s, one Shorts SD 3-60, fourteen Fokker 50s, two Saab 340As, three Saab 340B and one turboprop engine.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is not involved in any material legal proceedings.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

The shares of the Company's Common Stock are traded on the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX") under the symbol "ACY."

Market Information

The Company's Common Stock has been traded on the AMEX since January 16, 1998. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices reported on the AMEX for the Company's Common Stock for the periods indicated:

Period	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2005:		
Fourth Quarter	\$4.18	\$2.90
Third Quarter.....	4.50	3.26
Second Quarter.....	4.40	2.87
First Quarter.....	6.78	2.33
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2004:		
Fourth Quarter.....	3.20	2.41
Third Quarter.....	2.45	2.05
Second Quarter.....	3.14	2.32
First Quarter.....	3.65	3.00

On March 9, 2006, the closing stock sale price on the AMEX was \$3.78 per share.

Number of Security Holders

According to the Company's transfer agent, the Company had approximately 1,750 stockholders of record as of March 10, 2006. Because many shares are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, the Company is unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

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Dividends

No dividends have been declared or paid to date. The Company does not intend to declare or pay dividends in the foreseeable future, and intends to re-invest any earnings into acquisition of additional revenue generating aircraft equipment.

Stockholder Rights Plan

In April 1998, in connection with the adoption of a stockholder rights plan, the Company filed a Certificate of Designation detailing the rights, preferences and privileges of a new Series A Preferred Stock. Pursuant to the plan, the Company issued rights to its stockholders of record as of April 23, 1998, giving each stockholder the right to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Preferred Stock for each share of Common Stock held by the stockholder. Such rights are exercisable only under certain circumstances in connection with a proposed acquisition or merger of the Company.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Overview

The Company is a lessor of turboprop aircraft and engines which are used by customers pursuant to triple net operating leases. The acquisition of such equipment is generally made using debt financing. The Company's profitability and cash flow are dependent in large part upon its ability to acquire equipment, obtain and maintain favorable lease rates on such equipment, and re-lease or sell owned equipment that comes off lease. The Company is subject to the credit risk of its lessees, both as to collection of rent and to performance by the lessees of obligations for maintaining the aircraft. Since lease rates for assets in the Company's portfolio generally decline as the assets age, the Company's ability to maintain revenue and earnings over the medium and long term is dependent upon the Company's ability to grow its asset portfolio.

The Company's principal expenditures are for interest costs on its financing, management fees, and maintenance of its aircraft assets. Maintenance expenditures are generally incurred only when aircraft are off lease, are being prepared for re-lease, or require maintenance in excess of lease return conditions.

The most significant non-cash expenses include accruals of maintenance costs to be borne by the Company and aircraft depreciation, both of which are the result of significant estimates. Maintenance expenses are estimated and accrued based upon utilization of the aircraft. Depreciation is recognized based upon the estimated residual value of the aircraft at the end of their estimated lives. Deviation from these estimates could have a substantial effect on the Company's cash flow and profitability.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company believes its most critical

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accounting policies include the following: Impairment of Long-lived Assets; Depreciation Policy, Maintenance Reserves and Accrued Costs; Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts; and Accounting for Income Taxes.

a. Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company periodically reviews its portfolio of assets for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets." Such review necessitates estimates of current market values, re-lease rents, residual values and component values. The estimates are based on currently available market data and third-party appraisals and are subject to fluctuation from time to time. The Company initiates its review periodically, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the expected future undiscounted cash flows (without interest charges) that the asset is expected to generate. Any impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. Significant management judgment is required in the forecasting of future operating results which are used in the preparation of projected undiscounted cash flows and should different conditions prevail, material write downs may occur.

In 2005, the Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$12,000 for one of its aircraft, based on the estimated net sales proceeds pursuant to an agreement to sell the aircraft. In accordance with its periodic review of its portfolio of assets for impairment, based on the Company's cash flow analysis and third party appraisals, the Company recorded no other provisions for impairment for its aircraft in 2005.

b. Depreciation Policy

The Company's interests in aircraft and aircraft engines are recorded at cost, which includes acquisition costs. The Company purchases only used aircraft. It is the Company's policy to hold aircraft for approximately twelve years. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the twelve year period to an estimated residual value based on appraisal. Decreases in the market value of aircraft could not only affect the current value, discussed above, but could also affect the assumed residual value. The Company periodically obtains a residual value appraisal for its assets and, historically, has not written down any estimated residuals.

c. Maintenance Reserves and Accrued Costs

Maintenance costs under the Company's triple net leases are generally the responsibility of the lessees. Maintenance reserves and accrued costs in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet include refundable and non-refundable maintenance payments received from lessees. The Company periodically reviews maintenance accruals for each of its aircraft for adequacy in light of the number of hours flown, airworthiness directives issued by the manufacturer or government authority, and the return conditions specified in the lease, as well as the condition of the aircraft upon return or inspection. As a result of such review, if it is probable that the Company has incurred costs for maintenance in excess of amounts accrued, the Company records an expense for the additional required maintenance.

Significant management judgment is required in determining aircraft condition and estimating maintenance costs. Absent fixed price maintenance agreements, these costs cannot be determined until such work is completed. Because of the potential magnitude of maintenance costs, even slight changes in work scope may have a material impact on operating results.

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With respect to estimated maintenance costs, the Company has found its accruals to be generally accurate. Nevertheless, the Company has incurred significant maintenance expense in connection with two aircraft which were returned before lease end during 2004 in a condition worse than required by the lease. Specifically, the Company incurred maintenance expense of approximately \$442,000 and \$363,000 in 2004 and 2005, respectively, in connection with these aircraft.

d. Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Revenue from leasing of aircraft assets is recognized as operating lease revenue on a straight-line basis over the terms of the applicable lease agreements. The Company estimates and charges to income a provision for bad debts based on its experience in the business and with each specific customer, the level of past due accounts, and its analysis of the lessee's overall financial condition. If the financial condition of the Company's customers deteriorates, it could result in actual losses exceeding the estimated allowances.

During 2003, in connection with a lessee's default, the Company recorded an increase to the allowance for doubtful accounts of \$480,000. Based on payment histories, including this particular lessee's, the Company reversed a portion of the allowance twelve months later. However, based on subsequent experience and the Company's revised evaluation of the lessee's intention to make future payments, the Company increased the allowance back to \$480,000 at December 31, 2004. During 2005, the Company obtained a default judgment against the lessee in the United States but, as a result of its evaluation of the cost/benefit of enforcing it abroad and determination that collection is unlikely, the Company wrote off the note on December 31, 2005.

During 2004, the former lessee of one of the Company's aircraft signed a note in the amount of approximately \$625,000, to be paid in 18 monthly installments. The note was for rent and maintenance in excess of the security deposit held by the Company. The Company received all payments due through June 30, 2005. The Company had previously recorded a \$250,000 allowance against the amount receivable. Upon receiving notice that the lessee had filed for reorganization, the Company recorded additional bad debt expense of approximately \$88,000 during the second quarter of 2005 to fully reserve the balance of the note. The Company continued to monitor the lessee's reorganization proceedings, but determined that collection of any amounts due under the note is unlikely and, therefore, wrote off the note on December 31, 2005.

During 2005, the Company also recorded \$79,000 of bad debt expense to fully reserve the amount of foreign taxes due from a former lessee, which has been recorded as other income, in 2005.

e. Accounting for Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements, management is required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. This process involves estimating the Company's current tax exposure under the most recent tax laws and assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the consolidated balance sheet. Management must also assess the likelihood that the Company's deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent management believes it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will

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not be realized, the Company must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent the Company establishes a valuation allowance or changes the allowance in a period, the Company must reflect the corresponding increase or decrease within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's future taxable income for purposes of assessing the Company's ability to realize any benefit from its deferred taxes. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or the Company adjusts these estimates in future periods, the Company's operating results and financial position could be materially affected.

Results of Operations

a. Revenues

Operating lease revenue was approximately \$2,391,000 higher in 2005 versus 2004, primarily because of increased operating lease revenue from aircraft purchased beginning in April 2004. This increase, totaling approximately \$4,024,000 was partially offset by decreases totaling \$1,633,000, which were due primarily to the sale of a pool of turboprop engines in December 2004 as well as longer on-lease periods for certain aircraft in 2004 than 2005 and lower lease rates for several aircraft in 2005.

Loss on sale of aircraft and aircraft engines was approximately \$48,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 as a result of the sale of a deHavilland DHC-7 and a Shorts SD 3-60. The DHC-7 had been written down to its estimated net sale value at December 31, 2004; however, at the time of sale, the Company recognized an additional loss of approximately \$60,000 incurred subsequent to December 31, 2004. The sale of the Shorts SD 3-60 resulted in a gain of approximately \$12,000. Gain on sale of aircraft and aircraft engines was approximately \$1,748,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 as a result of the sale of a pool of twenty-four turboprop engines and the sale of an additional engine, which resulted in gains of approximately \$1,727,000 and \$172,000, respectively. These gains were partially offset by a \$151,000 loss on sale of a deHavilland DHC-7 aircraft.

Other income was approximately \$2,001,000 higher in 2005 than in 2004, primarily as a result of \$1,902,000 of non-refundable maintenance reserves retained by the Company which were recorded as income at lease end. The Company also recorded income of approximately \$79,000 for foreign taxes due from a former lessee. This receivable was fully reserved at December 31, 2005.

b. Expense items

Depreciation was approximately \$476,000 higher in 2005 versus 2004 and management fees, which are calculated on the net book value of the aircraft owned by the Company, were approximately \$351,000 higher in 2005. These increases were primarily because of purchases of aircraft beginning in April 2004 and during 2005, the effect of which was partially offset by sales of assets in the fourth quarter of 2004 and in 2005.

Interest expense was approximately \$1,064,000 higher in 2005 versus 2004 primarily as a result of higher market interest rates and a higher average principal balance in 2005 compared to 2004.

Maintenance expense was approximately \$1,452,000 higher in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005, the Company retained non-refundable maintenance reserves when two aircraft were returned to the Company at lease end and recorded such amounts as other income, discussed above. Based on the condition of the aircraft at the time of return, the Company accrued approximately \$1,862,000 of maintenance expense for which the Company is responsible. In 2005, the Company also accrued approximately \$442,000 of expense primarily to prepare two aircraft for

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re-lease. In 2004, the Company accrued \$390,000 in connection with the early return of two aircraft, approximately \$161,000 to prepare an aircraft for re-lease and \$296,000 based on its periodic review of the adequacy of its maintenance accruals.

Professional fees and general and administrative expenses were approximately \$85,000 lower in 2005 versus 2004, primarily because of lower legal fees related to the Company's leases in 2005.

The Company's insurance expense for off-lease aircraft and aircraft engines varies depending on the type of aircraft and engines insured during each period and the length of time each asset is insured. As a result of the combination of assets insured during each year and the length of time each was insured, insurance expense was approximately \$24,000 higher in 2005 versus 2004.

During 2005, the Company recorded bad debt expense of approximately \$88,000, to fully reserve the balance of a note receivable from the former lessee of one of the Company's aircraft, based on a notice received from the lessee that it had filed for reorganization, and \$79,000 to fully reserve the amount of foreign taxes due from a former lessee which has been recorded as other income in 2005. During 2004, the Company recorded bad debt expense of approximately \$147,000 for rent and reserves written off in connection with a lessee's early return of two aircraft.

In 2005, the Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$12,000 for one of its aircraft, based on the estimated net sales proceeds pursuant to an agreement to sell the aircraft. During 2004, the Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$463,000 for one of its aircraft, based on the Company's cash flow analysis and third party appraisals, as well as an impairment charge of approximately \$193,000 for another aircraft, based on the estimated net sales proceeds pursuant to an agreement to sell the aircraft in early 2005.

The Company's effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were approximately 43% and 34%, respectively. The change in rate was primarily a result of the recognition of additional tax expense in connection with a lessee's non-payment of foreign taxes in a prior year. The Company's effective tax rate also increased as a result of recognition of tax expense related to adjustments to the tax basis of disposed assets and decreased as a result of recognition of tax benefits related to the reduced state tax rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is currently financing its assets primarily through credit facility borrowings, special purpose financing and excess cash flow.

(a) Credit facility

In November 2004, the Company's \$50 million credit facility was renewed through October 31, 2005. In connection with the renewal, the LIBOR margin was set at 375 basis points through March 31, 2005, after which a margin of 275 to 375 basis points was determined by certain financial ratios. In November 2005, the Company's credit facility was renewed through October 31, 2007. In connection with the renewal, certain financial covenants were modified, including the applicable margin, which was revised to 275 to 325 basis points, determined by certain financial ratios.

During 2005, the Company repaid a total of \$13,600,000 of the outstanding principal under its credit facility. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under its credit facility agreement, \$49,996,000 was outstanding under the credit facility, and interest of \$379,560 was accrued. The Company is currently in compliance with all covenants and, based on its current projections, the Company believes it will continue to be in compliance

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with all covenants of its credit facility, but there can be no assurance of such compliance. See "Factors That May Affect Future Results - 'Credit Facility Obligations' and 'Risks of Debt Financing'," below.

The Company's interest expense in connection with the credit facility generally moves up or down with prevailing interest rates, as the Company has not entered into any interest rate hedge transactions for the credit facility indebtedness. Because aircraft owners seeking financing generally can obtain financing through either leasing transactions or traditional secured debt financings, prevailing interest rates are a significant factor in determining market lease rates, and market lease rates generally move up or down with prevailing interest rates, assuming supply and demand of the desired equipment remain constant. However, because lease rates for the Company's assets typically are fixed under existing leases, the Company normally does not experience any positive or negative impact in revenue from changes in market lease rates due to interest rate changes until existing leases have terminated and new lease rates are set as the aircraft is re-leased.

(b) Special purpose financing

In September 2000, AeroCentury II LLC acquired a deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft using cash and bank financing separate from its credit facility. The financing resulted in a note obligation in the amount of \$3,575,000, due April 15, 2006, which bears interest at the rate of one-month LIBOR plus 3%. The note is collateralized by the aircraft and is non-recourse to the Company. Payments due under the note consist of monthly principal and interest and a balloon principal payment due on the maturity date. The financing also provides for a six month remarketing period at the expiration or early termination of the lease. Payments due on the financing are reduced during this remarketing period and the balloon principal payment is deferred to the end of that period. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2005 was \$1,630,900 and interest of \$1,340 was accrued. The Company was in compliance with all covenants of this note obligation as of that date and is currently in compliance.

In November 2005, the Company refinanced two DHC-8 aircraft that were part of its credit facility collateral base, using bank financing separate from its credit facility. The aircraft were transferred to AeroCentury V LLC, a special purpose LLC, which borrowed \$6,400,000, due November 10, 2008, which principal bears fixed interest at the rate 7.87%. The note is collateralized by the aircraft and the Company's interest in AeroCentury V LLC and is non-recourse to the Company. Payments due under the note consist of monthly principal and interest through April 22, 2008, interest only from April 22, 2008 until the maturity date, and a balloon principal payment due on the maturity date. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2005 was \$6,316,780 and interest of \$12,430 was accrued. The Company was in compliance with all covenants of this note obligation as of that date and is currently in compliance.

The availability of special purpose financing in the future will depend on several factors including (1) the availability of funds to be used for the equity portion of the financing, (2) the type of asset being financed, (3) the creditworthiness of the underlying lessee and (4) continued compliance with certain of the Company's credit facility covenants. The availability of funds for the equity portion of the financing will be dependent on the Company's cash flow, as discussed in "Cash Flow," below.

(c) Cash flow

The Company's primary source of revenue is lease rentals of its aircraft assets. It is the Company's policy to monitor each lessee's needs in periods before leases are due to expire. If it appears that a customer will not be renewing its lease, the Company immediately initiates marketing efforts to locate a potential new lessee or purchaser for the aircraft. The goal of this procedure is to

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reduce the time that an asset will be off lease. The Company's aircraft are subject to leases with varying expiration dates through November 2010.

Management believes that the Company will have adequate cash flow to meet its ongoing operational needs, including required repayments under its credit facility, based upon its estimates of future revenues and expenditures. The Company's expectations concerning such cash flows are based on existing lease terms and rents, as well as numerous estimates, including (i) rents on assets to be re-leased, (ii) sale proceeds of certain assets currently under lease, (iii) the cost and anticipated timing of maintenance to be performed and (iv) acquisition of additional aircraft and the lease thereof at favorable lease terms. While the Company believes that the assumptions it has made in forecasting its cash flow are reasonable in light of experience, actual results could deviate from such assumptions. Among the more significant external factors outside the Company's control that could have an impact on the accuracy of cash flow assumptions are (i) an increase in interest rates that negatively affects the Company's profitability and causes the Company to violate covenants of its credit facility, requiring repayment of some or all of the amounts outstanding under its credit facility, (ii) lessee non-performance or non-compliance with lease obligations (which may affect credit facility collateral limitations as well as revenue and expenses) and (iii) an unexpected deterioration of demand for aircraft equipment.

(i) Operating activities

The Company's cash flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 versus 2004 increased by approximately \$6,400,000. The change in cash flow is a result of changes in several cash flow items during the period, including principally the following:

Lease rents, maintenance reserves and security deposits

Payments received from lessees for rent were approximately \$2,268,000 higher in the year ended December 31, 2005 versus 2004, due primarily to the effect of increased lease revenue from aircraft purchased beginning in April 2004 and during 2005, which was partially offset by the effect of lower lease rates for several aircraft in 2005. In addition, the Company received approximately \$210,000 more of cash payments for deferred rent during 2005 compared to 2004. Although increased demand generally in the turboprop market has caused lease rates to stabilize and, in some cases, rise, it cannot be predicted that rental rates on aircraft to be re-leased will not decline, so that, absent additional acquisitions by the Company, aggregate lease revenues for the current portfolio could decline over the long term.

Payments received from lessees for maintenance reserves increased by approximately \$793,000 in 2005 versus 2004, reflecting principally an increase in the number of aircraft owned by the Company, an increase in usage by lessees, and reserves received from the sellers of the aircraft purchased by the Company during the year.

Security deposits received increased by approximately \$1,013,000 in 2005 versus 2004, primarily because of the cash deposits received in connection with acquisitions of aircraft in 2005, net of deposits refunded to lessees at lease expiration or applied to past due amounts.

Expenditures for maintenance

Expenditures for maintenance were approximately \$1,141,000 lower in 2005 versus 2004 primarily as a result of higher payments during 2004 for maintenance performed to ready two of the Company's aircraft for remarketing. The amount of expenditures for maintenance in future periods will be dependent on the amount and timing of maintenance paid from lessee maintenance reserves held by the

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Company and the off-lease status of the Company's aircraft.

Expenditures for interest

Expenditures for interest expense increased by approximately \$1,134,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005 versus 2004, primarily as a result of higher average interest rates and a higher average principal balance in 2005. Interest expenditures in future periods will be a product of prevailing interest rates and the outstanding principal balance on financings, which may be influenced by future acquisitions and/or required repayments resulting from changes in the collateral base.

Expenditures for management fees

Expenditures for management fees increased by approximately \$260,000 in 2005 versus 2004, as a result of aircraft purchases since April 2004.

Expenditures for professional fees and general and administrative expenses

Expenditures for professional fees and general and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$192,000 in 2005 versus 2004, primarily as a result of lower legal expenses.

Expenditures for prepaid expenses

Expenditures for prepaid expenses increased by approximately \$518,000 in 2005 versus 2004 primarily as a result of deposits paid for equipment to be installed on several of the Company's aircraft.

Income taxes

Income tax payments were approximately \$1,864,000 higher in 2005 compared to 2004 as a result of the 2005 payment of the 2004 tax expense. The 2005 higher tax payment resulted from the gain on sale of a pool of twenty-four turboprop engines in late 2004.

(ii) Investing activities

The increase in cash flow used by investing activities in 2005 versus 2004 was primarily due to the purchase of aircraft with a combined higher total purchase price in 2005 than in 2004, the effect of which was partially offset by the sale of three aircraft in 2005 and the receipt of sales proceeds in early 2005 from a sale of a pool of turboprop engines in the fourth quarter of 2004.

(iii) Financing activities

The Company borrowed approximately \$8,491,000 more in 2005 versus 2004 for aircraft financing and repaid approximately \$6,613,000 more of its outstanding debt in 2005. In 2005, the Company's borrowings included \$6,400,000 for the refinancing of two aircraft and repayments included \$5,000,000 which was repaid from the refinancing proceeds.

Outlook

The Company's future growth will depend on the availability of additional

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financing for acquisitions of leased assets which, due to rising interest rates, will need to be leased at increased rental rates to offset the anticipated decreased lease rates resulting from future re-leases of the Company's current portfolio. The Company is continuing to pursue additional sources of acquisition financing.

The Company currently has two aircraft and one turboprop engine off lease. The Company is seeking remarketing opportunities for the off-lease assets, and anticipates these aircraft going back on-lease during the second quarter of 2006. Three additional aircraft have lease terms expiring in the second quarter of 2006, all of which the Company expects will be renewed. If, however, any of these leases is not renewed, the Company may be required to make principal repayments under its credit facility due to collateral base covenant restrictions. See "Factors that May Affect Future Results - Credit Facility Obligations" below.]

The Company owns one deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft that is held in a special purpose subsidiary entity and financed by a lender separate from the credit facility. The financing balloon principal payment is due and payable in full in April 2006, but the financing provides for a six month remarketing period at the expiration or early termination of the lease. Payments due on the financing are reduced during this period and the balloon payment is deferred to the end of the six month period. The Company anticipates that the aircraft lease will be renewed for an additional term, and that it will be able to find replacement financing for the aircraft by the balloon payment due date, so that the aircraft can continue to be leased and held a special purpose subsidiary. If the Company is unable to find such replacement financing, the Company anticipates that it will be able to sell the aircraft for a price in excess of the repayment amount of the financing.

The Company continually monitors the financial condition of its lessees to prevent unanticipated creditworthiness issues, and where necessary, works with lessees to remind them of, and ensure continued compliance with, both monetary and non-monetary obligations under their respective leases. Currently, the Company is closely monitoring the performance of two lessees with a total of three aircraft under lease. The Company continues to work closely with these lessees to ensure compliance with their current obligations. During 2005, the Company incurred bad debt expense related to amounts owed by two former lessees. This expense materially affected the Company's financial performance. If any of the Company's current lessees are unable to meet their lease obligations, the Company's future results could be materially impacted. Any weakening in the aircraft industry may also affect the performance of lessees that currently appear to the Company to be creditworthy. See "Factors that May Affect Future Results - General Economic Conditions," below.

Factors that May Affect Future Results

Credit Facility Obligations. The Company is obligated to make repayment of principal under the credit facility in order to maintain certain debt ratios with respect to its assets in the borrowing base. Assets that come off lease and remain off-lease for a period of time are removed from the borrowing base. The Company believes it will have sufficient cash funds to make any payment that arises due to borrowing base limitations caused by assets scheduled to come off lease in the near term. The Company's belief is based on certain assumptions regarding renewal of existing leases, a lack of extraordinary interest rate increases, continuing profitability, no lessee defaults or bankruptcies, and certain other matters that the Company deems reasonable in light of its experience in the industry. There can be no assurance that the Company's assumptions will prove to be correct. If the assumptions are incorrect (for example, if an asset in the collateral base unexpectedly goes off lease for an extended period of time) and the Company has not obtained an applicable waiver or amendment of applicable covenants from its lenders to mitigate the situation,

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the Company may have to sell a significant portion of its portfolio in order to maintain compliance with covenants or face default on its credit facility.

Concentration of Lessees and Aircraft Type. Currently, the Company's five largest customers are located in Taiwan, the Caribbean (two customers), Norway and Sweden, and currently account for approximately 13%, 12%, 10%, 12% and 11%, respectively, of the Company's monthly lease revenue. A lease default by or collection problems with one of these customers could have a disproportionate negative impact on the Company's financial results, and therefore, the Company's operating results are especially sensitive to any negative developments with respect to these customers in terms of lease compliance or collection. Such concentration of lessee credit risk will diminish in the future only if the Company is able to lease additional assets to new lessees.

The acquisition of eight Fokker 50 aircraft and six DHC-8 aircraft in 2004 and 2005 made these two aircraft types the dominant aircraft types in the portfolio, constituting 14 and 11, respectively, of the 34 aircraft and representing 38% and 49%, respectively, based on book value. As a result, a change in the desirability and availability of either or both of these types of aircraft, which would in turn affect valuations of such aircraft, would have a disproportionately large impact on the Company's portfolio value. Such aircraft type concentration will diminish if the Company acquires additional assets of other types. Conversely, acquisition of additional Fokker 50 or DHC-8 aircraft will increase the Company's risks related to its concentration of those aircraft types.

Risks of Debt Financing. The Company's use of acquisition financing under its credit facility and its special purpose financings subject the Company to increased risks of leveraging. If, due to a lessee default, the Company is unable to repay the debt secured by the aircraft acquired, then the Company could lose title to the acquired aircraft in a foreclosure proceeding. With respect to the credit facility, the loans are secured by the Company's existing assets as well as the specific assets acquired with each financing. In addition to payment obligations, the credit facility also requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, including a requirement of positive annual earnings, interest coverage and net worth ratios. Any default under the credit facility, if not waived by the lenders, could result in foreclosure upon not only the asset acquired using such financing, but also the existing assets of the Company securing the loan. It is possible that subordinated debt may be issued by the Company to fund acquisitions if the credit facility is not increased. Such financing may have separate, more restrictive covenants, and may magnify the adverse consequences of a lessee default.

Interest Rate Risk. The Company's current credit facility and special purpose subsidiary indebtedness carry a floating interest rate based upon either the lender's prime rate or a floating LIBOR rate. Lease rates, generally, but not always, move with interest rates, since market demand for the asset also affects lease rates. Because lease rates are fixed at the origination of leases, interest rate increases during the term of a lease have no effect on existing lease payments. Therefore, if interest rates rise significantly, and there is relatively little lease origination by the Company following such rate increases, the Company could experience lower net earnings. Further, even if significant lease origination occurs following such rate increases, if the contemporaneous aircraft market forces result in lower or flat rental rates, the Company could experience lower net earnings as well.

It appears the economy is continuing a period of sustained increasing interest rates, particularly with respect to the rates for short-term borrowings, upon which the Company's financing rates are based. The Company has not hedged its interest rate obligations. Consequently, if an interest rate increase were great enough, the Company might not be able to generate sufficient lease revenue to meet its interest payment and other obligations and comply with the net earnings

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covenant of its credit facility.

Need for Additional Financing. As the Company's credit facility is fully drawn, in order to continue increasing its asset base, it will require an increase of the credit facility and/or additional debt financing. The Company is currently actively seeking financing, but there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain such financing on terms that are acceptable to the Company. In the absence of such financing, the Company will likely be able to meet its short-term cash flow needs, but over the long term, its revenues will decrease consistently as assets age and lease rates decrease.

Increased Compliance Costs. Due to new Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requirements applicable to the Company for the year ending December 31, 2007 relating to internal controls and auditors' responsibilities to review and opine on those controls, the Company anticipates that the fees and expenses in connection with audit services are likely to significantly increase beginning in the second half of 2006. The increase will generally arise from increased auditor responsibilities as well as an increased scope of examination of the Company which will broaden to include the Company's internal controls. Audit fees are expected to increase significantly and there may be additional costs arising from mandated testing of internal controls that will begin to take place in late 2006 and will be required to be performed on a continual basis thereafter. The exact amount of these costs can only be determined as the Company proceeds further with its analysis of current internal controls. The Company, however, anticipates that it will have sufficient funds to pay for the increased compliance cost.

Lessee Credit Risk. If a customer defaults upon its lease obligations, the Company may be limited in its ability to enforce remedies. Most of the Company's lessees are small regional passenger airlines, which may be even more sensitive to airline industry market conditions than the major airlines. As a result, the Company's inability to collect rent under a lease or to repossess equipment in the event of a default by a lessee could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenue. If a lessee that is a certified U.S. airline is in default under the lease and seeks protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, Section 1110 of the Bankruptcy Code would automatically prevent the Company from exercising any remedies for a period of 60 days. After the 60-day period has passed, the lessee must agree to perform the obligations and cure any defaults, or the Company will have the right to repossess the equipment. This procedure under the Bankruptcy Code has been subject to significant recent litigation, however, and it is possible that the Company's enforcement rights may be further adversely affected by a declaration of bankruptcy by a defaulting lessee. Most of the Company's lessees are foreign and not subject to U.S. bankruptcy laws but there may be similar applicable foreign bankruptcy debtor protection schemes available to foreign carriers.

Leasing Risks. The Company's successful negotiation of lease extensions, re-leases and sales may be critical to its ability to achieve its financial objectives, and involves a number of risks. Demand for lease or purchase of the assets depends on the economic condition of the airline industry which is, in turn, sensitive to general economic conditions. The ability to remarket equipment at acceptable rates may depend on the demand and market values at the time of remarketing. The Company anticipates that the bulk of the equipment it acquires will be used aircraft equipment. The market for used aircraft is cyclical, and generally reflects economic conditions and the strength of the travel and transportation industry. The demand for and value of many types of

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used aircraft in the recent past has been depressed by such factors as airline financial difficulties, increased fuel costs, the number of new aircraft on order and the number of aircraft coming off-lease. The Company's expected concentration in a limited number of airframe and aircraft engine types (generally, turboprop equipment) subjects the Company to economic risks if those airframe or engine types should decline in value. If "regional jets" were to be used on short routes previously served by turboprops, even though regional jets are more expensive to operate than turboprops, the demand for turboprops could lessen. This could result in lower lease rates and values for the Company's existing turboprop aircraft.

Risks Related to Regional Air Carriers. Because the Company has concentrated its existing leases, and intends to concentrate on future leases, to regional air carriers, it is subject to additional risks. Some of the lessees in the regional air carrier market are companies that are start-up, low capital, low margin operations. Often, the success of such carriers is dependent upon arrangements with major trunk carriers, which may be subject to termination or cancellation by such major carrier. These types of lessees result in a generally higher lease rate on aircraft, but may entail higher risk of default or lessee bankruptcy. The Company evaluates the credit risk of each lessee carefully, and attempts to obtain a third party guaranty, letters of credit or other credit enhancements, if it deems them necessary. There is no assurance, however, that such enhancements will be available or that if obtained they will fully protect the Company from losses resulting from a lessee default or bankruptcy. Also, a significant area of growth of this market is in areas outside of the United States, where collection and enforcement are often more difficult and complicated than in the United States. During 2005, the Company incurred bad debt expense related to amounts owed by two former lessees. This expense materially affected the Company's financial performance. If any of the Company's current lessees are unable to meet their lease obligations, the Company's future results could be materially impacted.

Reliance on JMC. All management of the Company is performed by JMC under a management agreement which is in the ninth year of a 20-year term and provides for an asset-based management fee. JMC is not a fiduciary to the Company or its stockholders. The Company's Board of Directors has ultimate control and supervisory responsibility over all aspects of the Company and owes fiduciary duties to the Company and its stockholders. The Board has no control over the internal operations of JMC, but the Board does have the ability and responsibility to manage the Company's relationship with JMC and the performance of JMC's obligations to the Company under the management agreement, as it would have for any third party service provider to the Company. While JMC may not owe any fiduciary duties to the Company by virtue of the management agreement, the officers of JMC are also officers of the Company, and in that capacity owe fiduciary duties to the Company and the stockholders by virtue of holding such offices with the Company. In addition, certain officers of the Company hold significant ownership positions in the Company and JMC, the parent company of JMC.

The JMC management agreement may be terminated if JMC defaults on its obligations to the Company. However, the agreement provides for liquidated damages in the event of its wrongful termination by the Company. All of the officers of JMC are also officers of the Company, and certain directors of the Company are also directors of JMC. Consequently, the directors and officers of JMC may have a conflict of interest in the event of a dispute between the Company and JMC. Although the Company has taken steps to prevent conflicts of interest arising from such dual roles, such conflicts may still occur.

JMC has acted as management company for two other aircraft portfolio owners, JetFleet III, which raised approximately \$13,000,000 from investors, and AeroCentury IV, Inc. ("AeroCentury IV"), which raised approximately \$5,000,000 from investors. In the first quarter of 2002, AeroCentury IV defaulted on

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certain obligations to noteholders. In June 2002, the indenture trustee for AeroCentury IV's noteholders repossessed AeroCentury IV's assets and took over management of AeroCentury IV's remaining assets. JetFleet III defaulted on its bond obligation of \$11,076,350 in May 2004. The indenture trustee for JetFleet III bondholders repossessed JetFleet III's unsold assets in late May 2004.

Ownership Risks. Most of the Company's portfolio is leased under operating leases, where the terms of the leases are less than the entire anticipated useful life of an asset. The Company's ability to recover its purchase investment in an asset subject to an operating lease is dependent upon the Company's ability to profitably re-lease or sell the asset after the expiration of the initial lease term. Some of the factors that have an impact on the Company's ability to re-lease or sell include worldwide economic conditions, general aircraft market conditions, regulatory changes that may make an asset's use more expensive or preclude use unless the asset is modified, changes in the supply or cost of aircraft equipment and technological developments which cause the asset to become obsolete. In addition, a successful investment in an asset subject to an operating lease depends in part upon having the asset returned by the lessee in serviceable condition as required under the lease. If the Company is unable to remarket its aircraft equipment on favorable terms when the operating leases for such equipment expire, the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow, ability to service debt and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Furthermore, an asset impairment charge against the Company's earnings may result from the occurrence of unexpected adverse changes that impact the Company's estimates of expected cash flows generated from such asset.. The Company periodically reviews long-term assets for impairments, in particular, when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The Company may be required to recognize asset impairment charges in the future as a result of a prolonged weak economic environment, challenging market conditions in the airline industry or events related to particular lessees, assets or asset types.

International Risks. The Company has focused on leases in overseas markets, which the Company believes present opportunities. Leases with foreign lessees, however, may present somewhat different credit risks than those with domestic lessees.

Foreign laws, regulations and judicial procedures may be more or less protective of lessor rights than those which apply in the United States. The Company could experience collection or repossession problems related to the enforcement of its lease agreements under foreign local laws and the remedies in foreign jurisdictions. The protections potentially offered by Section 1110 of the Bankruptcy Code do not apply to non-U.S. carriers, and applicable local law may not offer similar protections. Certain countries do not have a central registration or recording system with which to locally establish the Company's interest in equipment and related leases. This could make it more difficult for the Company to recover an aircraft in the event of a default by a foreign lessee.

A lease with a foreign lessee is subject to risks related to the economy of the country or region in which such lessee is located, which may be weaker than the U.S. economy. On the other hand, a foreign economy may remain strong even though the U.S. economy does not. A foreign economic downturn may impact a foreign lessee's ability to make lease payments, even though the U.S. and other economies remain stable. Furthermore, foreign lessees are subject to risks related to currency conversion fluctuations. Although the Company's current leases are all payable in U.S. dollars, the Company may agree in the future to leases that permit payment in foreign currency, which would subject such lease revenue to monetary risk due to currency fluctuations. Even with U.S.

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dollar-denominated lease payment provisions, the Company could still be affected by a devaluation of the lessee's local currency that would make it more difficult for a lessee to meet its U.S. dollar-denominated lease payments, increasing the risk of default of that lessee, particularly if its revenue is primarily derived in the local currency.

Government Regulation. There are a number of areas in which government regulation may result in costs to the Company. These include aircraft registration, safety requirements, required equipment modifications, and aircraft noise requirements. Although it is contemplated that the burden and cost of complying with such requirements will fall primarily upon lessees of equipment, there can be no assurance that the cost will not fall on the Company. Furthermore, future government regulations could cause the value of any non-complying equipment owned by the Company to decline substantially.

Competition. The aircraft leasing industry is highly competitive. The Company competes with aircraft manufacturers, distributors, airlines and other operators, equipment managers, leasing companies, equipment leasing programs, financial institutions and other parties engaged in leasing, managing or remarketing aircraft, many of which have significantly greater financial resources and more experience than the Company. However, the Company believes that it is competitive because of JMC's experience and operational efficiency in identifying and obtaining financing for the transaction types desired by regional air carriers. This market segment, which is characterized by transaction sizes of less than \$10 million and lessee credits that may be strong, but are generally unrated, is not well served by the Company's larger competitors in the aircraft industry. JMC has developed a reputation as a global participant in this segment of the market, and the Company believes that JMC's reputation will benefit the Company. There is, however, no assurance that the lack of significant competition from the larger aircraft leasing companies will continue or that the reputation of JMC will continue to be strong in this market segment.

Casualties, Insurance Coverage. The Company, as owner of transportation equipment, may be named in a suit claiming damages for injuries or damage to property caused by its assets. As a triple net lessor, the Company is generally protected against such claims, since the lessee would be responsible for, insure against and indemnify the Company for, such claims. Further, some protection may be provided by the United States Aviation Act with respect to the Company's aircraft assets. It is, however, not clear to what extent such statutory protection would be available to the Company, and the United States Aviation Act may not apply to aircraft operated in foreign countries. Also, although the Company's leases generally require a lessee to insure against likely risks, there may be certain cases where the loss is not entirely covered by the lessee or its insurance. Though this is a remote possibility, an uninsured loss with respect to the equipment, or an insured loss for which insurance proceeds are inadequate, would result in a possible loss of invested capital in and any profits anticipated from, such equipment, as well as a potential claim directly against the Company.

General Economic Conditions. The Company's business is dependent upon general economic conditions and the strength of the travel and transportation industry. The industry has experienced a severe cyclical downturn which began in 2001. There are signs that the industry is beginning to recover from the downturn, but it is unclear whether any recovery will be a sustained one. Any recovery could be stalled or reversed by any number of events or circumstances, including the global economy slipping back into recession, or specific events related to the air travel industry, such as further weakening of the air carrier or travel industries as a result of terrorist attacks, or an increase in operational or labor costs. Recent spikes in oil prices, if they persist, may have a negative effect on airline profits and increase the likelihood of weakening results for airlines that have not hedged aircraft fuel costs, and in the most extreme

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cases, may initiate or accelerate the failure of many already marginal carriers.

Since regional carriers are generally not as well-capitalized as major air carriers, any economic setback in the industry may result in the increased possibility of an economic failure of one or more of the Company's lessees, particularly since many carriers are undertaking expansion of capacity to accommodate the recovering air passenger traffic. If lessees experience financial difficulties, this could, in turn, affect the Company's financial performance.

During any periods of economic contraction, carriers generally reduce capacity, in response to lower passenger loads, and as a result there is a reduced demand for aircraft and a corresponding decrease in market lease rental rates and aircraft values. This reduced market value for aircraft could affect the Company's results if the market value of an asset or assets in the Company's aircraft portfolio falls below book value, and the Company determines that a write-down of the value on the Company's balance sheet is appropriate. Furthermore, as older leases expire and are replaced by lease renewals or re-leases at decreasing lease rates, the lease revenue of the Company on its existing portfolio is likely to decline, with the magnitude of the decline dependent on the length of the downturn and the depth of the decline in market rents.

Economic downturns can affect specific regions of the world exclusively. As the Company's portfolio is not entirely globally diversified, a localized downturn in one of the key regions in which the Company leases aircraft (e.g., Europe or Asia) could have a significant adverse impact on the Company.

Possible Volatility of Stock Price. The market price of the Company's common stock could be subject to fluctuations in response to the Company's operating results, changes in general conditions in the economy, the financial markets, the airline industry, changes in accounting principles or tax laws applicable to the Company or its lessees, or other developments affecting the Company, its customers or its competitors, some of which may be unrelated to the Company's performance. Also, because the Company has a relatively small capitalization of approximately 1.5 million shares, there is a correspondingly limited amount of trading of the Company's shares. Consequently, a single or small number of trades could result in a market fluctuation not related to any business or financial development concerning the Company.

Item 7. Financial Statements.

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules

(1) Financial statements for the Company:

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm,
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2005
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31,
and 2004
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended
December 31, 2005 and 2004
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended
December 31, 2005 and 2004
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Schedules:

All schedules have been omitted since the required information is presented in the financial statements or is not applicable.

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders of AeroCentury Corp.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AeroCentury Corp. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Francisco, California
March 7, 2006

AeroCentury Corp.
Consolidated Balance Sheet

ASSETS

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Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$79,420
Aircraft and aircraft engines held for lease,
net of accumulated depreciation of \$17,422,780
Prepaid expenses and other

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses
Notes payable and accrued interest
Maintenance reserves and accrued costs
Security deposits
Prepaid rent
Deferred taxes
Taxes payable

Total liabilities

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 2,000,000 shares
authorized, no shares issued and outstanding
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 3,000,000 shares
authorized, 1,606,557 shares issued and outstanding
Paid in capital
Retained earnings

Treasury stock at cost, 63,300 shares

Total stockholders' equity

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AeroCentury Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the Years
Ended December 31,

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	2005	

Revenues:		
Operating lease revenue	\$ 11,386,950	\$
(Loss)/gain on sale of aircraft and aircraft engines	(48,130)	
Other income	2,160,500	
	-----	-----
	13,499,320	1
	-----	-----
Expenses:		
Depreciation	4,030,950	
Interest	3,484,970	
Management fees	2,339,750	
Maintenance	2,298,750	
Professional fees and general and administrative	497,570	
Insurance	328,600	
Bad debt expense	167,520	
Provision for impairment in value of aircraft	12,180	
	-----	-----
	13,160,290	1
	-----	-----
Income before taxes	339,030	
Tax provision	146,120	
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 192,910	\$
	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding	1,543,257	
	=====	=====
Earnings per share	\$ 0.13	\$
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AeroCentury Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2003	\$ 1,610	\$ 13,821,200	\$ 5,212,070	\$ (504,070)

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Net income	-	-	266,370	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2004	1,610	13,821,200	5,478,440	(504,070)
Net income	-	-	192,910	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 1,610	\$ 13,821,200	\$ 5,671,350	\$ (504,070)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AeroCentury Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years End	
	December 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 192,910	\$ 266,370
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss/(gain) on sale of aircraft and aircraft engines	48,130	(1,000)
Depreciation	4,030,950	3,800,000
Provision for impairment in value of aircraft	12,180	12,180
Deferred taxes	(40,270)	(40,270)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(84,920)	(5,000)
Reversal of allowance on note receivable	(3,610)	3,610
Prepaid expenses and other	(626,390)	(626,390)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	511,980	511,980
Accrued interest on notes payable	104,420	104,420
Maintenance reserves and accrued costs	3,075,210	3,075,210
Security deposits	1,349,620	1,349,620
Prepaid rent	42,130	42,130
Unearned income	(2,590)	(2,590)
Taxes payable	(1,655,910)	(1,655,910)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,953,840	6,953,840
Investing activities:		
Payments received on note receivable	210,080	210,080
Issuance of note receivable	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of assets	9,034,650	9,034,650
Purchase of aircraft and aircraft engines	(27,226,270)	(27,226,270)

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Net cash used by investing activities	(17,981,540)	(14)
Financing activities:		
Issuance of notes payable	23,191,000	1
Repayment of notes payable	(13,948,020)	(7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,242,980	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,784,720)	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,403,630	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 618,910	\$

During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid interest totaling \$3,423,910 and \$2,289,530, respectively, and income taxes totaling \$1,865,380 and \$1,080, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

AeroCentury Corp. ("AeroCentury"), a Delaware corporation, uses leveraged financing to acquire leased aircraft assets. The Company purchases used regional aircraft on lease to foreign and domestic regional carriers. Financial information for AeroCentury and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, AeroCentury Investments II LLC ("AeroCentury II LLC"), AeroCentury Investments IV LLC ("AeroCentury IV LLC") and AeroCentury Investments V LLC ("AeroCentury V LLC") (collectively, the "Company"), is presented on a consolidated basis. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. During the third quarter of 2005, the title to the aircraft which had been owned by AeroCentury IV LLC was transferred to AeroCentury and AeroCentury IV LLC was dissolved in the fourth quarter.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents/Deposits

The Company considers highly liquid investments readily convertible into known amounts of cash, with original maturities of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, as cash equivalents.

(c) Aircraft and Aircraft Engines Held For Lease

The Company's interests in aircraft and aircraft engines are recorded at cost, which includes acquisition costs. The Company purchases only used aircraft. It is the Company's policy to hold aircraft for approximately twelve

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years unless market conditions necessitate earlier disposition. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the twelve year period to an estimated residual value based on appraisal. Decreases in the market value of aircraft could not only affect the current value, but could also affect the assumed residual value. The Company periodically obtains a residual value appraisal for its assets and, historically, has not written down any estimated residuals.

(d) Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company periodically reviews its portfolio of assets for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets." Such review necessitates estimates of current market values, re-lease rents, residual values and component values. The estimates are based on currently available market data and are subject to fluctuation from time to time. The Company initiates its review periodically, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the expected future undiscounted cash flows (without interest charges) that the asset is expected to generate. Any impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. Significant management judgment is required in the forecasting of future operating results which are used in the preparation of projected undiscounted cash flows and, should different conditions prevail, material write downs may occur.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Loan Commitment and Related Fees

To the extent that the Company is required to pay loan commitment fees and legal fees in order to secure debt, such fees are amortized over the life of the related loan.

(f) Maintenance Reserves and Accrued Costs

Maintenance costs under the Company's triple net leases are generally the responsibility of the lessees. The accompanying consolidated balance sheet reflects liabilities for maintenance reserves and accrued costs, which include refundable and non-refundable maintenance payments received from lessees. At December 31, 2005, the Company's maintenance accruals consisted of the following:

Refundable maintenance reserves	\$ 542,610
Non-refundable maintenance reserves	9,474,690
Accrued costs	3,350,430

	\$ 13,367,730

=====

Maintenance reserves received by the Company are accounted for as a liability, which is reduced when maintenance work is performed during the lease. Maintenance reserves which are refundable to the lessee are refunded after all return conditions specified in the lease and, in some cases, any other payments due under the lease, are satisfied. Any refundable reserves retained by the Company to satisfy return conditions are reclassified to the Company's own maintenance payable account at lease end. Maintenance reserves which are non-refundable to the lessee are recorded as income at lease end. If an aircraft is returned early, any collected reserves are reclassified to the Company's own maintenance payable account.

The Company periodically reviews its maintenance reserves and maintenance accruals for adequacy in light of the number of hours flown, airworthiness directives issued by the manufacturer or government authority, and the return conditions specified in the lease, as well as the condition of the aircraft upon return or inspection. As a result of such review, when it is probable that the Company has incurred costs for maintenance in excess of amounts accrued, the Company records an expense for the additional work to be performed. Such costs include maintenance such as engine and propeller overhauls, structural inspections and work to comply with airworthiness directives.

When an aircraft is sold, any remaining accrual is reversed and included in the Company's gain or loss on sale calculation. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, \$636,540 and \$475,010, respectively, of excess accruals were so included.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Maintenance Reserves and Accrued Costs (continued)

Additions to and deductions from the Company's accruals during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 for maintenance work were as follows:

	For the Years Ended Decem	
	2005	

Additions:		
Charged to expense	\$ 2,303,800	\$
Charged to other -		
Amounts for uncollected maintenance reserves	-	
Reclassification of reserves collected from lessees to the Company's own liability account	100,880	
	-----	-----
	2,404,680	-----
	-----	-----

Deductions:

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Paid for previously accrued maintenance	680,470	
Reversals of over-accrued maintenance	33,760	
Included in (loss)/gain on sale of aircraft and aircraft engines	636,540	
	-----	-----
	1,350,770	-----
	-----	-----
Net increase/(decrease) in accrued maintenance costs, in excess of amounts received under the leases	1,053,910	(1)
Balance, beginning of period	2,296,520	-----
	-----	-----
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,350,430	\$
	=====	=====

(g) Security deposits

The Company's leases are typically structured so that if any event of default occurs under a lease, the Company may apply all or a portion of the lessee's security deposit to cure such default. If such application of the security deposit is made, the lessee typically is required to replenish and maintain the full amount of the deposit during the remaining term of the lease. All of the security deposits received by the Company are refundable to the lessee at the end of the lease, upon satisfaction of all lease terms.

(h) Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements, management is required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. This process involves estimating the Company's current tax exposure under the most recent tax laws and assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the consolidated balance sheet. Management must also assess the likelihood that the Company's deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent management believes it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, the Company must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent the Company establishes a valuation allowance

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Income Taxes (continued)

or changes the allowance in a period, the Company must reflect the corresponding increase or decrease within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of operations.

(i) Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Revenue from leasing of aircraft assets is recognized as operating

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lease revenue on a straight-line basis over the terms of the applicable lease agreements. The Company estimates and charges to income a provision for bad debts based on its experience in the business and with each specific customer, the level of past due accounts, and its analysis of the lessees' overall financial condition. If the financial condition of the Company's customers deteriorates, it could result in actual losses exceeding the estimated allowances.

(j) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable for making judgments that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The most significant estimates with regard to these financial statements are the residual values of the aircraft, the useful lives of the aircraft, the amount and timing of cash flow associated with each aircraft that are used to evaluate impairment, if any, accrued maintenance costs in excess of amounts received from lessees, the amounts recorded as bad debt allowances and accounting for income taxes.

(k) Comprehensive Income

The Company does not have any comprehensive income other than the revenue and expense items included in the consolidated statements of operations. As a result, comprehensive income equals net income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

(l) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the FASB issued interpretation FIN No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities ("FIN 46"), which was subsequently revised in December 2003 ("FIN 46R"). FIN 46R requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated by a company if that company is the primary beneficiary of the entity. A company is a primary beneficiary if it is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the variable interest entity's activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns or both.

FIN 46R also requires disclosures about variable interest entities that a company is not required to consolidate but in which it has a significant variable interest. FIN 46R was applicable immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003, and is effective for all other existing entities in financial statements for periods ending after December 15, 2004. Certain of the disclosure requirements apply in all financial statements issued after December 31, 2003, regardless of when the variable interest entity was established. The Company has no interest in any variable interest entity and, therefore, the full adoption of FIN 46R had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

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December 31, 2005

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(1) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, was effective for activities that were initiated after December 31, 2002. SFAS 146 addresses significant issues regarding the recognition, measurement and reporting of costs that are associated with exit and disposal activities, including restructuring activities that were previously accounted for under Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). The adoption of SFAS 146 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

SFAS 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets. It eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions, and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. SFAS 153 specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The provisions of SFAS 153 are effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 153 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In March 2005, the FASB issued interpretation FIN No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations ("FIN 47"). FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. FIN 47 is applicable to fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. Because FIN 47 retains the fundamental provisions of SFAS 143, the adoption of FIN 47 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

(m) Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts within the footnotes have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

2. Aircraft and Aircraft Engines Held for Lease

At December 31, 2005, the Company owned eleven deHavilland DHC-8s, three deHavilland DHC-6s, one Shorts SD 3-60, fourteen Fokker 50s, two Saab 340As, three Saab 340B and one turboprop engine which are held for lease. During 2005, the Company acquired three DHC-8 aircraft with lease terms of 36 months, a Saab 340B aircraft with a lease term of 45 months, two Saab 340B aircraft with lease terms of 60 months and four Fokker 50 aircraft with lease terms of 48 months. The Company sold a deHavilland DHC-7 aircraft, which resulted in a loss of approximately \$60,000, a Fairchild Metro III aircraft, which had been written down to its net sale value during the year and, therefore, resulted in no gain or loss at the time of sale, and a Shorts SD 3-60 aircraft, which resulted in a gain of approximately \$12,000. The Company also extended the leases for several of its aircraft. Two deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft were returned at lease end in the fourth quarter of 2005, one of which was re-leased in the same period. As discussed in Note 10, the second deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft was re-leased in January 2006 and a sales agreement was signed for the Company's Shorts SD 3-60

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aircraft in March 2006.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

2. Aircraft and Aircraft Engines Held for Lease (continued)

At December 31, 2005, the Company's two Saab 340A aircraft and one spare turboprop engine were off lease. The aircraft are undergoing maintenance and the Company is seeking re-lease or sale opportunities for the off-lease assets.

In accordance with its periodic review of its portfolio of assets for impairment, based on the Company's cash flow analysis and third party appraisals, the Company recorded no provisions for impairment for its aircraft in 2005.

3. Operating Segments

The Company operates in one business segment, leasing of regional aircraft to regional airlines, primarily foreign, and therefore does not present separate segment information for lines of business.

Approximately 1% and 10% of the Company's operating lease revenue was derived from lessees domiciled in the United States during 2005 and 2004, respectively. All revenues relating to aircraft leased and operated internationally are denominated and payable in U.S. dollars.

The tables below set forth geographic information about the Company's operating leased aircraft equipment, grouped by domicile of the lessee:

	Operating Lease Revenue Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	

Asia	\$	5,593,300
Europe and United Kingdom		3,679,520
Caribbean		1,503,420
South America		495,860
United States and Canada		71,100
Africa		43,750

	\$	11,386,950
		=====

	Net Book Value at December 31, 2005	

Europe and United Kingdom	\$	34,605,200
Asia		33,837,460
Caribbean		10,910,390

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South America	4,306,250
Off lease	4,101,670
United States and Canada	3,119,510
Africa	2,882,770

	\$ 93,763,250
	=====

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

4. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits and receivables. The Company places its deposits with financial institutions and other creditworthy issuers and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one party.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company had three significant customers, which accounted for 34%, 14% and 12%, respectively, of lease revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company had four significant customers, which accounted for 24%, 16%, 11% and 10%, respectively, of lease revenue.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had significant receivables from four lessees, which accounted for 38%, 17%, 13% and 13%, respectively, of the Company's total receivables.

During 2005, the Company recorded a receivable of approximately \$79,000 for foreign taxes due from a former lessee. This receivable was fully reserved at December 31, 2005.

As of December 31, 2005, minimum future operating lease revenue payments receivable under noncancelable leases were as follows:

Year	

2006	\$ 12,340,360
2007	10,810,910
2008	5,720,260
2009	2,863,440
2010	567,000

	\$ 32,301,970
	=====

5. Notes Receivable

In connection with a lease default during the third quarter of 2003, a former lessee made all payments due on a \$480,000 note through December 31, 2004 but, as a result of a late payment and subsequent non-payment, and the Company's evaluation of the debtor's intention to make future payments, the Company fully

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reserved the note balance of \$370,090. During 2005, the Company obtained a default judgment against the lessee in the United States but, as a result of its evaluation of the cost/benefit of enforcing it abroad and determination that collection is unlikely, the Company wrote off the note on December 31, 2005.

During 2004, the former lessee of one of the Company's aircraft signed a note for rent and maintenance in excess of its security deposit in the amount of approximately \$625,000, to be paid in 18 monthly installments. The Company received all payments due through June 30, 2005. The Company had previously recorded a \$250,000 allowance against the amount receivable. Upon receiving notice that the lessee had filed for reorganization, the Company recorded additional bad debt expense of \$88,110 during the second quarter of 2005 to fully reserve the note balance. The Company continued to monitor the lessee's reorganization proceedings, but determined that collection of any amounts due under the note is unlikely and, therefore, wrote off the note on December 31, 2005.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

6. Notes Payable and Accrued Interest

(a) Credit facility

In 2004, the Company's credit facility was renewed through October 31, 2005. In connection with the renewal, the LIBOR margin was set at 375 basis points through March 2005, after which a margin of 275 to 375 basis points is determined by certain financial ratios.

In November 2005, the Company's credit facility was renewed through October 31, 2007. In connection with the renewal, certain financial covenants were modified, including the applicable margin, which was revised to a range of 275 to 325 basis points, determined by certain financial ratios.

During 2005, the Company repaid a total of \$13,600,000 of the outstanding principal under its credit facility. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under its credit facility agreement, \$49,996,000 was outstanding under the credit facility, and interest of \$379,560 was accrued.

(b) Special purpose financing

In September 2000, AeroCentury II LLC acquired a deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft using cash and bank financing separate from its credit facility. The financing resulted in a note obligation in the amount of \$3,575,000, due April 15, 2006, which bears interest at the rate of one-month LIBOR plus 3%. The note is collateralized by the aircraft and is non-recourse to the Company. Payments due under the note consist of monthly principal and interest and a balloon principal payment due on the maturity date. The financing also provides for a six month remarketing period at the expiration or early termination of the lease. Payments due on the financing are reduced during this remarketing period and the balloon principal payment is deferred to the end of that period. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2005 was \$1,630,900 and interest of

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\$1,340 was accrued. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of this note obligation.

In November 2005, the Company refinanced two DHC-8 aircraft that had been part of the collateral base for its credit facility. The financing was provided by a separate bank and was provided to a special purpose subsidiary to which the aircraft were transferred. The financing resulted in a note obligation in the amount of \$6,400,000, due November 10, 2008, which bears interest at the rate 7.87%. The note is collateralized by the aircraft and is non-recourse to the Company. Payments due under the note consist of monthly principal and interest through April 22, 2008, interest only from April 22, 2008 until the maturity date, and a balloon principal payment due on the maturity date. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2005 was \$6,316,780 and interest of \$12,430 was accrued. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of this note obligation.

7. Stockholder Rights Plan

On April 8, 1998, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a stockholder rights plan granting a dividend of one stock purchase right for each share of the Company's common stock outstanding as of April 23, 1998. The rights will become exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the plan, including the acquisition of 15% of the Company's outstanding common stock by a person or group. Each right entitles the holder to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Preferred Stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$66.00 per one-one-hundredth of a share. Each right entitles the holder, other than an "acquiring person," to acquire shares of the Company's common stock at a 50% discount to the then prevailing market price. The Company's Board of Directors may redeem outstanding rights at a price of \$0.01 per right.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

8. Income Taxes

The items comprising income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Years Ended
	2005

Current tax provision:	
Federal	\$ 184,030
State	2,360

Current tax provision	186,390

Deferred tax benefit:	
Federal	(9,210)
State	(31,060)

Deferred tax benefit	(40,270)

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Total provision for income taxes	\$ 146,120
	=====

Total income tax expense differs from the amount that would be provided by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to pretax earnings as illustrated below:

	For the Years Ende
	2005

Income tax provision at statutory federal income tax rate	\$ 115,270
State tax provision, net of federal benefit	120
Federal tax adjustment	47,600
Tax rate differences	(29,230)
Other	12,360

Total income tax provision	\$ 146,120
	=====

The tax expense related to the federal tax adjustment resulted from the recognition of additional tax expense in connection with a former lessee's non-payment of foreign taxes. As a result of the recognition of additional tax expense, the Company's effective tax rate increased.

Tax rate differences resulted from a decrease in the Company's effective state tax rates due to changes in state apportionment percentages.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

8. Income Taxes (continued)

Temporary differences and carry-forwards that give rise to a significant portion of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:	
Deferred maintenance	\$ 1,578,560
Maintenance reserves	2,774,130
Prepaid rent and other	154,160

Deferred tax assets	4,506,850
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Depreciation on aircraft and aircraft engines	(5,427,360)
Other	(136,800)

Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (1,057,310)
	=====

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No valuation allowance is deemed necessary, as the Company has concluded that, based on an assessment of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that future taxable income will be sufficient to realize the tax benefits of all the deferred tax assets on the balance sheet.

9. Related Party Transactions

The Company has no employees. Its portfolio of leased aircraft assets is managed and administered under the terms of a management agreement with JetFleet Management Corp. ("JMC"), which is an integrated aircraft management, marketing and financing business and a subsidiary of JetFleet Holding Corp. ("JHC"). Certain officers of the Company are also officers of JHC and JMC and hold significant ownership positions in both JHC and the Company. Under the management agreement, JMC receives a monthly management fee based on the net asset value of the assets under management. JMC may also receive an acquisition fee for locating assets for the Company, provided that the aggregate purchase price, including chargeable acquisition costs and any acquisition fee, does not exceed the fair market value of the asset based on appraisal, and a remarketing fee in connection with the sale or re-lease of the Company's assets. The management fees, acquisition fees and remarketing fees may not exceed the customary and usual fees that would be paid to an unaffiliated party for such services. The Company recorded management fees of \$2,339,750 and \$1,988,290 during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company incurred acquisition fees totaling \$954,900 and \$800,000, payable to JMC, during 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company recorded remarketing fees totaling \$73,250 and \$275,500 to JMC in connection with the sale of aircraft in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

AeroCentury Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005

10. Subsequent Events

In January 2006, pursuant to a lessee extension option, the Company extended the lease for one of its Fokker 50 aircraft for 18 months.

In January 2006, the Company signed 36-month leases with a regional carrier in the Caribbean for two of its deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft, one of which was returned at lease end in December 2005 and the other of which is expected to be returned at lease end in March 2006. One aircraft was delivered to the lessee in January 2006 and the other is scheduled for delivery in March 2006.

In February 2006, another of the Company's deHavilland DHC-8 aircraft was returned at lease end. The Company has a signed term sheet to re-lease the aircraft to a current customer and delivery is expected to occur in March 2006.

In March 2006, the Company agreed to the early termination of the lease for its Shorts SD 3-60 aircraft in exchange for the receipt of all amounts due from the lessee through the termination date. The Company has signed an agreement to sell the aircraft and expects to complete the transaction in March 2006 at a gain of approximately \$350,000.

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Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures.

Quarterly evaluation of the Company's Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls. As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its "disclosure controls and procedures" ("Disclosure Controls"), and its "internal controls over financial reporting" ("Internal Controls"). This evaluation (the "Controls Evaluation") was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") require that in this section of the Report the Company present the conclusions of the CEO and the CFO about the effectiveness of our Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls based on and as of the date of the Controls Evaluation.

CEO and CFO Certifications. Attached as exhibits to this report are two separate forms of "Certifications" of the CEO and the CFO. The first form of Certification is required in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Section 302 Certification"). This section of the report is the information concerning the Controls Evaluation referred to in the Section 302 Certifications and this information should be read in conjunction with the Section 302 Certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls. Disclosure Controls are procedures that are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), such as this report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Internal Controls are procedures which are designed with the objective of providing reasonable assurance that (1) the Company's transactions are properly authorized; (2) the Company's assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use; and (3) the Company's transactions are properly recorded and reported, all to permit the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that its Disclosure Controls or its Internal Controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some

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persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Scope of the Controls Evaluation. The CEO/CFO evaluation of the Company's Disclosure Controls and the Company's Internal Controls included a review of the controls objectives and design, the controls implementation by the company and the effect of the controls on the information generated for use in this report. In the course of the Controls Evaluation, the CEO and CFO sought to identify data errors, controls problems or acts of fraud and to confirm that appropriate corrective action, including process improvements, were being undertaken. This type of evaluation will be done on a quarterly basis so that the conclusions concerning controls effectiveness can be reported in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB and annual report on Form 10-KSB. The Company's Internal Controls are also evaluated on an ongoing basis by other personnel in the Company's finance organization and by the Company's independent auditors in connection with their audit and review activities. The overall goals of these various evaluation activities are to monitor the Company's Disclosure Controls and the Company's Internal Controls and to make modifications as necessary; the Company's intent in this regard is that the Disclosure Controls and the Internal Controls will be maintained as dynamic systems that change (including with improvements and corrections) as conditions warrant.

Among other matters, the Company sought in its evaluation to determine whether there were any "significant deficiencies" or "material weaknesses" in the Company's Internal Controls, or whether the Company had identified any acts of fraud involving personnel who have a significant role in the Company's Internal Controls. This information was important both for the Controls Evaluation generally and because item 5 in the Section 302 Certifications of the CEO and CFO require that the CEO and CFO disclose that information to the Audit Committee of the Company's Board and to the Company's independent auditors and to report on related matters in this section of the Report. In the professional auditing literature, "significant deficiencies" are referred to as "reportable conditions"; these are control issues that could have a significant adverse effect on the ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data in the financial statements. A "material weakness" is defined in the auditing literature as a particularly serious reportable condition where the internal control does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud may occur in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. The Company also sought to deal with other controls matters in the Controls Evaluation, and in each case if a problem was identified, the Company considered what revision, improvement and/or correction to make in accordance with our on-going procedures.

In accordance with SEC requirements, the CEO and CFO note that there has been no significant change in Internal Controls that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our Internal Controls.

Conclusions. Based upon the Controls Evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that, (i) the Company's Disclosure Controls are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and then accumulated and communicated to Company management, including the CEO and CFO,

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as appropriate to make timely decisions regarding required disclosures, and (ii) that the Company's Internal Controls are effective to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's consolidated financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Item 8B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

Information relating to our board of directors and executive officers, including the independence of the audit committee and audit committee financial expert, will be incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement ("the "2006 Proxy Statement") for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on April 27, 2006 in the section entitled "Information Regarding the Company's Directors and Officers."

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, or code of conduct. The code of conduct qualifies as a "code of ethics" within the meaning of Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder. A copy of the code of conduct is available on the Company's website at www.aerocentury.com or upon written request to the Investor Relations Department, 1440 Chapin Avenue, Suite 310, Burlingame, California 94010. To the extent required by law, any amendments to, or waivers from, any provision of the code will be promptly disclosed publicly. To the extent permitted by such requirements, we intend to make such public disclosure on our website in accordance with SEC rules.

Item 10. Executive Compensation.

Incorporated by reference to the section of the 2006 Proxy Statement entitled "Information Regarding the Company's Directors and Officers -- Employee Compensation."

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Incorporated by reference to the section of the 2006 Proxy Statement entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Incorporated by reference to the section of the 2006 Proxy Statement entitled "Related Party Transactions."

Item 13. Exhibits.

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.08 to the registration statement on Form S-4/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 24, 1997.
- 3.2 Form of Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.07 to the registration

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- statement on Form S-4/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 10, 1997.
- 3.3 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company dated January 22, 1999, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.4 Certificate of Designation of the Company dated April 15, 1998, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.5 Amended and Restated Stockholder Rights Agreement, dated January 22, 1999, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to Form 8-A/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 4, 1999.
- 4.1 Reference is made to Exhibit 3.5.
- *10.1 Employment Agreement between the Company and Neal D. Crispin, dated April 24, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
- 10.3 Credit Agreement between First Union National Bank and the Company, dated June 30, 1998, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 1998.
- 10.4 Form of Indemnity Agreement between the Company and each of its directors and officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to the Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.
- 10.5 Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated April 23, 1998, between the Company and JetFleet Management Corp., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.
- 10.6 Certificate of Designation of the Company dated April 15, 1998, incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 10.7 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated June 28, 2000, between the Company and National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and Sanwa Bank California, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2000.
- 10.8 Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and United California Bank, dated March 7, 2002, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2002.
- 10.9 Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit

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- Agreement between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and Bank of the West, Successor in Interest to United California Bank, formerly known as Sanwa Bank California, dated January 1, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2003.
- 10.10 Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and Bank of the West, Successor in Interest to United California Bank, formerly known as Sanwa Bank California, dated June 28, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 1, 2003.
- 10.11 Fourth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust, dated August 28, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 28, 2003.
- 10.12 Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and Bank of the West, Successor in Interest to United California Bank, formerly known as Sanwa Bank California, dated as of August 28, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 1, 2003.
- 10.13 Sixth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between National City Bank, as agent, and California Bank & Trust and Bank of the West, Successor in Interest to United California Bank, formerly known as Sanwa Bank California, dated January 2, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 2, 2004.
- 10.14 Seventh Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated August 30, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2004.
- 10.15 Eighth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated October 28, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 29, 2004.

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- 10.16 Ninth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated November 4, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2004.
- * 10.18 Form of Employment Agreement between the Company and Marc J. Anderson dated December 19, 2005.
- 10.19 Tenth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated October 31, 2005
- 10.20 Eleventh Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated November 9, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2005.
- 10.21 Twelfth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement between the Company, National City Bank, as agent, and National City Bank, California Bank & Trust California Bank & Trust and First Bank dba First Bank & Trust, as lenders, dated December 19, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 20, 2005.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 31.1 Certification of Neal D. Crispin, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Toni M. Perazzo, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Neal D. Crispin, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Toni M. Perazzo, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
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* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Incorporated by reference to the section of the 2006 Proxy Statement entitled "Information Regarding Auditors - Audit Fees."

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the Registrant has caused this Report on Form 10-KSB to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on March 10, 2006.

AEROCENTURY CORP.

By: /s/ Toni M. Perazzo

Toni M. Perazzo

Title: Senior Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Neal D. Crispin and Toni M. Perazzo, and each of them, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Report on Form 10-KSB and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 10, 2006.

Table with 2 columns: Signature, Title. Rows include Neal D. Crispin (Director, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Registrant), Toni M. Perazzo (Director, Senior Vice President-Finance and Secretary of the Registrant), and Marc J. Anderson (Director, Chief Operating Officer, Senior Vice President).

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/s/ Thomas G. Hiniker Director

Thomas G. Hiniker

/s/ Thomas W. Orr Director

Thomas W. Orr

/s/ Evan M. Wallach Director

Evan M. Wallach