MedAccess

2024
Annual report & financial statements

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd

Contents

For the year ended
31 December 2024

Company number
11080032

Company secretary
Jonathan Hutchins

Registered office
Thomas House
84 Eccleston Square
London
SW1V 1PX

Independent auditor
Deloitte LLP
Regency Court
Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
GY1 3HW

Directors
Michael Anderson
Helen Rees
Antony Ross
Alison Evans
Anil Soni
Cyrus Ardalan
Angela Gichaga
Stephen Priestley

Directors' report

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of MedAccess Guarantee Ltd (Company Number: 11080032) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year, and to the date of this report, are:

Director	Appointed	Resigned
Michael Anderson	23 November 2017	-
Holger Walter Rothenbusch	29 November 2017	31 December 2024
Egbe Osifo-Dawodu	11 September 2018	17 September 2024
Wilhelmus Verhoofstad	11 September 2018	17 September 2024
Daniel Camus	1 April 2020	30 June 2024
Helen Rees	1 September 2022	30 June 2024
Antony Ross	14 September 2023	-
Alison Evans	1 April 2024	-
Anil Soni	1 April 2024	-
Cyrus Ardalan	1 May 2024	-
Angela Gichaga	1 November 2024	-
Stephen Priestley	1 January 2025	-

Principal activity

The principal activity of MedAccess Guarantee Ltd (MedAccess) is that of an innovative social finance company committed to expanding and accelerating access to life saving medicines, vaccines and diagnostics primarily in Africa and South Asia. MedAccess was incorporated on 23 November 2017.

Business and performance review

MedAccess is a wholly owned subsidiary of British International Investment plc (formerly CDC Group plc). British International Investment plc made a $200 million commitment to MedAccess, of which the full amount was contributed as at 31 December 2019. On 5 December 2023, by an ordinary resolution of the shareholder, 30,000,000 existing ordinary shares were converted into preference shares having the rights and being subject to the obligations set out in the articles of association. On 11 December 2023, a Capital Return Notice was issued and the whole of the preference share capital of $30,000,000 (thirty million dollars) is to be cancelled and the capital to be returned to the shareholder on 30 June 2025. These preference shares have been recorded as a liability in the financial statements.

Net income generated by MedAccess is from short term investments, grants, volume guarantee contracts and procurement guarantee contracts. MedAccess recorded a net deficit of $736,812 for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: net surplus of $6,352,842). The net asset value of MedAccess was $174,511,163 at 31 December 2024 (2023: $175,247,975).

Financial statements

MedAccess' financial assets (as defined in IFRS 7) comprise cash, short and long term investments and trade and other receivables; refer to notes 7 to 11 for detail. MedAccess' financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, future derivative instruments, repurchase contracts and redeemable preference shares. Details are provided in notes 13 and 14 of the financial statements. MedAccess has taken advantage of section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to produce a strategic report on the grounds that it is a small company.

Proposed dividend

The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year (2023: $nil).

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that MedAccess has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months. The Directors have given consideration to the share capital of $170 million, business plan assumptions, operational risks, guarantee exposure and operational expenditure commitments. The Directors have concluded that MedAccess has sufficient liquidity to meet business obligations and commitments as they fall due. MedAccess holds $148,359,530 in short term liquid investments and $1,877,272 in cash.

The Directors have also assessed the global macro economic and political situation which have resulted in aid budget cuts and have concluded that there are currently no material impacts on the business operations of MedAccess. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

Subsequent events

There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, was reappointed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf.

Helen Rees
Chairperson

HRees

Date: 05 June 2025

Directors' responsibilities statement

for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of MedAccess and of the profit of MedAccess for the financial year. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of MedAccess' ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain MedAccess' transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of MedAccess and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of MedAccess and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on MedAccess' website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of MedAccess Guarantee Ltd

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of MedAccess Guarantee Ltd ("the Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the material accounting policy information; and
- the related notes on page 16 – 44.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the FRC's) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company' s industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of its policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about its own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the Company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified there is a risk that the valuation of guarantee contracts may be materially misstated due to over/under estimation of the fair value. The complex nature of these valuations means there is significant judgement needed to determine the appropriate valuation methodology to use, combined with the number of significant judgements involved in determining future cashflows means there is a risk the fair value may be materially misstated. In addition, there is an inherent risk of fraud associated with areas of significant judgements. In addressing the risk of fraud, we performed the following procedures:

- we performed walkthrough procedures to assess the design and implementation of controls and processes in relation to the valuation and accounting of guarantee contracts; and
- we assessed management's methodology for valuing these contracts as well as challenged the key inputs and judgements used to determine their appropriateness and determined if the fair values were reasonable.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias, and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Becker
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor
Guernsey

Date: 11 June 2025

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd

Statement of financial position

Registered number: 11080032

as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	41,645	65,823
Deferred tax asset	5	2,029,105	1,561,175
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	59,529,093	20,212,474
		61,599,843	**21,839,472**
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	191,644,581	179,928,367
Trade and other receivables (including prepayments)	10	880,076	12,047,818
Corporation tax		280,819	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,877,272	6,188,853
		194,682,748	**198,165,038**
Total assets		**256,282,591**	**220,004,510**
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	12	170,000,000	170,000,000
Retained earnings		4,511,163	5,247,975
		174,511,163	**175,247,975**
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	13	1,467,475	1,057,447
Redeemable preference shares	14	-	27,771,698
Volume guarantee contracts	6	2,674,479	155,464
		4,141,954	**29,091,762**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	5,032,505	4,189,309
Corporation tax		-	273,603
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	43,285,051	11,201,861
Redeemable preference shares	14	29,311,918	-
		77,629,474	**15,664,773**
Total equity and liabilities		**256,282,591**	**220,004,510**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

Helen Rees
Chairperson

Date: 05 June 2025

The notes on pages 16 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Fair value (losses)/gains on volume guarantee contracts	6	(1,608,036)	954,188
Administrative and other expenses	15	(11,870,723)	(9,153,070)
Operating loss		**(13,478,759)**	**(8,198,882)**
Interest receivable and similar income	17	3,317,791	1,217,594
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	9,026,826	11,193,910
Interest payable and similar expenses	18	(28,096)	(247,137)
Present value movements on preference shares	14	(1,540,220)	-
Other operating income	16	2,078,180	4,332,700
Net foreign exchange gain		99,305	152,529
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(524,973)**	**8,450,714**
Taxation	19	(211,839)	(2,097,872)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(736,812)**	**6,352,842**

All the above items are derived from continuing operations.

MedAccess has no items of other comprehensive income for the current year or the previous year.

The notes on pages 16 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit from operations before tax	(524,973)	8,450,714
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	26,346	16,172
Interest payable and similar expenses	28,096	247,137
Interest receivable and similar income	(3,317,791)	(1,217,594)
Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9,026,826)	(11,193,910)
Fair value (gains)/losses from volume guarantee portfolio	1,608,036	286,228
Write-offs of assets	1,584	5,559
Investment fees	958,151	308,718
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	1,135	(3,607)
Present value movements on preference shares	1,540,220	-
Realised fees – guarantee contracts	910,979	-
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	11,167,742	(11,652,843)
Increase in trade and other payables	1,146,071	271,857
Movement in Corporation tax balance	(1,234,191)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**3,284,579**	**(14,481,569)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,752)	(58,650)
Investment in PIMCO Commercial Property Real Estate Fund	(37,335,000)	20,286,171)
Withdrawal from PIMCO investment portfolio	28,500,001	35,929,421
Interest received	7,120	1,217,594
Investment fees	(303,174)	(308,718)
Distributions received	1,539,780	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	**(7,595,025)**	**16,493,476**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	(247,137)
Net cash used in financing activities	**-**	**(247,137)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,310,446)**	**1,764,770**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	6,188,853	4,420,476
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(1,135)	3,607
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**1,877,272**	**6,188,853**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank	1,877,272	6,188,853
	1,877,272	**6,188,853**

The notes on pages 16 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd

Statement of changes in equity

for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
At 1 January 2023	**200,000,000**	**(3,333,169)**	**196,666,831**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	6,352,842	6,352,842
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Ordinary shares converted to redeemable preference shares at par	(30,000,000)	-	(30,000,000)
Present value adjustment on preference shares (note 14)	-	2,228,302	2,228,302
At 31 December 2023	**170,000,000**	**5,247,975**	**175,247,975**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(736,812)	(736,812)
At 31 December 2024	**170,000,000**	**4,511,163**	**174,511,163**

The notes on pages 16 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

1. Corporate information and accounts preparation

Corporate information
MedAccess Guarantee Ltd (MedAccess) is a limited Company incorporated on 23 November 2017 in England and Wales, limited by shares. MedAccess is a wholly owned subsidiary of British International Investment plc, a public limited Company incorporated in England and Wales. MedAccess' registered office is located at Thomas House, 84 Eccleston Square, London, SW1V 1PX, England. British International Investment plc acts as the intermediate parent and its financial statements are publicly available. The ultimate parent is the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs (previously Secretary of State for International Development).

The principal activity of MedAccess is that of an innovative social finance company committed to expanding and accelerating access to life saving medicines, vaccines and diagnostics primarily in Africa and South Asia.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements of MedAccess have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards (IFRS).

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments that have been presented and measured at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards. The financial statements are presented on a going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also MedAccess' functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at spot rates at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rate are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. A summary of the critical accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty can be found in note 3.

Going concern
The Directors have a reasonable expectation that MedAccess has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months. The Directors have given consideration to the cash reserves of $1,877,272, and Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (PIMCO) short term liquid investments of $148,359,530, business plan assumptions, operational risks, guarantee exposure, and operational expenditure commitments. The Directors have concluded that MedAccess has sufficient liquidity to meet business obligations and commitments as they fall due. The Directors have also assessed the implications of the prevailing global macro economic and political conditions, concluding that there are no material impacts on the business operations of MedAccess. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within three months and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.2 Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments such as financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, derivatives and equity investments at fair value at each reporting date.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, MedAccess determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets and financial liabilities
The majority of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are quoted in active markets. The Company therefore obtains the fair value of each financial asset and financial liability, which includes derivative financial instruments, from external sources. The Company values unquoted equity investments using either a discounted cash flow valuation technique for guarantee contracts or a net asset value for other investments. The inputs to the discounted cash flow valuations are taken from observable markets other than unadjusted quoted prices where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is applied in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as credit risk and volatility. The fair value of the Company's investment in PIMCO Real Estate Lending Europe Fund S.C.Sp. (PCREL) is determined based on the published net asset value (NAV) of PCREL fund as at year end.

Guarantee contracts
Fair value is estimated by using a discounted cash flow analysis of the contract's expected future cash flows and is calculated as the estimated discounted income streams less estimated discounted guarantee call losses. Estimates of key inputs used in this methodology include the discount rate and assumed inputs used to calculate estimated potential guarantee call losses, including assumptions relating to the probability of a call on the guarantee. It includes the evaluation of historical volumes achieved, estimated future volumes, economic and/or market events, and other pertinent information.

Guarantee contracts are categorised as Level 3 as significant unobservable inputs are utilised. Given the bespoke nature of guarantee contracts, their fair value cannot be readily determined by market prices or observable inputs only. As such, the determination of fair value requires significant judgments, assumptions and estimations.

Due to the inherent uncertainty, these estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these guarantees existed, and it is reasonably possible that the difference could be material.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re measured or re assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.3 Redeemable preference shares

Preference shares which are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholder, or which carry non discretionary dividend obligations, should be classified as liabilities. The Company generally does not declare dividends on these preference shares, but if one were to be declared the dividends would be taken to the statement of comprehensive income as interest expense.

2.4 Financial instruments

Financial instrument
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets
Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets held at amortised cost
The financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss
The Company classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short term profit making. Included in this classification are cash and cash equivalents, US treasury bills, mortgage bonds and corporate bonds that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in fair value gains / (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss respectively in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income is recorded in interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and interest expense is recorded in interest expense on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss respectively according to the terms of the contract. Dividends on equity investments are recognised as dividend income in the statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost
Subsequent to initial recognition, the contractual obligations to deliver cash or a financial asset to another entity are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss
Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments are remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes therein are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The fair value of any financial guarantees are measured in the same way as they were on initial recognition. Refer to note 2.2 for the determination of the fair value of financial instruments and the fair value valuation process. Net gain from financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

Financial guarantees and derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.5 Repurchase agreements

When the Company sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same or similar asset at a fixed price on a future date, the arrangement is accounted for as a borrowing, recognised in the statement of financial position as a reverse repurchase agreement, and the underlying asset continues to be recognised as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss in the financial statements. Payables under reverse repurchase agreements are measured at fair value.

2.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised if there is a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, which has arisen as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where the existence of an obligation can only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability.

Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

2.8 Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to MedAccess and can be reliably measured.

2.9 Grant income

Grants for revenue expenditure are netted against the cost incurred by the Company. Where retention of a grant is dependent on the Company satisfying certain criteria, it is initially recognised as deferred income. When the criteria for retention have been satisfied, the deferred income balance is released to the statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Employee benefits

The Variable Element of Pay Plan (VEPP) is an additional element of the organisation's remuneration, which aims to reward and recognise employees' contribution to the delivery of the organisation's strategic goals over time. The cost of the VEPP is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which the award relates.

2.12 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is recognised as income or expense and is included in the net profit for the period, unless it relates to a transaction or event which is recognised directly in equity, whereupon the current tax is charged or credited to equity accordingly.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they arise from the same tax reporting company and relate to the same tax authority and when the legal right to offset exists.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as a tax credit or expense in the period in which they arise except for deferred taxes recognised or disposed of upon the acquisition or disposal of a subsidiary.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in MedAccess' financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on undiscounted amounts that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

2.13 Impact of new and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:

- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7);
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non Current (Amendments to IAS 1); and;
- Non current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1).
- The above amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations have not had an impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2.14 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

The following UK adopted IFRSs have been issued but have not been applied by MedAccess in these financial statements. Their adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements unless otherwise indicated:

The following amendments are effective for period beginning 1 January 2025:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures); and;
- Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2027:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements; and
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

Other

MedAccess does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

3. Critical accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to exercise judgement in applying relevant accounting policies. The key areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the individual financial statements, is the fair value of financial instruments under IFRS 9.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates. The key accounting estimates are the carrying value of investment assets and guarantee contracts, which are stated at fair value. Asset valuations for unquoted investments are inherently subjective, as they are made on the basis of assumptions which may not prove to be accurate such as discount rates and assumptions in expected cash flows.

There is a critical judgement regarding the accounting treatment for each guarantee that the Company issues based on the specifics in the contract. There is judgement to determine under which IFRS the guarantee should be accounted and there is further judgement regarding the appropriate application of IFRS 9. To date, all contracts have been determined to be derivative contracts and held at fair value through the profit and loss under IFRS 9.

Guarantee contracts

The fair value of guarantee contracts is estimated by using a discounted cash flow analysis of the contract's expected cash flows, and is calculated as the estimated discounted income streams less estimated discounted guarantee call losses. Estimates of key inputs used in this methodology include the discount rate and assumed inputs used to calculate estimated potential guarantee call losses, including assumptions relating to the probability of a call on the guarantee. It includes the evaluation of historical volumes achieved, estimated future volumes, economic and/or market events, and other pertinent information.

Given the bespoke nature of guarantee contracts, their fair value cannot be readily determined by market prices or observable inputs only. As such, the determination of fair value requires significant judgments, assumptions and estimations. Due to the inherent uncertainty, these estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these guarantees existed, and it is reasonably possible that the difference could be material. Refer to note 6 for sensitivity analysis.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses available for carrying forward to the extent that the realisation of the related benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Company has determined that deferred tax assets in respect of losses should be recognised on the basis that the Company is expected to remain profitable over the next 12 months and hence it expects that these losses will be utilised in the foreseeable future.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to this model are taken from observable markets other than unadjusted quoted prices where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is applied in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

MedAccess has an investment in a limited partnership in the PIMCO Real Estate Lending Europe Fund S.C.Sp. (PCREL) which provides privately originated commercial real estate floating rate loans to borrowers. This is an illiquid investment with no active market. MedAccess has a contractual right to receive cashflows that are a repayment of the contributed capital and dividends as declared. The initial investment has been measured at the transaction price which is the same as its fair value at initial recognition. At each reporting date the investment will be measured at FVTPL with changes in fair value being recognised in profit and loss. The fair value of the Company's investment in PCREL is determined based on the published net asset value (NAV) of PCREL fund as at year end.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment $	Computer equipment $	Total $
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	6,567	76,462	83,029
Additions	-	3,752	3,752
Disposals		(2,037)	(2,037)
At 31 December 2024	**6,567**	**78,177**	**84,744**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	4,617	12,589	17,206
Charge for the year	1,396	24,950	26,346
Disposals	-	(453)	(453)
At 31 December 2024	**6,013**	**37,086**	**43,099**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	**554**	**41,091**	**41,645**
At 31 December 2023	**1,950**	**63,873**	**65,823**

In respect of prior year:

	Office equipment $	Computer equipment $	Total $
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	6,567	33,423	39,990
Additions	-	58,650	58,650
Disposals	-	(15,611)	(15,611)
At 31 December 2023	**6,567**	**76,462**	**83,029**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	2,429	8,658	11,087
Charge for the year	2,188	13,984	16,172
Disposals	-	(10,053)	(10,053)
At 31 December 2023	**4,617**	**12,589**	**17,206**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	**1,950**	**63,873**	**65,823**
At 31 December 2022	**4,138**	**24,765**	**28,903**

5. Deferred taxation

	2024 $	2023 $
At beginning of year	1,561,175	3,385,257
Credited/(charged) to statement of comprehensive income	467,930	(1,824,082)
At end of year	**2,029,105**	**1,561,175**

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Bonus provisions	378,457	298,790
Fixed asset timing differences	(10,411)	(16,456)
Tax losses	1,661,059	1,278,841
	2,029,105	**1,561,175**

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

6. Guarantee contracts

The exposure of new guarantee contracts underwritten during the year was $77.8 million (2023: $nil). The total net exposure of all guarantee contracts as at 31 December 2024 was $68.5 million (2023: $9.6 million). Guarantee contract movements for the financial year are summarised in the below:

Guarantee contracts exposure

	2024 $	2023 $
Volume guarantees contracts		
Opening net exposure	9,584,384	22,497,079
New volume guarantee contracts	47,840,740	-
Commitments discharged	(18,935,084)	(12,912,695)
Closing net exposure	**38,490,040**	**9,584,384**
Procurement guarantees contracts		
Opening net exposure	-	100,000,000
New procurement guarantee contracts	30,000,000	-
Commitments discharged	-	(100,000,000)
Closing net exposure	**30,000,000**	**-**
Total closing exposure	**68,490,040**	**9,584,384**

MedAccess' guarantee portfolio comprises two volume guarantee contracts as at 31 December 2024 (2023: three) and one procurement guarantee contract (2023: nil). The fair value of all guarantee contracts as at 31 December 2024 was:

Guarantee contracts fair valuation

	2024 $	2023 $
Volume guarantees contracts	(2,674,479)	(155,464)
Procurement guarantees contracts	-	-
Guarantee contracts fair valuation	**(2,674,479)**	**(155,464)**

Volume guarantee contracts

MedAccess provides volume guarantee contracts that reduce commercial risk for medical manufacturers, allowing them to accelerate supplies into new markets at affordable and sustainable prices.

MedAccess classifies its volume guarantee contracts as derivative financial instruments.

The volume guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value at the date when MedAccess enters into the derivative contract. At each subsequent reporting period, the fair value of the contracts are estimated, and the resulting gain or loss immediately recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless MedAccess has both a legally enforceable right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non current asset or non current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. A derivative with remaining maturity that is less than 12 months and that is due to be realised or settled within 12 months is presented as a current asset or a current liability.

Volume guarantee contracts guarantee a certain volume of sales over a specified period. For any volume guarantee contract that MedAccess underwrites, the initial exposure for that contract is the maximum amount that MedAccess could be contractually obliged to pay out under that contract's terms. New contracts entered into during the year are reported using the same approach.

MedAccess' commitments under the volume guarantee contracts are discharged as sales are achieved by the guarantee counterparties. This is reported in the 'Commitments discharged' line, and for this year was $18.9 million (2023: $12.9 million).

Procurement guarantees contracts
The procurement guarantee contract issued to UNICEF to support the Vaccine Independence Initiative in 2023 was increased to $30 million during 2024.

Procurement guarantee contracts are accounted for as derivative financial instruments, recognising the fair value of call losses as an expense and an associated negative fair value recognised as a financial liability.

Guarantee contracts – net exposure
The resulting net exposure is the net total outstanding contractual exposure at year end, and for 2024 was $68.5 million (2023: $9.6 million). This information on exposure is presented separately, as it is an important measure by which MedAccess assesses its performance. This is different from the fair value of the volume guarantee contracts, which is shown separately and is explained in the following note.

Guarantee contracts – fair value
Guarantee contracts represent Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The net fair value loss of $1,608,036 (2023: net fair value gain of $954,188) for the guarantee contracts has been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The fair value calculation is detailed further in note 2.

	2024 $	2023 $
Opening value	(155,464)	130,764
Fair value gains	(1,608,036)	954,188
Realised fees – guarantee contracts	(910,979)	(1,240,416)
At 31 December, at fair value	**(2,674,479)**	**(155,464)**

The fair value calculations are dependent upon a number of inputs including the discount rate and the projected volumes in the volume guarantee contracts.

The discount rate comprises two elements: the risk free rate (30 year treasury yield) and a risk premium. The following is a sensitivity analysis of the guarantee contracts' fair value in respect of the discount rate:

+1% increase in discount rate will lead to a decrease in fair value of $101,506 (2023: $2,542)

-1% decrease in discount rate will lead to an increase in fair value of $106,929 (2023: $2,761)

At each subsequent reporting period, the fair value of the contracts are estimated, and the resulting gain or loss immediately recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

7. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The financial instruments relate to the instruments managed by PIMCO Europe Ltd, under an Investment Management Agreement, with the objective of capital preservation. HSBC provides custody and safe keeping services for assets and or cash in the investment accounts. PIMCO is responsible for achieving investment objectives and preparing periodic reports setting out the performance of the account.

Financial assets and derivatives are held at fair value. Cash held in this portfolio are carried at amortised cost and repurchase contracts are measured at fair value. Derivatives contracts held represent short-term currency futures and forward foreign contracts.

Financial assets

	2024 $	Restated 2023* $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (non-current)	59,529,093	20,212,474
Future contracts	23,451	11,914
Treasury bills and notes	85,015,984	22,643,777
Mortgage bonds	3,756,020	3,387,382
Corporate bonds	86,211,183	116,721,874
Cash and cash equivalents	16,637,943	37,163,420
Total financial assets at fair value	**251,173,674**	**200,140,841**

*The total of the 2023 restated numbers has not changed but the allocation of the portfolio has been updated to ensure consistency with the 2024 disclosure.

Financial liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreements	43,285,051	11,201,861
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**43,285,051**	**11,201,861**

PIMCO Investments

	2024 $	2023 $
At 1 January	168,726,506	193,388,321
Cash withdrawals	(28,500,001)	(35,929,421)
Net gains	8,133,025	11,267,606
At 31 December	**168,726,506**	**193,388,321**

Notes to the financial statements

Breakdown of investments

	2024 $	Restated 2023* $
Financial assets	86,211,183	116,721,874
Cash and cash equivalents held by PIMCO	105,409,947	63,194,579
Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents held by PIMCO:		
Cash on hand	1,147,506	1,651,659
US treasury bonds	22,296,931	22,643,777
Non-US government bonds	426,262	-
Cash collateral	2,404,854	6,155,731
Cash equivalents	3,317,250	1,099,183
Currency forward positions	54,567	(20,328)
Mortgage-backed security	3,756,020	3,387,382
Short-term adjustable-rate mortgages	-	-
Short-term asset backed securities	2,364,785	5,543,345
Short-term collateralized mortgage obligations	118,943	223,813
Short-term investment fund	903,601	2,315,584
Short-term notes	5,900,175	20,194,433
US treasury notes	62,719,053	-
Future contracts	23,451	11,914
Repurchase agreements	(43,285,051)	(11,201,861)
	148,359,530	**168,726,506**

During the course of 2024, $28,500,000 (2023: $19,665,000) was withdrawn and invested in PIMCO Commercial Real Estate Lending Europe Fund Non Euro Feeder S.C.Sp. (PCREL). As at year end an amount of $nil (2023: $8,835,000) was cash held at the broker.

*The total of the 2023 restated numbers has not changed but the allocation of the portfolio has been updated to ensure consistency with the 2024 disclosure.

PCREL Investments

	2024 $	2023 $
At 1 January	20,212,474	-
Amount invested	37,335,000	19,665,000
Distributions received	(1,539,780)	-
Investment income	3,310,671	1,177,026
Investment fees	(654,977)	(308,718)
Interest expense	(28,096)	(247,137)
Net gains/(losses)	893,801	(73,697)
At 31 December	**59,529,093**	**20,212,474**

Investments Summary

	2024 $	2023 $
PIMCO Investments	148,359,530	168,726,506
PCREL Investments	59,529,093	20,212,474
At 31 December	**207,888,623**	**188,938,980**

The total fees relating to PIMCO for the year ended 31 December 2024 totalled $935,071 (2023: $329,273).

Fees are payable quarterly in arrears and are computed based on the market value of the account as reported on the PIMCO statement at the end of the billing period prorated for contributions or withdrawals in accordance with PIMCO's standard policy, which currently provides for adjustments of daily net flows in excess of 1% of the account market value when calculating fees under the agreement. All fees are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

8. Fair value measurement

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024:

	Date of valuation	Total $	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2024	16,519,000	5,368,357	11,150,643	-
US treasury notes & bills	31 December 2024	85,015,984	85,015,984	-	-
Mortgage bonds	31 December 2024	3,874,963	-	3,874,963	-
Corporate bonds	31 December 2024	86,211,183	-	86,211,183	-
Futures contracts	31 December 2024	23,451	-	23,451	-
Equity instrument at fair value through profit and loss	31 December 2024	59,529,093	-	-	59,529,093
Total		**251,173,674**	**90,384,341**	**101,260,241**	**59,529,093**

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during 2024.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2023:

Restated*	Date of valuation	Total $	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2023	36,939,606	5,066,425	31,873,181	-
US treasury notes & bills	31 December 2023	22,643,777	22,643,777	-	-
Mortgage bonds	31 December 2023	3,611,196	-	3,611,196	-
Corporate bonds	31 December 2023	116,721,874	-	116,721,874	-
Futures contracts	31 December 2023	11,914	11,914	-	-
Equity instrument at fair value through profit and loss	31 December 2023	20,212,474	-	-	20,212,474
Total		**200,140,841**	**27,722,116**	**152,206,251**	**20,212,474**

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during 2023.

*The total of the 2023 restated numbers has not changed but the allocation of the portfolio has been updated to ensure consistency with the 2024 disclosure.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

	Date of valuation	Total $	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Repurchase agreements	31 December 2024	43,285,051	-	43,285,051	-
Total		**43,285,051**	**-**	**43,285,051**	**-**

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during 2024.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

	Date of valuation	Total $	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Repurchase agreements	31 December 2023	11,201,861	-	11,201,861	-
Total		**11,201,861**	**-**	**11,201,861**	**-**

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during 2023.

9. Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2024 $	2023 $
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,026,826	11,193,910
Total gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**9,026,826**	**11,193,910**

10. Trade and other receivables

	2024 $	2023 $
VAT recoverable	82,380	138,700
Other receivables	797,695	11,909,118
Total receivables	**880,075**	**12,047,818**

An amount of $nil (2023: $8,835,000) is included in the other receivables, which relates to the cash held at the broker. The remaining other receivables include accrued income from guarantee fee income.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank	**1,877,272**	**6,188,853**

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is $1,877,272 (2023: $6,188,853).

12. Share capital

Authorised shares
Ordinary shares of $1 each, 170,000,000 (2023: 170,000,000).

Redeemable preference shares of $1 each, 30,000,000 (2023: 30,000,000) (classified as liability).

Issued and fully paid ordinary shares

	2024 Number	2024 $	2023 Number	2023 $
Ordinary shares of $1 each				
At 1 January	170,000,000	170,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Ordinary shares conversion to redeemable preference shares			(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)
At 31 December	**170,000,000**	**170,000,000**	**170,000,000**	**170,000,000**
Redeemable preference shares of $1 each				
At 1 January	30,000,000	27,771,698	-	-
Ordinary shares conversion to redeemable preference shares	-	-	30,000,000	27,771,698
Present value adjustment for the year	-	1,540,220	-	-
At 31 December	**30,000,000**	**29,311,918**	**30,000,000**	**27,771,698**

Ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

Redeemable preference shares rank pari passu with the ordinary shares in respect of voting and income rights. On return of capital or winding up, the preference shares shall rank in priority to the ordinary shares. The shares confer the right of redemption.

On 5 December 2023 30 million ordinary shares were converted at par to redeemable preference shares. The holder is entitled to require MedAccess to cancel and return the capital within 24 months of the receipt of a Capital Return Notice. On 11 December 2023, a Capital Return Notice was issued requiring the cancellation of 30,000,000 preference shares and the return of capital by 30 June 2025. Accordingly, the liability has been measured at the present value of the amount to be paid at settlement. Interest will be accrued at the market rate of interest for a similar preference share using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Any changes in the present value of the amount to be paid will be recognised through the statement of comprehensive income.

13. Trade and other payables (current and non current)

	2024 $	2023 $
Trade payables	184,475	151,238
Amounts owed to group companies (note 20)	953,559	-
Accruals	2,010,380	1,610,496
Deferred income	1,658,006	2,261,801
Other payables	226,085	165,774
Total payables (current)	**5,032,505**	**4,189,309**

	2024 $	2023 $
Other payables	1,467,475	1,164,600
Total other payables (non-current)	**1,467,475**	1,164,600

Other payables is the deferred portion of the VEPP bonus provision. The increase is due to an increase in headcount and NI contribution. As per note 15, the terms are: half of the VEPP award earned is payable in March of the following year; the balance is deferred and paid over the next four years, provided the person remains in the employment of MedAccess.

14. Redeemable preference shares

	2024 $	2023 $
Current		
Redeemable preference shares	**29,311,918**	-
Non-current		
Redeemable preference shares	-	**27,771,698**

On 5 December 2023, the Company issued 30 million redeemable preference shares with a par value of $1 per share. The shares are redeemable by means of a capital reduction at par on 30 June 2025.

The redeemable preference shares have been measured at the present value of the amount to be paid at settlement. Interest will be accrued at the market rate of interest for a similar preference share using the EIR method. Any changes in the present value of the amount to be paid will be recognised through the statement of comprehensive income. During the year an amount of $1,540,220 (2023: a credit of $2,228,302) was recognised as a present value adjustment on the preference shares.

15. Administrative and other expenses

	2024 $	2023 $
Wages and salaries	4,173,890	3,391,708
Social security costs	728,119	546,213
Pension cost – defined contribution	414,561	281,112
Variable element of pay plan (VEPP)	1,333,799	806,180
Total employee benefits expense	**6,650,369**	**5,025,213**
Professional services	2,822,697	2,110,316
Auditor remuneration	139,208	97,981
Other administrative expenses	2,258,449	1,919,560
Total administrative and other expenses	**11,870,723**	**9,153,070**

The average monthly number of employees during the period was 33 (2023: 22). MedAccess operates a long term incentive scheme called the Variable Element of Pay Plan (VEPP). The VEPP is an additional element of the organisation's remuneration, which aims to reward and recognise employees' contribution to the delivery of the organisation's strategic goals over time. Pay out under the current plan is capped, limiting the maximum potential reward of all employees.

Half of the VEPP award earned is payable in March of the following year; the balance is deferred and paid over the next four years, provided the person remains in the employ of MedAccess.

Auditor remuneration is for the audit of the statutory financial statements.

No non audit services were provided during the year.

The aggregate of Directors' emoluments is presented below:

	2024 $	2023 $
Salaries, fees, bonuses and benefits in kind	617,944	556,518
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive plans	255,773	248,509
Total Directors' emoluments	**873,717**	**805,027**

One Director (2023: 1) is a member of MedAccess' defined contribution pension plan.

The highest paid director received remuneration of $466,840 (2023: $437,491).

The remuneration of the key management personnel of MedAccess, is set out below:

	2024 $	2023 $
Directors fees	151,104	119,027
Salaries, fees, bonuses and benefits in kind	297,327	276,544
Prior year VEPP paid in current year	112,260	108,655
Benefits	12,654	10,811
Pension	44,599	41,481
Total key management personnel compensation	**617,944**	**556,518**

Michael Anderson is the only Director (2023: 1) included in key management personnel.

There are no post employment benefits payable.

16. Other operating income

	2024 $	2023 $
Grants receivable	2,078,180	4,330,314
Sundry income	-	2,386
	2,078,180	**4,332,700**

During the year grants were received from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and the Gates Foundation. The FCDO grant included support for the development, execution and implementation of MedAccess transactions that generate value for money for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The first grant became effective on 15 July 2021 and was extended to 31 March 2024. The second grant became effective April 2024 and runs to March 2027. Both grants are used to cover risk charge, implementation and monitoring costs including staff time and deal development expenses.

Reimbursement for costs is paid in arrears in March and September.

Grant funds of $311,275 (2023: $871,987) were received under a grant from MedAccess Trust who had been awarded the funds by the Gates Foundation (formerly the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation), to support work on increasing the supply reliability and price stability of micronutrients in low and middle income countries. The grant is effective from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2027. The grant is used to cover staff costs, travel and consultant costs. A lump sum was received upfront, and the balance of the funds will be dispersed each March based on the donor's payment schedule and progress reports to be submitted to the donor. Grant funds received are recorded as deferred grant funds received and released to income as costs are incurred.

17. Interest receivable and similar income

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,310,671	1,177,025
Bank interest receivable	7,120	40,569
Total interest receivable and similar income	**3,317,791**	**1,217,594**

The interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss relates to the interest income earned from the PCREL investment.

18. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest expense on financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	**28,096**	**247,137**

The interest expense on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss relates to the interest expense incurred from the PCREL investment.

MedAccess Guarantee Ltd
Notes to the financial statements

19. Taxation

	2024 $	2023 $
Corporation tax		
Current year charge	-	273,790
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	679,769	-
	679,769	**273,790**
Deferred tax		
Current year credit	257,898	1,824,082
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(725,828)	-
Total deferred tax	**(467,930)**	1,824,082
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	**211,839**	**2,097,872**

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The UK Corporation tax rate is reconciled to the effective tax rate for the period as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
UK Corporation rate	25.0	23.5
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(74.1)	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	-
Recognition of deferred tax asset on temporary timing differences	-	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	1.3
Adjustments in respect of previous periods - current tax	(129.5)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	138.3	-
Effective tax rate for the year	**(40.3)**	**24.8**

20. Related party transactions

During the financial year, MedAccess entered into transactions with its parent company British International Investment plc, all of which were carried out on an arm's length basis. The transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 December were as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Statement of comprehensive income		
Service level agreement fees (administrative and other expenses)	21,707	15,854
Statement of financial position		
Amounts due to British International Investment plc	**(953,559)**	**-**

In 2024, MedAccess sheltered its profits for the financial year 2023 using losses from other wholly owned UK subsidiaries of British International Investment plc. The 2023 tax liability to corporation tax was £767,202 ($953,559) and under the group relief provisions under UK tax law which are available to it, MedAccess' tax liability to HMRC will be reduced to nil. MedAccess has raised a corresponding liability to the British International Investment plc entity of $953,559. This liability is not interest bearing.

21. Financial instruments

MedAccess' financial assets (as defined in IFRS 7) comprise cash, short term investments and trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

Interest rate exposures

	Fixed rate $	Floating rate $	Total $	Fixed rate weighted average interest rate %	Fixed rate weighted period to full maturity Years	No interest maximum period to full maturity Years
Financial assets: Cash						
31 December 2024	86,243,002	164,930,673	251,173,675	1.72	3.04	-
31 December 2023	17,560,801	182,580,040	200,140,841	4.70	3.18	-

Liquidity risk

The following tables show the maturity profile of MedAccess' financial assets and liabilities other than cash:

	Financial assets at fair value $	Other receivables $	Total $
Financial assets: Maturity profile			
On demand	191,644,581	797,695	192,442,276
Due between one and five years	59,529,093	-	59,529,093
31 December 2024	**200,140,841**	**797,695**	**251,971,369**
On demand	179,928,367	11,909,118	191,837,485
Due between one and five years	20,212,474	-	20,212,474
31 December 2023	**267,457,977**	**11,909,118**	**212,049,959**

MedAccess does not net off contractual amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

	Trade payables $	Accruals $	Amounts due to parent company $	Other payables $	Financial liabilities at fair value $	Redeemable preference shares $	Total $
Financial liabilities: Maturity profile							
On demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due within one year, but not on demand	184,475	2,010,380	953,559	46,354	43,285,051	29,311,918	75,791,737
Due between one and five years	-	-	-	1,467,475	-		1,467,475
31 December 2024	**184,475**	**2,010,380**	**953,559**	**1,513,829**	**43,285,051**	**29,311,918**	**77,259,212**
On demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due within one year, but not on demand	151,238	1,610,496		30,559	11,201,861	-	12,994,154
Due between one and five years	-	-	-	1,164,600	-	27,771,698	28,936,298
31 December 2023	**151,238**	**1,610,496**	**-**	**1,195,159**	**11,201,861**	**27,771,698**	**41,930,452**

MedAccess does not net off contractual amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

Currency exposures

The tables below show MedAccess' currency exposures that give rise to exchange rate gains and losses that are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Such exposures comprise those monetary assets and liabilities that are not denominated in MedAccess' functional currency. The following table shows MedAccess' foreign currency denominated cash balances:

	2024 $	2023 $
Functional currency		
GBP	**1,012,958**	**5,831,140**

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt securities.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for debt securities classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, cash and derivatives at 31 December is as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Currency		
USD	203,816,968	213,676,614
GBP	2,413,300	(4,679)
Euro	1,464,561	(6,952)
CAD	7,733	8,435
JPY	312	348
AUD	185,749	1

The above also includes the PIMCO portfolio currency exposure.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of cash, short term investments and trade and other receivables.

Financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of trade and other payables, borrowings and amounts payable by MedAccess to its parent company.

22. Financial risk management

MedAccess' activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. Market risk includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The main financial risks managed by MedAccess are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. MedAccess does not undertake any trading activity in financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that MedAccess is unable to access sufficient cash to meet obligations arising from financial liabilities MedAccess' policy on liquidity risk is to ensure that it always has sufficient funding to meet all short to medium term funding requirements. MedAccess investment portfolio is structured to ensure sufficient access to cash to settle obligations. See note 21 for a maturity analysis of MedAccess' commitments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to MedAccess if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December was:

	2024 $	2023 $
Bank and cash balances	1,877,272	6,188,853
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	191,644,581	179,928,367
Debtors due within 1 year	1,078,515	3,074,118
Total	**194,600,368**	**189,191,338**

MedAccess' policy is to recognise an impairment loss when objective evidence exists that the estimated future cash flows of the asset have decreased and that this decrease can be reliably estimated. Several factors are considered when identifying indicators of impairment including breach of contract or financial difficulties being experienced by the obligor. Based on historical trends MedAccess believes no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of financial assets not past due. Global financial markets are volatile and impacted by central bank policy, inflation and world events.

Credit risk on MedAccess' cash balances and investments is mitigated as MedAccess transacts with institutions with high credit ratings. If possible, cash is deposited with financial institutions that have a long term credit rating ascribed by Moody's of A2 or above.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. In preparing the sensitivity analysis a movement of 1% has been used as it represents a reasonable and realistic potential change in value. The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables remain constant, a 1% movement in the average interest rate with all other variables held constant would impact profit by $1,434,062 (2023: $1,577,396).

Notes to the financial statements

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to currency risk arises in the normal course of MedAccess' activities. MedAccess has exposure to Sterling through such activities as well as PIMCO's Sterling-denominated investments. MedAccess held a cash balance in Sterling equivalent to $4,033,409 (2023: $5,831,140) as at 31 December 2024. This cash balance is used to settle Sterling-denominated salary and operating costs.

In preparing the sensitivity analysis a movement of 10% has been used as it represents a reasonable and realistic potential change in value. The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables remain constant, a 10% movement in the average exchange rate for Sterling against US dollar with all other variables held constant would impact profit by $403,341 (2023: $583,114).

Capital management

MedAccess considers its capital to be the total equity shown in statement of changes of equity. MedAccess' objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard MedAccess' ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of MedAccess' businesses.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The Board monitors the results of MedAccess and its financial position.

23. Subsequent events

There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements.

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35: © PATH / Malawi – A health worker screens children to determine if they are eligible for the malaria vaccine at Mkaka Primary School Outreach.

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45: © UNICEF / Washington Sigu, Kenya – Mother Idah Achieng holds and kisses her 6-month-old son, Adrian Steve Biko, at Kisumu County Referral Hospital. Adrian has just been vaccinated against malaria.

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