The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited
(previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)

Contents

Corporate Data

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors	**Resident/non resident**	**Position and Committee**	**Appointment**	**Position held until**
Tchang Fa Wong Sun Thiong	Resident	Board Director	02-Feb-15	Ongoing
Martijn Proos	Non Resident	Board Director	20-May-22	Ongoing
Philip Valahu	Non Resident	Chair of Board	20-May-22	Ongoing
Kamal Taposeea	Resident	Board Director	01-Apr-18	Ongoing
Layth Al-Falaki	Non Resident	Board Director	29-May-18	20-Sept-24

Fund Manager
Ninety One Guernsey Limited
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 3QH
Channel Islands

Corporate Secretary
Intercontinental Trust Limited
Level 3, Alexander House
35 Cybercity
Ebène
Mauritius

Auditor
BDO & Co
Essar Building
10 Frere Felix de Valois
Port Louis
Mauritius

Legal Representatives

MDY Legal	Uteem Chambers
Tallis House	4th floor, les Jamalacs Building
2 Tallis St	Vieux Conseil Street
London, EC4Y 0AB	Port Louis
United Kingdom	Mauritius

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The authorised directors present their report together with the financial statements of The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of providing long-term or mezzanine financing to private sector infrastructure projects in Africa and Asia in the future.

Results

The operating results and state of affairs of the Company are fully set out in the attached financial statements. The Company generated net profits of USD 34 million (2023: USD 37 million).

Subsequent Events

There are no post balance sheet events which require adjustments or disclosure at the year end.

The Company and its associated companies controlled by the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust are undergoing a reorganisation which is expected to be completed after the issue of these financial statements, on a date yet to be determined. As at 31 December 2024 the reorganisation had not been approved by the PIDG members.

As a consequence of this reorganisation, the direct owner of the entire equity of the Company will change from the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust to the Private Infrastructure Development Group Holding Company Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust will remain the ultimate owner.

There is expected to be no financial effect on the Company.

The principal activities of the Company will remain unchanged.

Following the year end, in February 2025 the UK government announced plans for the aid spending target to reduce further in 2027 from 0.5% of gross national income (GNI) to 0.3%. The UK is the largest provider of funding to the Company and the wider PIDG group. The Directors and executives of the PIDG Group are in ongoing discussions with the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) to understand the long-term implications of this decision upon the Company. All future commitments of the Company are fully funded beyond 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements.

On 13 February 2025, the Company signed additional term loans with Swedfund (EUR 40,000,000) and Absa Bank Limited (USD 75,000,000).

New signings include Cross Boundary Energy, a Pan African loan with a committed value of USD 45,000,000 and Vin Schools, a Vietnamese loan with a committed value of USD 35,000,000.

Dividends

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of USD 5 million for the year under review (2023: Nil).

Name change

On 9 October 2024, by special resolution of the Registrar of Companies, The Company changed its name to The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

Mauritian Companies Act 2001 requires the authorised directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which fairly present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The authorised directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The authorised directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Mauritian Companies Act and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO & Co, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the Board

Authorised Director	Authorised Director
Kamal Taposeea	Cyril Wong

31 March 2025

Secretary's report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Under Section 166 (d) of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the year ended 31 December 2024, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Intercontinental Trust Limited
Level 3, Alexander House
35 Cybercity
Ebène
Mauritius

31 March 2025

Tel: +230 202 3000
Fax: +230 202 9993
www.bdo.mu

10, Frère Félix de Valois Street
Port Louis, Mauritius
P.O. Box 799

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited
(previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited) (the "Company"), set out on pages 8 to 44 which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code").* We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report and the Secretary's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, 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 for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited
(previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited) (Continued)

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited
(previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited) (Continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Mauritian Companies Act 2001

The Mauritian Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

- We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company, other than in our capacity as auditor, and dealings in the ordinary course of business.
- We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the Company's Shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's Shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

BDO & Co.

BDO & Co
Chartered Accountants

ARamdin

Ameenah Ramdin, FCCA, FCA
Licensed by FRC

Port Louis,
Mauritius

March 31, 2025

The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Year Ended 31-Dec-24 USD	Year Ended 31-Dec-23 USD
Interest income on debt instruments at amortised cost	6	**72,585,717**	70,659,587
Interest income on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")		**13,322,485**	7,563,763
Interest expense	7	**(28,183,225)**	(18,913,181)
Net interest income		**57,724,977**	59,310,169
Income from debt instruments at amortised cost - Shari'ah		**140,527**	236,277
Loan fee income	9	**1,405,795**	576,131
Amortisation of deferred income	28	**5,398,205**	3,642,726
Total investment income		**64,669,504**	63,765,303
Other income			
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	8	**61,785**	150,270
Grant income	28	**14,659,608**	542,113
Grant income - PIDG Trust administrative		**-**	1,950,650
Total other income		**14,721,393**	2,643,033
Expenses			
Fund manager fees	12	**(20,456,228)**	(19,070,557)
Monitoring fee expenses		**(166,955)**	-
Professional fees and expenses		**(1,033,964)**	(965,134)
Administration expenses (PIDG)		**(2,341,983)**	(2,704,830)
Administration expenses		**(445,676)**	(391,817)
Amortisation of deferred expenses	19	**(5,197,770)**	(920,477)
Grant expenses	13	**(14,659,608)**	(542,113)
Total expenses		**(44,302,184)**	(24,594,928)
(Losses)/gains on financial instruments			
Realised loss on debt instruments at amortised cost	14	**(35,193,472)**	-
Realised gain on debt instruments - previously at FVOCI	16	**20,400**	-
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on derivative instruments	10 (i)	**16,023,697**	(3,056,253)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	10 (ii)	**(12,604,558)**	3,193,051
(Loss)/gain on derivative instruments		**(302,539)**	447,026
Total (losses)/gains on financial instruments		**(32,056,472)**	583,824
Profit before impairment and tax		**3,032,241**	42,397,232
Reversal of provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	15 (i)	**42,194,382**	-
Provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost- ECL	15 (i)	**(2,046,192)**	(3,808,524)
Provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	15 (i)	**(5,855,754)**	-
Provision for impairment of debt instruments at FVOCI - ECL	15 (ii)	**(1,781,049)**	(442,751)
Total impairment of debt instruments		**32,511,387**	(4,251,275)
Provision for impairment of equity instruments at FVOCI	17	**(1,065,341)**	-
Total impairment of debt instruments and equity instruments		**31,446,046**	(4,251,275)
Profit before tax		**34,478,287**	38,145,957
Income tax expense	11	**(788,225)**	(1,077,404)
Profit for the year		**33,690,062**	37,068,553
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value reserve - equity instruments at FVOCI	24	**(1,553,054)**	(199,431)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value reserve - debt instruments at FVOCI	24	**5,115,722**	1,664,701
Cash flow hedge reserve	25	**(1,367,417)**	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**2,195,251**	1,465,270
Total comprehensive income for the year		**35,885,313**	38,533,823

The notes on pages 12 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Independent Auditor's Report is on pages 5 to 7 of these financial statements.

The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		USD	USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Debt instruments	16	**1,016,136,535**	884,574,979
Equity instruments	17	**-**	2,618,395
Deferred expenses	19	**11,537,400**	14,034,838
		1,027,673,935	901,228,212
Current assets			
Debt instruments	16	**91,346,284**	75,878,371
Collateral margin call		**-**	4,110,000
Derivative instruments	20	**11,366,013**	-
Trade and other receivables	21	**24,323,774**	22,053,040
Prepayments		**607,741**	6,024
Cash and cash equivalents	22	**14,041,262**	16,003,029
Current tax asset	29	**553,536**	-
Receivable for overdue capital repayments	30	**4,113,642**	4,890,270
		146,352,252	122,940,734
Total Assets		**1,174,026,187**	1,024,168,946
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	23	**395,869,690**	394,869,690
Share premium		**10**	10
Fair value reserve	24	**(1,198,099)**	(4,760,767)
Cash flow hedge reserve	25	**(1,367,417)**	-
Retained earnings		**182,101,540**	153,411,478
Total equity		**575,405,724**	543,520,411
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	27	**385,122,109**	308,196,449
Deferred income	28	**20,067,633**	17,900,904
		405,189,742	326,097,353
Current liabilities			
Derivative instruments	20	**-**	2,455,360
Loans and borrowings	27	**171,560,604**	131,235,509
Collateral margin call		**3,020,000**	-
Current tax liabilities	29	**-**	335,803
Trade and other payables	31	**18,850,117**	20,524,510
		193,430,721	154,551,182
Total Liabilities		**598,620,463**	480,648,535
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,174,026,187**	1,024,168,946

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of directors on 31 March 2025 and authorised for issue:

Authorised Director
Kamal Taposeea

Authorised Director
Cyril Wong

The notes on pages 12 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Independent Auditor's Report is on pages 5 to 7 of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Share Capital USD	Share Premium USD	Fair Value Reserve USD	Cash flow hedge reserve USD	Retained Earnings USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2023		394,869,690	10	(6,226,037)	-	116,342,925	504,986,588
Other comprehensive income	24	-	-	1,465,270	-	-	1,465,270
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	37,068,553	37,068,553
Balance at 31 December 2023		394,869,690	10	(4,760,767)	-	153,411,478	543,520,411
Other comprehensive income	24,25	-	-	**3,562,668**	**(1,367,417)**	-	**2,195,251**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	**33,690,062**	**33,690,062**
Dividend	26	-	-	-	-	**(5,000,000)**	**(5,000,000)**
Issue of shares	23	**1,000,000**	-	-	-	-	**1,000,000**
Balance at 31 December 2024		**395,869,690**	**10**	**(1,198,099)**	**(1,367,417)**	**182,101,540**	**575,405,724**

The notes on pages 12 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Independent Auditor's Report is on pages 5 to 7 of these financial statements.

The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (previously known as The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund Limited)

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**33,690,062**	37,068,553
Adjustments for non cash items:			
Investment income, excluding loan fee and deferred fee income		**(57,865,504)**	(59,546,446)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	10(i)&(ii)	**(2,888,998)**	(5,893,801)
Unrealised loss on derivative instruments		**302,539**	(447,026)
Realised gain on debt instruments - previously at FVOCI	16	**(20,400)**	-
Amortisation of deferred income	28	**(5,398,205)**	(3,642,726)
Interest income on bank fixed deposits	8	**(61,785)**	(150,270)
Amortisation of deferred expenses	19	**5,197,770**	920,477
Grant income	28	**(14,659,608)**	(542,113)
Reversal of provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	15 (i)	**(42,194,382)**	-
Provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	15(i)&(ii)	**9,682,995**	4,251,275
Provision for impairment of equity instruments at FVOCI	17	**1,065,341**	-
Realised loss on debt instruments at amortised cost	14	**35,193,472**	-
Income tax expense	11	**788,225**	1,077,404
		(37,168,478)	(26,904,673)
Changes in:			
Deferred income	28	**7,569,504**	1,012,512
Trade and other receivables		**(779,119)**	556,726
Trade and other payables		**(729,265)**	7,847,148
Receivable for overdue capital repayments		**1,616,628**	(4,894,611)
Collateral margin call		**7,130,000**	704,159
		(22,360,730)	(21,678,739)
Disbursements on debt instruments at amortised cost	16	**(162,480,697)**	(140,630,885)
Repayments on debt instruments at amortised cost	16	**81,208,862**	72,740,343
Acquisitions on debt instruments at FVOCI	16	**(139,976,552)**	(50,012,613)
Disposal on debt instruments at FVOCI	16	**46,880,939**	9,712,229
Grants received/(paid)	28	**14,655,038**	(13,968)
Interest income received on debt instruments at amortised cost		**72,367,972**	62,747,514
Interest income received on debt instruments at FVOCI		**11,649,210**	7,519,735
Interest expense paid on loans and borrowings		**(29,169,545)**	(20,528,436)
Income tax paid	29	**(1,677,564)**	(466,121)
Net cash utilised in operating activities		**(128,903,067)**	(80,610,941)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares	23	**1,000,000**	-
Dividend paid	26	**(5,000,000)**	-
Payment of loan fees	19	**(2,700,332)**	(2,667,712)
Proceeds from borrowings	27	**435,012,910**	240,090,257
Repayment of borrowings	27	**(301,223,100)**	(160,624,762)
Net change in cash from financing activities		**127,089,478**	76,797,783
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,813,589)**	(3,813,158)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(148,178)**	141,042
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,961,767)**	(3,672,116)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**16,003,029**	19,675,145
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	22	**14,041,262**	16,003,029

The notes on pages 12 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Independent Auditor's Report is on pages 5 to 7 of these financial statements.

1 Reporting entity

(a) *General Information*

The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund Limited (the "Company"), was incorporated on 18 December 2001. It was granted a Category 1 Global Business Licence on 29 April 2002, which it held until 30 June 2021. Effective 1 July 2021, this Licence was converted to a Global Business Licence. The Company operates as a Closed Ended Fund. On 9 October 2024, by special resolution of the Registrar of Companies, The Company changed its name to The Emerging Africa and Asia Infrastructure Fund.

The Company provides long-term debt or mezzanine finance on commercial terms to finance the construction and development of private infrastructure in countries across Africa and Asia.

(b) *Statement of Compliance*

These financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

(c) *Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period*

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: Narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. *The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.*

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Subsequent to the release of amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, the IASB amended IAS 1 further in October 2022. If an entity's right to defer is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions, such conditions affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period, if the entity is required to comply with the condition on or before the end of the reporting period and not if the entity is required to comply with the conditions after the reporting period. The amendments also provide clarification on the meaning of 'settlement' for the purpose of classifying a liability as current or non-current. *The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.*

IFRS 16 *Leases*

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback: The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. *The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.*

IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* & IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Supplier Finance Arrangements: The amendments add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements. *The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.*

(d) *Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective*

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

Effective date January 1, 2025

IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

Lack of Exchangeability: The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

1 Reporting entity

(d) *Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)*

Effective date January 1, 2026

IFRS 9 ***Financial Instruments*** **& IFRS 7** ***Financial Instruments: Disclosures***
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments : The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets with ESG linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features. Clarifications have been made to non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. Also, additional disclosures have been introduced for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity : The amendments clarify how IFRS 9 should be applied to power purchase agreements with specific characteristics. The amendments include clarification on the application of the 'own-use' requirements and permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. New disclosure requirements have also been included to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

Effective date January 1, 2027

IFRS 18 ***Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***
Presentation and disclosure in financial statements : IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of the following five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, it brings about consequential amendments to other accounting standards. This standard replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements.

IFRS 19 ***Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures***
Subsidiaries without Public Accountability : Disclosures: IFRS 19 is a non-mandatory standard. It specifies the disclosure requirements that eligible subsidiaries are permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. It allows eligible entities to benefit from reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. Subsidiaries are eligible to apply IFRS 19 if they do not have public accountability and their parent, intermediate parent or ultimate parent company produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The effective date of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely until further notice

IFRS 10 ***Consolidated Financial Statements***
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) : Narrow scope amendment address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

IAS 28 ***Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures***
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) : Narrow scope amendment to address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. The going concern basis presumes that, for 12 months from balance sheet date, funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD"), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest USD, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the measurement of financial instruments. The principal accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods in these financial statements.

3 Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reporting of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about the carrying values of those assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) *Judgements*

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is set out below:

(i) Determination of the functional currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The majority of the Company's transactions are denominated in USD. Most of the debt instruments at amortised cost are disbursed and paid in USD and most of the interest income and expenses (including fund manager expenses) are denominated and paid in USD. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Company is USD.

(ii) Impairment of financial instruments

At each reporting date, the Company calculates an expected credit loss ("ECL") for debt instruments measured at amortised cost and at fair value through OCI ("FVOCI").

In the absence of sufficient market data, management applies expert judgement within a governance framework to determine the required parameters. In determining the ECL allowances the following significant judgements are applied.

Credit ratings (scorecard)

Intrinsic credit ratings are predicated on a scorecard comprising factors that govern risk assessment for the counterparty type. These have been further grouped into suitable broad categories with the assessments being aggregated based on pre-determined weights arrived at by way of expert judgement. There are limitations to the extent to which an extreme (credit positive or credit negative) sub-parameter value will be reflected in the overall project score. Depending on the availability of reasonable and supportable information without undue cost or effort, significant increases in credit risk are identified through the assessment of broad parameters such as financial strength, political and legal risk, transaction characteristics, strength of sponsor and security assessment. Accordingly, a set of overrides to the intrinsic rating has been incorporated into the framework. Depending on the scorecard, the final rating is influenced by early warning indicators, intrinsic rating overrides or sponsor overrides. Management also applies a 'sovereign ceiling' for country specific factors such as operating environment, legal structure, political instability, regulatory/legal uncertainty, financial/economic factors, risk of government intervention, impact of sovereign default and, where applicable, transfer and convertibility issues.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

ECLs are calculated at each reporting date and reflected in an allowance account. The allowance account is netted off against the carrying amount of the asset. The movement in ECL between reporting dates is recognised in profit or loss. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off.

Forward looking variables

The Company, applying expert judgement, identifies default and credit impaired financial assets. In applying this judgement, the Company considers, the arrears category where the balance has been allocated to, and whether the balance is in legal review, debt review or under administration. Financial assets are credit impaired when one or more events with a detrimental impact on the expected cash flows have taken place.

(b) *Assumptions and estimation uncertainties*

Information relating to assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 December 2024 is set out below:

3 Use of judgements and estimates (continued)

(b) *Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)*

(i) Impairment of financial instruments

Probability of default (PDs)

A master rating scale establishes a standardised benchmark and a mapping between rating grades and probabilities of default for all debt instruments. This rating scale has been established using default studies obtained from the three leading rating agencies. The regression results were employed to arrive at modelled default rates for each rating agency for all 21 rating grades. The average of the three modelled default rates constituted the mean probability of default for each rating grade. The lower and upper bounds for each rating grade are computed as the geometric mean of the modelled default rate for the rating grade in question and adjacent rating grades. The lower bound for ‘AAA’ (the highest rating grade) has been set at 0.0%, while the upper bound for ‘C’ (the lowest rating grade) has been set at 99.9%. In all cases, the lower bound is exclusive while the upper bound is inclusive.

Loss given default (LGDs)

In determining the LGDs, the time period that the cash flows relate to must be estimated. The time period is estimated based on historical data that can be volatile. When the cash flows are too volatile, the time period is capped to limit volatility. LGDs are influenced by estimates of the amounts to be recovered from the realisation of collateral and the estimated costs to realise the collateral. Management uses independent sources for benchmarking LGD rates as well as historic data, where applicable.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets that are not actively traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company applies the market or income approach as appropriate to the investment dependent on the information available. The key estimates applied are disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.

4 Accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

(a) *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of financial assets at FVOCI (equity instruments), are recognised in OCI.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(b) *Interest income and expense*

Interest income and expense are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts and payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees paid or received that are an integral part of the day 1 pricing of the asset. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income arises from interest on debt instruments at amortised cost and on debt instruments at FVOCI, while interest expense arises from interest on borrowing provided by lenders.

(c) *Deferred income*

Deferred income consists of deferred, upfront and commitment fees from borrowers which are recognised systematically over the life of the underlying loan using the effective interest method.

(d) *Deferred expenses*

Deferred expenses consist of upfront, commitment and refinancing fees paid to the Company's lenders which are recognised systematically over the life of the underlying loan using the effective interest method.

(e) *Loan fee income*

Loan fee income consists of loan arrangement, amendment, restructuring, annual monitoring, consent, waiver, loan breakage and appraisal fees which the Company charged to the borrowers for work performed during the year.

(f) *Grants*

Grants are initially recognised as deferred income until all conditions associated with the grants are complied with.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in the profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

(g) *Income tax*

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(g) *Income tax (continued)*

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset if certain criteria are met.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but the Company intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(h) *Derivative financial instruments*

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Company designate certain derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions or hedges of foreign currency risk of firm commitments (cash flow hedges).

The Company has chosen to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 instead of IFRS 9. The Company document at inception of the transaction the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedging items as well as their risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also document their assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives designated as hedging instrument are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedge items.

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. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within twelve months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

A hedging relationship exists where at the inception of the hedge there is formal documentation of the hedge; the hedge is expected to be highly effective; the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured; the hedge is highly effective throughout the reporting period and for hedges of a forecasted transaction, the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

(i) Derivatives recorded at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(h) *Derivative financial instruments (continued)*

(i) Derivatives recorded at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IFRS 9.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the statements of profit or loss.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at their initial recognition date and only if the criteria under IFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Company use derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in statements of profit or loss. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets and liabilities.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments, such as the conversion option in an acquired convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract is not itself held for trading or designated at fair value through statements of profit or loss.

(ii) Hedging activities - cash flow hedges

Where a financial instrument hedges the exposure to variability in the cash flows of highly probable transactions or firm commitments, the effective part of any gain or loss on remeasurement of the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss at the same time that the hedged transaction affects net profit or loss and included in the same line item as the hedged transaction.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. the Company enter into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed.

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities*

(i) Recognition and derecognition

Financial instruments are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the particular instrument.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(i) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its Statement of Financial Position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

A financial liability is de-recognised when, and only when, the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part thereof) extinguished or transferred to another party and consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

There are three principal classification categories for debt instruments: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and on its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions (and is not designated as at FVTPL):
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset shall be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 (continued)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above, are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Derivative assets are mandatorily categorised as FVTPL.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL, namely derivative instruments, are initially recognised at fair value excluding transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition which are recognised immediately in profit or loss. After initial recognition, FVTPL are measured at fair value with resulting fair value gains or losses being recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

- Debt instruments

Debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial measurement, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. Interest received is recognised as part of investment income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairments are recognised in profit or loss. All debt instruments are recognised when cash is advanced or expected from borrowers.

- Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises balances with banks and deposits which generally have a maturity of less than 365 days from date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

- Trade and other receivables

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost in the Statement of financial position.

- Receivable for overdue capital repayments

Receivables for overdue capital repayment are initially recognised at the amount lent to the borrower.

Financial liabilities

All loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities and trade and other payables are classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 (continued)

For a quantitative representation of the classifications under IFRS 9, refer to the tables on pages 23 and 24.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expense items are offset only to the extent that their related instruments have been offset in the Statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost (for example loans and advances, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents), but not to investments in equity instruments.

Calculation of ECL

The ECL impairment loss allowance is an unbiased, probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort of past events, current conditions and forecasts of forward looking economic conditions. The ECL model is dependent on the availability of relevant and accurate data to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk occurred since initial recognition, the probability of default ("PD"), the loss given default ("LGD") and the possible exposure at default ("EAD"). The Company also considers correlations between these parameters and forward looking economic conditions.

ECL reflects the Company's own expectations of credit losses. However, when considering all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort in estimating ECL, the Company also considers observable market information about the credit risk of the particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments.

The ECL loss amount depends on the specific stage where the financial instrument has been allocated to within the ECL model:
Stage 1: At initial recognition a financial instrument is allocated into stage 1, except for purchased or originated credit impaired financial instruments.
Stage 2: A financial instrument is allocated to stage 2 if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial instrument.
Stage 3: A financial instrument is allocated to stage 3 if the financial instrument is in default or is considered to be credit impaired.

Under IFRS 9, impairment loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:
i) 12-month ECLs: These are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

ii) Lifetime ECLs: These are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Exposures are assessed on an individual project basis. In some instances, financial assets are grouped into categories in accordance with the terms of the financial instrument or the percentage of expected payments that were received. Financial assets are also grouped according to the status of the financial asset. The Company makes use of estimates of PDs, LGDs and EADs to calculate the ECL balance for financial assets at amortised cost. Depending on the relevant information available, PDs are based on ratings assigned to counterparties which are set using hybrid models which comprise both conventional statistical models and expert judgement. LGDs are derived from a default recovery time series model that takes the timing of payments into account or through available market data adjusted for project characteristics. The LGD represents losses expected on default, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, its expected value when realised and the time value of money. The forecast value for the collateral is also affected by the range of forward looking probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. The ECL calculation of a financial instrument takes into account both the contractual and available behavioral repayment patterns over the relevant estimation period.

Significant increase in credit risk and default

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers quantitative and qualitative information based on historical experience, credit assessment and forward looking information. The Company's assessment of a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition consists of quantitative (such as credit rating, probability of default and arrears aging) and qualitative (such as economic, sector and geographic outlook) risk assessments performed by various internal credit risk review bodies.

These quantitative and qualitative risk drivers are included by the Company as part of the ongoing credit risk management. When making a quantitative assessment, the Company uses the change in the probability of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. This requires a measurement of the probability of default at initial recognition and at the reporting date. A rebuttable assumption is that the credit risk since initial recognition has increased significantly if a financial instrument is 30 days past due. Financial assets at amortised cost can be transferred back to stage 1 or 2 within the ECL model if specific criteria have been met.

The Company considers a financial asset to have deteriorated when there is a failure to meet interest and capital repayments, financial covenant breaches and concern with the respect to the environmental, social and governance practices of the borrower, the industry within which the borrower operates and the construction phase of the borrower.

Forward looking information

Forward looking information, as well as the use of macroeconomic information has been incorporated into the new impairment model, primarily through a 3 step process:
-The establishment of the relationship between default rates and macroeconomic variables by way of regression analysis;
-The identification of scenarios, namely base case, upside and downside and applying available forecasts of macroeconomic variables such as inflation, investment to GDP ratio etc; and
-Assigning suitable probabilities to each scenario based on expert judgement within the relevant governance bodies.

Write off policy

Financial assets are written off when, in the judgement of the Company, there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the assets. Determining when to write off financial assets is a matter of judgement and incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information.

Measurement of ECLs

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in fair value of financial instruments at FVOCI. ECLs on financial instruments at amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss.

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 (continued)

Categories of financial instruments

The analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities into their categories is set out in the following table:

At 31 December 2024 USD '000	FVOCI	FVOCI, by irrevocable designation	Mandatorily designated at fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
Assets per the Statement of financial position						
Debt instruments	235,401	-	-	872,081	-	1,107,482
Deferred expenses	-	-	-	11,537	-	11,537
Derivative instruments	-		11,366			11,366
Prepayments	-	-	-	-	608	608
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	24,324	-	24,324
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	14,041	-	14,041
Current tax asset	-	-	-	-	554	554
Receivable for overdue capital repayments	-	-	-	-	4,114	4,114
Total assets	**235,401**	**-**	**11,366**	**921,983**	**5,276**	**1,174,026**
Liabilities per the Statement of financial position						
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	556,683	-	556,683
Deferred income	-	-	-	20,067	-	20,067
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	18,850	-	18,850
Collateral margin call	-	-	-	3,020	-	3,020
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**598,620**	**-**	**598,620**

4 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 (continued)

Categories of financial instruments (continued)

At 31 December 2023 USD '000	FVOCI	FVOCI, by irrevocable designation	Mandatorily designated at fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
Assets per the Statement of financial position						
Debt instruments	141,974	-	-	818,479	-	960,453
Equity instruments	-	2,618	-		-	2,618
Deferred expenses	-	-	-	14,036	-	14,036
Prepayments	-	-	-	-	6	6
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	22,053	-	22,053
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	16,003	-	16,003
Collateral margin call	-	-	-	4,110	-	4,110
Current tax asset	-	-	-	-	4,890	4,890
Total assets	141,974	2,618	-	874,681	4,896	1,024,169
Liabilities per the Statement of financial position						
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	439,432	-	439,432
Deferred income	-	-	-	17,901	-	17,901
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	336	336
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	20,525	-	20,525
Derivative instruments	-	-	2,455	-	-	2,455
Total liabilities	-	-	2,455	477,858	336	480,649

(j) *Share capital*

Ordinary shares

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

(k) *Fair value reserve*

Equity financial assets that are classified and measured at FVOCI, by irrevocable designation are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in OCI and accumulated in fair value reserves. Upon disposal, any balance within fair value reserves is reclassified to retained earnings.

Debt financial assets that are classified and measured at FVOCI, are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in OCI and accumulated in fair value reserves, except for impairment gains or losses, and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal, any balance within fair value reserves is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(l) *Retained earnings*

Retained earnings include all current and prior years' results.

6 Interest income from debt measured at amortised cost

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Interest income earned in the year	**72,585,717**	70,659,587
	72,585,717	70,659,587

7 Interest expense from debt measured at amortised cost and derivatives

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Interest expense incurred on debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**28,183,225**	18,913,181
	28,183,225	18,913,181

8 Interest income on deposits

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Interest on bank balance and deposits	**61,785**	150,270
	61,785	150,270

9 Loan fee income

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Annual monitoring fees	**1,194,341**	500,559
Restructuring fees	**122,128**	-
Consent and waiver fees	**11,697**	5,022
Appraisal fees	**-**	53,300
Supervision fees	**34,221**	-
Other fees	**43,408**	17,250
	1,405,795	576,131

10 Foreign exchange gain/(loss)

(i) Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on derivative instruments

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Realised gain/(loss) on derivative instruments	**530,141**	(5,757,003)
Unrealised gain on derivative instruments	**15,493,556**	2,700,750
	16,023,697	(3,056,253)

(ii) Foreign exchange (loss)/gain on others

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Unrealised (loss)/gain on net loans and borrowings	**(10,229,824)**	3,106,696
Unrealised gain/(loss) on EUR cash and cash equivalents	**648,403**	(1,407,674)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on KES denominated debt instrument at FVOCI	**1,259,666**	(676,300)
Unrealised (loss)/gain on XOF denominated debt instrument at FVOCI	**(4,282,803)**	2,170,329
	(12,604,558)	3,193,051

11 Income tax expense

The Company holds a Category 1 Global Business License for the purpose of the Financial Services Act 2007 of Mauritius. Pursuant to the enactment of the Finance Act 2018, with effect as from 1 January 2019, the deemed tax credit has been phased out through the implementation of a new tax regime. Companies which had obtained their Category 1 Global Business Licence on or before 16 October 2017, including the Company, have been grandfathered and benefit from the deemed tax credit regime up to 30 June 2021. Accordingly, the Company is entitled to a foreign tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered or 80% of the Mauritian tax ("Deemed tax credit") on its foreign source income resulting in an effective tax rate on net income of up to 3%, up to 30 June 2021. Further, the Company is exempted from income tax in Mauritius on profits or gains arising from sale of securities. In addition, there is no withholding tax payable in Mauritius in respect of payments of dividends to shareholders or in respect of redemptions or exchanges of shares.

Post 30 June 2021, under the new tax regime and subject to meeting the necessary substance requirements as required under the Financial Services Act 2007 (as amended by the Finance Act 2018) and such guidelines issued by the FSC, the Company is entitled to either (a) a foreign tax credit equivalent to the actual foreign tax suffered on its foreign income against the Company's tax liability computed at 15% on such income, or (b) a partial exemption of 80% of some of the income derived, including but not limited to foreign source dividends or interest income. The Company monitors and makes use of expert advice on proposed and issued tax laws, regulations and cases to determine the impact of uncertain tax positions.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	Note	**USD**	USD
Total income tax expense for the year		**788,225**	1,077,404
Calculation of the income tax expense			
Profit for the year before tax		**34,478,287**	38,145,957
Less: Exempt income		**(149,823,010)**	(77,625,590)
Add: Non-deductible expenses		**115,692,121**	46,916,431
		347,398	7,436,798
Tax expense for the year		**59,057**	1,115,520
Underprovision for last year		**729,168**	(38,116)
Tax expense for the year	**29**	**788,225**	1,077,404

12 Fund manager fees

Effective on 09 May 2016, Ninety One Guernsey Limited ("NOGL") was appointed as Fund Manager. NOGL is due a management fee calculated quarterly as the product of (a) the Applicable Management Fee Percentage pro-rated based on a fee sliding scale; and (b) the Average Portfolio Commitments as set out under the Management Agreement dated 5 May 2016. NOGL is also due a performance fee calculated annually in terms of the aforementioned Management Agreement. This fee is subject to the achievement of financial and developmental targets, as well as a discretionary fee component approved at the sole discretion of the Company's Board acting on the advice of PIDG Ltd.

Breakdown of Fund Manager expenses:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Management fee	**15,081,265**	14,116,317
Performance fee	**5,374,963**	4,954,240
	20,456,228	19,070,557

13 Grant Expenses

The Private Infrastructure Development Group ("PIDG") acting through the PIDG Trust (the shareholder of the Company) provides Technical Assistance (TA) grants to the Company for development projects approved by PIDG Ltd on behalf of the PIDG Trust. TA grants are managed by the Company in agreement with PIDG Ltd. In 2024 USD 14.7m was disbursed by the Company in respect of these development projects (2023: USD 542k).

14 Realised loss on debt instruments at amortised cost

In 2024, the Company restructured its Hochma asset, an infrastructure manufacturing project in Algeria, which balance of USD 42m at the time of the restructure, was fully provided for. Through the restructure, a revised outstanding balance of USD 7m was agreed, and the remainder of the loan was written off. Accordingly, the full provision of USD 42m was reversed, a realised loss of USD 35m was crystalised, resulting in a USD 7m balance post-restructure.

15 Provision for impairment of debt instruments

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		USD	USD
(i)	*Debt instruments at amortised cost*		
	Opening balance	**53,205,868**	49,397,344
	Provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	**5,855,754**	-
	Provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost - ECL	**2,046,192**	3,808,524
	Reversal of provision for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	**(42,194,382)**	-
	Closing balance	**18,913,432**	53,205,868
(ii)	*Debt instruments at FVOCI - capital*		
	Opening balance	**936,651**	493,900
	Provision for impairment of debt instruments at FVOCI - ECL	**1,781,049**	442,751
	Closing balance	**2,717,700**	936,651
(iii)	*Debt instruments at FVOCI - interest*		
	Opening balance	**331,440**	331,440
	Provision for impairment of accrued interest	**-**	-
	Closing balance	**331,440**	331,440

16 Debt instruments

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Opening balance	**885,183,549**	805,552,782
Disbursements	**162,480,697**	140,630,885
Repayments	**(81,208,862)**	(72,740,343)
Realised loss during the year	**(35,194,382)**	-
(Loss)/gain on revaluation of non-USD-denominated debt instruments	**(26,767,970)**	11,740,225
Closing balance	**904,493,032**	885,183,549
Provision for impairment - non-performing portfolio	**(15,664,129)**	(40,040,611)
Provision for impairment - performing portfolio	**(15,217,951)**	(13,171,759)
Interest suspended - non-performing portfolio	**(1,529,571)**	(13,491,717)
	(32,411,651)	(66,704,087)
Net carrying value of debt instruments at amortised cost	**872,081,381**	818,479,462
Debt instruments at FVOCI		
Opening balance	**141,973,888**	99,810,426
Acquisitions during the year	**139,976,552**	50,012,613
Disposals during the year	**(46,880,939)**	(9,712,229)
Realised gain during the year	**20,400**	-
(Loss)/gain on non-USD-denominated debt instruments	**(3,023,136)**	1,494,029
Unrealised fair value gain	**3,334,673**	369,049
Closing balance	**235,401,438**	141,973,888
Net carrying value of debt instruments at FVOCI	**235,401,438**	**141,973,888**
Classification of non current and current		
Non-current debt instruments at amortised cost	**793,772,373**	739,972,917
Non-current debt instruments at amortised cost - Shari'ah	**2,428,189**	2,628,174
Non-current debt instruments at FVOCI	**219,935,973**	141,973,888
Non-current debt instruments total	**1,016,136,535**	884,574,979
Current debt instruments at amortised cost	**75,534,070**	75,563,230
Current debt instruments at amortised cost - Shari'ah	**346,749**	315,141
Current debt instruments at FVOCI	**15,465,465**	-
Current debt instruments total	**91,346,284**	75,878,371
Total debt instruments	**1,107,482,819**	960,453,350

(a) Undisbursed loan commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the undisbursed loan commitments were USD 201,810,715; EUR 117,393,007. (31 December 2023: USD 121,330,290; EUR 162,565,804).

(b) Interest suspended

During the year, the Company has capitalised the interest due from debt instruments at amortised cost which have been fully credit impaired. However, due to the uncertainty over its recoverability, the Company has not recognised the interest capitalised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

17 Equity instruments

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Equity instruments at FVOCI		
At beginning of the year	**2,618,395**	2,817,826
Unrealised fair value gain	**(1,553,054)**	(199,431)
At end of the year	**1,065,341**	2,618,395
Provision for impairment	**(1,065,341)**	-
Net carrying value of equity instruments at FVOCI	**-**	2,618,395

18 Details of investments at FVOCI

Name of company	Country	Type	Currency	Holding 31-Dec-24	Holding 31-Dec-23	Carrying value 31-Dec-24 USD	Carrying value 31-Dec-23 USD
Quoted investments							
Acorn Student Housing	Kenya	Bond	KES	**-**	514,000,000	**33,855**	3,293,617
HTA Group Ltd	UK	Bond	USD	**25,000,000**	30,000,000	**25,380,786**	29,584,311
Port Autonome de Dakar	Senegal	Bond	XOF	**4,980,000,000**	6,640,000,000	**7,880,794**	11,205,763
Sonatel	Senegal	Bond	XOF	**9,041,274,000**	12,055,032,000	**14,292,950**	20,340,913
Liquid Telecom	Pan Africa	Bond	USD	**15,000,000**	15,000,000	**11,200,508**	8,789,087
Axian Telecom	Pan Africa	Bond	USD	**20,000,000**	20,000,000	**19,899,110**	18,748,799
CEC Renewables Ltd - Zambia	Zambia	Bond	USD	**20,000,000**	20,000,000	**19,556,602**	19,627,677
FCTC EPT 2023 - 2028	Ivory Coast	Bond	XOF	**18,050,690,000**	18,050,690,000	**28,426,147**	30,383,721
FCTC Sonatel 2023 - 2028	Senegal	Bond	XOF	**21,114,324,000**	-	**33,257,547**	-
CEC Renewables Ltd – Project I	Zambia	Bond	USD	**18,916,000**	-	**18,765,050**	-
Africell Holdings	Pan Africa	Bond	USD	**28,000,000**	-	**27,451,836**	-
IHS Holdings Ltd	Nigeria	Bond	USD	**30,000,000**	-	**29,256,253**	-
Unquoted investments							
IPS Cable System Holding	Mauritius	Ordinary shares		**1,065,341**	1,065,341	**-**	2,618,395
						235,401,438	144,592,283

19 Deferred expenses

	Refinancing Cost USD	Upfront Fees USD	Commitment Fees USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2023	2,584,854	2,088,016	7,614,733	12,287,603
Movement during the year	(253,044)	2,042,306	878,450	2,667,712
Amortisation charge	(240,129)	(680,348)	-	(920,477)
At 31 December 2023	2,091,681	3,449,974	8,493,183	14,034,838
Movement during the year	**3,342,680**	**1,715,966**	**(2,358,314)**	**2,700,332**
Amortisation charge	**(3,755,565)**	**(1,442,205)**	**-**	**(5,197,770)**
At 31 December 2024	**1,678,796**	**3,723,735**	**6,134,869**	**11,537,400**

20 Derivatives Instruments

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts - at fair value	**12,591,170**	(2,902,386)
Interest rate swaps contracts - at fair value	**(1,225,157)**	447,026
	11,366,013	(2,455,360)

The notional amount of the outstanding foreign currency forward exchange contracts as at 31 December 2024 is EUR 187,400,000 (31 December 2023: EUR 174,100,000 and KES 450,000,000). The notional amount of the outstanding interest rate swaps as at 31 December 2024 are USD 140,000,000, of which 131,000,000 are hedge accounted for (31 December 2023: Nil).

The Company designated certain interest rate swaps as hedging instrument in a qualifying cash flow hedge accounting relationship.

IFRS 7 details the disclosure requirements in the statutory financial statements for hedge accounting. This includes:
(a) The Company’s risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk;
(b) How the hedging activities may affect the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flow; and
(c) The effect of hedge accounting on the Company's Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity.

(a) Risk management strategy

(i) Strategy

The Company adopts cash flow hedge strategy.

(ii) Hedging instruments and underlying hedged items

The Company designates certain interest rate swaps as hedging instruments and variable interest rate cash flows arising from floating rate financial assets as underlying hedged items in a qualifying cash flow hedge accounting relationship.

(iii Objective of strategy

Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk relate to exposures to the variability in future interest receipts due to the movement of benchmark interest rates. This variability in cash flows is hedged by interest rate swaps, which convert variable cash flows into fixed. For these cash flow hedge relationships, the hedged items are variable interest rate cash flows arising from floating rate financial assets with interest rates linked to SOFR & Term SOFR benchmarks. The variability in cash flows due to movements in the relevant benchmark rate is hedged.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on a comparison of critical terms, including reference interest rates, tenors, repricing dates, and maturities and the notional or par amounts.

The Company assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item under the hypothetical derivative method.

In accordance with its hedging strategy, the Company matches the principal of the hedging instruments to the principal of the hedged items. The Company applies a hedge ratio of 1:1.

(b) Amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows

The following table sets out the maturity profile and average interest rate of hedge accounting strategies.

Nominal amount	**Up to 1 month USD '000**	**1 – 3 months USD '000**	**3 months – 1 year USD '000**	**1 – 5 years USD '000**	**> 5 years USD '000**	**Total USD '000**
Cash flow hedging – Interest rate swaps						
Variable rate assets linked to SOFR & Term SOFR	-	-	12,000	48,000	71,000	**131,000**
Average interest rate	-	-	4.45%	3.84%	3.87%	

The main sources of ineffectiveness for interest rate risk hedge accounting relationships are:

Interest rate basis: The floating interest benchmark rate on the hedging instrument is USD-SOFR-OIS (Overnight Indexed Swap) Compound while the hedge items may include 3M or 6M Term SOFR. Given the differences in the sources of these two rates, there would be some ineffectiveness that will arise on the hedge relationship.

Timing of cash flows: There are differences in timing of cash flows between the hedged item and hedging instrument that will result in some ineffectiveness (for example, the hedged item is a portfolio of quarterly or semi-annually interest paying assets while the hedging instrument is annually).

(c) Effect of hedge accounting on financial statements strategy

The impact of the hedging instruments on the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024 is, as follows:

	Notional amount USD '000	**Carrying amount USD '000**	**Line item in the Statement of Financial Position**	**Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year USD '000**
Cash flow hedging – Interest rate swaps				
Variable rate assets linked to SOFR & Term SOFR	131,000	(1,367)	Derivative asset/ liability	(39)

20 Derivatives Instruments (continued)

***(c)* Effect of hedge accounting on financial statements strategy (continued)**

The following table shows an analysis of the cash flow hedge reserve (Statement of Changes in Equity):

	31-Dec-24 Cash flow hedge reserve USD '000	31-Dec-23 Cash flow hedge reserve USD '000
Continuing		
- Interest rate risk	(1,367)	-
De-designated		
- Interest rate risk	-	-
Total	**(1,367)**	-

Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness (Statement of Comprehensive Income):

	Total fair value change USD '000	**Effective portion – recognised in OCI USD '000**	**Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in (losses)/gains on financial instruments USD '000**	**Reclassified into income statement into Admin expenses USD '000**
Macro cash flow hedges - Interest rate swaps				
Variable rate assets linked to SOFR	(1,406)	(1,367)	(39)	-

21 Trade and other receivables

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Interest receivable on debt instruments at amortised cost	**20,173,114**	20,030,440
Interest receivable on derivative contracts	**284,704**	17,934
Interest accrued on income notes and debt instruments at FVOCI	**3,647,798**	1,974,522
Other receivables	**218,158**	30,144
	24,323,774	22,053,040

22 Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Absa Bank (Mauritius) Limited		
- Operating accounts	**7,331,213**	12,813,342
- Technical Assistance grant account (from PIDG Trust)	**2,176,611**	2,084,750
Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited		
- Operating account	**1,941,212**	1,104,937
Fidelity Institutional Liquidity Fund plc	**2,592,226**	-
	14,041,262	16,003,029

23 Share capital

	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	Number of Shares	**USD**	Number of Shares	USD
At December 31, 2024	**39,486,969**	**394,869,690**	39,486,969	394,869,690
Issue of shares	**100,000**	**1,000,000**	-	-
Closing balance	**39,586,969**	**395,869,690**	39,486,969	394,869,690

The nominal value of the shares is USD 10 each. All ordinary shares are ranked equally. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time.

24 Fair value reserve

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
At beginning of the year	**(4,760,767)**	(6,226,037)
Movement during the year	**3,562,668**	1,465,270
At end of the year	**(1,198,099)**	(4,760,767)

25 Cash flow hedge reserve

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
At beginning of the year	**-**	-
Movement during the year	**(1,367,417)**	-
At end of the year	**(1,367,417)**	-

26 Dividend

In respect of the year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of USD 5,000,000.00, payable to ordinary shareholders. This was approved on 4 October 2024.

27 Loans and borrowings

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Non-current liabilities		
Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau ("KfW")	**40,614,235**	72,370,941
Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau - EUR	**105,028,662**	81,443,673
Standard Bank South Africa ("SBSA") - USD	**25,000,000**	19,642,857
Allianz Global Investors ("Allianz")	**14,320,000**	65,177,991
Allianz Global Investors - EUR	**38,804,726**	-
Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. ("FMO")	**11,540,625**	26,930,000
AFDB - F1 Facility	**37,180,118**	42,617,692
Allianz NIFA notes -USD	**35,005,000**	5,000
Allianz NIFA Notes - EUR	**77,628,743**	8,295
	385,122,109	308,196,449
Current liabilities		
Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau ("KfW")	**31,756,706**	15,878,353
Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau - EUR	**29,233,261**	21,923,300
Standard Bank South Africa ("SBSA") - USD	**4,000,000**	10,000,000
Standard Bank South Africa ("SBSA") - EUR	**42,437,046**	56,408,566
AFDB F1 Facility	**21,233,948**	3,913,348
Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. ("FMO")	**15,387,500**	7,690,000
Allianz Global Investors ("Allianz")	**5,322,857**	3,571,429
Allianz Global Investors - EUR	**22,189,286**	11,850,513
	171,560,604	131,235,509
Opening balance	**439,431,958**	351,333,843
Drawdown	**435,012,910**	240,090,257
Repayment	**(301,223,100)**	(160,624,762)
Realised loss during the year	**(910)**	(909)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	**(16,538,145)**	8,633,529
Closing balance	**556,682,713**	439,431,958
The above borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:		
US Dollar	**241,360,989**	202,619,619
Euro	**315,321,724**	236,812,339
	556,682,713	439,431,958

27 Loans and borrowings (continued)

Terms of financial liabilities at amortised cost

Lender	Currency	Maturity date	Total committed USD	Undisbursed Base currency
AfDB Facility F	USD	19 March 2028	75,000,000	-
Standard Bank South Africa	USD/EUR	20 December 2025	125,000,000	78,544,500
Standard Bank South Africa	USD	28 February 2030	25,000,000	-
Allianz NIFA notes 2023	USD		50,000,000	14,995,000
FMO Facility G	USD	19 March 2028	50,000,000	-
Allianz Facility H2	USD		25,000,000	-
KfW Facility D2	USD	17 June 2028	65,000,000	-
KfW Facility D3	USD	17 June 2028	20,000,000	-
KfW Facility E1	USD	19 March 2030	50,000,000	-
				93,539,500
KfW Facility J	EUR	15 May 2036	60,000,000	-
Allianz NIFA notes 2023	EUR		75,000,000	-
KfW Facility B	EUR	29 October 2024	55,000,000	-
KfW Facility D1	EUR	17 June 2028	45,000,000	-
KfW Facility E2	EUR	19 March 2030	75,000,000	-
Allianz Facility H1	EUR	28 March 2030	75,000,000	-
Allianz NIFA notes 2024	EUR		100,000,000	103,504,989
				103,504,989
			Total USD equivalent	197,044,489

28 Deferred income

	Restructuring Fees USD	Upfront Fees USD	Commitment Fees USD	Subtotal USD	TA grant[1] USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2023	-	9,857,479	9,673,574	19,531,053	1,014,032	20,545,085
Movement during the year	-	1,554,626	-	1,554,626 -	13,968	1,540,658
Amortisation charge	-	(3,674,837)	32,111	(3,642,726)	(542,113)	(4,184,839)
At 31 December 2023	-	7,737,268	9,705,685	17,442,953	457,951	17,900,904
Movement during the year	-	**2,849,084**	**4,720,420**	**7,569,504**	**14,655,038**	**22,224,542**
Amortisation charge	-	**(805,179)**	**(4,593,026)**	**(5,398,205)**	**(14,659,608)**	**(20,057,813)**
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**9,781,173**	**9,833,079**	**19,614,252**	**453,381**	**20,067,633**

[1]The Private Infrastructure Development Group ("PIDG") acting through the PIDG Trust (the shareholder of the Company) provides TA grants to the Company for development projects approved by PIDG Ltd on behalf of the PIDG Trust. TA grants are managed by the Company in agreement with PIDG Ltd.

29 Current tax asset/(liability)

	Notes	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Balance at beginning of the year		**(335,803)**	275,480
Tax paid during the year		**1,677,564**	466,121
Income tax expense for the year	**11**	**(788,225)**	(1,077,404)
At end of the year		**553,536**	(335,803)

30 Receivable for overdue capital repayments

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
At December 31, 2024	**4,113,642**	4,890,270

Outstanding scheduled capital repayments on debt instruments as at 31 December 2024 amounted to USD 4,113,642 (31 December 2023: USD 4,890,270). The Company has made an assessment of the recoverability of the outstanding capital repayments and raises provisions as appropriate.

31 Trade and other payables

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Management fee	**7,653,826**	10,557,263
Performance fee	**5,374,963**	4,954,240
Loan interest payable	**5,371,898**	4,385,578
Interest payable on derivative contracts	**343,807**	20,908
Management company fees	**4,375**	4,375
Audit and tax fees	**101,248**	110,585
Other payables	**-**	491,561
	18,850,117	20,524,510

32 Related party transactions

During the year, the Company had transactions and balances with its related parties. There has been no transactions with key management personnel during the year. The nature, volume of transactions and balances are as follows:

Name of company	**Nature of relationship**	**Nature of transaction**	**31-Dec-24 USD**	31-Dec-23 USD
Transactions during the year:				
PIDG Trust	Shareholder	Grant amortised	**14,659,608**	542,113
		Grant paid	**14,655,038**	(13,968)
	Shareholder	Grant received - administrative	**-**	1,950,650
PIDG Ltd	Subsidiary of PIDG Trust[1]	Administration expenses (PIDG)	**(2,341,983)**	(2,704,830)
Ninety One Guernsey Limited	Fund Manager	Management fees	**15,081,265**	14,116,317
Ninety One Guernsey Limited	Fund Manager	Performance fees	**5,374,963**	4,954,240
Balances outstanding at end of the year:				
PIDG Trust	Shareholder	Grant received	**453,381**	457,951
Ninety One Guernsey Limited	Fund Manager	Management fees	**7,653,826**	10,557,263
Ninety One Guernsey Limited	Fund Manager	Performance fees	**5,374,963**	4,954,240

Key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel are the directors as listed in the Directors' report. There were no material transactions with key management personnel or their families during the current or previous year, other than normal remuneration for employee services rendered.

[1] *Fellow subsidiary of the Trust, but with delegated authority from the Trust to manage the Company.*

33 Fair values of financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

		Fair Value		
	Carrying amount USD	**Level 1 USD**	**Level 2 USD**	**Level 3 USD**
31 December 2024				
Debt instruments at FVOCI	**235,401,438**	**235,401,438**	**-**	**-**
Derivative instruments	**11,366,013**	**-**	**11,366,013**	**-**
	246,767,451	**235,401,438**	**11,366,013**	**-**
31 December 2023				
Debt instruments at FVOCI	141,973,888	141,973,888	-	-
Equity instruments at FVOCI	2,618,395	-	-	2,618,395
Derivative instruments	(2,455,360)	-	(2,455,360)	-
	142,136,923	141,973,888	(2,455,360)	2,618,395

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in an active markets for identical instruments.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and whose unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

For the equity investments (classified as level 3), the directors are of the opinion that the best measurement of the financial assets is fair value.

A book value valuation approach was followed on level 3 financial instruments.

IPS Cable System Holding Limited ("IPS")

The investment in IPS Cable System Holding Limited is valued using the book value valuation technique by valuing the only significant asset held by IPS, namely Seacom Capital Limited ("SCL"), and applying the effective percentage that the Company holds of SCL. The Company has a 6.25% stake in IPS Cable System Holding Limited.

As this fair value of SCL increases, the fair value of IPS increases.

The valuation of SCL was performed by means of a Discounted Cash Flow fair valuation. Based on this assessment, the Company conservatively calculates a fair value in IPS of nil.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amount of the Company’s debt instruments at amortised cost, trade and other receivables, bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, collateral, loans and borrowings cost and trade and other payables is approximately equal to their fair values, and thus information relating to the fair values of these financial instruments, including the fair value hierarchy, is not disclosed.

34 Financial risk and management and review

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The most important components of financial risk are credit risk, market risk (arising from changes in equity, bond prices, interest and foreign exchange rates) and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. A 'Unified Credit Rating Framework' (established and approved by the PIDG Ltd Risk Committee) has been adopted by the Company to enable a standardized assessment of borrower risk for project finance, among other credit solutions. It also serves as a critical input towards portfolio-wide risk aggregation, provisioning under the IFRS 9 accounting standard, pricing of transactions as well as capital and portfolio optimisation. The Company has delegated responsibility for compliance with the framework to PIDG Ltd which is responsible for, amongst other matters, ensuring the Company's compliance with its Risk Appetite Statements, reporting regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities. The framework is subject to an annual review and continual refinement, including governance oversight from the PIDG Ltd Risk Committee. However, more frequent reviews may be considered in order to address systemic challenges in the framework/process. This framework is subject to continuous review and improvement. Any changes require the approval of the PIDG Ltd Chief Risk Officer as long as the construct of the framework as approved by the PIDG Ltd Risk Committee remains unchanged.

Capital risk management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is subject to an externally-imposed capital requirement that the equity of the Company should not fall below USD 150,000,000. There have been no breaches of this capital requirement during the financial year.

The Company is also subject to externally-imposed covenant requirements from its lenders, including that the Debt to Equity Ratio will not exceed a ratio of 2:1, and that the Interest Cover will not fall below a ratio of 1.5:1. There have been no breaches of this capital requirement during the financial year.

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each borrower. The demographic spread of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the borrower operates, has an influence on credit risk.

(i) Credit risk governance

Credit risk is monitored through the various governance structures of both Ninety One and PIDG Ltd, to enable the Board of Directors and PIDG Ltd to discharge their obligations in terms of the Company's aggregated credit risk appetites, exposures and risk management. The scope of these structures extends to all activities of the Company in which credit or counterparty credit risks are present.

(ii) Credit risk management

The Company manages its credit risk by having a comprehensive risk strategy for all risk types including credit risk, sound investment processes across single assets, single counterparties and an aggregate credit portfolio, and comprehensive limit frameworks in place. The risk strategy includes a risk-return framework which sets the overall risk appetite and the risk appetite for specific risk types including credit risk. Each investment credit asset acquired follows a strict credit approval process, supported by a credit analysis considering both qualitative and quantitative aspects taking into account the risk return profile.

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk exposures are monitored and assessed using appropriate metrics, including trend analysis and communicated to the relevant governance and management committees. Credit risk is monitored against early warning thresholds and exposures. The ongoing monitoring and a proactive view of emerging risks are integrated in the granting of new credit. The credit risk appetite and limits are accordingly adjusted to manage the portfolio in view of actual and potential changes in macroeconomic conditions.

Collateral

Collateral is mainly used in the investment credit portfolios to mitigate the amount of credit risk taken. This is part of the process to ensure appropriate legal protection in the event of default. Stricter loan covenants or higher levels or better quality collateral are required based on the counterparty and industry outlook. The Company holds collateral as security over most of its financial assets at amortised cost under its facility agreements. While the Company is legally entitled to the potential economic benefit provided by the collateral on financial assets at amortised cost, the Company has historically preferred to engage with borrowers facing financial difficulties and to reach an alternative payment solution that continues to aid the economic development of the project as well as promote the Company’s developmental purpose rather than to realise its security. Where borrowers have defaulted, the Company has made an assessment of the recoverability of the loan and raised provisions for impairment as appropriate. The balance of financial assets at amortised cost disclosed in the Statement of financial position is therefore a fair reflection of the Company’s credit exposure.

Derivatives

The Company may enter into exchange-traded or Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivatives. Credit risk arising from exchange-traded derivatives is mitigated by margin requirements. Derivative financial instruments are transacted with reputable counterparties with a long term rating of A, and with whom the Company has a signed master netting agreement. Master netting agreements provide for the net settlement of contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default. The net exposure to credit risk is mitigated by master netting arrangements that may change significantly within a short period of time due to the volatile nature of the fair value of the derivatives. Derivatives used can generally be classified as futures, forward contracts, interest rate swaps and options.

Cash deposits and cash equivalents

The Company holds deposits and cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions with credit ratings of Ba1, A1, and AAAm, based on ratings from credit rating agencies.

(iii) Credit risk ratings

The Unified Credit Rating Framework sets out the rating model to be applied to project finance, as well as other credit solutions, in enabling risk differentiation between borrowers and measurement and quantification of risk. The rating model has been developed based on the Basel III specialised lending framework and sets out ‘broad parameters’ and ‘sub-parameters’ with overarching guidance on allocating transactions into one of four risk buckets. This framework has been developed in the form of a scorecard with suitable broad and sub-parameter weights. The guidance provided as a part of the Basel III framework has been adapted to ensure applicability to both the Company's and PIDG Ltd's operations. The framework also includes loss estimates against each risk bucket. These loss estimates have been employed to derive a suitable probability of default which, in turn, have been mapped to the master rating scale for the purposes of arriving at a rating.

At initial recognition, each risk exposure is allocated to the credit rating based on the available information about the counterparty. All exposures are subsequently monitored through general and tailored procedures as specified in the framework. The data used to monitor these exposures include the following broad parameters: financial strength, political and legal environment, transaction characteristics, strength of sponsor and strength of security package.

(iv) Concentration of credit risk

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties are located in a geographical region or are engaged in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Company monitors concentrations of credit risk by geographic location. The following table analyses the concentrations of credit risk by class of financial asset at 31 December 2024.

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

(a) Analysis of credit risk for financial assets at amortised cost and interest receivable by sector and country/region:

	Debt instruments at amortised cost		*Loan interest receivable*	
	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD	**31-Dec-24 USD**	31-Dec-23 USD
Sector				
Mining	**30,204,960**	45,436,112	**122,260**	608,770
Telecommunications	**25,833,448**	30,538,950	**311,850**	361,309
Industrial infrastructure	**103,634,015**	74,121,650	**893,908**	421,306
Power	**510,090,373**	513,847,558	**14,415,136**	13,397,020
Transport	**162,753,885**	110,909,806	**3,940,157**	4,489,510
Gas	**3,617,303**	4,703,960	**127,110**	166,570
Bulk storage / logistics facilities	**35,947,397**	38,921,426	**362,693**	370,357
	872,081,381	818,479,462	**20,173,114**	19,814,842
Country/Region				
Republic of Cameroon	**47,288,214**	46,478,881	**244,216**	73,880
Mozambique	**67,101,724**	81,165,115	**1,216,199**	1,585,714
Republic of Nigeria	**66,527,072**	52,785,912	**752,759**	431,140
Uganda	**78,391,045**	72,560,252	**1,146,287**	2,154,336
Kenya	**31,166,680**	32,242,732	**13,476**	37,088
Pan-Africa	**60,150,808**	41,419,184	**668,478**	396,890
Senegal	**95,822,036**	43,096,524	**1,726,296**	(76,043)
Ghana	**64,944,466**	78,144,023	**1,011,861**	3,287,976
Ivory Coast	**126,010,950**	123,223,841	**7,174,695**	4,865,859
Republic of Rwanda	**26,052,761**	31,490,043	**314,310**	452,383
Madagascar	**24,079,205**	17,265,169	**1,015,672**	3,360,365
Mali	**21,237,113**	30,255,296	**1,962,099**	1,216,722
Gabon	**34,053,097**	35,548,342	**1,517,716**	(76,642)
Guinea	**30,204,960**	32,584,219	**122,260**	156,610
Zimbabwe	**35,947,397**	38,921,426	**362,693**	370,357
Algeria	**4,500,000**	-	**-**	-
Burkina Faso	**58,603,853**	61,298,503	**914,930**	1,578,207
Pakistan	**-**	-	**9,167**	-
	872,081,381	818,479,462	**20,173,114**	19,814,842

(b) Analysis of credit risk for financial assets at FVOCI and interest receivable by sector and country/region:

	Financial assets at FVOCI		*Interest receivable*	
	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD	**31-Dec-24 USD**	31-Dec-23 USD
Sector				
Industrial infrastructure	**89,999,491**	3,293,617	**1,778,591**	60,705
Power	**66,747,799**	50,011,398	**328,904**	255,382
Telecommunications	**70,773,354**	80,081,505	**1,409,850**	1,510,449
Bulk storage / logistics facilities	**7,880,794**	11,205,763	**130,453**	147,987
	235,401,438	144,592,283	**3,647,798**	1,974,523
Country/Region				
Ivory Coast	**28,426,147**	30,383,721	**227,740**	219,382
Kenya	**33,855**	3,293,617	**-**	60,705
Pan Africa	**83,932,240**	59,740,592	**1,517,209**	919,792
Senegal	**55,431,291**	31,546,676	**1,581,686**	738,644
Zambia	**38,321,652**	19,627,677	**101,163**	36,000
Nigeria	**29,256,253**	-	**220,000**	-
	235,401,438	144,592,283	**3,647,798**	1,974,523

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

(v) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the financial assets, net of provision for impairments, represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Debt instruments	**1,107,482,819**	960,453,350
Trade and other receivables	**24,323,774**	22,053,040
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,041,262**	16,003,029
Derivative instruments and collateral margin call	**8,346,013**	1,654,640
Receivable for overdue capital repayments	**4,113,642**	4,890,270
	1,158,307,510	1,005,054,329

Derivative instruments

Derivative financial assets and liabilities predominantly consist of FEC's (Forward Exchange Contracts) and interest rate swaps used to hedge currency risk and interest rate risk respectively. The Company is required to post or receive collateral in accordance with 'EMIR Refit' regulation for its OTC (Over-The-Counter) trading activity, as defined within their signed Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreements. The Company has only signed a CSA with Standard Chartered Bank London, the collateral counterparty. The value of collateral pledged is disclosed in the table above however, in the current year there was a last day margin call that was not fully funded by the margin account and an additional margin payment was required. That payment was made post year end and therefore at year end a liability existed.

Forward Exchange Contracts	**31-Dec-24**		31-Dec-23	
	Carrying Value	**Notional Value**	Carrying Value	Notional Value
Currency	**USD**	**Local currency**	USD	Local currency
KES	**-**	**1,330,000,000**	(40,599)	450,000,000
EUR	**12,591,170**	**206,400,000**	(2,861,787)	174,100,000
	12,591,170		(2,902,386)	

Swaps Contracts	**31-Dec-24**	31-Dec-23
	Carrying Value	Carrying Value
Type	**USD**	USD
Interest rate swaps	**(1,225,157)**	447,026

(vi) Analysis of financial assets

				Allowance for ECL		
	Gross carrying amount USD	**Allowance for ECL USD**	**Carrying Value USD**	**Stage 1 USD**	**Stage 2 USD**	**Stage 3 USD**
31-Dec-24						
Debt instruments	**1,142,118,269**	**(34,635,450)**	**1,107,482,819**	**6,785,023**	**10,656,727**	**17,193,700**
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,041,262**	**-**	**14,041,262**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade and other receivables	**24,323,774**	**-**	**24,323,774**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Derivative instruments and collateral margin call	**8,346,013**	**-**	**8,346,013**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Receivable for overdue capital repayments	**4,113,642**	**-**	**4,113,642**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1,192,942,960	**(34,635,450)**	**1,158,307,510**	**6,785,023**	**10,656,727**	**17,193,700**
31-Dec-23						
Debt instruments	1,028,081,663	(67,628,313)	960,453,350	4,982,226	9,113,759	53,532,328
Cash and cash equivalents	16,003,029	-	16,003,029	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	22,053,040	-	22,053,040	-	-	-
Derivative instruments and collateral margin call	1,654,640	-	1,654,640	-	-	-
Receivable for overdue capital repayments	4,890,270	-	4,890,270	-	-	-
	1,072,682,642	(67,628,313)	1,005,054,329	4,982,226	9,113,759	53,532,328

No allowance for ECL has been raised on Cash and cash equivalents, as well as Trade and other receivables, as these are short-term highly liquid assets, with an insignificant risk of default.

(vii) Credit quality analysis of financial assets

	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	**874,211,975**	762,935,343
Stage 2	**250,712,594**	196,616,532
Stage 3	**17,193,700**	53,532,328
	1,142,118,269	1,013,084,203

(viii) Credit sensitivity analysis

At each reporting date,the Company calculates an ECL for debt instruments measured at amortised cost and at FVOCI. Key inputs into the ECL model for impairment include the credit ratings which map to a probability of default; the probability weighted impact of various scenarios, and; respective LGD's assigned to each debt instrument by the Company.

An exercise was performed to determine the expected impact of a 1 notch improvement or deterioration in the credit ratings assigned to debt instruments as at 31 December, on the probability of default. Based on the results of that exercise a reasonable (increase)/decrease of the probability of default was determined and the resulting allowance for ECL is shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular the staging and interest rates, remain constant.

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

(viii) Credit sensitivity analysis (continued)

Probability of default reduction	Range Min	Range Max	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	0%	35%	**4,457,278**	3,197,806
Stage 2	0%	35%	**8,124,796**	6,834,051
Stage 3	0%	35%	**-**	-
			12,582,074	10,031,857

Probability of default increase	Range Min	Range Max	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	0%	60%	**11,436,538**	8,161,308
Stage 2	0%	60%	**14,502,549**	12,587,217
Stage 3	0%	60%	**-**	-
			25,939,087	20,748,525

The ECL of the probability weighted impacts of the 100% base, 100% bear and 100% bull scenario are noted below.

100% Base Case	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	**6,299,202**	5,431,276
Stage 2	**10,440,735**	9,572,592
Stage 3	**-**	-
	16,739,937	15,003,868

100% Bear Case	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	**8,464,007**	4,575,060
Stage 2	**11,837,832**	8,964,834
Stage 3	**-**	-
	20,301,839	13,539,894

100% Bull Case	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	**4,185,404**	5,006,261
Stage 2	**8,254,362**	8,336,982
Stage 3	**-**	-
	12,439,766	13,343,243

A 10% improvement or deterioration in the LGD assigned to each debt instrument as at 31 December 2024 would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Increase in LGD (10%)	Range Min	Range Max	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	10.00%	51.00%	**(695,629)**	(498,223)
Stage 2	10.00%	28.00%	**(1,074,147)**	(911,376)
Stage 3	50.00%	100.00%	**-**	-
			(1,769,776)	(1,409,599)

Decrease in LGD (10%)	Range Min	Range Max	31-Dec-24 USD	31-Dec-23 USD
Stage 1	10.00%	51.00%	**695,629**	498,223
Stage 2	10.00%	28.00%	**1,074,147**	911,376
Stage 3	50.00%	100.00%	**-**	-
			1,769,776	1,409,599

No sensitivities are performed on stage 3 financial instruments, as these are fully impaired. Based on assessed likelihood of recoverability on these instruments, a significant improvement in the PD, LGD or base case scenario would have to occur for sensitivities to have a significant impact, which the Company deems highly unlikely.

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company is subject to the following financial covenants under the terms of the Common Terms Agreement with its lenders, and which as at 31 December 2024, the Company was in compliance with:

(i) as of the last day of any quarter, the debt to equity ratio not to exceed 2:1;
(ii) interest cover in respect of the relevant calculation period should not fall below a ratio of 1.5:1; and
(iii) the equity of the Company should not fall below USD 150,000,000 at any time.

The following are the undiscounted contractual maturities of the non-derivative financial liabilities at the reporting date:

	Less than 6 months USD	6-12 months USD	1-3 years USD	More than 3 years USD	Total USD
31-Dec-24					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, plus interest expense	**108,998,825**	**62,561,779**	**210,324,608**	**174,797,501**	**556,682,713**
Trade and other payables	**18,850,117**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,850,117**
	127,848,942	**62,561,779**	**210,324,608**	**174,797,501**	**575,532,830**
31-Dec-23					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, plus interest expense	98,822,037	32,413,472	129,653,886	178,542,563	439,431,958
Trade and other payables	20,524,510	-	-	-	20,524,510
	119,346,547	32,413,472	129,653,886	178,542,563	459,956,468

Undisbursed loan commitments

Taking into consideration its cash, bank balances and undrawn loan facilities, the directors believe that the Company has enough funds and loan credit facilities to meet its undisbursed loan commitments. Undrawn loan facilities as at 31 December 2024 are USD 197,044,489 (31 December 2023: USD 255,466,017).

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices (such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices) will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is monitored by representatives of Ninety One and the PIDG Ltd Executive team.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on its transactions that are denominated in currencies other than USD.

The debt instruments at amortised cost provided to the borrowers in a currency other than the USD are predominantly hedged by its borrowings in the same currency.

Interest on borrowings is denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Company, primarily USD, but also EUR.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by entering into foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

At 31 December 2024, the Company had liabilities denominated in Euro ("EUR").

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date is summarised as follows:

	Financial Assets	**Financial Liabilities**	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	USD	**USD**	USD	USD
United States Dollar	**678,808,806**	**250,639,936**	600,785,811	228,874,691
Great Britain Pound Sterling	**-**	**-**	-	77,612
Euro	**397,438,652**	**327,912,894**	343,072,609	233,950,552
Kenyan Shillings	**33,855**	**-**	3,352,951	-
XOF (CFA Franc)	**85,599,733**	**-**	62,916,713	-
	1,161,881,046	**578,552,830**	1,010,128,084	462,747,631

The following year end spot rate applied as at the reporting date is as follows:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
USD:EUR	**0.966**	0.904
USD:GBP	**0.799**	0.785
USD:KES	**129.350**	157.000
USD:XOF	**633.744**	593.063

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening/weakening of the USD against other currencies as at 31 December 2024 would have an equal and opposite effect on the equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Effects in USD	**31-Dec-24**		31-Dec-23	
	Equity	**Profit or loss**	Equity	Profit or loss
31 December 2024				
EUR	**6,952,576**	**6,952,576**	10,912,206	10,912,206
GBP	**-**	**-**	(7,761)	(7,761)
KES	**3,386**	**3,386**	335,295	335,295
XOF	**8,559,973**	**8,559,973**	6,291,671	6,291,671

34 Financial risk management and review (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or are re-priced at different times or in different amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities, the Company is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in re-pricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the base lending rate and different types of interest.

Interest rate profile

The Company has significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company's cash flows are impacted by changes in market interest rates. At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	USD	USD
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	**445,418,655**	460,267,466
Financial liabilities	**(413,090,903)**	(252,062,140)
	32,327,752	208,205,326

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% strengthening/weakening of interest rates as at 31 December 2024 would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular currency rates, remain constant.

	Increase by 1%		**Decrease by 1%**	
	Equity	**Profit or loss**	**Equity**	**Profit or loss**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
31 December 2024	**323,278**	**323,278**	**(323,278)**	**(323,278)**
31 December 2023	2,082,053	2,082,053	(2,082,053)	(2,082,053)

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a company (and its bonds) fluctuates as a result of changes in market prices of instruments held (other than those arising from interest rate or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to the underlying investments, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. As at 31 December, the Company was exposed to price risk through its investments held at FVOCI. The Company has significant exposure to listed debt instruments (level 1) and immaterial exposure to equity instruments (level 3). Refer to note 30 for further detail.

35 Going concern

The directors of the Company have satisfied themselves that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the next 12 months. The Company's financial statements have accordingly been prepared on a going concern basis. Whilst current liabilities exceeds current assets by USD 47,078,469 (31 December 2023: USD 31,610,448), the Company has adequate access to liquidity through borrowings, amounting to USD 197,044,489 as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: USD 255,466,017), as outlined in Note 27, and will therefore be able to meet it's current liability obligations in the next 12 months as they arise.

36 Events after the reporting period

The Company and its associated companies controlled by the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust are undergoing a reorganisation which is expected to be completed after the issue of these financial statements, on a date yet to be determined. As at 31 December 2024 the reorganisation had not been approved by the PIDG members.

As a consequence of this reorganisation, the direct owner of the entire equity of the Company will change from the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust to the Private Infrastructure Development Group Holding Company Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust will remain the ultimate owner.

There is expected to be no financial effect on the Company.

The principal activities of the Company will remain unchanged.

Following the year end, in February 2025 the UK government announced plans for the aid spending target to reduce further in 2027 from 0.5% of gross national income (GNI) to 0.3%. The UK is the largest provider of funding to the Company and the wider PIDG group. The Directors and executives of the PIDG Group are in ongoing discussions with the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) to understand the long-term implications of this decision upon the Company. All future commitments of the Company are fully funded beyond 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements.

On 13 February 2025, the Company signed additional term loans with Swedfund (EUR 40,000,000) and Absa Bank Limited (USD 75,000,000).

New signings include Cross Boundary Energy, a Pan African loan with a committed value of USD 45,000,000 and Vin Schools, a Vietnamese loan with a committed value of USD 35,000,000.