



**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2024



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DIRECTORS

Dr. Charles Okeahalam	-	Chair
Ms. Eunice Mathu	-	Deputy Chair
Mr. Liam Fisher Jones		
Ms. Chiara Palmieri	-	Retired 12 September 2024
Mr. Frank Ireri		
Mr. Paul Davey		
Dr. Shakira Choonara	-	Retired 25 April 2024
Dr. Elizabeth Ekirapa		
Mr. Anthony Chamungwana		
Mr. Robert Wolk	-	Appointed 12 September 2024

SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM

Dr. Githinji Gitahi	-	Group Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Jonathan Dutton		Group Chief Finance Officer
Ms. Angela Muchiru	-	Group Human Resources Director
Mr. Samuel Weru	-	Group ICT Director
Ms. Desta Lakew	-	Group Director Partnerships and External Affairs
Ms. Lolem Ngong	-	Chief of Staff and Acting Group Programmes Director
Ms. Patricia Vermeulen	-	Group Director, Fundraising Markets Development - until 31 March 2024
Mr. Guglielmo Micucci	-	Acting Group Director, Fundraising Markets Development - from 1 April 2024
Dr. Meshack Ndirangu	-	Kenya Country Director
Ms. Misrak Makonnen	-	Ethiopia Country Director
Dr. Florence Temu	-	Tanzania Country Director
Dr. George Kimathi	-	Director, Institute of Capacity Development
Ms. Anne-Marie Kamanye	-	Director, Business Development
Ms. Joanna Arulraj	-	Director, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning - until 17 May 2024
Dr. Patrick Kagurusi	-	Country Manager Uganda
Mr. Morrish Ojok	-	Country Manager South Sudan - until 8 April 2025
Ms. Viviane Sakanga	-	Country Manager Zambia
Ms. Awa Dieye Dieng	-	Regional Manager, West Africa Hub
Mr. Hester Nyasulu	-	Country Manager Malawi
Mr. Stephen Gitau	-	Chief Executive Officer, Amref Flying Doctors
Prof. Joachim Osur	-	Vice Chancellor Amref International University
Ms. Caroline Mbindyo	-	Chief Innovations Officer
Mr. Ramses Man	-	Global Fundraising Director

REGISTERED OFFICE

Langata Road
 P. O. Box 27691 – 00506
 Nairobi, Kenya

COMPANY SECRETARY

Amuhaya Diana Barasa
Amref Health Africa
Langata Road
P. O. Box 27691 – 00506
Nairobi, Kenya

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Deloitte Place
Waiyaki Way, Muthangari
P. O. Box 40092 – 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

LAWYERS

Kaplan & Stratton Advocates
Williamson House
4th Ngong Avenue
P. O. Box 40111 – 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Gitonga Kamiti, Kairaria & Co.
City House
2nd Floor Wabera Street
P. O. Box 7601 – 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

MMC Africa Law
Spring Valley Crescent
Off Peponi Road, Westlands
P. O. Box 75362 – 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Mohammed Muigai LLP
MM Chambers
4th Floor, K-Rep Centre
P. O. Box 61323 – 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
Absa Bank Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya
KCB Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
National Bank of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya
Equity Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
SBM Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
Family Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
I&M Bank, Nairobi, Kenya
National Bank of Commerce, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Standard Chartered Bank, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Absa Bank Uganda, Kampala, Uganda
Stanbic Bank Uganda, Kampala, Uganda

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Ecobank Senegal, Dakar, Senegal
KCB Bank South Sudan, Juba, South Sudan
Standard Chartered Bank Malawi, Lilongwe, Malawi
Standard Chartered Bank Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia
Eden Commercial Bank, Juba, South Sudan
Ecobank South Sudan, Juba, South Sudan
NMB Plc, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Nedbank, Pretoria, South Africa
Kenya Commercial Bank, Kampala, Uganda
Azania Bank, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

The Directors submit their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which show the state of the Group's affairs.

1. INCORPORATION

Amref Health Africa ("the Company") is domiciled in Kenya where it is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE COMPANY

The Company exists to improve health and health care in Africa. The Company aims at ensuring that every African enjoys the right to good health by helping create vibrant networks of informed and empowered communities and by supporting the health workforce to build stronger health systems. This is achieved by developing, testing and promoting the adoption of appropriate models for improving health; contributing to capacity development at all levels and contributing to the development of an enabling environment for health improvement. The Company works with governments, partners and communities to implement projects, learns from its activities and uses its knowledge to influence others.

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of Amref Health Africa are to achieve the above stated objectives which include: improving community health, capacity building through training and outreach, and advocating for changes to improve livelihoods of people in Africa. Amref Health Africa consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of our not for profit activities delivered through (i) Amref Health Africa Headquarters, Amref Health Africa in Ethiopia, Amref Health Africa in Kenya, Amref Health Africa in Malawi, Amref Health Africa in South Sudan, Amref Health Africa in Tanzania, Amref Health Africa in Uganda, Amref Health Africa in West Africa, and Amref Health Africa in Zambia, together with (ii) social enterprise activities delivered through Amref Flying Doctors Limited and Amref International University and (iii) the Fundraising Foundation, together herein referred to as "the Group" all of which are included for the year ended 31 December 2024. In 2018, the Company registered a new social enterprise entity in Kenya, Amref Enterprises Limited which in 2020 changed its name to Amref Health Innovations Limited. The activities of Amref Health Innovations Limited are incorporated in the Company during the period under review and the decision was taken to continue operating in this manner in the future and not to use the Amref Health Innovations Limited entity in the future. The work of the Fundraising Foundation is to coordinate and support fundraising activities in the Amref Health Africa offices in the Global North and is delivered through a Netherlands-based foundation.

4. BUSINESS REVIEW

The year under review is the second of our new Corporate Strategy period that runs from 2023 to 2030, aligning with the Universal Health Coverage programme, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Africa Health Strategy, all of which run to 2030. We are seeking to invest in people-centred community-led health systems for sustainable Primary Health Care and to address the social determinants of health to increase equitable access to health services across the continent. Total income across the Organisation has fallen by 6% during 2024; we are very grateful to the more than 100 donors who have contributed to more than \$200m of spend across the NGO and, more importantly, to the changed lives of beneficiaries across the continent.

4. BUSINESS REVIEW (continued)

The Organisation recorded an operating deficit in the year of US\$0.3m before the recognition of the partial recovery in value of its investment portfolio by US\$0.2m. Overall, there was therefore a deficit in the year of US\$0.1m.

Following a decade of progressive year on year growth in NGO work, 2024 saw the volume of work dip by 9% to US\$207m principally resulting from some CoVID-19 related grants coming to an end. This dip follows growth of 16% in the previous year, which had recorded the highest NGO income since the establishment of the Organisation. Individual Giving income, which was started in 2023 as an income diversification strategy emanating from the Corporate Strategy 2023-2030, more than doubled to \$2.7m compared with the \$1.0m that had been generated in the previous year. This line of income is expected to grow even more significantly in the coming years thanks to the significant investments that are being made across the European and North American offices. The social enterprises delivered a surplus of US\$1.2m compared with a deficit of US\$0.1m in the previous year, with the Amref International University breaking-even for the first time since its establishment in 2018. The success of the social enterprises is an essential part of the financial model underpinning the structure of the Organisation's activities because, being an African based and headquartered Organisation, the ability to raise unrestricted funding is a particular challenge. These financial statements also record the net position of the fundraising office set up in the Netherlands to coordinate and support the Amref Health Africa fundraising offices in Europe and North America. Set up as a foundation and controlled by the Company, the Fundraising Foundation established an office in Germany during 2024 which operates as a wholly owned subsidiary. The Fundraising Foundation plays an important role in investments being made in our fundraising activities in the Global North as we seek to grow our unrestricted income across the globe.

The Organisation reserved parts of the unrestricted donation of US\$50m received from the Silicon Valley Community Trust in 2021. A total of US\$25.5m is being spent on the development of the first phase of the new campus for Amref International University in Ruiru, Nairobi, Kenya, with construction work having started in June 2023 and due for completion in 2025. A further US\$10m is being invested in the implementation of the Individual Giving strategy across the Amref Health Africa offices in Europe and North America. The new campus opened to students for the first time in May 2025 with the second phase of development work due for completion later in the year. Other investments have been made directly in programmes, in policy and advocacy work and in capacity building.

Although the Organisation has ended the financial year with a small deficit, it remains in a stable financial position, and is well positioned to deliver on its mission in the coming years and more so as the impact of the planned investments bear fruit.

The Board has agreed written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific entities and functions. The Group has continued to conduct thorough risk review assessments in line with the risk management framework and the Board considers changes in the risk profile and mitigating actions being undertaken by management at its meetings. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee of the Board reviews the work of the Group's risk, internal audit and compliance functions to ensure that the risk profile of the Group is given the high priority and focus that it requires.

5. RESULTS

The Group's results for the year are set out on page 10.

6. RESERVES

The Directors have adopted a reserves policy that anticipates the Group holding cash reserves equivalent to 3 months' operating costs. This has been achieved in 2024.

7. STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE TO THE GROUP'S AUDITOR

With respect to each Director at the time this report was approved:

- a) there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- b) the person has taken all the steps that the person ought to have taken as a Director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

8. DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1.

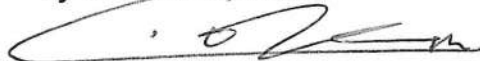
9. TERMS OF APPOINTMENT OF THE AUDITOR

Deloitte & Touche LLP were appointed as auditors during the year in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and Section 719 of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The Directors monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. The Directors also approve the annual audit engagement contract which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees. The agreed remuneration has been charged to the Company's statement of profit or loss in the year.

10. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on **23** June 2025.

By Order of the Board



Dr. Charles Okeahalam
Chair

23 June 2025

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of its profit or loss for that year and of the financial position of the Group as at the end of the financial year. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Group keeps proper accounting records that: (a) show and explain the transactions of the Group; (b) disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group; and (c) enable the Directors to ensure that every financial statement required to be prepared complies with the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

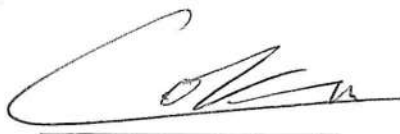
The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

- (i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control systems as they determine necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- (ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- (iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Charles Okeahalam
Chair



Mr. Frank Ireri
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMREF HEALTH AFRICA

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Amref Health Africa and its subsidiaries (the Group), set out on pages 10 to 54, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and funds and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 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 and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

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 Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 Company Information, Report of the Directors and Statement of Directors' Responsibilities as required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The other information does not include the consolidated 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 an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, other than that prescribed by Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Other Information (Continued)

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial consolidated Statements (Continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors 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.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other matters prescribed by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015

In our opinion, the information given in the report of the Directors on pages 3 to 5 is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **CPA Patricia Seroney, Practising Certificate No. 2434.**



**For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Nairobi, Kenya**

26 JUNE 2025

		2024			2023
		NGO	Social	Fundraising	
	Notes	activities	enterprise	Foundation	
		US\$ '000	activities	activities	Total
			US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
INCOME					
Grant funds – Restricted	4(a)	196,640	787	-	197,427
Grant funds – Unrestricted	4(b)	4,485	-	-	4,485
Deferred income	21	516	-	-	516
Other income	5	3,007	-	-	3,007
Finance income	6	2,190	-	-	2,190
Social enterprise income	7(a)	-	27,870	-	27,870
Fundraising Foundation income	9(a)	-	-	4,509	4,509
Total income		206,838	28,657	4,509	240,004
EXPENDITURE					
Social enterprise expenditure	7(b)	-	27,470	-	27,470
Fundraising Foundation expenditure	9(b)	-	-	4,507	4,507
Direct programme activities	8(a)	180,728	-	-	180,728
Country Office administration costs	8(b)	14,099	-	-	14,099
Corporate Office costs	8(c)	13,506	-	-	13,506
Gain on termination of lease		-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	8(d)	208,333	27,470	4,507	240,310
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(1,495)	1,187	2	(306)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
<i>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Net gain/(loss) on investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	14	216	-	-	216
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Foreign exchange differences on translation of Fundraising Foundation		-	-	(3)	(3)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,279)	1,187	(1)	(93)
					2,091

	Notes	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	11	65,570	60,620
Intangible assets	12	220	16
Right of use assets	22	1,644	942
Total non-current assets		67,434	61,578
Current assets			
Inventories	16	941	1,022
Assets held for sale	13	4,508	2,014
Receivables and prepayments	17	12,480	22,093
Grants receivable	18 (a)	8,384	9,933
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	14	22,188	38,329
Cash and bank balances	19	72,743	51,726
Total current assets		121,244	125,117
TOTAL ASSETS		188,678	186,695
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves and funds			
Capital reserve		16,349	16,349
Accumulated reserve		11,819	11,910
Fundraising Foundation reserve		101	100
Translation reserve		(62)	(59)
Revaluation reserve		21,734	21,734
Total reserves and funds		49,941	50,034
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	20 (b)	-	26,000
Lease liabilities	22	995	606
Deferred grant liability	21	1,022	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,017	26,606
Current liabilities			
Unexpended grants	18 (b)	86,847	75,474
Payables and accruals	20 (a)	23,872	26,589
Deferred income	20 (b)	25,342	7,675
Lease liabilities	22	659	317
Total current liabilities		136,720	110,055
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		188,678	186,695

The financial statements on pages 10 to 54 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Charles Okeahalam
Chair



Mr. Frank Ireri
Director

	Capital reserve	Accumulated reserve	Fundraising Foundation reserve	Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January 2023	121	9,139	789	(68)	21,734	31,715
Surplus for the year	-	2,091	-	-	-	2,091
Transfer of Fundraising Foundation reserve	-	680	(689)	9	-	-
Donated land*	16,228	-	-	-	-	16,228
At 31 December 2023	16,349	11,910	100	(59)	21,734	50,034
At 1 January 2024	16,349	11,910	100	(59)	21,734	50,034
Deficit for the year	-	(93)	-	-	-	(93)
Transfer of Fundraising Foundation reserve	-	2	1	(3)	-	-
At 31 December 2024	16,349	11,819	101	(62)	21,734	49,941

The Accumulated reserve is mainly made up from accumulated surpluses from the past.

The Fundraising Foundation reserve was created to hold the net fund balance retained in the office, which was set up in the Netherlands in 2019 to coordinate and support Northern Office fundraising initiatives to build the capacity of Amref Health Africa offices in the Global North. The balance held in the Fundraising Foundation will be utilised for further investment activities.

The Translation reserve represents exchange differences arising upon translation from functional currency to presentation currency for the Fundraising Foundation.

The Revaluation reserve resulted from an increase in the carrying amount of land and buildings that arose on revaluation.

* This includes the carrying amount of the land donated by Northlands Square Limited to Amref International University for construction of the main campus in Ruiru, Nairobi, Kenya.

AMREF HEALTH AFRICA (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Cashflows from operating activities			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(306)	741
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	11	2,812	2,376
Depreciation of right of use assets	22	517	510
Loss on disposal	11	11	116
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	20	35
(Gain)/Loss on foreign currency exchange rates		(50)	(2,074)
Asset write off	11	38	131
Finance costs	22	45	119
Finance income	6	(2,190)	(1,707)
Prior period adjustment	11	(990)	-
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease in inventories		81	64
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables and prepayments		9,613	(4,538)
Decrease in grants receivable		1,549	862
Increase/(Decrease) in unexpended grants		11,373	(24,528)
(Decrease)/Increase in payables and accruals		(2,717)	3,734
Increase in deferred grant liability		1,022	-
Decrease in deferred revenue		(8,333)	(1,361)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		12,495	(25,520)
Cashflows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	11	(11,134)	(6,973)
Proceeds from sale of investment	14	17,604	1,537
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(224)	-
Cost relating to asset held for sale	13	(198)	-
Proceeds from disposal of asset held for sale	13	2,014	-
Interest received	6	943	584
Net cash flows/(used in) investing activities		9,005	(4,852)
Cashflows from financing activities			
Lease payments made	21	(533)	(692)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(533)	(692)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		20,967	(31,064)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		51,726	80,716
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		50	2,074
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	72,743	51,726

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Amref Health Africa is a Non-Governmental Organisation incorporated and domiciled in Kenya under the Companies Act, 2015 as a company limited by guarantee. The Group is principally engaged in activities aimed at improving community health, capacity building through training and outreach and advocating for changes to improve the health and well-being of the African people.

Amref Health Africa consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of our not for profit activities delivered through (i) Amref Health Africa Headquarters, Amref Health Africa in Ethiopia, Amref Health Africa in Kenya, Amref Health Africa in Malawi, Amref Health Africa in South Sudan, Amref Health Africa in Tanzania, Amref Health Africa in Uganda, Amref Health Africa in West Africa and Amref Health Africa in Zambia, together with (ii) social enterprise activities delivered through Amref Flying Doctors Limited and Amref International University and (iii) the Fundraising Foundation, together herein referred to as "the Group" all of which are included for the year ended 31 December 2024. In 2018 the Company registered a new social enterprise entity in Kenya, Amref Enterprises Limited which in 2020 changed its name to Amref Health Innovations Limited. The activities of Amref Health Innovations Limited are incorporated in the Company during the period under review and the decision was taken to continue operating in this manner in the future and not to use the Amref Health Innovations Limited entity in the future. The work of the Fundraising Foundation is to coordinate and support fundraising activities in the Amref Health Africa offices in the Global North and is delivered through a Netherlands-based foundation.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land and buildings carried under the revaluation model. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$'000'), except when otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

b) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

For the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 reporting purposes, in the consolidated financial statements the balance sheet is represented by its equivalent, the consolidated statement of financial position and the profit and loss account is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the Group. Although such estimates and assumptions are based on the management's best knowledge of the information available, actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions thereto are recognised in the period of revision and future periods, where applicable, refer to Note 3.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

d) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period.

Or

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Current versus non-current classification (Continued)

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

e) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

- (i) *New standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2024*

The following new standards and amendments became effective during the year ended 31 December 2024.

New standard or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• IFRS 17 Insurance contracts	1 January 2024
• Definition of Accounting Estimates (IAS 8 amendment)	1 January 2024
• Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies	1 January 2024
• Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (IAS12 amendment)	1 January 2024
• IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	1 January 2024
• IFRS S2 – Climate related disclosures	1 January 2024
• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024
• International tax reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)	23 May 2024
• Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	1 January 2024

The above standards or amendments did not have a material impact on the amounts and disclosures of the Organisation's financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (Continued)

(ii) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not effective for the year ended 31 December 2024*

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Organisation's financial statements.

New standard or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	1 January 2025
• IFRS 18- Presentation and Disclosure in the financial statements	1 January 2027

The following Standards and Interpretations are not applicable to the organisation and therefore have no impact on the financial statements.

New standard or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• IFRS 19 -Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
• Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Company (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Available for optional adoption/effective date deferred indefinitely

f) Income recognition

- i. Restricted grant funds (grants received for specific purposes) from contracts with donors relating to expense items are recognised when expenditure is incurred and grant conditions outlined in various grant agreements are fulfilled. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

- ii. Unrestricted grant income (non-specific grants) is recognised when received or when firm commitment has been obtained from the donors. The income is adjusted for funds not committed by the Group in a specific financial year which are deferred to future years;
- iii. Air ambulance recoveries are recognised in the period the service is provided;
- iv. Other income from commercial activities including medical and assistance services, subscription income, interest income and training income are recognised when earned;
- v. Donations in kind are recognised in the financial statements at the amount attributed to the donation by the donor, or in the absence of this, at their estimated fair market value;
- vi. Other income is recognised when received, earned or invoiced depending on its nature; and,
- vii. Interest income is recognised when earned. It is recorded using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance income in profit or loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Financial instruments

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The Group has financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of related party borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, amounts owed to related parties and borrowings from related parties.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, all the Group's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments). The Group's financial assets in the statement of financial position are trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and fixed term deposits.

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Financial instruments (continued)

- 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For all the Group's financial assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivables and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid or payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category applies to interest bearing loans and borrowings.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including trade and other payables) are initially measured at their fair values plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair values measurement

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

Fair values measurement (continued)

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as property. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon through competitive bidding from a panel of prequalified vendors and approved by management. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at historical cost less depreciation. Such cost includes the purchase price, directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating, the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if recognition criteria is satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Assets donated to the Group are included in the financial statements at the amount attributed to them by the donor. Property and equipment purchased for donor-funded health programmes are expensed in the year of purchase. All other property and equipment are capitalised and stated at cost less depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Property and equipment (continued)

The Group changed its accounting policy for buildings from cost to revaluation model as from 31 December 2017. The Group has been holding its land at nominal value or cost and in 2023 it has changed its policy to revaluation. It is the Group policy to revalue land and buildings across the Group every 5 years and the latest revaluation was done as at 31 December 2023 and hence the next revaluation is expected to be done as at 31 December 2027. Land and buildings are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair values at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed on an open market basis based on a professional valuer's report.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such property is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such buildings is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

Buildings	25-40 years
Aircraft – Hull & Engine	5.0 % p.a.
Motor vehicles, medical, surgical and radio equipment	25.0% p.a.
Furniture, fittings and general equipment	12.5% p.a.
Information technology hardware and software	33.3% p.a.
Leasehold land is depreciated over the remaining period of the lease.	

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Revaluation surplus is transferred as the asset is used by an entity. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss i.e. the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss.

k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Provision is made for obsolete and defective stocks.

l) Receivables and prepayments

Receivables and prepayments are stated at nominal value less write-down for any amounts expected to be irrecoverable.

m) Grants receivable and unexpended grants

Grants received for specific purposes are treated as unexpended grants and credited to the profit or loss when the activities for which they were provided for have been undertaken. The unexpended grants are measured at the value at which the funding is received from the donor. Any unexpended grants at the end of the reporting period are carried forward as liabilities. Excess of allowable expenditure over receipts for specific grants are recognised as revenue and included in the financial statements as grants receivable from donors.

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for property and equipment previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such property and equipment, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, current market conditions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit obligations

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all its local employees. In respect of international staff i.e. non-residents, the Group contributes to individual retirement benefit schemes chosen by the staff concerned.

The Group contributes 14% of employee basic pay (resident and non-resident) to the defined contribution scheme and the amounts are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The Group also contributes to the statutory defined contribution pension scheme in the various countries of operation.

Other entitlements

Employee benefits in the form of annual leave entitlements are provided for when they accrue to employees with reference to services rendered up to the reporting date.

The estimated monetary liability for employees accrued annual leave entitlement at the end of the reporting period is recognised as an expense accrual.

p) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted to US dollars using the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated to US dollars using the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Resulting exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and bank balances, with a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts are payable on demand and form an integral part of the cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flow, where applicable.

r) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i). Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r) Leases (continued)

ii). Lease liabilities

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii). Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision only affects that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period:

i). Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives, depreciation method and residual values of property and equipment at the end of each reporting period. In reviewing the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, the Group considers the remaining period over which an asset is expected to be available for use. Further details are provided in Notes 2(h) and 11.

ii). Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For all the Group's financial assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivables and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments remain uncollected past the timelines set in each of the component entity's policy. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. Further details are provided in Note 26.

iii). Allowance for obsolete inventories

Management reviews the inventories on an annual basis to assess the likelihood of obsolescence. In determining whether an inventory item is obsolete, management make judgment as to whether the inventory item can be used within the Group or is in saleable condition. Allowance for obsolete inventories in the current year has been disclosed in Note 16.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

iv). Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Further details are provided in Note 2(h), 2(j), 11 and 12.

v). Impairment of right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Further details are provided in Note 2(r) and 22.

vi). Assets held for sale

For an asset to be classified as held-for-sale it needs to meet the following criteria:

- Management commits to a plan to sell the asset (e.g., identifying the asset, setting an expected date of completion, etc.)
- The asset is available for sale in its present condition
- Management has initiated an active program to locate a buyer (e.g. marketing or initiating discussions with third parties)
- The sale is probable and is expected to close within 1 year
- The selling price is reasonable in relation to the asset's current fair value
- It is unlikely there will be any changes in or withdrawal of the plan to sell the asset

4. GRANT FUNDS

(a) Grant funds – Restricted

	NGO activities US\$ '000	Social enterprise activities US\$ '000	2024 Total US\$ '000	2023 Total US\$ '000
Grants receivable brought forward (Note 18(a))	(9,799)	(134)	(9,933)	(10,795)
Unexpended grants brought forward (Note 18(b))	74,898	576	75,474	100,002
Net grant funds brought forward	65,099	442	65,541	89,207
Grants received during the year	209,718	1,573	211,291	196,189
Less: project assets purchased in the year (Note 21)	(553)	-	(553)	-
Total grants available for operations	274,264	2,015	276,279	285,396
Add: Grants receivable (Note 18(a))	8,252	132	8,384	9,933
Less: Unexpended grants (Note 18(b))	(85,487)	(1,360)	(86,847)	(75,474)
Receivable grants written off (Note 18(a))	262	-	262	366
Provision for bad and doubtful receivables (Note 18(a))	(651)	-	(651)	193
Grant income recognised for the year	196,640	787	197,427	220,414

(b) Grant funds – Unrestricted

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Balance brought forward	33,675	35,036
Grant funds received	2,682	1,026
Reassignment to programmes	(6,530)	(1,574)
Less: Deferred income	(25,342)	(33,675)
Net unrestricted grant income	4,485	813

The unrestricted grant funds opening balance includes unutilised balances from a one-off exceptional gift of US\$50m from Silicon Valley Community Trust received in 2021 which the Board agreed should be used over a number of years and released to the income statement to match expenditures incurred in a particular year. The gift is transforming the lives of many beneficiaries across the continent, through direct programme work, University campus development, policy and advocacy work with governments and multi-lateral agencies, together with capacity building activities both in person and virtually. The Board has approved the allocation of US\$25.5m to build the first phase of the new Amref International University campus in Ruiru, Nairobi, Kenya and US\$10m to invest in individual giving development across the Global North.

5. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Fundraising activities	13	913
Miscellaneous income	2,994	4,865
Total	3,007	5,778

Miscellaneous income includes revenue generated under NGO activities.

6. FINANCE INCOME

	NGO activities	Social enterprise activities	2024 Total	2023 Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Interest income at amortised cost	943	-	943	584
Interest income at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,247	-	1,247	1,123
Total	2,190	-	2,190	1,707

7. SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

The social enterprises are wholly owned by the Company and are Amref Flying Doctors and Amref International University. Amref Flying Doctors specialises in air ambulance services. Its aim is to achieve profitable business growth while providing efficient and effective aero-medical patient transport locally, regionally and internationally to a wide clientele. Surpluses are generated by Amref Flying Doctors on a tax-exempt basis and are important in helping Amref Health Africa achieve its fundraising targets and meet its financial obligations.

The Amref International University is an accredited institution of higher learning focused on training in health sciences. With partnerships with other universities in Africa and Europe, the University focusses primarily on health sciences with a commitment to progressively develop innovative programmes catering for the present and future needs of African populations.

Amref Enterprises Limited was registered in 2018 to facilitate the development of further social enterprises within the Group. It was renamed Amref Health Innovations Limited in 2020. It is yet to start trading as a separate entity and the activities earmarked to be delivered through Amref Health Innovations Limited remain within the Company and a decision has been taken not to use Amref Health Innovations Limited as a trading entity.

7. SOCIAL ENTERPRISES (Continued)

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
(a) Income from social enterprises		
Air ambulance income	13,954	14,340
Medical and assistance services	6,408	4,971
Subscription income	3,776	3,329
Contract business	2,616	2,075
Charter business	248	-
Training income	33	16
Other income	835	703
Total	27,870	25,434

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
(b) Expenditure related to social enterprises		
Direct costs	15,210	14,164
Personnel costs	7,547	7,420
Other operating costs	2,502	2,054
Net impairment movement of trade & student receivables	(29)	(120)
Depreciation	1,671	1,492
Marketing costs	327	413
Finance costs	124	196
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	182
Corporate recharge from Headquarters	242	242
(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets	(144)	58
Total	27,470	26,101

8. EXPENDITURE

(a) Direct programme activities

Personnel costs	49,531	48,987
Travel costs	36,589	39,625
Motor vehicle costs	3,779	4,219
Communication costs	1,757	2,543
Rent and utility costs	1,885	1,852
Professional fees	5,541	6,677
Sub-award costs	38,642	52,294
Project costs	42,567	44,089
Other direct programme costs	437	837
Total	180,728	201,123

8. EXPENDITURE (continued)

(b) Country Office administration costs

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Personnel costs	9,684	7,839
Travel costs	1,257	1,594
Motor vehicle costs	306	303
Communication costs	210	124
Rent and utility costs	153	90
Professional fees	773	959
Supplies and services	566	1,040
Other administrative costs	528	216
Depreciation and provisions	622	971
Total	14,099	13,136

(c) Corporate Office costs

Personnel costs	9,280	6,682
Travel costs	1,411	1,423
Motor vehicle costs	19	10
Communication costs	175	262
Professional fees	1,612	1,968
Supplies and services	505	1,662
Finance costs	124	52
Depreciation and provisions	380	305
Total	13,506	12,364

(d) Analysis of total expenditure

Restricted expenditure (note 4 (a))	197,427	220,414
Other expenditure	42,883	33,561
Total	240,310	253,975

9. FUNDRAISING FOUNDATION

The Fundraising Foundation was set up in the Netherlands in 2019 to coordinate and support Northern Office fundraising initiatives to build the capacity of Africa Health Africa offices in the Global North.

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
(a) Income		
Contributions received	4,499	570
Other income	10	-
Total	4,509	570
(b) Expenditure		
General costs	4,507	1,162
Investment costs	-	97
Total	4,507	1,259

10. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

The surplus/(deficit) is arrived at after charging the following:

Depreciation (note 11)	2,812	2,376
Amortisation (note 12)	20	35
Personnel costs (notes 7 & 8)	76,042	70,928
Auditor's remuneration	229	230

The following items are included within personnel costs:

Retirement benefit costs - defined contribution plans	7,964	7,300
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The Group has a policy to offer its staff fringe benefits at the following rates; pension benefits at 14% of salary cost, medical benefits at 8%, allocations to the training fund at 2% and security allocations at 1% of salary cost. Where the national law or circumstances require higher rates, this has been adopted.

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings ^c	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings & general equipment	Work in progress ^{a & b}	Total
Cost	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January 2023	24,173	17,444	2,335	6,737	1,376	52,065
Additions*	16,593	734	151	576	5,146	23,200
Disposals	(63)	(263)	(161)	(89)	-	(576)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(2,559)	-	-	-	(2,559)
Depreciation transfer	52	-	-	-	-	52
Transfer from Work in Progress	-	1,144	-	53	(1,197)	-
Write offs	-	-	-	(42)	(89)	(131)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	2	2
At 31 December 2023	40,755	16,500	2,325	7,235	5,238	72,053
At 1 January 2024	40,755	16,500	2,325	7,235	5,238	72,053
Additions	120	-	974	311	9,729	11,134
Disposals	-	-	(25)	(769)	-	(794)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(5,854)	-	-	-	(5,854)
Transfer from Work in Progress	24	-	-	-	(24)	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Adjustments**	231	-	3,644	431	-	4,306
At 31 December 2024	41,130	10,646	6,918	7,208	14,905	80,807
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	-	2,998	1,896	5,116	-	10,010
Charge for the year	575	945	198	642	-	2,360
Disposal	(33)	(236)	(161)	(30)	-	(460)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(545)	-	-	-	(545)
Depreciation transfer	52	-	-	-	-	52
Transfer from work in progress	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Adjustment	18	-	-	-	-	18
At 31 December 2023	612	3,162	1,933	5,726	-	11,433

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land and buildings ^c	Aircraft	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings & general equipment	Work in progress ^{a & b}	Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January 2024	612	3,162	1,933	5,726	-	11,433
Charge for the year	631	789	647	745	-	2,812
Disposal	-	-	(25)	(758)	-	(783)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(1,544)	-	-	-	(1,544)
Adjustment**	229	-	2,783	307	-	3,319
At 31 December 2024	1,472	2,407	5,338	6,020	-	15,237
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	40,143	13,338	392	1,509	5,238	60,620
At 31 December 2024	39,658	8,239	1,580	1,188	14,905	65,570

- a) The capital work in progress balance at the start of 2023 related to building modification costs and aircraft engine overhaul costs which were capitalised in 2023.
- b) The capital work in progress balance in 2024 relates to medical and satellite maintenance equipment that were acquired and are yet to be capitalised, together with the cost of construction of the Amref University Main Campus.
- c) Included in land and buildings is Amref Flying Doctors' property with a net book value of US\$1,588,000 which have been built on leasehold land. Amref Flying Doctors had a lease on land allotted by the Government of Kenya on 1 October 1997 for a period of 25 years which expired in 2023 and the Company has applied for a renewal which the Board of Amref Flying Doctors anticipates will be granted in the coming months.

* This includes the amount of the land donated by Northlands Square Limited to Amref International University for construction of the main campus in Ruiru, Nairobi, Kenya.

** This relates to capitalisation of project assets previously expensed at purchase

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- d) If buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Cost	5,977	5,977
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,390)	(3,241)
Charge for the year	(149)	(149)
Net carrying amount	2,438	2,587

The property and equipment is not pledged as security for Group liabilities.

- e) Fair value measurement on group land and building

The Group's land and buildings are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair values at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value measurements of the Group's land and buildings as at 31 December 2022 were performed by Joe Musyoki Consultants independent valuers not related to the Group.

Joe Musyoki Consultants' valuations and appraisals are carried in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Standards and are Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) compliant.

The fair value of the land was determined based on the market comparable approach. The valuation was performed by applying the relevant price per unit for land obtained from market survey of properties in close proximity to and of a similar nature and use to the land under review.

The fair value of the buildings was determined using the cost approach. The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost). From the perspective of a market participant seller, the price that would be received for the asset is based on the cost to a market participant buyer to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for obsolescence.

There has been no change in the valuation technique during the year.

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these non-financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

There were no transfers between the levels during the current or prior year.

At 31 December 2024					
	Amount	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	US\$'000				US\$'000
Land	15,989	Level 2	Market comparable approach	Price per unit for land obtained from market survey of properties in close proximity to land under review	A slight increase in the price per unit would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa
Buildings	8,184	Level 3	Cost approach	Building cost per unit	A slight increase in the cost per unit would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa
At 31 December 2023					
	Amount	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	US\$'000				US\$'000
Land	15,989	Level 2	Market comparable approach	Price per unit for land obtained from market survey of properties in close proximity to land under review	A slight increase in the price per unit would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa
Buildings	8,184	Level 3	Cost approach	Building cost per unit	A slight increase in the cost per unit would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Cost		
At 1 January	544	544
Additions	224	-
At 31 December	768	544
Amortisation		
At 1 January	528	493
Charge for the year	20	35
At 31 December	548	528
Net book value		
At 31 December	220	16

Intangible assets relate to Enterprise Resource Planning and other software in use in the Group to support efficiency in its operations.

13. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January	2,014	-
Transfer of 5Y-FDR from fixed assets to assets held for sale	-	2,559
Disposal of 5Y-FDR	(2,014)	-
Transfer of 5Y-FMD from fixed assets to assets held for sale	5,854	-
Additional Costs and Adjustments		
Transfer of accumulated depreciation	(1,544)	(545)
Cost to make the asset (5Y-FMD) suitable for sale	198	-
At 31 December	4,508	2,014

In August 2024, the Board of Directors of Amref Flying Doctors made a decision to sell one of the Company's aircraft, registration number 5Y – FDM. This aircraft was still held for sale as at 31 December 2024.

14. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In 2021, the Organisation received a one-off exceptional gift of US\$50m from Silicon Valley Community Trust which the Board agreed should be used over a number of years and released to the income statement to match expenditures incurred in a particular year. Considering the funds are being utilised over an extended period, the Board decided to invest the funds through a reputable global investment firm and US\$ 39m was invested in March 2023 with Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (PIMCO). The primary goals of the investment were retaining capital and reducing counter-party risk. The global economic crisis hit soon after, meaning the investment value fell subsequently but progress towards recovery has been seen through the year under review. The conservative investment approach adopted by the Board has helped to keep the losses lower than general movements in the overall market.

(a) Fair value on investments

2024	As at 1 January	Additions	Interest	Fair value gains /(losses)	Withdrawals	As at 31 December
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Low Duration Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	17,146	-	313	145	(17,604)	-
Global Bond Fund	3,443	-	132	9	-	3,584
Income Fund	4,208	-	265	(36)	-	4,437
Global Real Return Fund	881	-	24	(20)	-	885
Diversified Income Fund	1,478	-	83	17	-	1,578
Low Average Duration Fund	11,173	-	430	101	-	11,704
	38,329	-	1,247	216	(17,604)	22,188

2023	As at 1 January	Additions	Interest	Fair value gains /(losses)	Withdrawals	As at 31 December
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Low Duration Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	16,000	-	367	779	-	17,146
Global Bond Fund	3,188	-	66	189	-	3,443
Income Fund	3,873	-	249	86	-	4,208
Global Real Return Fund	840	-	29	12	-	881
Diversified Income Fund	1,350	-	68	60	-	1,478
US Short-Term Fund	1,511	-	-	26	(1,537)	-
Low Average Duration Fund	10,640	-	344	189	-	11,173
	37,402	-	1,123	1,341	(1,537)	38,329

15. FIXED TERM DEPOSITS

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Chase Bank (Kenya) Limited (In receivership) (Kenya Shilling deposits)	384	384
Chase Bank (Kenya) Limited (In receivership) (USD deposits)	332	332
	716	716
Impairment provision on fixed deposits	(716)	(716)
At 31 December	-	-
Analysis of the movement in fixed term deposits:		
At 1 January	-	-
Matured during the year	-	-
At 31 December	-	-

On 7 April 2016, the Central Bank of Kenya placed Chase Bank Kenya Limited under receivership due to liquidity difficulties experienced by the bank rendering the accounts held by Amref Flying Doctors inaccessible. On 4 January 2018 the Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation announced the receipt and acceptance of an offer from SBM Holdings Kenya Limited with respect to certain assets and liabilities of Chase Bank Kenya. The offer was documented in an agreement that 75% of the value of deposits was guaranteed and would become accessible to depositors through a scheduled payment plan. Of the guaranteed 75%, 37.5% was accessible immediately and the balance in three equal tranches over a 3-year period. The balances of the guaranteed 37.5% of the deposits became available in August 2019, August 2020 and August 2023. These balances have been made accessible to the Group.

The accessibility of the final 25% of the value of deposits depends on the outcome of the collection process being undertaken by the Central Bank of Kenya. To cushion the Group against any potential non-recoverability, a decision to fully provide for 25% of the fixed deposits held by Amref Flying Doctors of US\$ 716,000 was made in 2017. To date no proceeds have been received from the collection process.

16. INVENTORIES

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Aircraft spares	558	662
Provision for obsolete stocks	(52)	(52)
	506	610
Printed books and manuals	85	64
Sundry stocks	350	348
Total	941	1,022

The inventory is not pledged as security for Group liabilities.

17. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Trade and student receivables	5,019	4,254
Amref Health Africa European and North American offices	327	489
Programme advances	278	336
Grants to partners	4,441	10,240
Other receivables	3,395	7,715
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(980)	(941)
Total	12,480	22,093
The movement in provisions is as follows:		
At 1 January	941	1,064
Increase in provisions	90	(79)
Write offs	(51)	(44)
As at 31 December	980	941

18. GRANTS RECEIVABLE AND UNEXPENDED GRANTS

(a) Grants receivable

Grants receivable represent expenditure incurred on projects in which there are commitments from donors where the grant had not been received as at the end of the financial year.

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Restricted	8,893	11,355
Provision for doubtful grants	(509)	(1,422)
Total	8,384	9,933
The movement in provisions is as follows:		
At 1 January	1,422	1,595
Increase in provisions	(651)	193
Write offs	(262)	(366)
	509	1,422

(b) Unexpended grants

Unexpended grants represent grants and donations received in advance of expenditure which remain unutilised as at the end of the financial year.

	2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
Unexpended grants	86,847	75,474

19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Cash in hand	88	106
Cash at bank	72,655	51,620
Total	72,743	51,726

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and short-term deposits with a maturity period of less than three months. The weighted average effective interest rate on the short term deposits for the year ended 31 December 2024 was 5% (2023: 5%).

20. PAYABLES, ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME

a) Payables and accruals

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Trade payables	16,292	18,634
Grants to partners	2,669	3,443
Amref Health Africa European and North American offices	370	190
Other payables	4,541	4,322
Total	23,872	26,589

b) Deferred income

Within one year	25,342	7,675
More than one year	-	26,000
Total	25,342	33,675

Included in deferred income is US\$20.9m from Silicon Valley Community Trust. This amount is considered as short-term deferred income for the purposes of presentation in these financial statements and has been earmarked by the Board for: (i) the development of the Northlands campus for Amref International University, and which it is intended will be transferred to the University upon completion of the current phases of the development in 2025; and (ii) the implementation of the Individual Giving strategy, Technical assistance and investing in the new Corporate Strategy.

21. DEFERRED GRANT LIABILITY

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January	-	-
Prior year adjustment*	985	-
Project assets purchased in the year	553	-
Deferred income recognised in the year	(516)	-
Total	1,022	-

*Prior year adjustments relate to capitalisation of project assets that was effected in 2024

22. LEASES

RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
At 1 January	1,880	1,034
Additions	1,219	1,281
Termination of lease	-	(435)
At 31 December	3,099	1,880
At 1 January	938	527
Charge for the year	517	510
Termination of lease	-	(99)
At 31 December	1,455	938
Net carrying amounts		
At 31 December	1,644	942
LEASE LIABILITIES		
Within one year	659	317
In the second to third year	995	606
Total	1,654	923
At 1 January	923	559
Additions	1,219	1,281
Termination of lease liabilities	-	(344)
Accretion of interest	45	119
Repayments	(533)	(692)
At 31 December	1,654	923

The lease liability as at 31 December 2024 relates to lease contracts for premises occupied by Group entities as well as storage space and lease of aircraft (PC12) under Amref Flying Doctors.

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

(a) Key management personnel compensation

The names and job titles of the personnel in key management positions of Amref Health Africa during the year are as disclosed on page 1.

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Short term employee benefits	4,442	4,304
Defined contribution plan	486	466
Total	4,928	4,770

(b) Amref Health Africa European and North American offices

Grants received through Amref Health Africa European and North American offices are as follows:

Amref Health Africa Netherlands	7,374	9,754
Amref Health Africa USA	5,887	6,901
Amref Health Africa Italy	7,438	5,347
Amref Health Africa UK	5,374	4,257
Amref Health Africa Canada	6,214	434
Amref Health Africa Nordic	852	739
Amref Health Africa Spain	-	709
Amref Health Africa France	624	1,534
Amref Health Africa Austria	58	61

Amref Health Africa European and North American offices are fundraising offices that generate resources for use in Africa. They work with the African country programmes in business development, and when successful, receive funds from donors and remit those funds to Amref Health Africa. They are also developing Individual Giving programmes that raise funds to help the Organisation achieve its mission.

Balances receivable from and payable to the Amref Health Africa European and North American offices are as detailed below:

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Receivable balances (Note 17)	327	489
Payable balances (Note 20)	370	190

The receivable balances are amounts paid by Amref Health Africa on behalf of these Offices while the payable balances are payments made by these Offices on behalf of Amref Health Africa that had not been reimbursed as at the end of the year. There are no securities held against these balances and no expected credit losses relating to them.

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Continued)

(c) Directors' expenses

	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Directors' expenses	153	259

These are costs related to Board meetings held within the year, sitting allowances paid to Directors and other expenses relating to Board of Directors activities, including programme field visits.

24. COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Entity	Place of incorporation and operation
Amref Health Africa Kenya	Kenya
Amref International University	Kenya
Amref Flying Doctors	Kenya
Amref Health Africa Uganda	Uganda
Amref Health Africa Tanzania	Tanzania
Amref Health Africa South Sudan	South Sudan
Amref Health Africa Malawi	Malawi
Amref Health Africa Zambia	Zambia
Amref Health Africa in Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Amref Health Africa West Africa	Senegal
Fundraising Foundation	Netherlands

25. TAXATION

Amref Health Africa exists to provide solutions to challenges in medical access and public health. These range from research, facility construction and upgrade, public education, as well as health workers' capacity building. The Company operates in Kenya under a Host Country Agreement (HCA) that was signed with the Government of Kenya on 6 November 1987. The HCA grants the Company certain privileges, among them exemption from income tax on its operations. The various entities are either exempted from tax or have made an application for income tax exemption in line with country regulations. Management does not foresee any reason why the entities with applications in process will not be granted the income tax exemption.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Amref Health Africa's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, bank balances, fixed deposits, investments, lease obligations, borrowings and payables. These instruments arise directly from its operations.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity/price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Amref Health Africa seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects of these financial risks. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Directors.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will decrease due to movement in market factors. Value may fluctuate due to changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and equity prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable levels.

i). Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk to the Group is the risk of changes in market interest rates reducing the overall return or increasing the cost of finance to the Group.

ii). Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities i.e. when revenue or expense is denominated in a currency other than US Dollars.

This risk arises where there is a significant fluctuation between the currency of the signed donor contracts and the currency the funds are utilised. Where there is a significant reduction in purchasing power, the Group limits spending by monitoring budgets in US Dollars and reducing activities or if major enough by renegotiating contract ceilings with donors.

The Group's policy is to record transactions in US Dollars at the rate in effect in the month of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. All gains or losses on changes in currency exchange rates are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Amref Health Africa does not take speculative positions in foreign exchange contracts or any derivative financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Kenya Shilling, Ethiopian Birr, Uganda Shilling, Tanzania Shilling, British Pound and the Euro. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Kenya Shilling (KES), Euro and British Pound (GBP) exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's surplus / (deficit). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

MARKET RISK (Continued)

ii). Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Currency	Increase/decrease in exchange rate	Effect on surplus/(deficit) pre-tax/equity	Effect on surplus/(deficit) pre- tax/equity
		2024 US\$ '000	2023 US\$ '000
KES	5%	28	46
	(5%)	(28)	(46)
GBP	5%	20	0
	(5%)	(20)	(0)
EUR	5%	68	108
	(5%)	(68)	(108)

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a debtor's non-payment of a loan or other line of credit. The largest concentrations of credit exposure within the Group arise from trade receivables, term deposits and balances held with banks. This risk is managed in the following ways:

- (i) minimising advances to suppliers; and
- (ii) thorough due diligence processes for bank selection and regular tenders for suppliers.

The table below sets out the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained as at the end of the reporting period.

	Total	Impaired	Fully performing
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
31 December 2024			
Receivables	5,346	(980)	4,366
Fixed term deposits	716	(716)	-
Investment	22,188	-	22,188
Bank balances	72,655	-	72,655
Total	100,905	(1,696)	99,209
31 December 2023			
Receivables	4,743	(941)	3,802
Fixed term deposits	716	(716)	-
Investment	38,329	-	38,329
Bank balances	51,620	-	51,620
Total	95,408	(1,657)	93,751

Receivables consist primarily of amounts invoiced by the Group and are current in nature and relate mainly to trade customers. Where bad debts have been recognised they have been provided for as indicated in note 17. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

Receivables – 2024	Gross amount	Expected credit loss	Expected credit loss rate
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
NGO			
Current			
1-180 Days	1,497	79	17%
Above 180 Days	466	466	100%
Sub-total	1,963	545	
Amref Flying Doctors			
Current			
1-30 Days	1,802	31	2%
31-60 Days	142	9	6%
61-90 Days	103	14	14%
91-120 Days	8	2	24%
121-150 Days	2	1	39%
151-365 Days	0.4	0.2	52%
Above 365	-	-	-
Sub-total	2,057	57	
Amref International University			
Current			
1-30 Days	320	3	1%
31-60 Days	70	3	4%
61-90 Days	120	10	8%
91-120 Days	92	12	14%
121-180 Days	42	11	25%
181-365 Days	23	7	32%
Above 365 Days	332	332	100%
Sub-total	999	378	
Total	5,019	980	

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT RISK (continued)

Receivables – 2023	Gross amount	Expected credit loss	Expected credit loss rate
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
NGO			
Current	189		
1-180 Days	1,092	181	17%
Above 180 Days	376	376	100%
Sub-total	1,657	557	
Amref Flying Doctors			
Current	1,895	29	2%
1-30 Days	175	7	4%
31-60 Days	65	7	11%
61-90 Days	35	7	20%
91-120 Days	26	10	34%
121-150 Days	27	18	67%
151-365 Days	13	7	57%
Above 365	4	4	100%
Sub-total	2,240	89	
Amref International University			
Current	-	-	-
1-30 Days	-	-	-
31-60 Days	21	2	10%
61-90 Days	-	-	-
91-120 Days	-	-	-
121-180 Days	75	35	47%
181-365 Days	33	30	91%
Above 365 Days	228	228	100%
Sub-total	357	295	
Total	4,254	941	

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

LIQUIDITY RISK

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial obligations that are settled by cash or another financial asset. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding from committed donors. Liquidity risk is minimised by maintaining sufficient funds as cash in hand and on-demand deposits to meet short-term liabilities. The current assets and liabilities for the Group can be liquidated within 12 months.

	1-12 months	>12months	Total
31 December 2024	US \$'000	US\$'000	US \$'000
Receivables	4,366	-	4,366
Cash and bank balances (Note 19)	72,743	-	72,743
	77,109	-	77,109
Payables	16,662	-	16,662
Lease obligations	659	995	1,654
	17,321	995	18,316
Net asset / (liability) position	59,788	(995)	58,793
31 December 2023			
Receivables	3,802	-	3,802
Cash and bank balances (Note 19)	51,726	-	51,726
	55,528		55,528
Payables	18,824	-	18,824
Lease obligations	317	606	923
	19,141	606	19,747
Net asset / (liability) position	36,387	(606)	35,781

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial instruments at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- i) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- iii) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
31 December 2024					
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Global Bond Fund	14	3,584	-	-	3,584
Income Fund	14	4,437	-	-	4,437
Global Real Return Fund	14	885	-	-	885
Diversified Income Fund	14	1,578	-	-	1,578
Low Average Duration Fund	14	11,704	-	-	11,704
		<u>22,188</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,188</u>
		=====	=====	=====	=====

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
31 December 2023					
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Low Duration Global Investment Grade Credit Fund	14	17,146	-	-	17,146
Global Bond Fund	14	3,443	-	-	3,443
Income Fund	14	4,208	-	-	4,208
Global Real Return Fund	14	881	-	-	881
Diversified Income Fund	14	1,478	-	-	1,478
Low Average Duration Fund	14	11,173	-	-	11,173
		<u>38,329</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,329</u>
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

There were no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on level 3 fair value measurements (2023: None).

27. CLASSIFICATION OF GROUP ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Group are classified into three broad categories: NGO activities, social enterprise activities and Fundraising Foundation activities.

NGO activities relate to the Group's operations for improving community health, capacity building through training and outreach and advocating for changes to improve the health and well-being of the African people.

The social enterprise activities are implemented by Amref Flying Doctors Limited and the Amref International University. Amref Flying Doctors Limited specialises in air ambulance services. Its aim is to achieve profitable business growth while providing efficient and effective aero-medical patient transport locally, regionally and internationally to a wide clientele. Surpluses generated by Amref Flying Doctors are important in helping Amref Health Africa achieve its fundraising targets. The Amref International University is an accredited institution of higher learning focused on training in health sciences. With partnerships with other universities in Africa and Europe, the University is committed to progressively develop innovative programmes catering for the present and future needs of African populations.

27. CLASSIFICATION OF GROUP ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Information regarding the Group's categories of activities is presented below:

	NGO activities	Social enterprise activities	Fundraising Foundation activities	2024	2023
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
<i>Revenue and results</i>					
Income	206,838 (208,333)	28,657 (27,470)	4,509 (4,507)	240,004	254,716
Expenditure				(240,310)	(253,975)
Operating surplus	(1,495)	1,187	2	(306)	741
<i>Assets and liabilities</i>					
Assets	144,096	44,346	236	188,678	186,695
Liabilities	127,977	10,555	205	138,737	136,661

28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The following non-adjusting events occurred after the reporting date 31 December 2024 but before the financial statements were approved.

On 24 January 2025, the Organisation received Stop Work Orders (SWOs) from the US Government affecting all 20 projects funded by the US Government. Subsequently, the Organisation received rescission orders on eight (8) projects implemented in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania, effectively reinstating their implementation. Unfortunately, twelve (12) projects were terminated towards the end of February 2025. Management has assessed the financial impact of these terminations on the entity's operations and has confirmed that the Organisation remains a going concern, with the lost work having been replaced with new work from other non-USG sources. Management has also implemented a number of mitigating controls to ensure that despite the funding cuts, the Organisation remains financially viable in 2025 and beyond.

The University signed up a loan facility of \$5,000,000 with Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique (PROPARCO), S.A. on 21 June 2024 to fund part of the construction of its Northlands campus. On 3 April 2025, the University drew down on the facility and the funds are being utilised on the project. The loan is repayable over 10 years; with a principal repayment moratorium period of 2 years.

The University in May 2025 relocated to the newly constructed campus in Northlands on Thika road. This is in line with the growth and expansion goals of the University which were funded by the Sponsor Amref Health Africa

29. CURRENCY

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of United States Dollars (US\$ '000), the Group's functional and presentation currency.

30. COMPARATIVES

Comparative figures, where necessary, have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

31 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had pending lawsuits relating to legal claims estimated at US\$ 134,500 (2023: Nil). The amounts are based on claims by the plaintiffs and judgement in respect of the cases had not been determined as at 31 December 2024. The Directors believe that the claims will not be successful and consequently no provision has been made in these financial statements in relation to the outstanding lawsuits.