Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

Annual Report 2025

12 August 2026 | Amsterdam

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Amsterdam, 12 August 2026

Managing Director Update

I am proud to present to you the Medical Credit Fund II and the Group annual report and financial statements for 2025. Since inception, our mission has been to help small and medium-sized enterprises in the health sector in sub-Saharan Africa strengthen their businesses and improve the quality of care they provide to their communities. We do this with a small, but dedicated team.

In 2025, we saw growth in Ghana and Uganda and challenges in Kenya and Tanzania. In Kenya the health sector is suffering from the recent changes in the public health insurance that came with severely delayed insurance claim payments. In Tanzania, MCF clients also suffered because of late insurance payments and the elections. Under these challenging conditions, we tried to find the right balance between risk management and growing the MCF II portfolio. In Tanzania we launched a digital loan product in partnership with Vodacom with the product name 'Afya Mkopo'. This uncollateralised working capital product meets the needs of many health SMEs, especially when insurance payments are late.

MCF II started lending in July 2021 and continued in 2025 with lending in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. We combine loans with Technical Assistance since we aim for improved quality care. In 2025, due to the high demand for especially working capital, the Group disbursed 1,762 loans, a new record and 6% more than the previous record of 2024. The total loan amount disbursed was EUR 18 million (+2% compared to 2024), mostly in local currency loans. This brought the outstanding gross loan portfolio to over EUR 18 million, a growth of 33% in 2025.

The future is bright with a strong pipeline of loans and products to be launched in 2026. This will enable us to be much more effective and impactful in these markets.

It has been a difficult but exciting year. I would like to thank my fellow MCF colleagues and our partners for their passion and dedication to serving the African health sector.

Arjan Poels
Managing Director

Content

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1. INTRODUCTION

Medical Credit Fund (MCF) is the first and only fund dedicated to providing loans and technical assistance to small and medium sized enterprises in the health sector (health SMEs) in Africa. The first fund, Stichting Medical Credit Fund (MCF1), was established in 2009 by PharmAccess Group as part of its approach to strengthen African health systems. With over USD 138 million in loan volume disbursed to 1,800 health SMEs it has successfully served the smaller end of the SME sector, amongst them many first time and female borrowers. Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief (MCF II) was established in the Netherlands in 2021 as the follow-up fund to MCF1.

With growing populations and increased demand for quality healthcare services, African healthcare offers opportunities for investment. Yet, health SMEs that seek to invest in and grow their business, struggle to obtain the requisite financing. To address this gap, MCF II seeks to further scale its activities through a combination of digital innovation and direct lending and further increase its developmental and social impact.

1.1 MISSION & OBJECTIVES

MCF has the mission to mobilize capital for investments in the healthcare value chain, thereby enabling health SMEs to increase their capacity and provide better services to more customers, with an emphasis on those currently underserved. The premise of this mission is that there is significant underinvestment in African healthcare, and the private health sector can play an important role in making healthcare services available to the population, thereby complementing the public health system.

To accomplish this mission, MCF seeks to have impact on three dimensions – financial, developmental, and social:

- *Financial*. MCF aims to prove that the health sector in Africa is an investable sector by providing market-based returns to the equity and debt investors in MCF. The return will be achieved through a balanced portfolio of loans to SMEs with terms and conditions in line with local market circumstances. At the same time MCF carefully manages and mitigates its credit risks through tightly managed credit policies, appropriately structured loan products and transactions, entering credit guarantee arrangements where applicable, and by carefully monitoring its customers and providing technical assistance to them.

- *Developmental*. MCF seeks to strengthen the healthcare value chain and increase investments in undercapitalized segments. MCF provides financing and technical assistance to SMEs in the health sector to enable them to increase their capacity and serve more customers better, contributing to a stronger health system. MCF develops financial products that are tailored to the challenges of the SMEs in the sector. By increasing the quality, scale and efficiency of these companies and enabling a larger share of the population to use and contribute to the system, the total resources available will increase, risk will decrease, which in turn will attract more investments in the sector and also provide more and better job perspectives for medical professionals. For healthcare providers with term loans SafeCare will be an integral component of MCF, prioritizing investments in quality and supporting healthcare providers to improve their quality of care. MCF believes in the power of women in development and actively works to support women entrepreneurs by developing inclusive loan products and support programs.

- *Social*. The social objective of MCF is to make quality healthcare services available to more people, including people who are currently underserved and women and children in particular. This can be achieved by bringing services closer to people, literally or financially, and by improving the quality of the services available. MCF works on this through supporting private companies in the health sector to increase their quality, scale and efficiency, thereby increasing the proportion of the population that can access these services. Health infrastructure in particular requires a critical mass of paying demand across which it can amortize investment costs.

1.2 TARGET COMPANIES

With limited resources, lack of efficiency and limited capacity of governments, public health systems in Africa are not able to serve their populations adequately. Public healthcare facilities often suffer from weak infrastructure, shortages of staff and supplies, and as a result provide poor quality services. The private sector fills this gap and complements the public sector in providing healthcare services. About half of the African population, including those in lower income groups, seek healthcare from private providers and often pay for these services out of pocket. However, the private health sector is poorly regulated and highly fragmented. Most companies in the private health sector are small and medium-sized businesses (health SMEs). The health SMEs that serve lower income groups face intense challenges like sub-standard infrastructure and equipment, a scarcity of skilled medical staff and poor-quality services. Health SMEs also have difficulty accessing capital to improve this situation because of their lack of banking history, limited collateral and the perceived high risk of the sector.

To meet the objectives described above, MCF concentrates its energies by focusing on these areas:

- *Primary health care providers*. MCF continues to focus on primary health care providers. These include clinics and health centres, mother and child clinics or maternity homes, and pharmacies. These are often the first point of contact for patients.

- *Diagnostic centres and specialized clinics*. In (peri)urban settings, diagnostic centres and specialized clinics emerge. Thanks to their specific focus, these facilities can build specialized skills and knowledge and create efficient processes, allowing them to offer high quality services for a low price. Many of their patients are referred by public hospitals due to a lack of capacity or specific expertise in the public sector.

- *Secondary hospitals*. These hospitals serve as the first referral level for primary healthcare facilities and play an important role in training health workers and supporting lower-level facilities. MCF believes there are strong lending and investment opportunities to finance the expansion and quality improvement of existing clinics and hospitals that have demonstrated performance and strong management.

- *Networks of hospitals and clinics*. The fragmentation of the health sector results in large inefficiencies. Creating networks or chains can create economies of scale and/or scope to provide better services against a lower price to lower- and middle-income customers. Opportunities also exist in building satellite outpatient clinics linked to a secondary or specialty hospital to move care to the most appropriate location and decrease cost to the patient.

- *Support goods and services to the health sector*. The administrative, human resource, logistical infrastructure in Africa's health sector is almost non-existent, while supply chains for health commodities are weak. MCF can contribute to bridging this gap by financing companies active in this field. These could be companies manufacturing and distributing health commodities, providing and administrating micro insurance products, service and technology providers targeting small and medium sized healthcare providers, as well as medical education institutes for the training of health workers.

- *Public-private partnerships*. Partnerships between public and private parties (PPPs) can help tackle health challenges and have great social impact. PPP arrangements can take various forms - including concessions, build-operate-transfer projects, off-take or pay for performance contracts, etc. - with different contract structures and risk allocation. MCF can provide financing to private entities involved in PPPs provided that the deals are properly structured, and risks are manageable. MCF will use its partners' extensive network with development agencies and experience to analyse and help develop PPP structures. Target companies can be supporting companies or healthcare providers.

Many of MCF's clients approach the organization after being unable to secure financing from traditional banks, who often perceive their profiles or investment plans as too high-risk. In response, MCF steps in to provide the necessary funding, enabling critical projects – such as construction projects – in the healthcare sector to move forward.

Once these projects are completed and the associated risks have been substantially reduced, commercial banks frequently reassess their position. A now-established client, supported by a facility that serves as strong collateral, becomes significantly more attractive. Moreover, MCF's initial approval is widely regarded as a mark of quality, further strengthening the client's credibility. This often leads banks to offer refinancing at more competitive interest rates, resulting in the transfer of the loan and a corresponding reduction in MCF's outstanding portfolio.

In such cases, MCF's impact lies in its willingness to assume early-stage risk and unlock opportunities that would otherwise not materialize. While this means that MCF does not benefit from interest income over the full duration of the loan, its role in enabling vital healthcare infrastructure represents a significant, though often less visible, contribution to the development of the health sector in Africa.

1.3 LOAN PROGRAM

MCF II and the Group roughly deploys two types of loan products, term loans and digital loans, each with a specific approach in relation to credit policies and procedures. For both loan types, MCF II and the Group enters a loan contract with the SME directly.

- *Term Loans*. Term loans are mostly senior secured loans of between EUR 100,000 and EUR 5 million in local currency or USD, for which MCF will enter into a loan agreement with the health SME directly. Tenures range from two years up to a maximum of ten years. For exposures exceeding the single obligor limit of EUR 2.5 million, Group entities will seek a credit guarantee or enter into a syndicate arrangement with a co-financier. Term Loans can be used to finance construction or renovation of hospital buildings, medical equipment and working capital. Term loans are secured with tangible collateral, like land, property, and/or marketable fixed assets.

- *Digital loans*. Digital loans will typically be cash-flow based and used for disbursing smaller loans in an efficient collateral-free way. For larger loans securing may be added to mitigate risk. Under MCF I, digital loans were mainly used to finance working capital and equipment purchases. The Group entities intends to continuously develop and introduce new digital loan products, which each have their own dynamics and may have different procedures. The box on the next page gives an overview of the currently available products.

Offering technical assistance (TA) to health SMEs has been an intrinsic part of MCF's approach since its inception. The TA Program is aimed at reducing risk, improving quality, and enhancing the business performance of the health SMEs. TA helps MCF's evaluation of clinical and financial risks, and requirements for quality improvement, before a loan is approved. After a loan has been disbursed, borrowers are supported in their quality and business improvement processes. The SafeCare quality improvement plan identifies priorities for improvement in healthcare facilities.

MCF Digital Loans

Introduced in 2017 in Kenya in partnership with CarePay (a mobile exchange platform company that enables payment to healthcare facilities through mobile phones, using the M-PESA mobile payment system), the MCF Digital Loans are currently the main driver of the MCF portfolio. MCF Digital Loans were designed to reach smaller and more remote healthcare facilities that serve low-income communities. The product offers quick, collateral-free financing with minimal administrative requirements, making it far more accessible than conventional bank loans.

Although we had launched a similar product in Ghana in 2024, unfortunately there was limited uptake. While the mobile money usage has been on the rise in the past years, transaction charges from our fintech partner were less attractive for our clients than the mobile money solutions they were already using. This led us to pause the digital loan project and reassess our approach.

However, we successfully piloted the Digital Loan product in Tanzania in partnership with Vodacom. We launched the product ‘Afya Mkopo’ in 2025, thanks to a dedicated initiative funded by the Gates Foundation (*Empowering Women in the Health Sector through Digital Loans* – see next page).

MCF offers three types of digital loans:

- *MCF Working Capital Loan* – This is a short-term working capital product based on the mobile revenue of the SME. Based on mobile money revenues, the product requires limited or no collateral, allows for automated and flexible repayments based on actual digital revenues, and can be deployed quickly with short processing times. Repayments are automatically deducted from the incoming cash flow running over the mobile payment system. The usual term for the working capital loans is 3-6 months, with a maximum term of 12-24 months. Loan sizes range from EUR 1,000 to EUR 300,000.
- *MCF Mobile Asset Finance* – The MCF Mobile Asset Finance (MAF) is based on the principles and technology of the MCF Working Capital Loan but specifically designed for medical equipment purchases such as ultrasounds and laboratory equipment. MAF allows for a longer term of maximum 36 months and uses the equipment purchased as collateral. MCF Mobile Asset Financing loans range from EUR 50,000 – EUR 300,000.
- *MCF Claims Advance* – The Claims Advance loan product is a working capital loan product in Kenya based on health insurance claims. The health SME’s borrowing capacity is based on the discounted monthly average of the past claims. Customers can view their credit limit and apply digitally.

Empowering Women in the Health Sector through Digital Loans

In partnership with Vodacom and with support from the Gates Foundation, we launched *Afya Mkopo*, our digital loan product designed to support health SMEs in Tanzania. These businesses, such as pharmacies and small clinics, often face significant barriers when trying to access traditional bank financing. The initiative places particular emphasis on reaching women entrepreneurs, who are typically underserved by financial institutions.

Afya Mkopo combines access to digital loans with financial management training. This integrated approach helps health business owners not only secure funding, but also strengthen their financial skills, improve day-to-day operations, and build more resilient businesses.

Over the past year, the program has made strong progress. A total of 107 loans were disbursed to more than 75 customers. One-third of these customers returned for a second loan, demonstrating continued demand and satisfaction with the product. To hear directly from participating entrepreneurs, watch this short video here.

Key Insights
Several important lessons have emerged from the rollout of Afya Mkopo:

- *Addressing the Gender Gap*: While more than one-third of loans were issued to women, the average loan size for women remains significantly smaller than for men. Women entrepreneurs are also less likely to use digital payments, tend to have fewer digital transactions, and often operate smaller businesses. In addition, they may be more cautious about borrowing. These findings highlight the importance of supporting the formalization of women-owned businesses and encouraging the use of mobile money to improve their access to finance.

- *Customer Profile and Product Fit*: Most borrowers were pharmacies and Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets (ADDOs), reflecting the strong alignment between the product and their business needs. However, the product has been less attractive to larger healthcare facilities. To address this, we plan to diversify the offering (drawing on our experience in Kenya) by introducing longer-term loans and financing options for equipment and other assets.

- *Business Formalization as a Barrier*: A number of potential clients, particularly ADDO operators, are not formally registered with the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA), which is a requirement for loan eligibility. To address this, we have organized regional outreach events to raise awareness about Afya Mkopo, promote the benefits of mobile money, and support entrepreneurs in formalizing their businesses.

Looking Ahead
In the coming year, we aim to scale Afya Mkopo to reach a larger number of health SMEs across Tanzania. We will also broaden our client base by diversifying loan offerings, including the introduction of new products such as MAF loans, to better meet the varying needs of healthcare providers.

NICOSAM Healthcare Limited, Kampala, Uganda

In Uganda, the burden of sickle cell disease remains high. 13.3% of children carry the trait, and an estimated 5,000 – 20,000 babies are born with the disease each year, many facing life-threatening outcomes before the age of five. For NICOSAM Healthcare Limited (NHL), this reality became a call to action.

Guided by a mission to improve awareness, screening, and treatment, NHL has been working to bring life-saving diagnostics closer to communities. The company is deploying Gazelle Hb Electrophoresis devices, a vital tool that enables early and accurate diagnosis of sickle cell disease, across health facilities.

Founded in 2014 as a family-owned business, NHL has grown into a trusted distributor of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products across East Africa. As the exclusive distributor of the Hemex Gazelle device, the company is playing a critical role in strengthening early detection and disease management, particularly in Uganda.

With support from MCF, NHL scaled this impact even further. The company procured and distributed 100 Gazelle devices, alongside other essential medical equipment, to both public and private health facilities. This expansion is not just about growth: it's about ensuring more children are diagnosed early and have a better chance at life.

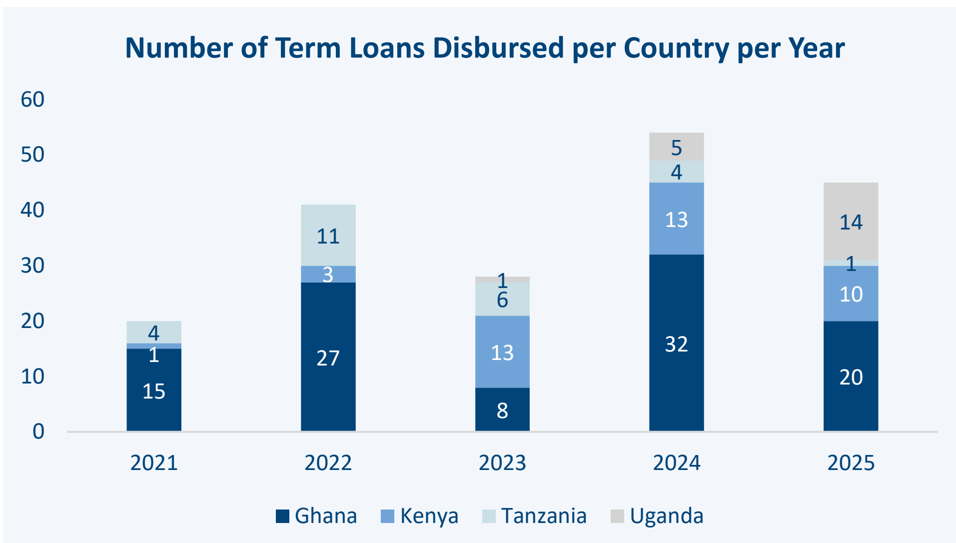
Evas Turigye, NHL Director, said: "*MCF support was timely when we needed to scale our operations and were looking for a partner who understood our business model. MCF supported us in acquiring our own business premises and this has changed everything for us*".

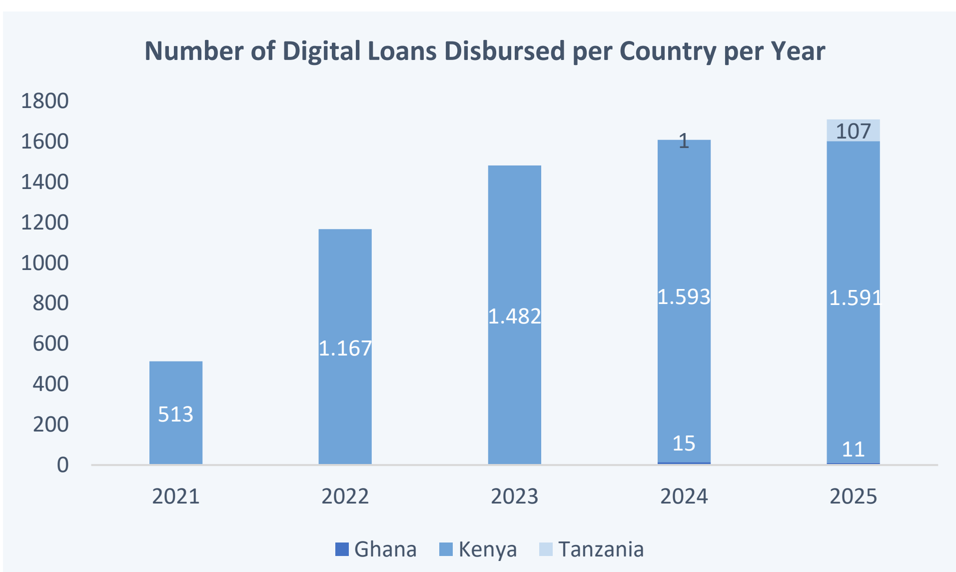
2. LOAN PORTFOLIO

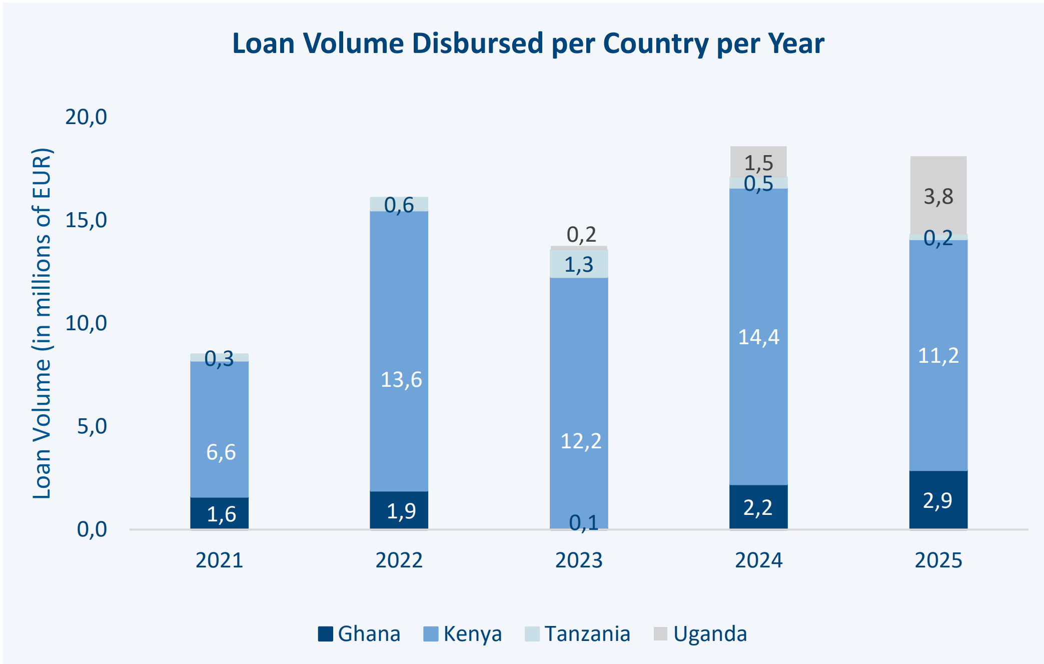
2.1 PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

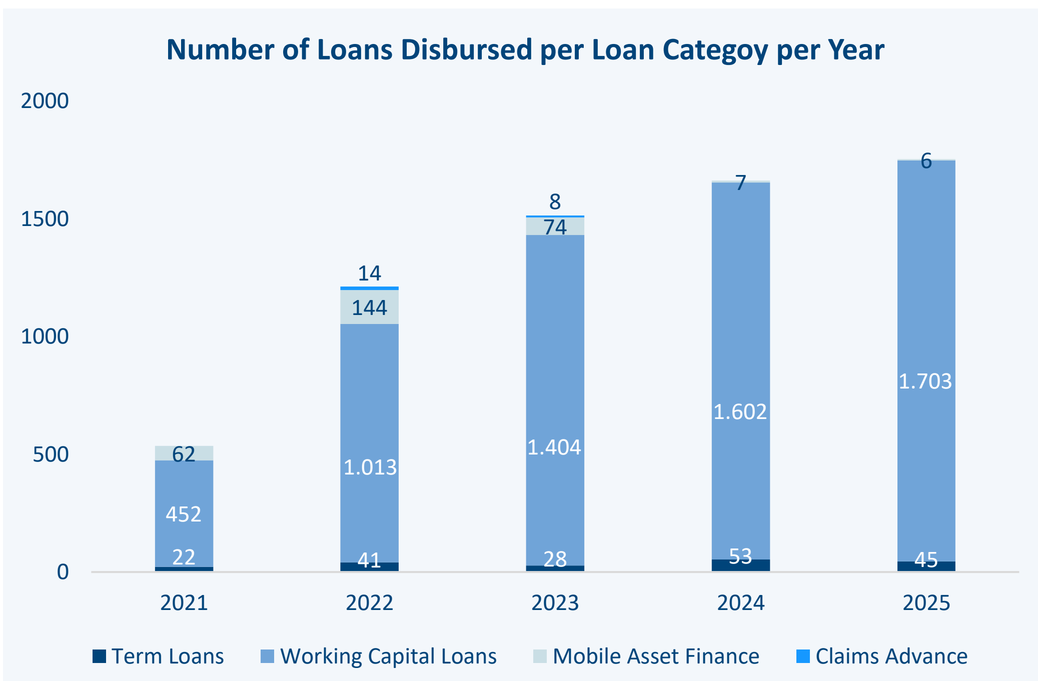
In 2025, a more stable macro environment led to some stability in the MCF II and the Group portfolio. In Uganda, strong economic growth enabled further portfolio expansion for term loans while in Tanzania, increased adoption of mobile money facilitated the successful launch of MCF's digital loan product. And although Kenya faced challenges in the health sector due to reforms in public health insurance, it remained the primary driver of the Group's portfolio, supported by strong client demand for working capital digital loans.

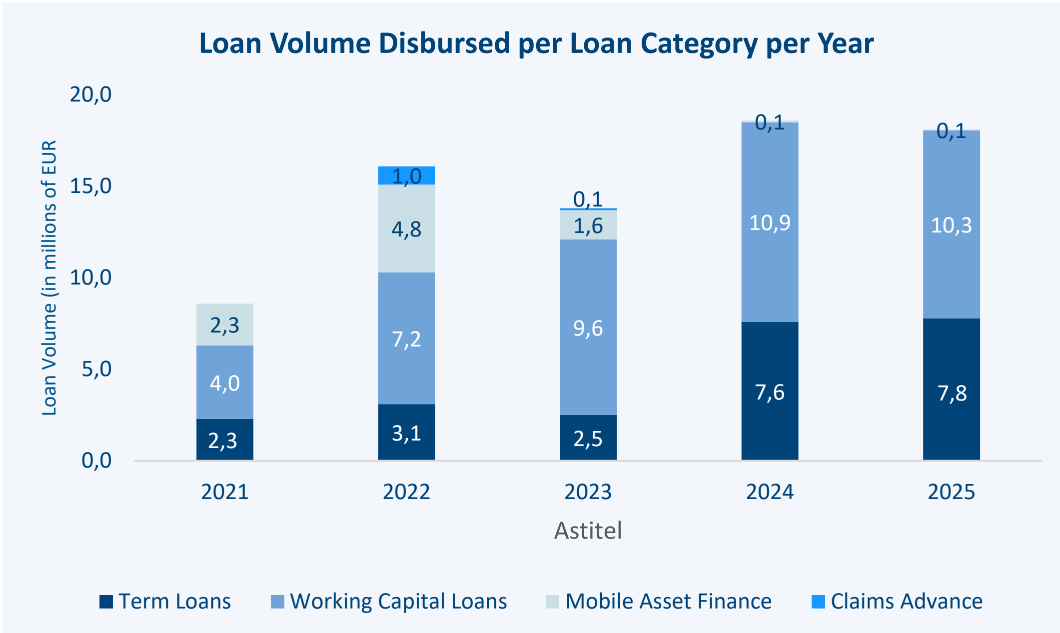
In total, we disbursed over 1,762 loans – the highest annual number since our inception – amounting to EUR 18.1 million. 1,709 of these loans were digital loans, totalling more than EUR 10 million of the total disbursed amount.



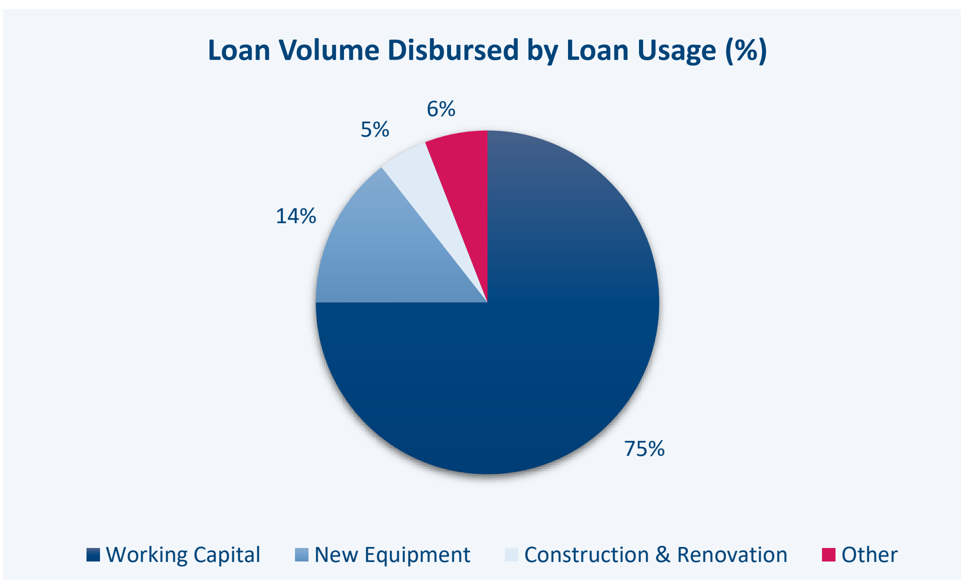



Loan Volume Disbursed per Country per Year
Loan Volume (in millions of EUR)
20,0
15,0
10,0
5,0
0,0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
1,6
6,6
0,3
1,9
13,6
0,6
0,1
12,2
1,3
0,2
2,2
14,4
0,5
1,5
2,9
11,2
0,2
3,8
Ghana
Kenya
Tanzania
Uganda


Number of Loans Disbursed per Loan Categoy per Year
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
22
452
62
41
1.013
144
14
28
1.404
74
8
53
1.602
7
45
1.703
6
Term Loans
Working Capital Loans
Mobile Asset Finance
Claims Advance

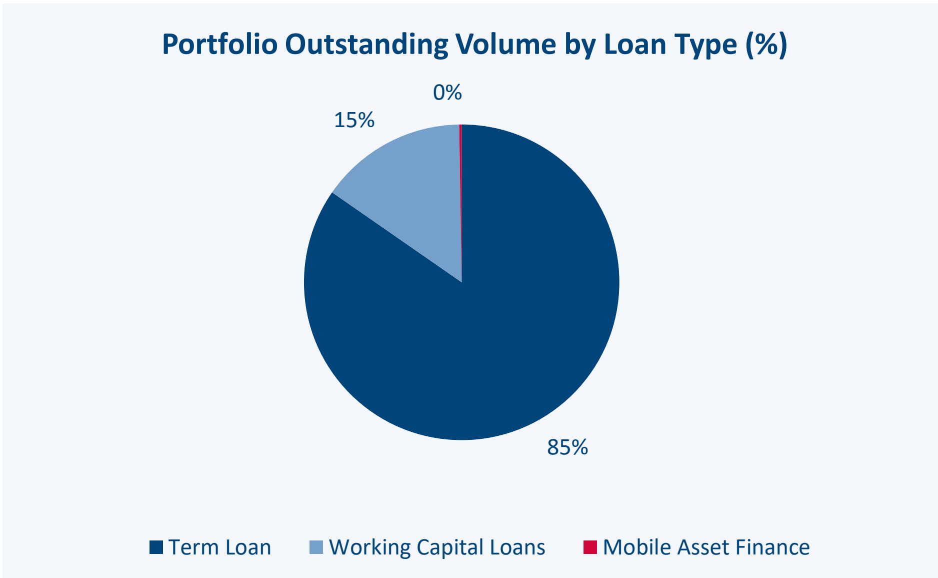


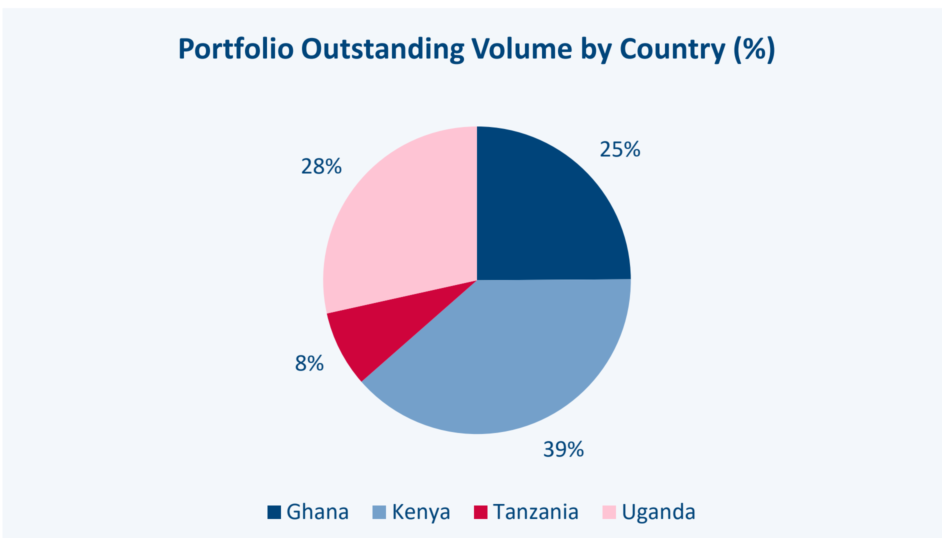
Working capital needs accounted for 75% of the total disbursed volume. Investments in new equipment followed at 14%, while 5% was directed toward construction and renovation projects. The remaining 6% was allocated to other purposes, such as land acquisition.



2.2 PORTFOLIO OUTSTANDING

The gross outstanding loan portfolio at the end of 2025 was over EUR 18 million, a growth of 33% compared to 2024. 467 loans were outstanding, with term loans accounting for EUR 15.7M to this amount, representing 85% of the total outstanding portfolio.





2.3 PORTFOLIO QUALITY

MCF II and the Group measures the quality of the loan portfolio in terms of the Portfolio at Risk (PAR). PAR is a standard international metric of portfolio quality and reflects the portion of a portfolio that is deemed at risk because instalments are overdue by a number of days. The economic conditions caused deterioration of the loan portfolio quality, with non-performing loans (PAR90 – more than 90 days overdue) reaching 15.5% as of December 2025.

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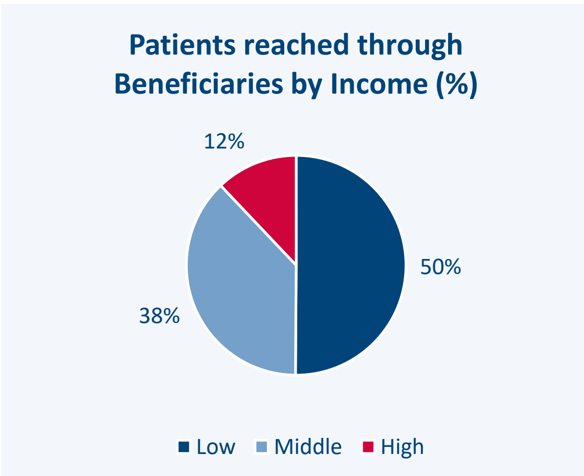
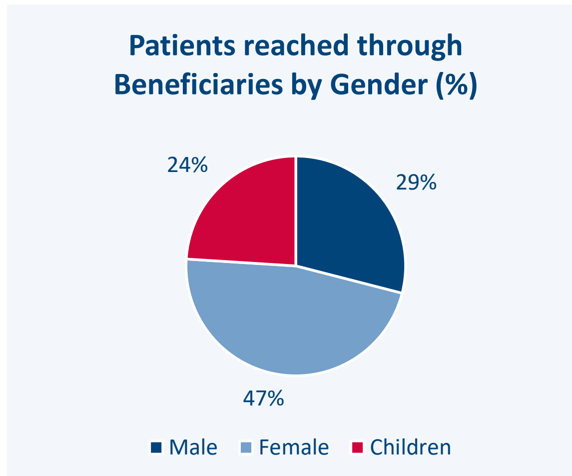
2.4 SOCIAL IMPACT

Patient Reach

On a monthly basis, healthcare facilities with loans from the Group entities have on average more than 580,000 patient visits. Half of the patients visiting the healthcare facilities and pharmacies come from low-income groups.

More than 50% of MCF's clients offer services that specifically benefit women, such as maternal care, family planning, delivery service, ante-natal care and post-natal care. With 71%, most of the patients reached through MCF clients are women and children.





Female Health Entrepreneurs

In 2025, 570 loans have been disbursed to female entrepreneurs, the equivalent of 32.5% of the total number of loans disbursed. Since 2021, the percentage of loans to female entrepreneurs has grown from 20% to now more than 32%.

Reducing the Gender Gap through Digital Loans

"The potential of digital loans to reduce gender disparities in financial inclusion among female health entrepreneurs in Kenya," an MCF research paper, was published last year in Scientific Reports, an open access, peer-reviewed journal from the Nature Portfolio. Conducted by Medwise Solutions, PharmAccess, and MCF, with funding from Swedfund, the study examines how digital lending can help close persistent gender gaps in access to finance for female health entrepreneurs.

Across Sub-Saharan Africa, women play a central role in healthcare entrepreneurship, yet limited access to capital continues to constrain growth. Drawing on data from both MCF clients and non-clients, the research revealed several important findings:

- Women-owned health businesses receive significantly smaller traditional loans, but this disparity does not exist for digital financing.
- More than half of women-led facilities using digital loans reported substantial business growth.
- Persistently low trust in digital lenders highlights the need for greater transparency and targeted financial literacy initiatives.

These insights reinforce MCF's commitment to expanding our digital loan offering and strengthening financial literacy efforts to advance financial inclusion for women in the health sector. The full publication is available here.

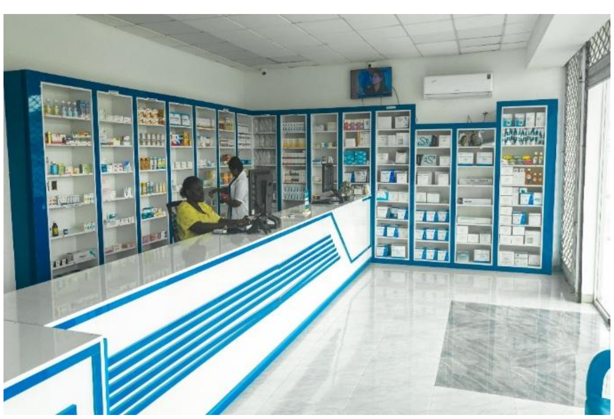
Skyview Specialist Hospital, Ghana

Established in 2015, Skyview Specialist Hospital in Pokuase, Ghana, has grown into a vital provider of 24/7 emergency and primary healthcare services for a community of over 300,000 people. With a 30-bed capacity and a wide range of services, from maternity and pediatric care to specialized eye treatment and advances surgical treatments, the hospital serves approximately 14,400 patients annually.

With support from MCF, Skyview Specialist Hospital invested in modernizing and upgrading its medical equipment, including advanced imaging systems, diagnostic analyzers, patient monitoring technology, and new hospital furniture. This upgrade enabled the hospital to expand in-house services, reduce referrals, and significantly improve the quality and efficiency of care.

The impact has been immediate and substantial: within eight months, daily patient attendance more than doubled from 40 to 85, resulting in a huge revenue increase. This growth underscores how strategic investment in healthcare infrastructure can directly enhance patient outcomes, quality of care and financial growth.

“I would like to sincerely thank MCF for their support. The loan has enabled us to invest in modern, reliable equipment, allowing us to serve more patients while improving the quality of care and strengthening our business", said Dr. Adams Mahani, owner of the hospital.




3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In partnership with PharmAccess, MCF provides TA support services, and trainings to current and prospective borrowers. Before a loan is approved, this support focuses on assessing both clinical and business risks within the health SMEs. After loan approval, the support shifts toward helping these businesses grow and improve the quality of care they deliver.

Under MCF II, MCF aims to ensure that at least 80% of the clients participate in a TA or training program. In collaboration with SafeCare, MCF has developed tailored support packages based on loan size. All clients follow a structured process; it begins with a mandatory SafeCare baseline assessment, followed by an optional business and quality improvement program guided by a Quality Improvement Plan, and concluded with a follow-up assessment. These improvement activities include trainings, webinars, and ongoing support through calls and site visits. Increasingly, digital solutions are being integrated into service delivery.

The cost of SafeCare TA activities, and training can either be included in the loan or covered through donor funding, which has historically been the primary source. The year 2025 marked a transition period for MCF's Technical Assistance program. Due to reduced donor funding, MCF began shifting toward a more sustainable model in which clients contribute financially to the cost of TA services, rather than relying on subsidies through the loan program. At the same time, SafeCare transitioned to a decentralized delivery model. Under this approach, licensed partners and external assessors are responsible for delivering services. This change is expected to increase implementation capacity while reducing operational costs. For MCF clients, baseline assessments will remain a mandatory requirement for accessing term loans. Clients can choose to finance these assessments as part of their loan. However, participation in follow-up TA activities will no longer be centrally managed by MCF. Instead, SafeCare licensed partners and assessors, working through SafeCare, will take responsibility for encouraging and delivering these services.

FMO and Swedfund have committed funding to support this transition in 2026. This funding will enable MCF to complete the shift to the new TA model for term loan clients and begin transitioning digital loan clients as well. For digital loan clients, who typically receive smaller, shorter-term loans and interact primarily through digital channels, MCF plans to pilot a tailored, co-funded TA approach. This pilot will assess whether these clients are willing and able to contribute financially to TA services. It will specifically test whether clients will pay for follow-up support after receiving an initial on-site quality assessment.

In addition to SafeCare-related activities, MCF also delivered Business Management trainings to newly onboarded digital loan clients in Tanzania as part of a project funded by the Gates Foundation in 2025. In the coming year, MCF aims to further integrate business management TA into its core processes so that a larger share of clients can benefit from these services.

Pro-Act Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

Pro-Act Hospital has been a valued MCF client for over nine years and is now benefiting from its tenth digital loan. The hospital provides a broad range of essential services, including maternity care, family planning, laboratory diagnostics, and counseling, serving its community with dedication and care.

MCF's financing has played a critical role in sustaining the hospital's daily operations. The loans are primarily used to ensure staff salaries are paid on time and to keep the pharmacy well stocked. Without this support, the hospital would often face the difficult challenge of bridging the gap between service delivery and delayed incoming payments.

Beyond day-to-day operations, MCF has proven to be a reliable partner during times of crisis. During the COVID-19 pandemic, financing enabled the hospital to set up temporary structures, expanding quarantine capacity and improving safety for mothers and children. In periods of economic strain, such as the current delays in public health insurance reimbursements, MCF's flexibility ensured that Pro-Act Hospital could continue to meet payroll and maintain consistent service delivery.

Phillys Ndeu, the hospital's owner, reflects on this partnership: *"With MCF, I found a partner. For nine years, we have walked this journey together, as partners and as friends. They've supported me without judgment, without unnecessary questions, and without complicated paperwork. Whenever I need funds, whether for salaries or the pharmacy, I can access a loan in less than 24 hours, without disrupting my daily work. I am grateful; MCF is a partner I can truly depend on."*

4. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Strong Portfolio Growth Amid Volatile Markets

The Group delivered continued portfolio expansion in the year ended 31 December 2025, building on the strong momentum established in 2024. The consolidated net loan portfolio grew to €16.7 million (2024: €12.9 million), after accumulated provisions. Total consolidated assets reached €21.8 million, broadly stable against €21.4 million at year-end 2024. Cash and cash equivalents stood at €3.4 million (2024: €7.8 million), reflecting active deployment of capital into the loan portfolio. Total equity remained stable at €10.2 million (2024: €10.2 million), maintaining a balanced and disciplined capital structure with debt unchanged at €10.0 million.

At MCF II level, total assets were €21.5 million (2024: €21.4 million), including an intercompany loan of €605k (net of a €217k loss allowance, carried at €388k) and an equity investment of €72k, fully impaired to nil during the year, in MCF II Tanzania Limited, both of which are eliminated on consolidation.

Earnings Performance

Consolidated interest income reached €4.15 million in 2025 (2024: €2.78 million), reflecting the significantly growing earning asset base across the Group. Interest expenses increased to €616k (2024: €409k), consistent with the sustained level of debt. The consolidated net interest margin strengthened to €3.53 million in 2025 compared to €2.37 million in 2024, demonstrating consistent and strengthening underlying earnings power. MCF II standalone figures were broadly in line, with interest income of €4.15 million and a net interest margin of €3.53 million, reflecting that the Group's interest income is predominantly generated at MCF II level.

Non-Interest Contribution

Non-interest revenue was €144k in 2025 (2024: €241k), reflecting a reduction in fee-generating activity during the year. Total income reached €3.67 million in 2025, up from €2.61 million in 2024, driven primarily by the strong growth in net interest margin. This position is same for MCF II.

FX, Provisioning and Other Portfolio Impact

Total portfolio costs deteriorated significantly to negative €2.69 million at Group level in 2025 (2024: negative €134k), reflecting a challenging year for both credit quality and currency. At MCF II level, total portfolio costs were negative €2.87 million, with the €175k difference attributable to MCF II Tanzania Limited.

The FX result swung to negative €645k at Group level in 2025 (2024: positive €1.34 million), reflecting volatile currency conditions across the Group's operating markets. At MCF II level the FX loss was €673k, broadly consistent with the Group position.

Loan impairments increased to €1.992 million at Group level (2024: €916k), of which €1.850 million was recorded at MCF II level. The €142k incremental charge at Group level reflects provisioning on MCF II Tanzania Limited's loan portfolio, consistent with the credit environment deterioration observed in Tanzania during 2025. Other loan portfolio costs were €164k at both levels (2024: €31k), and the valuation result contributed a positive €107k at both levels (2024: negative €526k). Total results on the loan portfolio reduced to €980k at Group level (2024: €2.48 million) and €804k million at MCF II level.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased to €325k at Group level in 2025 (2024: €214k), with MCF II standalone at €324k (2024: €210k. Fund management fees were €618k at both levels (2024: €510k), charged solely at MCF II level. This represents a controlled and proportionate cost base relative to the growth in total assets and portfolio size.

Balance Sheet Strength

Consolidated total equity stood at €10.2 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: €10.2 million). MCF II standalone equity was lower at €10.1 million, with retained earnings €175k higher at Group level than at MCF II standalone level — reflecting the reversal, on consolidation, of the impairments MCF II booked against its Tanzania loan and equity investment — partly offset by a €17k foreign currency translation reserve that arises only at Group level, leaving Group equity €157k above the MCF II standalone position.

Bottom Line

The consolidated net result after taxation was a profit of €104k in 2025 (2024: profit of €1.30 million). At MCF II standalone level, a net loss of €64k was recorded, with the difference of approximately €167k representing MCF II Tanzania Limited's net contribution to the Group result, reflecting the reversal on consolidation of the impairments MCF II had recognised at standalone level against the Tanzania entity's loan and equity investment. The total comprehensive profit at Group level was €66k, reflecting the additional €37k negative movement in the foreign currency translation reserve on Tanzania's net assets.

The 2024 result benefited materially from a positive FX result of €1.34 million and lower impairment charges, making the year-on-year comparison particularly challenging. That the Group returned to a modest profit, even as MCF II's standalone result swung to a net loss, despite elevated provisioning and adverse FX movements, reflects the underlying strength of the net interest margin and the resilience of the core lending business.

Positioning for 2026

The Group enters 2026 from a stable foundation. Consolidated total assets stand at €21.8 million, equity at €10.2 million, while MCF II's standalone result was a net loss for the year, reflecting a difficult operating environment at company level. The consolidated net loan portfolio has grown strongly to €16.7 million, providing a solid base for interest income generation in the year ahead. With the loan portfolio continuing to grow, management focused on credit quality and stabilizing FX conditions, the Group is well positioned for improved and sustained profitability throughout 2026.

5. GOVERNANCE, FUND & RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 GOVERNANCE

MCF II falls under the wider governance structure of the PharmAccess Consolidated Foundation (PGF), being the statutory director of Stichting Health Insurance Fund and Stichting Medical Credit Fund, the Members who hold a 99.26% and 0.74% interest in MCFII respectively.

The key features of the governance structure are:

- **Management:** Stichting Medical Credit Fund is the Executive Director and Fund Manager of MCFII and has delegated the management of MCF II to the MCF Management Board. The MCF Management Board is based in Amsterdam and consists of the MCF Managing Director, Finance Director and Investment Director.
- **Supervision:** All entities within the PGF Consolidated are supervised by one Supervisory Board. Two members of the Supervisory board have MCF as a special responsibility and interest area.

The Supervisory Board has appointed an Audit Committee and Conflict of Interest Committee, each consisting of three of its members. A Medical Credit Fund Credit Committee was also established that reviews and approves all investments larger than EUR 400,000. The Supervisory Board of PGF and the MCF Credit Committee are composed of a group of senior professionals, representing comprehensive experience in the health sector, non-governmental organizations, finance, investing and banking in Africa, and knowledge of healthcare in general and specifically in Africa.

During 2025, two Supervisory Board meetings and two Audit Committee meetings were held. PharmAccess Group reappointed Forvis Mazars as its auditor. As MCF II forms part of the PharmAccess Group, MCF II has also appointed Forvis Mazars as its auditor.

By law MCF II is also required to hold an annual Members Meeting, in which the Fund Manager shall report on the progress, business activities and performance of MCF. In addition, the members' meeting will convene for investor votes as required under the Members Agreement, such as for the admission of a new member into MCF II or transfer of existing membership. This meeting was held in November 2025.

5.2 FUND MANAGEMENT

MCF II and the Group are managed by Stichting Medical Credit Fund, a non-profit foundation registered and based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Stichting Medical Credit Fund operates within the scope of PGF, leveraging its existing networks, market knowledge and partners.

Stichting Medical Credit Fund as the Fund Manager is responsible for the executive day-to-day management and all operations of MCF across all countries and jurisdictions. Stichting Medical Credit Fund provides all the necessary staff as well as the responsibility for the implementation of the TA activities. In addition, PGF's institutional infrastructure in the areas of human resources, administration, systems, IT support, resource mobilization, marketing and communication has been placed at the disposal of MCF II and the Group. MCF II and the Group can therefore fully utilize and reap the benefits of PGF's unique organizational and health sector related assets such as market intelligence, program management skills, quality standard frameworks and investment and support capacities.

The Group as a whole incurs an annual management fee of 4.0% (exclusive of taxes) and calculated over the average gross outstanding loan portfolio for the services of Stichting Medical Credit Fund.

5.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

The board acknowledges and manages the inherent risks associated with operating a micro-lending fund from the Netherlands, particularly one that is active in emerging markets such as Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Given the economic and political volatility in these regions, the primary risks include currency devaluation, credit risk, and compliance with laws and regulations. Currency devaluation can significantly impact the value of the loans when converted back to the base currency, potentially leading to financial losses. Credit risk is heightened due to the limited financial infrastructure and credit histories in these markets, increasing the likelihood of defaults. Regulatory changes and political instability further add to the uncertainty, as new policies could affect the fund's operations and profitability.

To mitigate these risks, the fund has implemented several measures. These include diversifying the loan portfolio across different countries to spread risk, using hedging strategies to protect against currency fluctuations and managed by the Asset Liability Management committee and engaging local expertise to navigate regulatory challenges. Additionally, the fund maintains rigorous credit assessment procedures with the involvement of the Credit Committee and closely monitors the political and economic developments in each country.

The board acknowledges the importance of these risks and the measures in place, ensuring that they are regularly reviewed and adjusted as necessary to safeguard the fund’s operations and financial health.

5.4 CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

MCF II and the Group has a direct exposure to repayment risk of the loans disbursed to the health SMEs.

The first component to managing credit risk is the MCF credit assessment or due diligence. This process differs depending on the loan type:

- Digital Loans – Digital platforms give MCF direct insight into the revenues or cashflow of the health SME, be it mobile money or health insurance claims. These data allow MCF to automate the credit appraisal process through various algorithms.
- Term Loans – The Fund uses a standardized business template to analyse the many aspects of a health SME’s business profile, market position, investment risk, bank account history, and financial statements. The template focuses on the specialized nature of the healthcare business, including clinical quality aspects. The credit analysis combines healthcare sector specifics with a thorough financial analysis.

Although unsecured in the traditional sense, the digital loans are being “secured” by the revenues that are running over the digital payment platforms such as the CarePay platform and benefit from personal guarantees. Mobile Asset Finance loans are secured by the underlying medical equipment to be financed, whilst Term loans are secured by tangible collaterals, like land, property, and/or marketable fixed assets. In special cases, larger digital loans are also secured.

Most healthcare providers with Term Loans are also enrolled in a technical assistance (TA) program which plays a central role to strengthen business sustainability of our borrowers and reduce credit risk.

The Medical Credit Fund transfers part of this repayment risk to Credit Guarantors. The Fund has entered into a loan portfolio guarantee agreement with the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) which provides a credit guarantee for MCF's term loans (coverage ranging from 50 to 80% of the loan principal) up to EUR 30 million of loan disbursements.

To further manage credit risk MCF II and the Group has the following policies in place:

- Credit Risk Exposure to a single Target Health Care Provider (Concentration risk) to a maximum of EUR 2.5 million at Group level
- Exposure to all unsecured investments to a maximum of twenty percent of total Group credit risk exposure.

As described in section 5.1. as part of the Governance structure there exists a Credit Committee consisting of members of the Management Board, the PGF Supervisory Board, and external experts which approve all loans above EUR 400,000. Credit risk exposures below this limit are approved by MCF Management by delegated authorities.

The fund manager and its technical partners perform periodic monitoring visits of the health SMEs. When a client falls into arrears, there is a follow-up by Business Advisor who is responsible for that borrower. When needed, clients are monitored more frequently. Portfolio management is coordinated by the central management team in the Head office through commercial calls and MCF also holds monthly portfolio meetings to discuss arrears, write-offs, and the pipeline.

5.5 FOREX RISK, INTEREST RATE RISK, AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

Foreign Currency Risk

The Fund is exposed to currency risk since loans are issued and repaid in local currencies and therefore are subject to currency devaluation relative to the functional currency of the Fund (Euro). Group entities also exposed to currency risk related to repatriating local currency funds to service its Euro denominated debt.

MCF II and the Group has a policy of accepting currency risk which is then mitigated by Management through risk-management measures further explained below.

The foreign currency exposures are monitored on a regular basis in the Asset Liability Management (ALM) meetings. The ALM committee further reviews the currency risk-premium priced into all Group entities' loans. The currency risk premium is the basis-points (bps) required as a spread to account for the risk of future currency devaluation for a particular currency and is based on hedging quotes obtained in combination with local market intelligence. The bps is maintained to enable the Fund to accumulate adequate capital reserves to mitigate future currency devaluation. The Fund has the option to enter into derivative contracts to hedge foreign currency risk.

Management seeks to further reduce the currency risk through diversification of the loan portfolio across different currencies in order to limit the concentration risk or exposure on a single currency.

In addition, MCF II and Group has introduced the following limits on open foreign currency exposures to ensure a certain degree of diversification and reserves are in place to protect investors:

- Any single open foreign currency exposure must be less than 50% of Total Assets scaling down from 2023 onwards by 5% each year to a final level of 30%.

- Total aggregate open foreign currency exposures not to exceed Total Equity plus Subordinated Debt by 4 to 1.

Interest rate risk

MCF II and the Group is exposed to interest rate risk since its borrowings are floating rate and subject to fluctuations in the Euribor, whilst the Loan portfolio outstanding is fixed rate. Although fixed rate, the Loan portfolio could be exposed to additional interest rate risk if governments were to pass legislation to introduce interest rate caps.

Changes in Euribor are monitored on a regular basis in the ALM meetings. The MCF finance team is also responsible for stress-testing interest-rate sensitivities on the statement of financial position. Refer to note 1.8.4 of the Financial Statements for MCF II interest rate sensitivities.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is monitored on a regular basis in ALM meetings. The MCF finance team is responsible for monitoring and matching the maturities of Assets and Liabilities, which can be referred to on note 7 of the Financial Statements. MCF II and the Group has introduced guidelines for its cash positions for both local accounts and cash positions at head office. In addition, specific policies are in place to manage Liquidity Risk:

- Weighted average life of the loan portfolio is not more than 5 years.
- Current Assets to Current Liabilities of not less than 1.5.
- Cash to Total Assets of not less than 5%.

5.6 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS & FRAUD RISK

Compliance with laws and regulations

The Group operates in multiple geographies, each with its own regulatory environment. To address the risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations, MCF Management together with local country directors monitor developments in the legal and regulatory landscape of the countries MCF operates in. In countries where the Fund expects to create a permanent establishment, MCF II, prior to incorporation, performs a full assessment of the legal and regulatory environment relevant to MCF by a reputable legal firm to ensure compliance with the regulatory environment. In 2024, this was done for Tanzania and Kenya in preparation for lending from a local entity in the country. Regular support on legal and other compliance matters is available in the form of internal and external legal counsel. MCF internal legal counsel is also appointed as compliance officer to MCF II and the Group.

Fraud risk

There is an inherent risk of fraud in the business in which Group entities operates. Losses that could arise because of fraud or corruption of an MCF borrower are to be mitigated by the KYC-AML-ATF procedures. Ethics, compliance, and procedures for reporting non-ethical behaviour are outlined in the PharmAccess Code of Conduct (CoC) and Anticorruption policy which apply to all Fund manager staff. On an annual basis, training is undertaken and compulsory for all employees across all countries. Part of the training curriculum is to ensure employees understand the importance of maintaining reputable business practices and the organization's zero tolerance for non-compliance of the Code of Conduct.

Financial controls also exist to prevent employee fraud, including segregation of duties in cash management and approvals and disbursements of Loans.

5.7 Consolidation of Local Entities

In both Tanzania (Medical Credit Fund II Tanzania Limited) and Kenya (Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited), new entities have been incorporated and licensed by the respective Central Banks. Lending from the new Tanzania entity started in 2024 and this led to consolidated statements for Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. over 2024 onwards.

As of 31 December 2025, Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. has determined that consolidation of Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited is not necessary. This decision is based on the fact that Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited was not yet active during the reporting period and did not engage in any financial transactions or operations. Therefore, consolidating its financial statements would not materially impact the overall financial position or performance of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

The situation will be reassessed in subsequent reporting periods when Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited become operational.

6. OUTLOOK 2026

Looking ahead to 2026, MCF expects the operating environment in several of its markets to become more supportive than in the previous year. Across the portfolio, MCF will remain focused on balancing growth with prudent risk management, while continuing to provide tailored financing solutions to health SMEs that face limited access to appropriate capital. This direction is consistent with MCF's existing activities, while country dynamics and MCF's approach differ between markets. In general, as already highlighted we see continued demand for working capital, increasing use of digital loans, growth ambitions in Uganda, and ongoing expansion across Ghana and Tanzania, as well as, cautiously, in Kenya and Nigeria.

In Ghana, conditions appear to have become more stable reflected in the appreciation of the currency in 2025. This is helping to restore confidence in the market after a prolonged period of inflation, high interest rates and liquidity stress among healthcare providers. At the same time, banks have started to become more active in lending to SMEs. MCF sees this as a positive development for the market as a whole and expects that a number of its more mature customers may become ready to transition to bank financing. MCF will continue to support clients who are not yet bankable, while also playing a catalytic role in helping stronger businesses move to commercial bank loans where appropriate.

In Tanzania, the investment climate has improved following the 2025 elections, and appetite for investment has started to return. This creates room for MCF to grow both its term loan and digital lending activities. MCF will continue to expand its digital loan product, Afya Mkopo, with the support of the Gates Foundation and in partnership with Vodacom. Building on the successful launch in 2025, MCF aims to scale this product further in 2026, broaden its reach among health SMEs and gradually diversify the offering to respond to different financing needs in the sector. Tanzania therefore remains an important market for both innovation and portfolio growth, with digital loans as an important delivery channel.

In Kenya, the transition to the new Social Health Authority continues to affect the health sector. Delays in claims payments and uncertainty around the new system have placed significant pressure on healthcare providers, especially those serving lower income groups that are dependent on public insurance. MCF expects that the transition will continue during 2026 and hopes that the situation will gradually stabilise as the year progresses. Until then, demand for short-term liquidity remains high. Working capital provided through digital loans therefore continues to be highly relevant in Kenya, where these products allow providers to bridge payment delays, pay staff and maintain medicine stocks without requiring traditional collateral. MCF expects a continued strong demand for working-capital support through digital loans, but also expects to grow its term loan portfolio for investments where risks are manageable.

Uganda remains an important focus market for MCF. The pipeline continues to show good opportunities for further investment, and MCF expects to deploy more capital there in 2026. In particular, there is a need for larger loans to support healthcare businesses that are ready to expand, invest in infrastructure and strengthen service delivery. Uganda is therefore expected to remain one of the main growth markets for MCF's term lending activities, consistent with the strong pipeline.

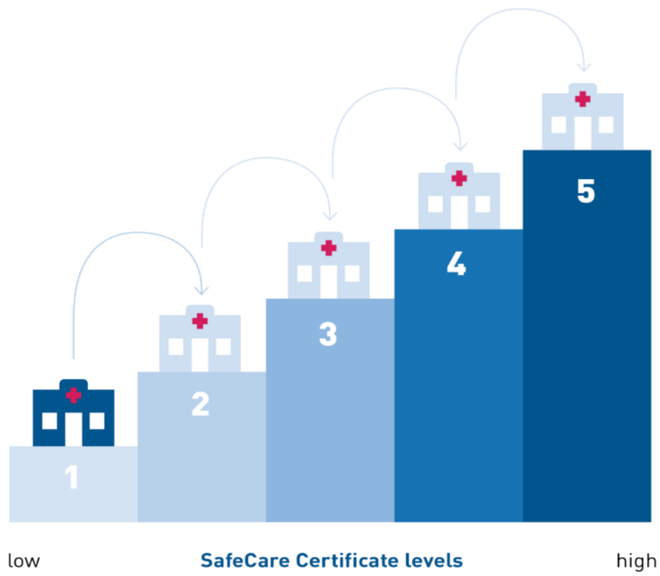
In Nigeria, the economic situation appears more stable following measures taken by the government. Even so, MCF remains cautious in its approach to this market. For the time being, the focus will remain on carefully selected term loans denominated in USD, allowing MCF to participate selectively while managing currency and credit risks conservatively. MCF also expects to conclude a pilot for digital loans with fintech partner Paga over the course of the year, which hopefully paves the way for an introduction of a digital loan program in Nigeria.

Across all markets, MCF will continue to support healthcare providers with financing solutions that match their business realities, whether through larger secured term loans or small, fast and flexible digital working-capital loans. At the same time, MCF will remain committed to technical assistance and to strengthening the resilience and quality of care of its clients. In 2026, MCF's ambition is not only to grow the portfolio, but to do so in a way that supports stronger health SMEs, improves access to finance in the sector and helps position private healthcare providers for long-term sustainability. For MCF this entails continued market penetration, digital growth, support to borrowers in difficult circumstances and disciplined portfolio management.

ANNEX 1: SAFECARE

SafeCare
The SafeCare methodology entails a set of international (ISQua accredited) clinical standards that evaluate the structures and processes that guide the delivery of healthcare.

Stepwise Improvement
With SafeCare, healthcare providers in resource-poor countries can gain insight into identified gaps andchallenges and take a stepwise approach towards higher quality. Through tailor-made quality improvement plans, technical support, consulting visits and innovative quality improvement platforms, facilities progressalong a quality improvement trajectory with achievable, measurable steps. Ultimately, facilities are equipped to monitor and improve their quality by integrating principles of continuous quality improvement into their daily operations.



SafeCare Standards
The SafeCare standards cover a full range of medical to non-medical aspects of care, enabling a holistic view on all required components for safe and efficient delivery of healthcare services. Topics range from human resource management to laboratory services and in-patient care. The four broad categories are dividedinto 13 sub-categories (Service Elements), which are linked to separate management responsibilities within the healthcare facility.
Ten topics are specifically surveyed: emergency Care, HIV/TB/Malaria, infection Prevention, life and fire safety, maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), patient centeredness, quality assurance, business management, staff allocation and guidance and Supply Chain management.
Any issues that impact the safety, quality or financial sustainability of a facility are highlighted as priority areas, so prompt and effective action can be taken. Depending on a facility's performance against the SafeCare standards, it will be awarded a certificate of improvement reflecting the quality level, ranging from one (very modest quality) to five (high quality), based on their scoring. The certification process aims to introduce a transparent, positive, and encouraging rating system, which recognizes each stepforward in quality improvement.

SafeCare Service Elements

Management

- Governance & Management
- Human Resource Management
- Patient and Family Rights & Access to Care
- Management of Information
- Risk Management

Clinical

- Primary Healthcare (Outpatient) Services
- Inpatient Care
- Surgery and Anesthesia Services

Clinical Support

- Laboratory Services
- Diagnostic Imaging Services
- Medication Management

Ancillary

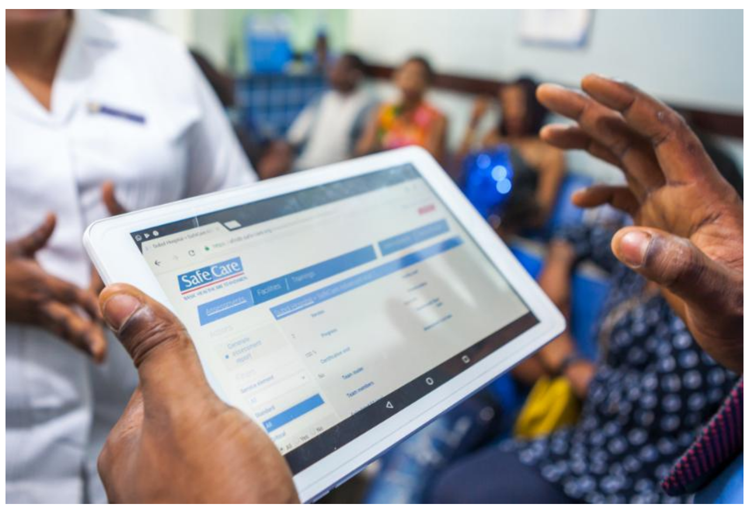
- Facility Management Services
- Support Services

Data Driven Decision Making

SafeCare methodology also allows other stakeholders – ranging from donors, insurance companies, investors and provider networks to governments – to accurately assess, benchmark and monitor healthcare quality and allocate resources more effectively. By differentiating between facilities operating at different levels, benchmarking is possible at regional, national and international levels. Robust onlinedue diligence reports are combined with cost-efficient improvement strategies, which can guide fact-based decision making, and get a better grip on (health) outcomes, training needs, risk management forquality investments and contracting.

Digital Technologies

Acting on digital technologies, SafeCare has streamlined the assessment process by developingan automated assessment tool which, through standardization,improves process efficiency and enables scaling. SafeCare is in the development phase of an all-stakeholder Quality Platform that provides the means to guide progress, investment and decision making. The SafeCare Quality Dashboard, an interactive quality-managementplatform, complements technical assistance and helps to motivate and incentivize healthcare facilities to improve.



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SIGNING OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

Signed on the original: A.W. Poels

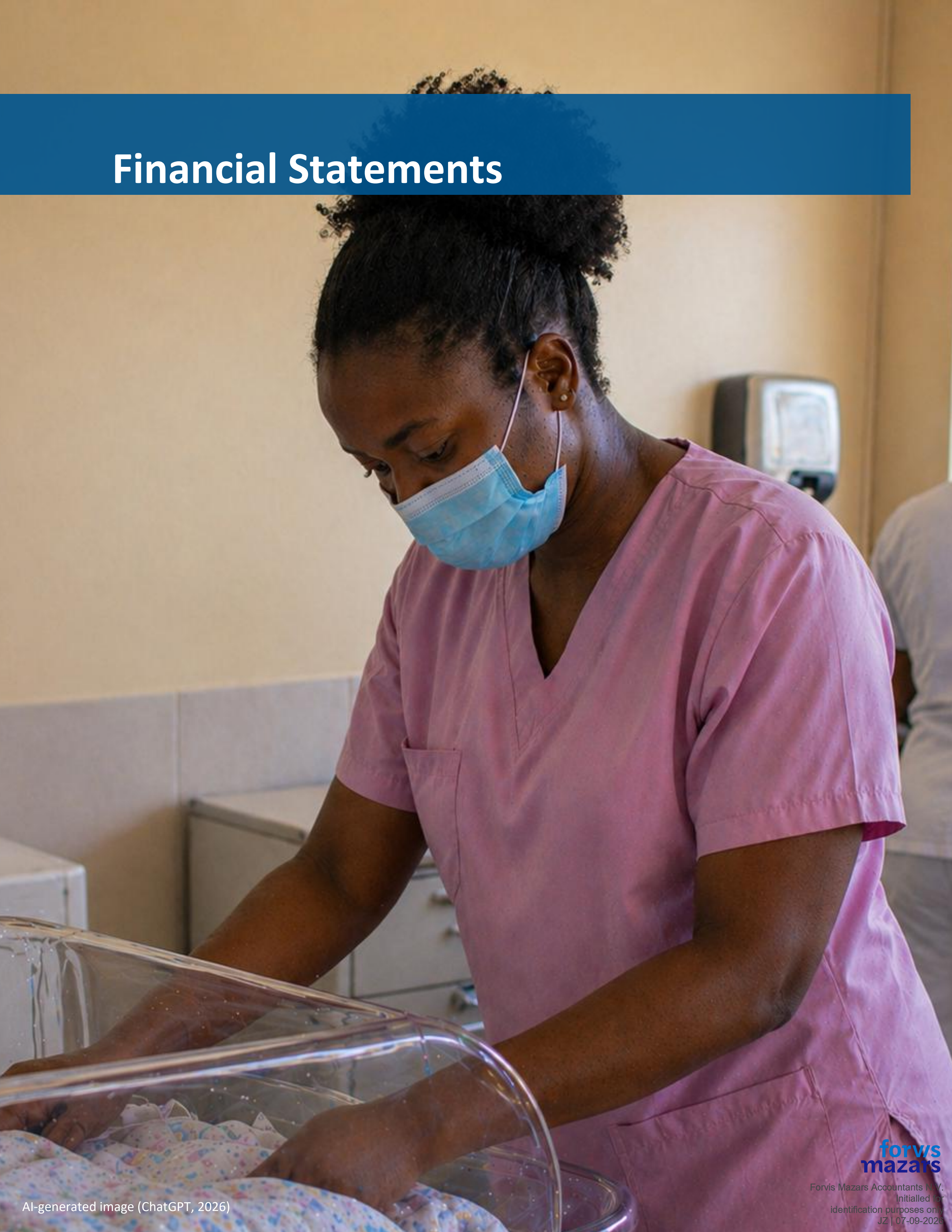
On behalf of Stichting Medical Credit Fund and Stichting PharmAccess Group Foundation

Signed on the original: N. Spieker

On behalf of Stichting PharmAccess Group Foundation

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 12 August, 2026

Financial Statements



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CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AFTER APPROPRIATION OF THE RESULT

		Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Non-current assets					
Non-Current Portion of Loan Portfolio	1,7,8	9,467,437	7,055,529	9,151,000	6,617,004
Investment MCF Tanzania	22	-	-	-	71,546
Outstanding Funding - Tanzania entity	21	-	-	387,928	369,290
Deferred Tax Asset	17	459,858	47,109	416,274	46,123
Total non-current assets		**9,927,295**	**7,102,638**	**9,955,202**	**7,103,963**
Current assets					
Current Portion of Loan Portfolio	1,7,8	7,278,826	5,867,836	7,179,033	5,828,255
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	2	1,063,192	616,405	1,050,701	613,290
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,426,347	7,831,883	3,275,908	7,812,106
Current Derivatives		60,862	12,307	60,862	12,307
Total current assets		**11,829,228**	**14,328,430**	**11,566,504**	**14,256,958**
TOTAL ASSETS		**21,756,522**	**21,431,068**	**21,521,706**	**21,369,921**
Equity and Liabilities					
Members Capital	4	10,075,000	10,075,000	10,075,000	10,075,000
Retained Earnings		185,405	81,892	10,828	74,996
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(17,166)	19,842	-	-
Total equity		**10,243,239**	**10,176,734**	**10,085,828**	**10,149,996**
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term debts	5	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Non-current Derivatives	19	-	104,028	-	104,028
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**10,104,028**	**-**	**10,104,028**
Current liabilities					
Short-term debt	5	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-
Other current liabilities and accruals	6	1,429,706	749,528	1,352,300	715,119
Current Derivatives	19	83,578	400,778	83,578	400,778
Total current liabilities		**11,513,283**	**1,150,306**	**11,435,877**	**1,115,897**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**21,756,522**	**21,431,068**	**21,521,706**	**21,369,921**

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Interest income	10	4,147,251	2,780,559	4,146,397	2,777,774
Interest costs	11	(616,489)	(409,440)	(616,489)	(409,440)
Net interest margin		**3,530,762**	**2,371,119**	**3,529,908**	**2,368,334**
Fee and other income	12	143,845	241,023	143,845	239,869
Non-interest revenue		**143,845**	**241,023**	**143,845**	**239,869**
TOTAL INCOME		**3,674,607**	**2,612,142**	**3,673,753**	**2,608,203**
Impairment of loan portfolio	1,3	(1,991,968)	(916,235)	(1,850,094)	(909,762)
Impairment of loan provided to subsidiary	17	-	-	(216,883)	-
Impairment of equity investment in subsidiary	22	-	-	(71,546)	-
Foreign exchange result	13	(644,694)	1,339,730	(673,490)	1,324,057
Other loan portfolio costs	14	(164,346)	(31,103)	(164,346)	(31,103)
Valuation Result		106,614	(526,261)	106,614	(526,261)
Total portfolio costs		**(2,694,393)**	**(133,869)**	**(2,869,745)**	**(143,069)**
TOTAL RESULT ON LOAN PORTFOLIO		**980,213**	**2,478,273**	**804,008**	**2,465,134**
Operating expenses	15	(325,404)	(213,961)	(323,854)	(210,116)
Fund management fee	16	(617,867)	(510,338)	(617,867)	(510,338)
Total operating expenses		**(943,271)**	**(724,299)**	**(941,721)**	**(720,454)**
Result before taxation		**36,943**	**1,753,974**	**(137,713)**	**1,744,680**
Income Tax	17	66,570	(457,275)	73,546	(454,877)
NET RESULT AFTER TAXATION		**103,513**	**1,296,699**	**(64,167)**	**1,289,803**
Change in Foreign currency translation reserve (will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met)		(37,008)	19,842	**-**	**-**
Total other Comprehensive income		**(37,008)**	**19,842**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**66,505**	**1,316,539**	**(64,167)**	**1,289,803**

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Consolidated					
2024 EUR	**Note**	**Members Capital**	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign Exchange Currency Reserve**	**Total**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2024		**10,075,000**	**(1,214,807)**	**-**	**8,860,193**
Profit or Loss for the period		-	1,296,699	-	1,296,699
Distributions			-		-
Change in Foreign currency translation reserve		-	-	19,841	19,841
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	4	**10,075,000**	**81,892**	**19,841**	**10,176,733**

Consolidated					
2025 EUR	**Note**	**Members Capital**	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign Exchange Currency Reserve**	**Total**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2025		**10,075,000**	**81,892**	**19,842**	**10,176,733**
Profit or Loss for the period		-	103,513	-	103,513
Distributions		-	-	-	-
Change in Foreign currency translation		-	-	(37,008)	(37,008)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2025	4	**10,075,000**	**185,405**	**(17,166)**	**10,243,239**

MCF II				
2024 EUR	**Note**	**Members Capital**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2024		**10,075,000**	**(1,214,807)**	**8,860,193**
Profit or Loss for the period		-	1,289,803	1,289,803
Distributions		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	4	**10,075,000**	**74,996**	**10,149,996**

MCFII				
2025 EUR	**Note**	**Members Capital**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2025		**10,075,000**	**74,996**	**10,149,996**
Profit or Loss for the period		-	(64,167)	(64,167)
Distributions		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2025	4	**10,075,000**	**10,829**	**10,085,829**

The equity of the MCF II stand-alone entity amounts to EUR 10,085,829 (2024: EUR 10,149,996), compared to EUR 10,243,239 (2024: EUR 10,176,733) according to the consolidated annual accounts, a difference of EUR 157,393 (2024: EUR 26,737).

The result for the period according to the MCF II accounts amounts to a loss of (EUR 64,167), compared a profit of (EUR103,513) according to the group accounts, a difference of EUR 167,680.

The difference is primarily attributable to the impairment of the loan to the subsidiary MCF Tanzania and the equity investment in the subsidiary, which are recognised in MCF II but eliminated on consolidation, together with the foreign currency translation differences arising on consolidation.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Result for the year		103,513	1,315,480	(64,168)	1,308,510
Adjustments for:					
Changes in impairment loss		781,016	136,082	933,034	128,798
Change in accrued interest income		(147,890)	(84,448)	(204,747)	(88,016)
Change in accrued interest expense		64,893	75,709	61,325	75,709
Change in deferred taxes		(412,749)	(47,109)	(370,151)	(46,122)
Movements in working capital:					
- (increase)/decrease in Loan Portfolio		(4,640,924)	(6,038,327)	(4,529,378)	(5,552,937)
- (increase)/decrease in Other receivables and prepayments		(347,470)	611,008	(281,220)	617,690
- increase/(decrease) in Other current liabilities		194,074	910,536	154,627	506,837
Net cash generated by / (used in) operating activities		**(4,405,537)**	**(3,120,009)**	**(4,300,676)**	**(3,068,238)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Members capital drawn down		-	-	-	-
Borrowings drawn down	5	-	4,500,000	-	4,500,000
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	**4,500,000**	-	**4,500,000**
Cashflows from investing activities					
Cash paid for acquisition of subsidiary		-	-	-	(71,546)
Intercompany loan to Tanzania Subsidiary		-	-	(235,520)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	-	**(235,520)**	**(71,546)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,930,017)**	**1,277,080**	**(5,068,353)**	**1,266,963**
Changes in FX on cash balances		524,481	102,912	532,155	93,253
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1		7,831,883	6,451,890	7,812,106	6,451,890
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31	3	**3,426,347**	**7,831,883**	**3,275,908**	**7,812,106**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

General information

Parent Company

"Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.", with its registered address at AHTC, Tower C4, Paasheuvelweg 25, 1105 BP Amsterdam, the Netherlands, hereinafter "MCF II" or "the Fund", was founded on 28 May 2021 as a Coöperatie (Cooperative) in accordance with Dutch law. Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. is registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under the number 82933170.

Group

As part of its growth strategy to scale healthcare financing across Africa, MCF II has incorporated local lending entities in Tanzania and Kenya - namely, Medical Credit Fund II Tanzania Limited and Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited forming the Group. Both entities have been formally established and licensed by their respective Central Banks.

As of 31 December 2025, Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. has determined that consolidation of Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited is not necessary. This decision is based on the fact that Medical Credit Fund II Kenya Limited was not yet active during the reporting period and did not engage in any financial transactions or operations. Therefore, consolidating its financial statements would not materially impact the overall financial position or performance of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

Objectives of the Group and the Parent Company

Stichting Medical Credit Fund was first established in 2009 as the first and only fund in the world to provide affordable capital to private health care providers, such as clinics, hospitals, laboratories, and pharmacies, in Africa. In 2021, MCF II was established as the successor to Stichting Medical Credit Fund.

MCF II aims to reduce the unknown risks of investing in primary healthcare, leading to increased transparency and trust so that the lower end of the health market becomes financeable and scalable. MCF offers loans to private healthcare providers serving low-income patients, combined with internationally certified clinical and business performance programs. The loans and Technical Assistance (TA) is used to improve the quality of the health clinics, which will lead to expanded and improved healthcare services for more people.

Summary of significant accounting principles

General

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

Basis of presentation

These consolidated and MCF II financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (combination 4 in accordance with Part 9 Book 2 Article 362.9 of the Dutch Civil Code) and relevant articles of Part 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying MCF II's and Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the summary of significant accounting policies.

These financial statements comprise both the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

Application of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards

MCF II and Group applied all new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Effect of new or amended financial reporting standards

The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendment - Lack of Exchangeability): The amendment provides guidance on determining the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable and introduces additional disclosure requirements. MCF and Group assessed the impact of this amendment and concluded that it does not have a material impact, as MCF and Group do not operate in environments where currencies are not exchangeable.

New Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

The following new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but are not yet effective for the current reporting period.

MCF II and the Group are in the process of assessing full impact of these standards, however, the impact is not expected to be material.

1. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
Description: This amendment clarifies the accounting treatment for the derecognition of financial liabilities settled via electronic payment systems and establishes new criteria for evaluating financial assets with sustainability-linked features.

Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
Description: This amendment provides specific guidance on how to account for virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) and contracts for electricity whose pricing is directly determined by nature-dependent conditions like wind or solar volume.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7)
Description: This collection consists of minor, narrow-scope adjustments and clarifications to clear up inconsistencies and wording ambiguities across multiple existing standards.

2. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
Description: This standard completely replaces IAS 1 to introduce a standardized structure for the income statement—categorizing income and expenses into operating, investing, and financing buckets—while establishing strict disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs).
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability — Disclosures
Description: This standard allows eligible subsidiaries that do not have public market accountability to apply full IFRS recognition and measurement principles while utilizing significantly scaled-back disclosure requirements.

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21)
Description: This amendment standardizes how a parent company translates financial results from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency.

Amendments to IAS 28: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
Description: This amendment updates the disclosure and presentation requirements for equity-accounted investments to remain perfectly aligned with the new categories mandated by IFRS 18.

3. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2029

IFRS 20: Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
Description: This standard replaces the interim framework of IFRS 14, requiring rate-regulated entities (such as public utilities) to formally recognize the financial assets and liabilities created when a regulator determines the timing and prices they can charge customers.

Significant accounting policies of the Parent Company

Foreign currencies

The financial statements have been drawn up in EURO, which is the functional currency of MCF II and the presentation currency for the financial statements. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the official rates of exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date. Income and expenditure denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction date.

Exchange rate differences due to exchange rate fluctuations between the transaction date and the settlement date or statement of financial position date are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.
The exchange rates used are as follows:

	2025	2024
TZS/EUR closing rate	2,891.59	2,525.00
TZS/EUR average rate	2,922.12	2,841.50
KES/EUR closing rate	150.70	133.52
KES/EUR average rate	147.71	146.94
GHS/EUR closing rate	12.64	15.30
GHS/EUR average rate	13.99	15.58

USD/EUR closing rate	1.18	1.04
USD/EUR average rate	1.15	1.08

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation

In the process of applying MCF II's accounting policies, management has exercised judgment and estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of judgment and estimates are as follows:

Going concern

MCF II and the Group continue to prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group was in breach of the NPL ratio covenant in its facility agreements with its lenders, which requires the Group's non-performing loans not to exceed 8% of its outstanding loan portfolio; the actual ratio at the reporting date was 16.6%. The breach constitutes an event of default entitling the lenders to accelerate repayment of borrowings of EUR 10 million.

Before the end of June 2026, the lenders issued waiver and amendment letters waiving the breach in respect of the fourth quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, and replacing the NPL covenant with an Open Asset Exposure Ratio capped at 30%, with which the Group is in compliance.

As the waiver has been obtained after the reporting period date and MCF II and the Group did not have a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, the liability has been classified as current in these financial statements.

MCF II and the Group have maintained a stable profitability profile, supported by consistent operating income. From a liquidity perspective, MCF II and the Group hold adequate liquid assets to meet its near-term liabilities as they fall due. Existing funding facilities remain accessible and sufficient to support the Group’s and the Company's operational and strategic requirements.

Expect Credit Loss (ECL) Provisioning

MCF II has recognized loss allowances based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model in accordance with IFRS 9. ECLs are estimated by combining Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) into a composite loan loss rate. These parameters are informed by statistical techniques, and management judgement.

Given that the MCF II ECL model is still in the process of maturing and lacks sufficient historical data, loss rates from MCF I were applied for Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans as a proxy. For Stage 3 loans, impairments were assessed individually based on specific borrower circumstances, to determine an appropriate ECL.

In addition, MCF II reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, MCF II makes judgments about the credit quality, levels of arrears and borrower’s financial situation.

Estimates of expected credit losses in the IFRS 9 model are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Financial instruments

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt investments and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

All of MCF II's debt instruments have been classified as debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and are thus subsequently measured at amortized cost. Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are subject to an expected credit loss model.

MCF II has not designated any debt investments that meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the MCF II entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets (other than debt instruments) are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Amortized cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVTOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. MCF II has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Impairment of financial assets
MCF II recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans and loan commitments. MCF II measures the expected credit losses by combining the PD and LGD into a combined loan loss rate. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since

initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

MCF II recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, MCF II measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, MCF II compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, MCF II considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- The client requested a payment holiday or indicated they are likely not able to repay their loans under the current terms and conditions;
- Concessions are granted to borrowers (refinancing or restructuring of the loan, or modifying the terms and conditions including the interest rate or maturity);
- Indication of worse financial performance based on communication with the client;
- Even if the client is not past due at the moment, they were past due for more than 30 days in the last 3 months of the financial year;
- The client stopped communicating;
- Initiation of insolvency proceedings of the client.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, MCF II presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless MCF II has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

MCF II regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default
MCF II considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not fully recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or

- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including MCF II, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by MCF II).

Irrespective of the above analysis, MCF II considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless MCF II has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date less any credit guarantees received.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to MCF II in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that MCF II expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

MCF II's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing expected credit losses
Stage 1 -Performing	Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	12-month ECL
Stage 2 – Significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets showing a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Stage 3 - In default	Financial assets that are credit impaired.	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and MCF has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

Derecognition of financial assets

MCF II derecognizes 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 MCF II neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, MCF II recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If MCF II retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, MCF II continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which MCF II has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity
Debt instruments issued by MCF II are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are not issued by MCF II.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
MCF II derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, MCF II's obligations are discharged, cancelled or when they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of the preparation of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, non-restricted current accounts with banks and amounts due from banks on demand.

Statement of cash-flows
Statement of cash-flows is presented using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

Statement of comprehensive income
Income and expenditure are recognized on an accrual basis as they are earned or incurred and are recorded in the financial statements of the period to which they relate.

Interest income and expense
Interest income and expense are recognized using the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

Fee Income

Fee income such as loan origination fees that are payable upfront form an integral part of the EIR of a loan and are subsequently amortized over the life of the loans they relate to in terms of IFRS 9. Non-refundable upfront fees such as loan application or due diligence fees will be recognized as revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied in terms of IFRS 15.

Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. MCF II's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realized based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which MCF II expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Investments in subsidiaries

The Company prepares company financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements. The Company has elected to measure these investments at cost, as allowed by IAS 27.

Initial recognition

Investments are initially recognised at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
Investments are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of the investment is not adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the net assets of the investee.

Dividend income
Dividend income from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an investment may be impaired. If such indication exists, the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Derecognition
Investments are derecognised when disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Significant accounting policies of the Group

The significant accounting policies valid for the Group are same as for the Parent Company with the following exceptions:

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained until the date control ceases.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

1. *Loan Portfolio*

1.1 Gross loan portfolio and loan loss provisions

The table below summarizes MCF II's and the Group's Loan Portfolio on 31 December 2025. All loans outstanding are measured at amortized cost. The current portion of the loan portfolio represents loan repayments which become due in the next 12-months, whilst the non-current portion reflects loan repayments which do not become due in the next 12-months. The amounts for the Loan Portfolio presented are further specified in the tables which follow.

EUR	Consolidated		MCF II	
	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Gross loan portfolio outstanding – non-current portion	10,499,819	7,592,894	10,074,202	7,150,184
Gross loan portfolio outstanding – current portion	8,037,532	6,340,560	7,903,241	6,297,881
GROSS LOAN PORTFOLIO OUTSTANDING	**18,537,369**	**13,933,454**	**17,977,443**	**13,448,065**
Loan loss provision - non-current portion	(1,032,411)	(537,365)	(923,176)	(533,180)
Loan loss provision - current portion	(758,695)	(472,724)	(724,234)	(469,625)
LOAN LOSS PROVISION	**(1,791,106)**	**(1,010,089)**	**(1,647,410)**	**(1,002,805)**
Net loan portfolio outstanding – non-current portion	9,467,437	7,055,529	9,151,026	6,617,004
Net loan portfolio outstanding – current portion	7,278,826	5,867,836	7,179,006	5,828,255
LOAN PORTFOLIO OUTSTANDING NET OF PROVISIONING	**16,746,262**	**12,923,364**	**16,330,032**	**12,445,259**

1.2 Loan portfolio movement

The table below shows the roll forward of the Loan Portfolio outstanding before considering loan loss provisioning of the Group.

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Gross loan portfolio outstanding					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,387,412	4,943,336	1,333,526	230,853	7,895,127
Loans Disbursed	463,707	14,436,770	2,190,609	1,554,222	18,645,308
Instalments Received	(203,040)	(12,394,220)	(769,689)	(38,903)	(13,405,85)
Loans Written Off	-	(625,378)	(277,727)	-	(903,105)
Exchange rate result	140,407	1,679,720	(185,108)	66,956	1,701,975
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,788,487**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,933,454**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Gross loan portfolio outstanding					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,788,487	8,040,228	2,291,611	1,813,128	13,933,453
Loans Disbursed	231,029	10,834,313	2,867,645	3,843,548	17,776,536
Instalments Received	(204,069.3)	(10,111,337)	(1,212,276.6)	(96,612.1)	(11,624,295)
Loans Written Off	-	(737,012)	-	-	(737,012)
Exchange rate result	(312,086)	(872,090)	662,419	(289,555)	(811,312)
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**1,503,361**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,508**	**18,537,369**

The table below shows the roll forward of the Loan Portfolio outstanding before considering loan loss provisioning of MCF II

MCF II					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Gross loan portfolio outstanding					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,387,412	4,943,336	1,333,526	230,853	7,895,127
Loans Disbursed	32,080	14,436,770	2,190,609	1,554,222	18,213,681
Instalments Received	(203,040)	(12,394,220)	(769,689)	(38,903)	(13,405,851)
Loans Written Off	-	(625,378)	(277,727)	-	(903,105)
Exchange rate result	86,645	1,679,720	(185,108)	66,956	1,648,213
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,303,098**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,448,065**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Gross loan portfolio outstanding					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,303,098	8,040,228	2,291,611	1,813,128	13,448,065
Loans Disbursed	0	10,834,313	2,867,645	3,843,548	17,545,507
Instalments Received	(107,747)	(10,111,337)	(1,212,277)	(96,612)	(11,527,973)
Loans Written Off		(737,012)	-	-	(737,012)
Exchange rate result	(251,916)	(872,090)	662,419	(289,555)	(751,142)
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**943,435**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,509**	**17,977,444**

1.3 Loan Portfolio maturity

The table below shows the maturity of the Loan portfolio outstanding, before considering loan loss provisioning of the Group.

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Loan Maturity:					
Outstanding loans < 1 year	517,146	4,548,245	990,226	284,942	6,340,560
Outstanding loans 1 – 5 year	1,271,341	2,619,294	1,301,384	1,528,186	6,720,205
Outstanding loans > 5 year	-	872,689	-	-	872,689
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,788,487**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,933,454**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Loan Maturity:					
Outstanding loans < 1 year	618,876	3,731,247	2,187,911	1,499,517	8,037,551
Outstanding loans 1 – 5 year	884,484	2,794,912	2,421,487	3,681,217	9,782,100
Outstanding loans > 5 year	-	627,943	-	89,775	717,718
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**1,503,360**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,508**	**18,537,369**

The table below shows the maturity of the Loan portfolio outstanding, before considering loan loss provisioning of MCF II

MCFII					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Loan Maturity:					
Outstanding loans < 1 year	474,466	4,548,246	990,226	284,942	6,297,881
Outstanding loans 1 – 5 year	828,632	2,619,294	1,301,385	1,528,186	6,277,496
Outstanding loans > 5 year	-	872,688	-	-	872,688
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,303,098**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,448,065**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Loan Maturity:					
Outstanding loans < 1 year	484,595	3,731,247	2,187,911	1,499,517	7,903,271
Outstanding loans 1 – 5 year	458,839	2,794,912	2,421,487	3,681,217	9,356,455
Outstanding loans > 5 year	-	627,943	-	89,775	717,718
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**943,434**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,508**	**17,977,444**

1.4 Loan Portfolio by loan type

The table below shows the Loans portfolio outstanding by type of loan of the Group.

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Outstanding per Loan Type:					
Digital Loans	240	3,726,632	14,191	-	3,741,063
Mobile Asset Finance	-	132,932	-	-	132,932
Term Loans	1,788,247	4,180,664	2,277,420	1,813,128	10,059,458
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,788,487**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,933,454**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Outstanding per Loan Type:					
Digital Loans	34,593	2,764,536	-	-	2,799,129
Mobile Asset Finance	-	46,005	-	-	46,005
Term Loans	1,468,767	4,343,561	4,609,398	5,270,509	15,692,720
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**1,503,360**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,509**	**18,537,369**

In 2025, The Group disbursed 1,709 Digital loans (2024: 1,609) of which 6 (2024: 7) Mobile Asset Finance loans.

The Digital Loan was developed in partnership with CarePay, a mobile exchange platform company that enables payment to healthcare facilities through mobile phones, using the M-Pesa mobile payment system.

The Digital Loan is a short-term unsecured loan product that capitalizes on temporary working capital needs with tenure of less than 6 months, where repayments are automatically deducted from the incoming cash flow running over the mobile payment system.

Mobile Asset Financing which is based on the same features and technology as the cash advance and can be used for medical equipment assets such as ultrasounds and lab equipment. The medical equipment is used as collateral on the Mobile Asset Financing loan.

Digital loans have loan sizes ranging from EUR 1,000 – EUR 500,000, whilst Mobile Asset Financing loans range from EUR 50,000 – EUR 100,000. In 2025, the Group disbursed 1,709 Digital loans and Mobile Asset Finance loans (2023: 1,609). The Cash Advance and Mobile Asset Finance loans are currently only available in Kenya.

Term Loans typically have loan sizes over EUR 100,000 and tenures range from 2 years up to a maximum of ten years. Term Loans can be used to finance construction or renovation of hospital buildings, medical equipment and working capital. Term Loans are secured by tangible collaterals, like land, property, and marketable fixed assets.

The table below shows the Loans portfolio outstanding by type of loan of MCF II.

MCF II					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Outstanding per Loan Type:					
Digital Loans	240	3,726,632	14,191	-	3,741,063
Mobile Asset Finance	-	132,932	-	-	132,932
Term Loans	1,302,858	4,180,664	2,277,420	1,813,128	9,574,070
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,303,098**	**8,040,228**	**2,291,611**	**1,813,128**	**13,448,065**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Outstanding per Loan Type:					
Digital Loans	-	2,764,536	-	-	2,764,536
Mobile Asset Finance	-	46,005	-	-	46,005
Term Loans	943,434	4,343,561	4,609,398	5,270,509	15,166,903
OUTSTANDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**943,434**	**7,154,102**	**4,609,398**	**5,270,509**	**17,977,444**

In 2025, MCF II disbursed 1,602 Digital loans (2024: 1,608) of which 6 (2024: 7) Mobile Asset Finance loans.

1.5 Credit Risk Portfolio

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Exposure as at 31 December 2024					
Outstanding loans	1,788,728	8,040,228	2,291,611	1,813,128	13,933,694
Received Credit Guarantees	(630,394)	(1,509,975)	(1,032,506)	(904,015)	(4,076,890)
TOTAL EXPOSURE	**1,158,334**	**6,530,253**	**1,259,105**	**909,114**	**9,856,804**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Exposure as at 31 December 2025					
Outstanding loans	1,503,370	7,154,102	4,609,369	5,270,508	18,537,350
Received Credit Guarantees	(451,345)	(1,735,833)	(2,213,748)	(2,495,255)	(6,896,181)
TOTAL EXPOSURE	**1,052,025**	**5,418,269**	**2,395,621**	**2,775,254**	**11,641,169**

MCF II					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Exposure as at 31 December 2024					
Outstanding loans	1,303,098	8,040,228	2,291,611	1,813,128	13,448,065
Received Credit Guarantees	(630,394)	(1,509,975)	(1,032,506)	(904,015)	(4,076,890)
TOTAL EXPOSURE	**672,704**	**6,530,253**	**1,259,105**	**909,114**	**9,371,176**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Exposure as at 31 December 2025					
Outstanding loans	943,434	7,154,102	4,609,369	5,270,508	17,977,414
Received Credit Guarantees	(451,345)	(1,735,833)	(2,213,748)	(2,495,255)	(6,896,181)
TOTAL EXPOSURE	**492,089**	**5,418,269**	**2,395,621**	**2,775,254**	**11,081,233**

MCF II has entered into a loan portfolio guarantee agreement with the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) which provides a credit guarantee (coverage ranging from 50 – 80% of the loan principal) on up to EUR 30 million of loan disbursements. The table above reflects the outstanding loans which are covered under the DFC guarantee facility therefore reducing the total credit exposure to MCF. MCF II incurs a guaranteed fee of 1% per annum on the received credit guarantees which is included in Note 14 Other loan portfolio costs. The coverage expiration date for the DFC guarantee facility is September 30, 2032.

This is also valid for the Group with the exception that loan portfolio guarantee agreement does not cover Medical Credit Fund Tanzania’s Loan Portfolio.

1.6 Expected credit losses on exposure

The table below shows the Expected credit losses determined in accordance with the MCF II and Group credit risk grading framework as explained in the Summary of Accounting Policies. As for the exposure at default, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date less any credit guarantees received (Note 1.5).

Consolidated				
2024 (EUR)	**Stage 1 - Performing Loans (12-month ECL)**	**Stage 2 – significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)**	**Stage 3 – credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired)**	
31-December-2024				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	11,659,360	1,245,849	1,028,243	13,933,453
Expected Credit Loss	**179,067**	**386,907**	**444,115**	**1,010,089**

2025 (EUR)	**Stage 1 - Performing Loans (12-month ECL)**	**Stage 2 – significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)**	**Stage 3 – credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired)**	
31-December-2025				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	10,965,292	3,494,401	4,077,658	18,537,351
Expected Credit Loss	**144,326**	**273,786**	**1,372,994**	**1,791,106**

MCF II				
2024 (EUR)	**Stage 1 - Performing Loans (12-month ECL)**	**Stage 2 – significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)**	**Stage 3 – credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired)**	
31-December-2024				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	11,173,972	1,245,849	1,028,243	13,448,065
Expected Credit Loss	**171,782**	**386,907**	**444,115**	**1,002,805**

2025 (EUR)	**Stage 1 - Performing Loans (12-month ECL)**	**Stage 2 – significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired)**	**Stage 3 – credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired)**	
31-December-2025				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	10,702,630	3,490,700	3,781,599	17,974,929
Expected Credit Loss	**132,842**	**273,605**	**1,240,963**	**1,647,410**

1.7 Loan loss provision movement

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Loan loss provision					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	134,904	502,049	234,650	2,404	874,007
Net Additions	200,951	1,473,953	442,121	12,868	2,129,893
Write-offs	-	(935,931)	(277,727)	-	(1,213,658)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**86,334**	**881,729**	**21,833**	**20,193**	**1,010,089**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Loan loss provision					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	86,334	881,729	21,833	20,193	1,010,089
Net Additions	213,510	867,839	101,150	359,861	1,542,360
Write-offs	-	(761,343)	-	-	(761,343)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**299,844**	**988,225**	**122,983**	**380,054**	**1,791,106**

MCF II

2024 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Loan loss provision					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	134,904	502,049	234,650	2,404	874,007
Net Additions	193,667	1,473,953	442,933	12,868	2,123,421
Write-offs	-	(935,931)	(277,727)	-	(1,213,658)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**79,050**	**881,729**	**21,833**	**20,193**	**1,002,805**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Loan loss provision					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	86,334	881,729	21,833	20,193	1,010,089
Net Additions	69,814	867,839	101,150	359,861	1,398,664
Write-offs	-	(761,343)	-	-	(761,343)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**156,148**	**988,225**	**122,983**	**380,054**	**1,647,410**

The above figures represent provisions taken for expected credit losses on exposures to healthcare SMEs.

1.8 Risk Management

The key risks MCF II and the Group is exposed to are credit risk, currency risk, liquidity, and interest rate risk.

1.8.1 Credit Risk

For both MCF II and the Group there is a direct exposure to repayment risk of the loans disbursed to the healthcare providers in the program. MCF II and the Group transfer part of this repayment risk to Credit Guarantors such as DFC.

Although unsecured in the traditional sense, the Cash Advance Loans are being "secured" by the revenues that are running over the CarePay platform and benefit from personal guarantees. Mobile Asset Finance loans are secured by the underlying medical equipment to be financed, whilst Term loans are secured by tangible collaterals, like land, property, and marketable fixed assets.

To manage credit risk MCF II and the Group have policies in place such as limiting Credit Risk Exposure to a single Target Health Care Provider (Concentration risk) to a maximum of EUR 2.5 million and capping exposure to all unsecured investments to twenty percent of total Group credit risk exposure. Policies are the same for MCF II and the Group.

Consolidated					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Portfolio at Risk:					
Exposure on Loans not past due more than 30 days	903,881	5,117,903	1,175,298	909,114	8,106,196
Exposure on Loans past due more than 30 days until 90 days	131,374	847,092	-	-	978,466
Exposure on Loans past due more than 90 days until 180 days	-	186,105	-	-	186,105
Exposure on Loans past due more than 180 days	123,079	379,152	83,807	-	586,038
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,158,334**	**6,530,253**	**1,259,105**	**909,114**	**9,856,805**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Portfolio at Risk:					
Exposure on Loans not past due more than 30 days	210,223	3,870,463	1,948,882	2,285,099	8,314,667
Exposure on Loans past due more than 30 days until 90 days	1,356	1,203,919	230,436	-	1,435,711
Exposure on Loans past due more than 90 days until 180 days	481,078	132,929	153,921	-	767,928
Exposure on Loans past due more than 180 days	359,368	210,958	62,383	490,155	1,122,864
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**1,052,025**	**5,418,269**	**2,395,621**	**2,775,254**	**11,641,169**

The above table shows the Credit risk exposure on the loan portfolio outstanding by number of days in arrears. Arrears monitoring of the portfolio is done on a continuous basis. In addition, loan portfolio meetings are held monthly in each country and at the Amsterdam level where larger loans are discussed on an individual basis. Most healthcare providers are also enrolled in a technical assistance program which plays a central role in strengthening the business sustainability of our borrowers and reducing credit risk.

The Board Credit Committee consisting of members of the Management Board, the Supervisory Board of PharmAccess, and external experts approve all loans with a credit exposure above EUR 400,000. Loans below EUR 400,000 are approved internally per delegated authorities.

The above is valid for both MCF II and the Group.

MCF II					
2024 (EUR)	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Uganda**	**Total**
Portfolio at Risk:					
Exposure on Loans not past due more than 30 days	469,844	5,117,904	1,175,298	909,114	7,672,159
Exposure on Loans past due more than 30 days until 90 days	104,736	847,092	-	-	951,829
Exposure on Loans past due more than 90 days until 180 days	-	186,105	-	-	186,105
Exposure on Loans past due more than 180 days	98,123	379,152	83,807	-	561,082
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**672,704**	**6,530,253**	**1,259,105**	**909,114**	**9,371,176**

2025 (EUR)	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Uganda	Total
Portfolio at Risk:					
Exposure on Loans not past due more than 30 days	13,526	3,870,463	1,948,911	2,285,099	8,117,999
Exposure on Loans past due more than 30 days until 90 days	-	1,203,919	230,436	-	1,434,355
Exposure on Loans past due more than 90 days until 180 days	213,877	132,929	153,921	-	500,727
Exposure on Loans past due more than 180 days	264,686	210,958	62,383	490,155	1,028,182
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**492,089**	**5,418,269**	**2,395,621**	**2,775,254**	**11,081,233**

The above qualitative disclosures on Portfolio at Risk are also applicable to the Parent Company.

1.8.2 Currency Risk

MCF II and the Group are exposed to currency risk since loans are issued in local currencies and therefore financial assets can be subject to currency devaluation relative to the functional currency of the MCF II and the Group (Euro).

MCF II and the Group have a policy of accepting currency risk which is then mitigated by Management through risk-management measures further explained below. Where appropriate, MCF II and the Group make use of foreign exchange swaps, to mitigate exposure to currency risk. For profile and the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instruments, refer to Note 19.

The foreign currency exposures are monitored on a regular basis in Asset Liability Management (ALM) meetings. The ALM committee further reviews the currency risk-premium priced into MCF II and the Group loans at least twice a year. The currency risk-premium is the basis-points (bps) required as a spread to account for the risk of future currency devaluation for a particular currency and is determined using a statistical model that considers several variables including historical as well as forward-looking information. Such forward looking information includes data obtained from yield curves, forecast macro-economic indicators, and upcoming political events such as national or local elections. The bps is maintained to enable MCF to accumulate adequate capital reserves to mitigate future currency devaluation.

Management seeks to further reduce the currency risk through diversification of the loan portfolio across different currencies to limit the concentration risk or exposure on a single currency. MCF II and the Group have introduced the following limits on open foreign currency exposures to ensure a certain degree of diversification and reserves are in place to protect investors:

- Any single open foreign currency exposure must be less than 50% of Total Assets scaling down from 2023 onwards by 5% each year to a final level of 30%.
- Total aggregate open foreign currency exposures not to exceed Total Equity plus Subordinated Debt by 4 to 1

The table below shows the foreign currency exposures on financial assets and financial liabilities, all loans plus cash positions and borrowings for MCF II and the Group:

Consolidated					
2024	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency Exposure:					
Funded Loans	1,220,815	8,036,628	2,291,611	2,384,400	13,933,454
Impaired Amounts	(86,334)	(881,729)	(21,833)	(20,193)	(1,010,089)
Cash	61,699	518,645	44,420	77,462	702,227
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**1,196,181**	**7,673,544**	**2,314,198**	**2,441,669**	**13,625,592**

2025	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency Exposure:					
Funded Loans	943,435	7,154,102	4,609,398	5,270,509	17,977,444
Impaired Amounts	(299,844)	(988,225)	(122,983)	(380,054)	(1,791,106)
Cash	328,576	1,210,436	685,411	188,893	2,413,315
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**972,166**	**7,376,313**	**5,171,826**	**5,079,348**	**18,599,653**

MCF II					
2024	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency Exposure:					
Funded Loans	735,426	8,036,628	2,291,611	2,384,400	13,448,065
Impaired Amounts	(79,050)	(881,729)	(21,833)	(20,193)	(1,002,805)
Cash	42,324	518,645	44,420	77,462	682,851
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**698,700**	**7,673,544**	**2,314,198**	**2,441,669**	**13,128,111**

2025	TZS	KES	GHS	USD	Total
Currency Exposure:					
Funded Loans	943,435	7,154,102	4,609,398	5,270,509	17,977,444
Impaired Amounts	(156,148)	(988,225)	(122,983)	(380,054)	(1,647,410)
Cash	195,783	1,210,436	685,411	188,893	2,280,523
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**983,070**	**7,376,313**	**5,171,826**	**5,079,348**	**18,610,557**

The analysis below calculates the effect of a substantial depreciation (20%) of the foreign currency rate against the EUR, with all other variables held constant, on the statement of comprehensive income for the Group

Consolidated					
2024	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency sensitivity analysis:					
Funded Loans	(244,163)	(1,607,326)	(458,322)	(476,880)	(2,786,691)
Impaired Amounts	17,267	176,346	4,367	4,039	202,019
Cash	(8,465)	(103,729)	(8,884)	(15,492)	(136,570)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**(235,361)**	**(1,534,709)**	**(462,839)**	**(488,333)**	**(2,721,242)**

2025	TZS	KES	GHS	USD	Total
Currency sensitivity analysis:					
Funded Loans	(188,687)	(1,430,820)	(921,880)	(1,054,102)	(3,595,489)
Impaired Amounts	59,969	197,645	24,597	76,011	358,222
Cash	(65,715)	(242,087)	(137,082)	(37,779)	(482,663)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**(194,433)**	**(1,475,262)**	**(1,034,365)**	**(1,015,870)**	**(3,719,930)**

A 20% appreciation of the currencies leads to exactly the same effect, but of an opposite nature in both tables; negatives become positives and vice versa.

The analysis below calculates the effect of a substantial depreciation (20%) of the foreign currency rate against the EUR, with all other variables held constant, on the statement of comprehensive income for MCF II.

MCF II					
2024	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency sensitivity analysis:					
Funded Loans	(147,085)	(1,607,326)	(458,322)	(476,880)	(2,689,613)
Impaired Amounts	15,810	176,346	4,367	4,039	200,562
Cash	(8,465)	(103,729)	(8,884)	(15,492)	(136,570)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	**(139,740)**	**(1,534,709)**	**(462,839)**	**(488,333)**	**(2,625,621)**

2025	**TZS**	**KES**	**GHS**	**USD**	**Total**
Currency sensitivity analysis:					
Funded Loans	(188,687)	(1,430,820)	(921,880)	(1,054,102)	(3,595,489)
Impaired Amounts	31,230	197,645	24,597	76,011	329,483
Cash	(39,157)	(242,087)	(137,082)	(37,779)	(456,105)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
EXPOSURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	**(196,614)**	**(1,475,262)**	**(1,034,365)**	**(1,015,870)**	**(3,722,111)**

A 20% appreciation of the currencies leads to exactly the same effect, but of an opposite nature in both tables; negatives become positives and vice versa.

1.8.3 Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is monitored on a regular basis in Asset Liability Management (ALM) meetings. MCF II and the Group have introduced guidelines for its cash positions for both local accounts and cash positions at head office. Liquidity exposure further results from the cash flows from Borrowings. We refer to note 7 for the maturity tables of our financial assets and liabilities. We also refer to Note 5 for specific disclosures about borrowings.

1.8.4 Interest rate Risk

MCF II and the Group are exposed to interest rate risk since its borrowings are floating rate and subject to fluctuations in the Euribor, whilst the Loan portfolio outstanding is fixed rate. Although fixed rate, the Loan portfolio could be exposed to additional interest rate risk if governments were to pass legislation to introduce interest rate caps.
The table below captures the additional interest costs MCF II and the Group would have incurred given an increase in borrowing costs by one, two, and three percent.

EUR	Consolidated		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1% percent instantaneous decline in interest rates	(157,507)	(106,977)	(108,190)	(108,190)
2% percent instantaneous decline in interest rates	(315,014)	(213,954)	(216,379)	(216,379)
3% percent instantaneous decline in interest rates	(472,521)	(320,931)	(324,569)	(324,569)

2. *Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income*

EUR	Consolidated		MCF II	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Other receivables	335,447	188,997	328,509	182,314
Prepayments	60,474	37,814	60,474	37,814
Accrued interest income	667,874	389,594	662,321	393,162
OTHER RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	**1,063,192**	**616,405**	**1,050,701**	**613,290**

3. *Cash and cash equivalents*

EUR	Consolidated		MCF II	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
ABN-AMRO Euro accounts	547,763	3,804,350	547,763	3,804,350
ABN-AMRO USD accounts	188,893	77,462	188,893	77,462
ABN-AMRO Cash Deposit	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Bank accounts Kenya – KES	1,210,436	518,645	1,210,436	518,645
Bank accounts Kenya – EUR	198,086	601,820	198,086	601,820
Bank accounts Ghana – GHS	685,411	44,420	685,411	44,420
Bank accounts Ghana – EUR	243,993	223,085	243,993	223,085
Bank accounts Tanzania - EUR	17,647	401	-	-
Bank accounts Tanzania – TZS	328,576	61,699	195,783	42,324
Bank accounts Nigeria – NGN	5,543	-	5,543	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,426,347**	**7,831,883**	**3,275,908**	**7,812,106**

No cash balances are impaired for both MCF II and the Group as there are no indicators of elevated credit risk. All cash is unblocked and free of any liens.

4. Equity

Members' Capital relates to Equity capital drawn down from the Members of the Cooperative.

Members' capital consists of Common Equity Commitments and Preferred Equity Commitments. Members commit capital which is drawn down by the Manager (Stichting Medical Credit Fund) as required. Members have no personal liability for the obligations of the Cooperative beyond their commitments and are not entitled to repayment of contributions except as provided in the Members' Agreement. Capital contributions do not bear interest.

Members do not participate in the management of the cooperative, which is delegated to the Manager. Voting rights differ by class. Each holder of a Preferred Equity Commitment is entitled to one vote, while holders of Common Equity Commitments are entitled to one vote for each euro of membership interest. Distributable proceeds are allocated first to holders of Preferred Equity Commitments until they have received a cumulative preferred return of 4% per annum on drawn commitments. Thereafter, distributions are made to holders of Common Equity Commitments until they have received a cumulative return of 7% per annum on drawn commitments. Any remaining distributable proceeds are allocated 80% to holders of Common Equity Commitments and 20% to the Manager as a performance fee.

Membership interests are not freely transferable. Any transfer requires approval of the Manager and the other Members and may be restricted for legal, regulatory, tax or other reasons specified in the Members' Agreement. Members generally have no right to withdraw from the cooperative before termination, except in limited circumstances. The Manager may redeem Preferred Equity Commitments, together with accrued preferred returns, at its discretion.

Upon liquidation, remaining assets after settlement of liabilities are distributed in accordance with the distribution waterfall set out in the Members' Agreement. Members participate in distributions based on their respective rights attached to Common Equity Commitments and Preferred Equity Commitments.

As of 31 December 2025, Member Capital of EUR 10.075 million has been drawn down by MCF. There were no changes in Member Capital drawn in 2025. There were also no changes in the rights, preferences and restrictions.

All Member Capital is non-redeemable. As of 31 December 2025, there are no preferred, special, or any other forms of Equity Capital. The Fund Manager (Stichting Medical Credit Fund) may admit additional Members to the Cooperative at one or more subsequent closings.

Retained Earnings are profits accumulated and not yet distributed to the Members of the Fund. Distribution of fund profits to Members is the discretion of the Fund Manager.

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises exchange differences arising on translation of the Group's foreign operations into euro, recognized in other comprehensive income. The reserve is maintained until disposal of the related foreign operation, at which point the cumulative differences are reclassified to profit or loss.

The result for the current year amounts to a profit of one hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirteen euros (EUR 103,513) for the Group and a loss of Sixty-four thousand, one hundred sixty-seven (EUR 64,167) for MCF II.

5. *Borrowings*

Summary of Borrowings

(i) MCF II/Group has cumulative total borrowings outstanding as at 31 December 2025 of EUR 10.0 million (2024: EUR 10 million).
(ii) There were no drawdown in 2025 and EUR nil of borrowings was repaid in 2025.
(iii) All borrowings are denominated in Euro.
(iv) All borrowings are floating rate with a spread on Euribor and a floor of 0%. Interest coupons are payable semi-annually.
(v) The current weighted effective annual interest rate on all drawn borrowings is 5.3% (2024: 6.99%).
(vi) Committed borrowings may be drawn by MCF II/Group until December 2026.
(vii) The BII SwedFund loan is Senior to other debts outstanding.
(viii) All Loans are Senior to Members Capital.
(ix) No MCF II/Group assets are pledged as security on borrowings.
(x) A 10-year loan facility. 5 years drawdown period – where only interest is paid and the next 5 years is interest and principal.
(xi) As at 31 December 2025, the Group was in breach of the NPL ratio covenant in its facility agreements with its lenders, which requires the Group's non-performing loans not to exceed 8% of its outstanding loan portfolio; the actual ratio at the reporting date was 16.6%. The breach constitutes an event of default entitling the lenders to accelerate repayment of borrowings of EUR 10 million.
Before the end of June 2026, the lenders issued waiver and amendment letters waiving the breach in respect of the fourth quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 and replacing the NPL covenant with an Open Asset Exposure Ratio capped at 30%, with which the Group is in compliance.
As waiver has been obtained after reporting period date and MCF II and the Group did not have a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, debt liability has been classified as current in these financial statements.

The tables below show the borrowings committed and drawn:

Consolidated								
Lenders	Committed (EUR)	Drawn (EUR) 2024	Drawn (EUR) 2025	Currency	Term	Last Repayment Date	First Repayment Date	Interest rate
Philips	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 4.00%
FMO	7,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 3.50%
BII & Swedfund	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 2.75%
	25,000,000	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**					

MCF II								
Lenders	**Committed (EUR)**	**Drawn (EUR) 2023**	**Drawn (EUR) 2024**	**Currency**	**Term**	**Last Repayment Date**	**First Repayment Date**	**Interest rate**
Philips	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 4.00%
FMO	7,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 3.50%
BII & Swedfund	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	EUR	Linear	2031	2027	EURIBOR + 2.75%
	25,000,000	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**					

There are no additional borrowings in the consolidated financial statements which are not already recognized in MCF II financial statements.

Financial covenants		Calculation 31.12.2024	Calculation 31.12.2025	Status
(a)	**The Company shall ensure that it is in compliance with the following financial covenants immediately prior to the first Loan being made under this Agreement and at all times after the first Loan is made under this Agreement:**			
(i)	the ratio of Senior Debt to Total Equity plus Total Subordinated Debt as at the last day of each Relevant Period shall not be more than 3.00:1;	0.49	0.49	OK
(ii)	the ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities as at the last day of each Relevant Period shall not be less than 1.50:1;	19.93	7.82	OK
(iii)	the Solvency Ratio shall be no less than 15 per cent;	48%	48%	OK
(iv)	the total aggregate open Foreign Currency Exposures of the Company as at the last day of each Relevant Period shall not exceed Total Equity plus Total Subordinated Debt by more than 4.00:1;	0.90	1.22	OK
(v)	Non-Performing Loans must not exceed 8 per cent. of the Total Loans and Advances in respect of each Relevant Period;	7.38%	16.60%	BREACH
(vi)	Exposure of the Company to a single healthcare provider must not exceed EUR 2,500,000 (or its equivalent); and	900,296	1,642,080	OK
(vii)	When there is a projected operating deficit of Stichting MCF, committed grant capital for management costs must be greater than or equal to 1.25 times the projected operating deficit per current year budget.	1.25	1.25	OK
(b)	**The Company shall ensure that it is in compliance with the following financial covenants at all times after the first Loan is made under this Agreement:**			
(i)	Cash must be at least 5 per cent of Total Assets in each case as at the last day of each Relevant Period;	37%	16%	OK
(ii)	the ratio of Average Cash to Senior Debt Service in respect of each Relevant Period must not be less than 1.25:1;	44	46	OK
(iii)	Junior Subordinated Debt plus Total Equity at the last day of each Relevant Period must be no less than EUR 2,500,000; and	15,176,733	15,243,239	OK
(iv)	Capitalization – the aggregate of Total Equity, Total Subordinated Debt and unsubordinated debt must not exceed EUR 60,000,000 during the Availability Period.	20,176,733	20,243,239	OK
(c)	**The Company shall ensure that it is in compliance with the following financial covenants at all times after the date falling 12 months after the first Loan is made under this Agreement:**			
(i)	any single open Foreign Currency Exposure must be less than 45% of Total Assets in respect of the Relevant Period set out in the first column below:	36%	34%	OK
(ii)	the weighted average life of the loan portfolio must not be more than five years;	3.2	3.0	OK
(iii)	credit risk Exposure to unsecured loans must not exceed 20 per cent of total credit risk Exposure; and	6%	3%	OK
(iv)	the Company's risk Exposure within a single country must not exceed 70 per cent of the total Company's risk Exposure at all times during the Availability Period and must not exceed 50 per cent of the total Company's risk Exposure thereafter.	48%	34%	OK

6. Other current liabilities and accruals

EUR	Consolidated 31.12.2025	Consolidated 31.12.2024	MCF II 31.12.2025	MCF II 31.12.2024
Accounts payable	209,481	272,759	141,752	245,238
Accrued interest & deferred fee	535,361	89,501	535,361	93,069
Accrued expenses	297,901	280,748	292,307	280,748
Corporate tax payable	386,963	106,520	382,880	96,064
Other current liabilities and accruals	**1,429,706**	**749,528**	**1,352,300**	**715,119**

7. Maturity of financial instruments

The following table details MCF II and the Group's expected maturity for its financial assets and liabilities. The table has been drawn up and based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of principal payments. The inclusion of information on financial assets is necessary in order to understand MCF II and the Group's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Consolidated			
Financial Assets	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Gross outstanding loans	6,340,560	6,720,205	872,689
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	616,405	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,812,106	-	-
TOTAL	**15,155,549**	**6,720,205**	**872,689**
Financial Liabilities	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Interest bearing liabilities	-	6,000,000	4,000,000
Interest payable on interest bearing liabilities	89,501	-	-
Other current liabilities and accruals	749,528	-	-
TOTAL	**839,029**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**
Off Balance sheet	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,767,131	-	-
TOTAL	**2,767,131**	**-**	**-**

Financial Assets	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
31 December 2025			
Gross outstanding loans	8,037,551	9,782,100	717,718
Interest receivable on gross outstanding loans	667,834	-	-
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	395,318	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,426,347	-	-
Derivatives	60,862	-	-
TOTAL	**12,587,952**	**9,782,100**	**717,718**

Financial Liabilities	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
31 December 2025			
Interest bearing liabilities	-	8,000,000	2,000,000
Interest payable on interest bearing liabilities	154,394	-	-
Other current liabilities and accruals	209,481	-	-
Derivatives	83,578	-	-
TOTAL	**447,453**	**8,000,000**	**2,000,000**

Off Balance sheet	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
31 December 2025			
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,171,886	-	-
TOTAL	**2,171,886**	**-**	**-**

Interest receivable on gross outstanding loans does not include interest receivable on Digital Loans in Kenya. Digital Loans have an average granted tenor of 3 to 6 months. These loans receive random daily instalments which are allocated to interest and loan repayment. Interest is calculated daily, based on the actual outstanding and paid daily in most cases.

MCF II			
Financial Assets	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Gross outstanding loans	6,297,881	6,277,496	872,688
Interest receivable on gross outstanding loans	393,162		
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	613,290	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,812,106	-	-
TOTAL	**15,116,438**	**6,277,496**	**872,688**

Financial Liabilities	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Interest bearing liabilities	-	8,000,000	2,000,000
Interest payable on interest bearing liabilities	93,069		
Other current liabilities and accruals	228,986	-	-
TOTAL	**322,055**	**8,000,000**	**2,000,000**

Off Balance sheet	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2024			
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,767,131	-	-
TOTAL	**2,767,131**	**-**	**-**

Financial Assets	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2025			
Gross outstanding loans	7,903,271	9,356,455	717,718
Interest receivable on gross outstanding loans	662,321		
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	388,380	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,275,908	-	-
Derivatives	60,862		
TOTAL	**12,290,742**	**9,356,455**	**717,718**

Financial Liabilities	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2025			
Interest bearing liabilities	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Interest payable on interest bearing liabilities	154,394		
Other current liabilities and accruals	141,784	-	-
Derivatives	83,578		
TOTAL	**379,759**	**8,000,000**	**2,000,000**

Off Balance sheet	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**
31 December 2025			
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,171,886	-	-
TOTAL	**2,171,886**	**-**	**-**

The above qualitative disclosures on Maturity of financial instruments are also applicable to the Parent Company.

8. Valuation of financial instruments

The table presented below discloses the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for MCF II and the Group as required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. The levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date.
Level 2: Valuation techniques using market data that is either directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3: Valuation techniques that include significant inputs that are unobservable. To the extent that a valuation is based on inputs that are not market-observable the determination of the fair value can be more subjective, dependent on the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall valuation.

Consolidated							
Financial Assets	**Carrying value**	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Measurement**	**Key Input**
31 December 2024							
Outstanding Loans	12,923,364	13,617,445	-	-	13,617,445	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
Derivatives	492,499	492,499		492,499	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, FX rate*
TOTAL	**13,415,863**	**14,109,943**	**-**	**492,499**	**13,617,445**		

Financial Liabilities	**Carrying value**	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Measurement**	**Key Input**
31 December 2024							
Interest Bearing Liabilities	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
Other current liabilities and accruals	749,528	749,528	-	-	749,528	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
TOTAL	**10,749,528**	**10,749,528**	**-**	**10,000,000**	**749,528**		

Financial Assets	**Carrying value**	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Measurement**	**Key Input**
31 December 2025							
Outstanding Loans	16,746,264	18,055,881	-	-	18,055,881	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
Derivatives	60,862	60,862	-	60,862	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, FX Rate*
TOTAL	**16,807,126**	**18,116,744**	**-**	**60,862**	**18,055,881**		

Financial Liabilities	**Carrying value**	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Measurement**	**Key Input**
31 December 2025							
Interest Bearing Liabilities	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
Other current liabilities and accruals	209,481	187,308	-	-	187,308	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
Derivatives	83,578	83,578	-	83,578	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
TOTAL	**10,293,059**	**10,270,886**	**-**	**10,083,578**	**187,308**		

The outstanding loans are not actively traded, and it is therefore not possible to determine the fair value of these loans using observable market prices or market inputs. To measure fair value, Management has determined a discount rate using the latest available central bank data on average commercial bank lending rates in each country, plus an assumed spread of 300 basis points to adjust for an SME credit risk premium. This spread reflects the additional risk premium that a market participant would require when lending to borrowers of a similar credit profile and risk characteristics as those in Group portfolio.

All interest-bearing liabilities are at floating rates based on externally observable EURIBOR. Management deems that amortized cost approximates fair value. Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income and other current liabilities and accruals are recognized at their transaction price or nominal value which as they are short term in nature, approximates their fair value. No financial assets or liabilities were reclassified to another level during 2025.

MCF II

Financial Assets	Carrying value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurement	Key Input
31 December 2024							
Outstanding Loans	7,146,188	7,233,363	-	-	7,233,363	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
Derivatives	104,028	-	-	-	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, FX rate*
TOTAL	**7,250,216**	**7,233,363**	**-**	**-**	**7,233,363**		

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurement	Key Input
31 December 2024							
Interest Bearing Liabilities	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
Other current liabilities and accruals	134,599	134,599	-	-	134,599	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
TOTAL	**5,634,599**	**5,634,599**	**-**	**5,500,000**	**134,599**		

Financial Assets	Carrying value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurement	Key Input
31 December 2025							
Outstanding Loans	16,330,032	17,672,441	-	-	17,672,441	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, Cash Flows*
Derivatives	60,862	60,862	-	60,862	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	*Discount Rate, FX rate*
TOTAL	**16,390,895**	**17,733,303**	**-**	**60,862**	**17,672,441**		

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurement	Key Input
31 December 2025							
Interest Bearing Liabilities	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
Other current liabilities and accruals	141,784	141,784	-	-	141,784	*Discounted Cash Flow*	
Derivatives	83,578	83,578	-	83,578	-		*Discount Rate, FX rate*
TOTAL	**11,225,362**	**11,225,362**	**-**	**10,083,578**	**141,784**		

The above qualitative disclosures *on Valuation of financial instruments* are also applicable to the Parent Company.

9. Off-balance sheet disclosure

Committed Undrawn Credit Facilities to Borrowers

The table below reflects undrawn credit facilities for MCF II and the Group which have been committed to borrowers.

Consolidated		
EUR	**2025**	**2024**
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,171,886	355,550
Expected Credit Loss on Undrawn Loan Commitments	22,675	15,872
UNDRAWN LOAN COMMITMENTS NET OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES	**2,149,211**	**339,678**

MCF II		
EUR	**2025**	**2024**
Gross Undrawn Loan Commitments	2,171,886	355,550
Expected Credit Loss on Undrawn Loan Commitments	22,675	15,872
UNDRAWN LOAN COMMITMENTS NET OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES	**2,149,211**	**339,678**

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

10. Interest income

EUR	Consolidated		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Tanzania	203,479	142,736	202,625	139,951
Kenya	2,354,016	1,925,265	2,354,016	1,925,265
Ghana	1,214,919	561,129	1,214,919	561,129
Uganda	354,406	83,331	354,406	83,331
Interest income on loan portfolio	**4,126,820**	**2,712,461**	**4,125,966**	**2,709,676**
Interest income on Deposits				
Netherlands	20,431	68,098	20,431	68,098
TOTAL	**4,147,251**	**2,780,559**	**4,146,397**	**2,777,774**

All interest income are recognized using the effective interest method for both MCF II and the Group.

11. Interest costs

	Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest on borrowings	(620,270)	(420,607)	(620,270)	(420,607)
Negative interest on cash	3,781	11,167	3,781	11,167
	(616,489)	**(409,440)**	**(616,489)**	**(409,440)**

All interest cost for both MCF II and the Group are recognized using the effective interest rate method. Refer Note 5 for further information on Borrowings.

12. Fee and other income

	Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	2025	2024	2025	2024
Tanzania - Fee Income	-	7,816	-	6,662
Kenya – Fee Income	-	159,770	-	159,770
Ghana – Fee Income	-	34,066	-	34,066
Uganda – Fee Income	-	3,720	-	3,720
Other – Fee Income	15,566	376	15,567	376
Guarantee Fee Income	-	25,515	-	25,515
Other Income	128,279	9,760	128,278	9,760
Total	**143,845**	**241,023**	**143,845**	**239,869**

13. Foreign exchange result

Consolidated					
2024	**Kenya - KES**	**Ghana - GHS**	**Tanzania - TZS**	**United States - USD**	**Total**
Foreign exchange result	1,250,439	(118,203)	123,579	83,915	1,339,730

2025	**Kenya - KES**	**Ghana - GHS**	**Tanzania - TZS**	**United States - USD**	**Total**
Foreign exchange result	(941,748)	797,693	(106,726)	(393,912)	(644,694)

MCF II					
2024	**Kenya - KES**	**Ghana - GHS**	**Tanzania - TZS**	**United States - USD**	**Total**
Foreign exchange result	1,250,439	(118,203)	107,905	83,915	1,324,057

2025	**Kenya - KES**	**Ghana - GHS**	**Tanzania - TZS**	**United States - USD**	**Total**
Foreign exchange result	(941,748)	797,693	(135,522)	(393,912)	(673,490)

14. Other loan portfolio costs

	Consolidated		**MCF II**	
EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Guarantee fee	(44,842)	(16,103)	(44,842)	(16,103)
Loan Portfolio costs	(119,504)	(15,000)	(119,504)	(15,000)
	(164,346)	**(31,103)**	**(164,346)**	**(31,103)**

MCF II incurs guarantee fees on credit guarantees received. The loans of MCF II Tanzania Limited are not covered by these guarantees. Other loan portfolio costs increased mainly due to higher legal fees relating to debt recovery.

15. Operating expenses

	Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Legal costs	(31,311)	(26,723)	(31,311)	(26,722)
Audit fee	(237,909)	(137,376)	(237,909)	(137,376)
Bank charges	(9,103)	(5,493)	(8,369)	(5,493)
Other Operating expenses	(47,081)	(44,370)	(46,266)	(40,525)
	(325,404)	**(213,962)**	**(323,854)**	**(210,116)**

Fund operating expenses at the overall Group level are capped at 1% per annum of total Committed Capital (EUR 32.5 million - Equity and Debt capital). Operating expenses incurred in excess of this cap are recharged to the Fund Manager. No costs were recharged in 2025. This is consistent with prior period.

The audit fees relate solely to the statutory audit of the financial statements by Forvis Mazars Accountants N.V. The audit fees of EUR 217K relate to the total fees for the audit of the financial statements 2025 (2024: 137k), irrespective of whether the activities have been performed during the financial year 2025.

16. Fund Management fee

	Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Fund management fee	(617,867)	(368,395)	(617,867)	(368,395)
Performance fee	-	(141,943)		(141,943)
	(617,867)	**(510,338)**	**(617,867)**	**(510,338)**

The Equity Members have appointed Stichting Medical Credit Fund (MCF I) as the Fund Manager. For its services, the Group incurs an annual management fee of 4.0%, calculated over the average gross outstanding loan portfolio. No performance fee was payable to MCF I for 2025, as the Group's result did not exceed the hurdle rate of 7% on equity.

17. Income tax

Income Tax Expense (EUR)	Consolidated		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Corporation income tax – current year	66,570	(457,275)	73,546	(454,877)
	66,570	**(457,275)**	**73,546**	**(454,877)**

Deferred Tax (EUR)	Consolidated		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance Deferred tax liability / (asset)	(47,109)	404,937	(46,123)	404,937
Charge	(412,749)	(357,828)	(370,151)	(358,814)
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY / (ASSET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**(459,858)**	**47,109**	**(416,274)**	**46,123**

MCF II:
The deferred tax position refers solely to estimated credit losses (both opening balance and the change) which are tax-deductible only partially (or after write-off). There are no unused tax losses carried forward.

Group:
The deferred tax position refers to:
- estimated credit losses (full opening balance and the EUR 200,000 of the change) which is tax-deductible only partially (or after write-off)
- Unused tax losses carried forward in an amount of EUR 42,598

Tax Payable (EUR)	Consolidated		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance Deferred tax liability / (asset)	106,520	-	96,064	-
Charge	280,443	106,520	287,418	96,064
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY / (ASSET) AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**386,963**	**106,520**	**383,482**	**96,064**

In both MCF II and the Group tax payable position consist of non-paid due corporate income tax for current and previous year.

Effective Tax Reconciliation (EUR)	Consolidated				MCF II			
	2025	%	2024	%	2025	%	2024	%
Profit before income tax	36,943		1,753,974		(137,713)		1,744,680	
Tax at statutory rate	19,189	52	438,925	25	26,165	-19	436,527	25
Adjustment of taxes of previous periods	47,381	128	18,350	1	47,381	-31	18,350	1
	66,570	**180**	**457,275**	**26**	**73,546**	**-53**	**454,877**	**26**

The statutory tax rate of 25.8 % has been used for the calculation of tax as statutory rate.

18. Related parties

Transactions and outstanding balances between MCF II, the Group and Stichting Medical Credit Fund are disclosed below. Stichting Medical Credit Fund is the Fund Manager, Director and an Equity Member of MCF II and the Group.

Consolidated		
EUR	**2025**	**2024**
Outstanding balances		
Accounts payable - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	177,292	109,692
TOTAL OUTSTANDING BALANCES	**177,292**	**109,692**
Transactions		
Fund management fee - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	(617,867)	(617,867)
Performance fee bonus - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	-	(141,943)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	**(617,867)**	**(759,810)**
Capital contributions		
Stichting Health Insurance Fund	-	-
Stichting Medical Credit Fund	-	-
	-	**-**

MCF II		
EUR	**2025**	**2024**
Outstanding balances		
Accounts payable - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	177,292	109,692
Intercompany Loan - MCF II Tanzania Limited	387,928	579,332
Investment in Subsidiary - MCF II Tanzania Limited	-	71,546
Share Capital – Stitchting Medical Credit Fund	75,000	75,000
TOTAL OUTSTANDING BALANCES	**614,742**	**835,570**
Transactions		
Fund management fee - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	617,867	368,395
Performance fee bonus - Stichting Medical Credit Fund	-	141,943
Intercompany Loan - MCF II Tanzania Limited	0	369,290
Investment in Subsidiary - MCF II Tanzania Limited	0	71,546
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	**1,058,703**	**951,174**
Capital contributions		

Stichting Health Insurance Fund	-	-
Stichting Medical Credit Fund	-	-
	-	**-**

19. Derivatives

Derivatives position in the statement of financial position

Consolidated 2025					
Derivative	**Trade Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Underlying value**	**Underlying value (EUR)**	**Value 31-Dec-2025 (EUR)**
Current Derivative Asset	5-Feb-24	6-Feb-26	KES 295,400,000	837,526	60,862
Current Derivative Liability	5-Oct-23	5-Oct-26	KES 3,670,000,000	1,085,104.07	83,578

Consolidated 2024					
Derivative	**Trade Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Underlying value**	**Underlying value (EUR)**	**Value 31-Dec-2024 (EUR)**
Non-Current Derivative Liability	5-Oct-23	5-Oct-26	TZS 3,670,000,000	1,085,104	104,027
Current Derivative Asset	5-Feb-24	7-Feb-26	GHS 13,285,000	827,703.19	12,307
Current Derivative Liability	5-Feb-24	7-Feb-26	KES 172,600,000	837,526.37	400,778

MCF II 2025					
Derivative	**Trade Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Underlying value**	**Underlying value (EUR)**	**Value 31-Dec-2025 (EUR)**
Current Derivative Asset	5-Feb-24	6-Feb-26	KES 295,400,000	837,526	60,862
Current Derivative Liability	5-Oct-23	5-Oct-26	KES 3,670,000,000	1,085,104.07	83,578

MCF II 2024					
Derivative	**Trade Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Underlying value**	**Underlying value (EUR)**	**Value 31-Dec-2024 (EUR)**
Non-Current Derivative Liability	5-Oct-23	5-Oct-26	TZS 3,670,000,000	1,085,104	104,027
Current Derivative Asset	5-Feb-24	7-Feb-26	GHS 13,285,000	827,703.19	12,307
Current Derivative Liability	5-Feb-24	7-Feb-26	KES 172,600,000	837,526.37	400,778

Valuation result

Valuation Result	Consolidated		MCF II	
EUR	2025	2024	2025	2024
Hedging Result Tanzania	24,731	(152,093)	24,731	(152,093)
Hedging Result Ghana	20,113	11,670	20,113	11,670
Hedging Result Kenya	61,769	(385,837)	61,769	(385,837)
Valuation result	106,614	(526,261)	106,614	(526,261)

20. Outstanding Funding – Tanzania Entity

Outstanding Funding	Group		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening loan balance	-	-	369,290	-
Net additions during the year	-	-	235,521	369,290
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(216,883)	-
Outstanding funding	**-**	**-**	**387,928**	**369,290**

MCF II has granted an intercompany loan to MCF II Tanzania Limited with a gross carrying amount of EUR 604,810, measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance was determined on a collect-out basis: only assets realizable in an orderly collect-out were attributed value, excluding accounting assets with no standalone cash value. On this basis, a loss allowance of EUR216,883 has been recognized, resulting in a net carrying amount of EUR387,927. The loan and the related allowance are eliminated on consolidation; the loss allowance affects MCF II financial statements only.

21. Equity Investment in MCF Tanzania

Equity Investment	Group		MCF II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening carrying amount	-	-	71,546	-
Net additions during the year	-	-	-	71,546
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(71,546)	-
Investment in Tanzania	**-**	**-**	**-**	**71,546**

MCF II’s investment in MCF II Tanzania Limited is carried at cost less impairment in MCF II’s financial statements. At 31 December 2025, MCF II Tanzania has negative net assets; MCF II’s share of net assets is below nil and the carrying amount of €71,546 has no asset backing. As equity is structurally subordinated to all creditors, including the MCF II’s intercompany loan, no value can flow to equity until all creditors are repaid in full. The recoverable amount was therefore assessed at nil and an impairment loss of €71,546 has been recognised, reducing the carrying amount to nil.

Other notes

Number of employees

The average number of employees on the MCF II and the Group payroll during the financial year 2025 is nil (2024: nil). MCF II and the Group are represented by employees from the Fund Manager.

Remuneration Management Board, Director and Supervisory Board

The remuneration of the Management Board during the financial year 2025 is nil (2024: nil). MCF II and the Group are represented by the Management Board of the Fund Manager Stichting Medical Credit Fund. Stichting Medical Credit Fund receives a fund management fee as remuneration for its services as director and fund manager (refer Note 16). There is no remuneration for the Supervisory board of PharmAccess Group Foundation related to the Group or MCF II. The Management Board of Stichting Medical Credit Fund, the Director and Supervisory Board of PharmAccess Group Foundation are considered to be key management personnel.

Subsequent events

In June 2026, the lenders issued waiver and amendment letters waiving the breach of covenants in respect of the fourth quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, and replacing the NPL covenant with an Open Asset Exposure Ratio capped at 30%, with which the Group is in compliance. Thus, debt liability is classified as current in these company and Group financial statements, but will be repaid according to original repayment schedule rather than within 1 calendar year.

There are no other events that have occurred after the balance sheet date and that have significant financial consequences on the amounts presented and disclosed in the MCF II or consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Result appropriation for the year

The result for the year is a loss EUR 64,167 (2024: profit of EUR 1,289,803) which has been allocated to retained earnings.

Signing of the Financial Statements

By signature below the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Signed on the original: A.W. Poels

On behalf of Stichting Medical Credit Fund and Stichting PharmAccess Group Foundation

Signed on the original: N. Spieker, On behalf of Stichting PharmAccess Group Foundation

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, August 12, 2026

Other information

AI-generated image (ChatGPT, 2026)

Independent auditor’s report

Reference is made to the independent auditor’s report as included hereinafter.

Statutory provisions regarding the appropriation of the result

Pursuant to Article 14 of the articles of association, the Board is authorised to appropriate the profits as determined by adoption of the annual accounts and to determine distributions. Out of the profits, a distribution of seven percent (7%) over the paid-up Common Commitment and any Common Backlog is made on the Common Membership Interests (Article 14.3). To the extent the profits of a year are insufficient for this distribution, the shortfall accrues as a Common Backlog, to be distributed out of profits of subsequent years. The Board determines the allocation of any remaining profits in accordance with the Members' Agreement (Article 14.4). No Preference Membership Interests are in issue.

Statutory provisions in case of a loss

The articles of association contain no provisions requiring members to contribute to losses. Pursuant to Article 4.1, any liability of the members or former members to contribute to deficits arising before or upon the winding up of the cooperative is excluded (U.A.). Losses are accordingly absorbed by the reserves of the cooperative.

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Independent auditor’s report

To the members of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2025 of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. based in Amsterdam. The financial statements comprise the consolidated and company financial statements.

In our opinion:

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A.as at 31 December 2025 and of its result and its cash flows for 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;
- the accompanying company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. as at 31 December 2025 and of its result for 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

1. the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
2. the following statements for 2025: the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

1. the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
2. the following statements for 2025: the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Medical Credit Fund II Coöperatief U.A. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Risks of fraud

As part of our audit, we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and assessed the company's internal controls in relation to fraud and non-compliance risks. This includes obtaining an understanding of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud and non-compliance in the company, and how management exercises oversight over these processes, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section 'Compliance with laws and regulations & fraud risk' of the Management Board Report for management's fraud risk assessment.

We assessed whether fraud risk factors exist with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and corruption. We evaluated if those factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement in the financial statements is present. Based on this assessment, we identified a fraud risk related to assumptions in the estimate of expected credit losses that may lead to an understatement of loan loss provisions. Moreover, we had special attention for the risk of management override of controls. Based on our assessment of corruption risk factors, we identified a fraud risk related to loan approval decisions or loan terms that may be improperly influenced at the local level, which may result in lending decisions that are not made on an arm's-length basis.

There is a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We rebutted that presumption as interest income is automated, routine-based, non-complex and does not require management judgment or intervention. Other sources of revenue were assessed as not material.

We identified the risk of management override of controls primarily in the area where journal entries and other adjustments are recorded in the financial statement closing process and where judgement is involved.

We evaluated the design and the implementation of internal controls that mitigate fraud and corruption risks. We performed, amongst other, journal entry testing procedures based upon risk criteria and paid attention to the appropriateness of journal entries in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. Moreover, we performed audit procedures around, among other, potential fraud indicators related to loans originated in the current financial year, the Company's methodology related to expected credit losses focusing on key judgments, and we tested the valuation and legal enforceability of collateral. We also incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit.

Risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with the management board, and reading board minutes.

We also remained alert to any indication of identified and suspected non-compliance throughout the audit. Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our observations

The aforementioned audit procedures have been performed in the context of the audit of the financial statements. Consequently, they are not planned and performed as a specific investigation regarding fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our audit procedures have not led to any findings.

Audit approach going concern

In preparing the financial statements, management must consider whether the company is able to continue as a going concern. Management must prepare financial statements on the going concern basis unless management intends to liquidate the company or cease operations or if termination is the only realistic alternative.

Management performed a going concern analyses in which no circumstances have been identified that could threaten the continuity of the company and thus concludes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the company.

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to determine that the going concern assumption used by management is acceptable. In doing so, based on the audit evidence obtained, we must determine whether there are any events or circumstances that might cast reasonable doubt on whether the company can continue as a going concern. Among other procedures, we verified management's assumptions and tested loan covenants as disclosed in the financial statements.

Our observations
Based on the procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the financial statements have been properly prepared on the going concern basis. However, future events or circumstances could impact the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information, in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the management board report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Compliance with requirements of SBR Regulatory Technical Standard, including XBRL marking, not verified

The audit includes the assessment that the annual accounts drawn up comply with the statutory provisions in Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Our auditor's report has been issued with the prepared financial statements and will be attached to the annual report to be filed digitally. This means that compliance with all the requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR domain Business Register (including the eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) markings) has not been part of the audit.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- obtaining 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 entity's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We bear the full responsibility for the auditor's report.

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

Amsterdam, 7 September 2026

Forvis Mazars Accountants N.V.

Original was signed by J.H. Zimmermann RA