INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – "IDH"

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023

Index to the separate financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings PLC

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings PLC "the Company" as at 31 December 2023, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International financial reporting standards as adopted by the IASB.

What we have audited

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:
- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the separate statement of profits or losses for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Arab Republic of Egypt. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code and the ethical requirements in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings PLC

Our audit approach

Overview
Key audit matter

- Carrying value of indirect investments in subsidiaries.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the separate financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Key audit matter
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Carrying value of indirect investments in subsidiaries The Company has significant indirect investments in subsidiaries located in Egypt and Nigeria. The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment. The carrying value of indirect investments in subsidiaries is disclosed in the separate financial statements in note 7 and amounted to USD 185 m in which impairment indicators existed in both countries because of rising inflation rates and the changes in the exchange rates for these countries against US Dollars. The management conducted an impairment assessment for its investment in subsidiaries to determine the recoverable value for these investments based on "the value in use" derived from the discounted cash flow model based on the latest formal business plan prepared by the Company's management.	We performed audit procedures over the impairment assessment provided by management as follows: • We obtained management's cash flow forecasts for the indirect investments in subsidiaries and compared this to the carrying value of the assets in the investments in subsidiaries. • We assessed the key assumptions used in the impairment review, in particular the cash flows, growth rates and the discount rate. We have considered the PwC valuation team's judgement in the rates used to calculate the impairment. • We performed sensitivity analysis on key assumptions, principally sales growth rate and pre-tax discount rates.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The assessment resulted in an impairment loss by 74 M USD which was recorded during the year ended 31 December 2023. We considered this area to be a significant risk area, as there are several impairment indicators which indicate that the carrying value of these indirect investments is not recoverable in full. The impairment assessment is considered as a key audit matter because of the estimates used in the recoverable value of these non-financial assets.	• We audited the final amount recorded as an impairment within the income statement and ensured this was appropriately split between the different indirect investments in subsidiaries. We also examined the adequacy of the Company's disclosures included in the accompanying separate financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises annual report and the earnings release (but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings PLC

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ashraf Mamdouh
R.A.A. 26231
F.R.A. 383

27 March 2024
Cairo

Separate statement of financial position
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(All amounts in United States Dollar "$")

	Note	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6	**80,871**	124,750
Investment in subsidiaries	7	**185,173,953**	259,520,010
Total non-current assets		**185,254,824**	259,644,760
Current assets			
Prepayments		**91,285**	103,608
Cash and cash equivalent	8	**53,347**	53,670
Total current assets		**144,632**	157,278
Total assets		**185,399,456**	259,802,038
Current liabilities			
Other payables		**554,658**	1,070,874
Due to related parties	9	**6,312,446**	2,869,001
Total current liabilities		**6,867,104**	3,939,875
Equity			
Share capital	10	**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Share premium reserve	10	**143,735,067**	143,735,067
Capital reserves	10	**(34,215,057)**	(34,215,057)
Accumulated losses		**(80,987,658)**	(3,657,847)
Total equity		**178,532,352**	255,862,163
Total equity and liabilities		**185,399,456**	259,802,038

The accompanying notes on pages 11 –28 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf on 27 March 2024 by:

H. El Sherbini

Dr. Hend El Sherbini
Chief Executive Officer

Hussein Choucri
Independent Non-Executive Director

Separate statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(All amounts in United States Dollar "$")

	Note	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Dividend income	11	-	74,531,409
Marketing and advertising expenses		**(7,910)**	(48,649)
General and administrative expenses	12	**(3,053,229)**	(3,360,980)
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	7	**(74,346,057)**	
Operating (Loss) / income		**(77,407,196)**	71,121,780
Finance income	13	77,489	1,324,139
Finance cost	13	(104)	(811,360)
Net finance income	**13**	**77,385**	512,779
(Losses) / Profit for the year		**(77,329,811)**	71,634,559
(Losses) / Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted (losses) / earnings per share	14	**(0.129)**	0.119

The accompanying notes on pages 11 –28 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(All amounts in United States Dollar "$")

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	USD	**USD**
(Losses) / Profit for the year	**(77,329,811)**	**71,634,559**
Other comprehensive (losses) income for the year net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive (losses) income for the year	**(77,329,811)**	**71,634,559**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 –28 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(All amounts in United States Dollar "$")

	Note	Share Capital	Share premium reserve	Capital reserve	Accumulated lossess	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023		**150,000,000**	**143,735,067**	**(34,215,057)**	**(3,657,847)**	**255,862,163**
Total comprehensive losses for the year		-	-	-	(77,329,811)	**(77,329,811)**
Balance at 31 December 2023		**150,000,000**	**143,735,067**	**(34,215,057)**	**(80,987,658)**	**178,532,352**
Balance at 1 January 2022		**150,000,000**	**143,735,067**	**(34,215,057)**	**(5,692,406)**	**253,827,604**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	71,634,559	71,634,559
Dividends distribution	15	-	-	-	(69,600,000)	(69,600,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022		**150,000,000**	**143,735,067**	**(34,215,057)**	**(3,657,847)**	**255,862,163**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 –28 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(All amounts in United States Dollar "$")

	Note	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		**(77,329,811)**	71,634,559
Profit for the year			
Adjustments			
Amortization of intangible assets		**43,879**	43,879
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries		**74,346,057**	-
Finance Cost	13	-	811,360
Unrealised foreign currency exchange loss /	13	**(52,274)**	(1,324,105)
Net cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital		**(2,992,149)**	71,165,693
Change in prepayments		**12,323**	20,253
Change in other payables		**(516,216)**	28,337
Change in related parties		**3,495,719**	(738,302)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		**(323)**	70,475,981
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest paid		-	(876,060)
Net cash generated /(used in) investing activities		-	(876,060)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	(69,600,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	(69,600,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent		**(323)**	(79)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	8	**53,670**	53,749
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	8	**53,347**	53,670

The accompanying notes on pages 11 –28 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

1. General Information

Integrated Diagnostics Holdings plc "IDH" or "the Company" is a Company incorporated in Jersey on 4 December 2014 and established according to the provisions of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 under Registered No. 117257. The Company is a dually listed entity, in both London stock exchange (since 2015) and in the Egyptian stock exchange (in May 2021).

The principal activity of the Company is investments in all types of the healthcare field of medical diagnostics (the key activities are pathology and Radiology related tests), either through acquisitions of related business in different jurisdictions or through expanding the acquired investments IDH has.

The Company's financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

These separate financial statements were approved for issue by the Directors of the Company on 27 March 2024.

2. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are summarized below. These policies have all been applied consistently throughout the periods presented except when otherwise indicated:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (As adopted by the IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS for the first time for all periods after January 1, 2020, the separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The preparation of the Separate financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Note no.(4) describes the critical accounting estimate and assumption of these separate financial statements.

The separate financial statements are read in conjunction with its consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2023, So that complete information can be obtained about the company's financial position, the results of its business, its cash flows, and changes in its owner's equity.

2.2 New standards and interpretations adopted

Standard name	Modification summary	Effective date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period.	1 January 2023 (deferred from 1 January 2021)

Standard name	Modification summary	Effective date
Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences, and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: •right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and •decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets. The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in the opening balance of retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate.	1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	The IASB amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's	1 January 2023

Standard name	Modification summary	Effective date
	financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements) and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.	

2.3 Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 16 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus, they adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statement.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These separate financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) which is currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency and the presentational currency for the separate financial statement is USD.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these separate financial statements and have been applied consistently by the company.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Intangible assets

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

- IT development and software 4-5 years.

3.3 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries, which are those companies in which the Company directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the financial and operational policies.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by the cost method of accounting. Under this method the Company recognises income from the investment only to the extent that the Company receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investee arising after the date of acquisition.

In case of impairment policy in the recoverable amounts of any of these investments from its book value, the book value is reduced by this impairment and the impairment loss is to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss, for each investment individually.

3.4 Dividend Recognition

Investment income

- Dividends from investment in subsidiaries are recognized when it's declared and the right to receive it is established.

3.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use at the date of separate financial statements are tested annually by the Company for impairment.

Non-financial assets that have definite useful lives are tested by the Company for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset incurred impairment losses.

The asset is tested for impairment by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of sale or value in use.

The Company recognises impairment losses in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Company at the end of each financial period assesses whether there is an indication that the impairment loss of any asset, other than goodwill, recognised in prior years is not impaired. The Company then evaluates the recoverable amount of such asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that such losses no longer exist or have decreased. Loss of impairment, which should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net after depreciation), are also reversed. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.6 Financial assets

(1) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(2) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(3) Write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The company may write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(4) Derecognition

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

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Financial assets (continued)

(5) Modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (eg. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

(6) Measurement and subsequent measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Financial assets (continued)

(7) Impairment

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company has the following financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
- Cash and cash equivalent

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

3.7 Income Tax expense

Income tax on the profits or losses of the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except for the income tax related to shareholder's equity that is directly recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date, in addition to tax differences in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized and provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized during the subsequent years.

The company is considered to be a UK tax resident, and subject to UK taxation.

3.8 Expenses

All expenses are recognized and charged to the statement of profit or loss according to the accrual basis.

3.9 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include all short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and near to maturity that they present an insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred, or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

Measurement categories
Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at Amortization cost.

3.11 Offset financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Separate financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

4.1 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company tested each reporting period whether investment in subsidiaries has suffered any impairment. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amounts of investment of subsidiaries have been determined based on value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model.

4. Estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.1 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries (continued)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. For more detailed assumptions refer to (Note 7).

5. Financial risk management

This note presents information about exposure to each of the below risks, the objectives to sets policies and processes for managing risk. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework in order to develop and monitor the company's risk management policies.

The risk management policies are established to identity and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and current accounts at banks.

For banks and institutions, only high-credit-quality and rating banks and financial institutions are accepted.

Below table shows the credit rating for the banks the Company is dealing with:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
* A	**53,347**	53,670

* This credit rating represents Banks, the reference was "Fitch Ratings"

5. Financial risk management (continued)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that they will not be able to meet their financial obligations as they fall due. The approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the reputation.

Typically, the management ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

All the company's financial liabilities are current.

(C) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency price risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instrument due to the change in foreign currency rates most of the transactions are denominated in USD and the exposure to other currencies is not material as of 31st of December 2023.

(D) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends, return capital to shareholders, issuing new shares or sell assets to reduce debt, Management considers its equity is the main source of finance for the operations.

(E) Interest rate and price risk

The company is not exposed to interest rate and price risk.

6. Intangible assets

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	USD	USD
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	**279,394**	279,394
Additions "Software"	**-**	-
Balance as at 31 December	**279,394**	279,394
Amortization and impairment		
Balance at 1 January	**154,644**	110,765
Amortization "Software"	**43,879**	43,879
Balance as at 31 December	**198,523**	154,644
Net book amount balance	**80,871**	124,750

7. Investments in subsidiaries

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD	Ownership %	Country
Integrated Diagnostics Holdings LLC (IDH Caymans)	**259,520,010**	259,520,010	%100	Caymans Islands
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	**(74,346,057)**			
	185,173,953	259,520,010		

On 23 December 2014 the entire share capital of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings LLC (IDH Caymans), was acquired by Integrated Diagnostics Holdings plc "IDH" funded by an issue of the equity instruments of IDH in exchange for these equity instruments.

Whilst the equity instruments of IDH Caymans were legally acquired, in substance, the Directors have determined that IDH Caymans is the accounting acquirer of IDH as such, this transaction has been accounted for as capital reorganization since they are all under the same shareholders.

The company tests its cash-generating units based on the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less disposal costs and the value in use. For the company's cash-generating unit, its recoverable value was determined by measuring its value in use.

The recoverable amount is estimated at value in use using pre-tax cash flows based on financial budgets approved by management that cover a maximum period of five years.

The company conducted a study on the impairment of the cash-generating units of investee companies during the year ending December 31, 2023.

Al Mokhtabar for Medical Labs and Al Borg Laboratories

As a result of a significant change in the exchange rate of the currencies in which these cash-generating units are traded to the US dollar (the functional currency), this has led to a partial decline in the value of the investment.

Echo-Scan

Nigeria continued to incur losses during the 2023 financial year, and losses increased from previous years. Furthermore, the cost grew significantly as a result of inflation and currency weakness, which contributed to a further rise in power and diesel prices, and as a result the company wrote off the entire investment.

SAMA Medical Laboratories Co. ("Ultralab medical laboratory ") and AL-Mokhtabar Sudanese Egyptian Co.

A conflict arose between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces in the State of Sudan, specifically in the capital, Khartoum. The conflict began on April 15, 2023, but it spread in the following days to other cities and towns inside Sudan, and as a result the company wrote off the entire investment value.

7. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The following table represents impairment for cash-generating units:

Company	Country	Book value USD	Cash Generating unit USD	Impairment USD
Almokhtabar for medical lab	Egypt	150,565,133	111,863,345	38,701,788
Al Borg Laboratories	Egypt	98,610,172	71,352,708	27,257,464
Echo Scan	Nigeria	8,167,440	-	8,167,440
Medical Genetic Center	Egypt	166,791	-	166,791
SAMA Medical Laboratories Co. ("Ultralab medical laboratory ")	Sudan	45,054	-	45,054
AL-Mokhtabar Sudanese Egyptian Co.	Sudan	7,520	-	7,520
				74,346,057

Al Mokhtabar for Medical Labs

The assumptions used by management in testing impairment in the value of investments in subsidiaries on December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Pre-tax Discount rate	25%	24.19%
Growth rate	5%	5%
The exchange rate of the dollar against the Egyptian pound	30.83	24.70

Recoverable amount sensitivity

Management conducted a sensitivity analysis of the main estimates and assumptions used in calculating the recoverable value, and found that the increase in the recoverable amount over the book value of the assets will decrease as a result of a possible and reasonable change in the main assumptions.

The growth rate in the forecast period was estimated at 5%, and if this rate decreases by 4%, this will lead to a decrease in the recoverable value to become 83,034,466 US dollars, which will result in an increase in impairment to 67,530,667 US dollars.

The discount rate in the forecast period was estimated at 25%, and if this rate was increased by 4%, this would lead to a decrease in the redemption value to become 90,479,186 US dollars, resulting in an increase in impairment to 60,085,946 US dollars.

Impairment in the investment was studied using the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Egyptian pound as of December 31, 2023. In the event of a decrease in the exchange rate by 50%, this leads to a decrease in the recoverable value to 74,575,567 US dollars, which results in an increase in impairment to 75,989,566 US dollars.

7. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Al Borg Laboratories

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Pre-tax Discount rate	25%	24.19%
Growth rate	5%	5%
The exchange rate of the dollar against the Egyptian pound	30.83	24.70

Recoverable amount sensitivity
Management conducted a sensitivity analysis of the main estimates and assumptions used in calculating the recoverable value, and found that the increase in the recoverable value over the book value of the assets will decrease as a result of a possible and reasonable change in the main assumptions.

The growth rate in the forecast period was estimated at 5%, and if this rate decreases by 4%, this will lead to a decrease in the recoverable value to become 53,069,403 US dollars, which will result in an increase in impairment to 45,540,768 US dollars.

The discount rate in the forecast period was estimated at 25%, and if this rate was increased by 4%, this would lead to a decrease in the redemption value to become 57,409,507 US dollars, resulting in an increase in impairment to 41,200,665 US dollars.

Impairment in the investment was studied using the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Egyptian pound as of December 31, 2023. In the event of a decrease in the exchange rate by 50%, this leads to a decrease in the recoverable value to become 47,568,466 US dollars, which results in an increase in impairment to 51,041,706 US dollars.

Echo Scan

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Pre-tax Discount rate	34%.30	26.73%
Growth rate	3.5%	3.5%

The company wrote off the entire investment value.

Summary of the separate financial information of IDH Cayman	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Total non-current assets	**338,158,798**	336,772,457
Total current assets	**9,727,605**	11,163,358
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	**331,446,624**	327,729,187
Total current liabilities	**16,439,779**	20,206,629

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars "USD" unless otherwise stated)

8. Cash and cash equivalent

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Cash at banks	**53,347**	53,670
	53,347	53,670

9. Related Parties

The Company has concluded several deals with other establishments that fall within the definition of related parties in accordance with the requirements of disclosure in International Accounting Standards No. 24, "Related party disclosures". Related parties are members of the Company's board of directors, companies associated with the Company, jointly owned or jointly controlled companies, senior management members and shareholders. The Company has current accounts with related parties, which include all payments made on behalf of shareholders or through sister companies.

			31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
Related Party	**Nature of transaction**	**Nature of relationship**	**Transaction amount of the year USD**	**Balance USD**	**Transaction amount of the year USD**	**Balance USD**
Integrated Diagnostic Holding LLC (IDH Caymans)	Expenses paid on behalf	Subsidiary	**(1,590,435)**	**(4,459,435)**	**2,869,001**	**(2,869,001)**
Almokhtabar for medical lab	Expenses paid on behalf	In direct subsidiary	**(1,194,688)**	**(1,194,688)**	**(4,487,050)**	-
Al Borg Laboratories	Expenses paid on behalf	In direct subsidiary	**(483,122)**	**(483,122)**	**(431,583)**	-
Integrated Medical Analysis	Collection from the subsidiary company	In direct subsidiary	-	-	**(12,776)**	-
Hena Holdings ltd	shareholders' dividends deferral agreement	shareholder	**(96,073)**	**(96,073)**	-	-
ACTIS IDH Limited	shareholders' dividends deferral agreement	shareholder	**(79,128)**	**(79,128)**	-	-
Total				**(6,312,446)**		**(2,869,001)**

9. Related Parties (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Short-term employee benefits	**328,746**	312,251
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**328,746**	312,251

10. Share capital

Ordinary share capital

The Company's ordinary share capital is $150,000,000
All shares are authorised and fully paid and have a par value of $0.25.

Name	Number of shares	% of contribution	Par value USD
Hena Holdings Limited	162,445,383	27.07%	40,611,346
Actis IDH B V	126,000,000	21.00%	31,500,000
Free floating	311,554,617	51.93%	77,888,654
	600,000,000	100%	150,000,000

Ordinary shares

	Ordinary shares	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Issue in ordinary share	**600,000,000**	600,000,000
In issue at the end of the year	**600,000,000**	600,000,000

The Company was incorporated on 4 December 2014, on 23 December 2014 the Company acquired the entire issued share capital of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings LLC (Caymans) in consideration for the issue of 150,000,000 ordinary shares of US $ 1 (prior to the share split described below) and US $ 143,735,067 share premium to the previous shareholders of Integrated Diagnostics Holdings LLC – IDH (Caymans) resulting to have the shareholders of the company with the same percentage of equity.

The nominal value of shares issued is shown in share capital, with any additional consideration for those shares shown in share premium.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting on 4 December 2020, the Company decided to the following share split: The existing issued ordinary share capital of 150,000,000 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each (the "Existing Ordinary Shares") have been split into four new ordinary shares of US$0.25 each (the "New Ordinary Shares").

10. Share capital (continued)

Capital reserve
The capital reserve arose when the company IDH.plc acquired IDH Cayman's company and represent the difference between the value of the equity structure of the acquired company and the new company, this transaction has been accounted for as capital reorganization since they are all under the same shareholders.

11. Dividend income

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Investment income from subsidiary	-	74,531,409
	-	74,531,409

12. General and administrative expenses

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Consulting fees	**2,275,170**	2,623,445
Other expenses	**333,465**	338,007
Board Bonus	**328,746**	312,251
Fees expenses	**115,848**	87,277
Total	**3,053,229**	3,360,980

13. Net finance (cost) / income

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Finance income		
Net foreign exchange income	**52,274**	1,324,105
Fees and commission waived *	25,211	-
Interest income	**4**	34
Total finance income	**77,489**	1,324,139
Finance cost		
Bank charges	**(104)**	(112)
Fees and commission expense	-	(636,047)
Related to deferral dividend	-	(175,201)
Total finance cost	**(104)**	(811,360)
Net finance (cost) /income	**77,385**	512,779

13. Net finance (cost) / income (continued)

* On 25 May 2021, IDH has secured an 8 years USD 45 million debt financing package from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and an additional package with an amount of 15m USD from IFC and Almashreq bank. The loan will be used to finance IDH's growth plans across new and existing markets and help expand access to high-quality diagnostic services in high-growth emerging markets, in addition to its current presence in Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria, and Sudan. The loan has an availability period of two years.

* During the period the Administration decided to terminate the IFC loan agreement once and for all as the intended purpose of the loan, which is to finance an acquisition in Pakistan, was not achieved. The company refunded the expenses and commissions waived by IFC in the amount of USD 25,211.

14. Earning per share

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
(Losses) / Profit for the year	**(77,329,811)**	71,634,559
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**600,000,000**	600,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**(0.129)**	0.119

Earnings per diluted share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares by the effects resulting from all the ordinary potential shares that causes this dilution.

The Company has no potential diluted shares as of the December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, therefore; the earnings per diluted share are equivalent to basic earnings per share."

15. Dividends distribution

	31 December 2023 USD	31 December 2022 USD
Dividends on ordinary shares declared:	-	69,600,000
	-	69,600,000

Under Article No. 115 Jersey law, Jersey companies (including public companies) can make a distribution out of any source other than the nominal capital account or capital redemption reserve, provided that the company is able to carry on its business and discharge its liabilities as they fall due for 12 months after the distribution, According to Jersey law Article no. 115, the company can distribute dividends as long as it has sufficient liquidity regardless its achievement of sufficient profits during the year / period.

15. Dividends distribution (continued)

In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021, during the Company's annual general meeting (AGM) held in London on 7 June 2022, IDH's shareholders approved a record-breaking dividend distribution of 0.116 US$ per share, or US$ 69.6 million in aggregate, to shareholders and was paid during the financial period ending on December 31, 2022.

During the Company's annual general meeting (AGM) held in London on 29 March 2023 the Committee recommended that the Company not pay a dividend this year due to the economic climate and continuing inability to obtain sufficient US Dollars.

16. Subsequent events

The trade and supply currency of the cash-generating units owned by the company witnessed major movements in 2024, as the value of the Egyptian pound decreased by 62%, in addition to the decline in the value of the Nigerian naira by 78% against the US dollar (the trade and supply currency). These movements represent part of the ongoing change of the exchange rate system from both the central bank of Egypt and the central bank of Nigeria, The company is studying the effect of these changes on the value of investments in these cash generating units.

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt also decided to raise the deposit and lending interest rates by 200 basis points on February 1, 2024, then by 600 basis points on March 6, 2024. The credit and discount rates were also raised by 600 basis points on March 6, 2024.