



**INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”**

**INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

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**Interim separate statement of financial position  
For the six months period ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in United States Dollar "\$'000")

		<b>30-Jun-21</b>	<b>31-Dec-20</b>	<b>1-Jan-20</b>
	<b>Note</b>	<b>USD'000</b>	<b>USD'000</b>	<b>USD'000</b>
		<b>(Reviewed)</b>	<b>(Unaudited/ Unreviewed)</b>	<b>(Unaudited/ Unreviewed)</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Intangible assets	6	191	208	135
Investment in subsidiaries	7	259,520	259,520	259,520
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>259,711</b>	<b>259,728</b>	<b>259,655</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Prepayments	8	68	69	84
Cash and cash equivalent	9	403	1,041	1,047
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>471</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>260,182</b>	<b>260,838</b>	<b>260,786</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Other payables		793	550	255
Shareholder's dividend	12	29,100	-	-
Due to Related Parties	10	4,490	1,498	608
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>34,383</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital	11	150,000	150,000	150,000
Share premium reserve	11	143,735	143,735	143,735
Capital reserves	11	(34,215)	(34,215)	(34,215)
(Accumulated losses) / retained earnings		(33,721)	(730)	403
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>225,799</b>	<b>258,790</b>	<b>259,923</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>260,182</b>	<b>260,838</b>	<b>260,786</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 19 form an integral part of these interim separate financial statements.

*H. El Sherbini*

**Dr. Hend El Sherbini**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

*Hussein Choucri*

**Hussein Choucri**  
**Board member of**  
**the audit committee**

INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



**Interim separate statement of profit or loss**  
**For the three and six months period ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in United States Dollar "\$'000")

		For the three months period ended 30 June		For the six months period ended 30 June	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		USD'000 (Reviewed)	USD'000 (Unaudited/ Unreviewed)	USD'000 (Reviewed)	USD'000 (Unaudited/ Unreviewed)
Marketing and advertising expenses		(24)	(3)	(38)	(24)
General and administrative expenses	13	(1,979)	(518)	(3,041)	(845)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(2,003)</b>	<b>(521)</b>	<b>(3,079)</b>	<b>(869)</b>
Finance income		-	25	-	25
Finance cost		(798)	-	(812)	-
<b>Net finance (cost) / income</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(798)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(812)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Loss for the period</b>		<b>(2,801)</b>	<b>(496)</b>	<b>(3,891)</b>	<b>(844)</b>
<b>Loss per share (expressed in USD):</b>					
Basic and diluted earnings per share	15	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.006)	(0.001)

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 19 form an integral part of these interim separate financial statements.

**INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”**



**Interim separate statement of comprehensive income  
For the three and six months period ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in United States Dollar "\$'000")

	For the three months period ended 30 June		For the six months period ended 30 June	
	2021 USD'000 (Reviewed)	2020 USD'000 (Unaudited/ Unreviewed)	2021 USD'000 (Reviewed)	2020 USD'000 (Unaudited/ Unreviewed)
Net loss	(2,801)	(496)	(3,891)	(844)
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	<b>(2,801)</b>	<b>(496)</b>	<b>(3,891)</b>	<b>(844)</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 19 form an integral part of these interim separate financial statements.



**Interim separate statement of changes in equity**  
**For the six months period ended 30 June 2021**

(All amounts in United States Dollar "\$'000")

	Note	Share Capital	Share premium	Capital reserve	(Accumulated losses) / retained earnings	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January 2021</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>143,735</b>	<b>(34,215)</b>	<b>(730)</b>	<b>258,790</b>
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(3,891)	(3,891)
Dividends	12	-	-	-	(29,100)	(29,100)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021 (reviewed)</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>143,735</b>	<b>(34,215)</b>	<b>(33,721)</b>	<b>225,799</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>143,735</b>	<b>(34,215)</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>259,923</b>
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(844)	(844)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020 (Unaudited/Unreviewed)</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>143,735</b>	<b>(34,215)</b>	<b>(441)</b>	<b>259,079</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 19 form an integral part of these interim separate financial statements.

**INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”**

**Interim separate statement of cash flows  
For the six months period ended 30 June 2021**
**(All amounts in United States Dollar "\$'000")**

	Note	30 June 2021 USD'000 (Reviewed)	30 June 2020 USD'000 (Unaudited/ Unreviewed)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Loss for the period before tax		(3,891)	(844)
<b>Adjustments</b>			
Amortization of intangible assets		21	6
Interest expense / (income)	14	802	(8)
Unrealised foreign currency exchange loss / (gain)	14	10	(17)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities before changes in working capital</b>		<b>(3,058)</b>	<b>(863)</b>
Change in prepayments		1	50
Change in Other payables		243	125
Change in Related Parties		2,982	720
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>168</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest (paid) / received		(802)	8
Acquisition of intangible assets	6	(4)	(31)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(806)</b>	<b>(23)</b>
<b>Net decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalent</b>		<b>(638)</b>	<b>9</b>
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	9	1,041	1,047
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period</b>	9	<b>403</b>	<b>1,056</b>
<b><u>Noncash transactions</u></b>			
Shareholders dividend		29,100	-

The accompanying notes on pages 7 - 19 form an integral part of these interim separate financial statements.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

## **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 interim separate financial statements were approved for issue by the Directors of the Company on 23 September 2021.

## **2. Accounting Policies**

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

### **A. Basis of preparation**

The interim 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 up to and including the period ended June 30, 2021, The interim separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The preparation of the Separate interim 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, there are no significant estimates or judgments that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements.

### **B. New standards and interpretations adopted**

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021:

- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – amendments to IFRS 16,
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16.
- The Company also elected to adopt the following amendments early.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020, and
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – amendments to IAS 12.

However, the above standards has no significant impact on the company’s financial statements.



**Notes to the interim separate financial statements  
For the six months ended 30 June 2021**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**C. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

**D. 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 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus, they adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statement.

**E. First-time adoption of IFRS**

These interim separate financial statements, for the period ended 30 June 2021, are the Company’s first separate financial statements prepared in accordance IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. This is the first financial statements to be prepared by the company under any GAAP, hence, there are no reconciliations prepared as required by IFRS 1 for any GAAP differences in preparing these financial statements, the Company’s opening statement of separate financial position was prepared as at January 1, 2020.

**F. Functional and presentation currency**

These interim separate financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD’000) 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 interim financial statements and have been applied consistently by the company.

**A) 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.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**B) 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

**C) 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 (4-E) 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.

**D) Dividend Recognition**

**Investment income**

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

**E) 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 interim 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 interim statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.



(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**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 interim statement of profit or loss.

**F) 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.

**(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.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial assets (continued)**

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 recognises 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:

- Amortised 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 amortised 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 recognised 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 interim statement of profit or loss.

**(7) Impairment**

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortised 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.



(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**G) 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 treated as a tax resident of Jersey for the purpose of Jersey tax laws and is subject to a tax rate of 0%. The Company tax domicile in the UK.

**H) Expenses**

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

**I) 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.

**J) Financial liabilities**

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises 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 recognised at fair value.

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

**Measurement categories**

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC.

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**K) 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

**4. 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, deposits with banks and financial institutions.

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:

	<b>30 June 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
B	2	-
BBB+	401	1,041

**(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.



**Notes to the interim separate financial statements  
For the six months ended 30 June 2021**

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

**Financial risk management (continued)**

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.

**(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

**5. Intangible assets**

	<b>30 June 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	<b>USD’000</b>	<b>USD’000</b>
	<b>(Reviewed)</b>	<b>(Unaudited/ unreviewed)</b>
Cost		
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>189</b>
Additions “Software”	<b>4</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Balance ending</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>275</b>
Amortization and impairment		
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>54</b>
Amortization “Software”	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Balance ending</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Net book amount balance</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>208</b>

# INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



## Notes to the interim separate financial statements For the six months ended 30 June 2021

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

### 6. Investments in subsidiaries

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020	Ownership %	Country	Account method
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)			
Integrated Diagnostics Holdings LLC (IDH Caymans)	259,520	259,520	%100	Caymans	Cost method
	<u>259,520</u>	<u>259,520</u>			

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.

Summary of the financial information of IDH Caymen	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
	USD’000	USD’000
Total non-current assets	336,772	336,772
Total current assets	6,015	2,652
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	330,867	330,906
Total current liabilities	11,920	8,518

### 7. Prepayments

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited/ unreviewed)
Prepayments	68	69
	<u>68</u>	<u>69</u>



# INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



## Notes to the interim separate financial statements For the six months ended 30 June 2021

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

### 8. Cash and cash equivalent

	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited/ unreviewed)
Cash at banks	403	1,041
	<u>403</u>	<u>1041</u>

### 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.

Related Party	Nature of transaction	Nature of relationship	30-Jun-21 (Reviewed)		31-Dec-20 (Unaudited/unreviewed)	
			Transaction amount of the year USD’000	Balance USD’000	Transaction amount of the year USD’000	Balance USD’000
Integrated Diagnostic Holding LLC (IDH Caymans)	Expenses paid on behalf	Subsidiary	-	282	(326)	282
Almokhtabar for medical lab	Expenses paid on behalf	In direct subsidiary	2,918	3,084	166	166
AL Borg Labs	Expenses paid on behalf	In direct subsidiary	412	226	412	168
Integrated Medical Analysis	Expenses paid on behalf	In direct subsidiary	16	898	882	882
<b>Total</b>				<u>4,490</u>		<u>1,498</u>

# INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



## Notes to the interim separate financial statements For the six months ended 30 June 2021

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

### 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.

	30 June 2021 USD’000 (Reviewed)	30 June 2020 USD’000 (Unaudited/ unreviewed)
Short-term employee benefits	137	124
<b>Total compensation paid to key management personnel</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>124</b>

### 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	153,000,000	25.5%	38,250,000
Actis IDH B V	126,000,000	21.0%	31,500,000
Free floating	321,000,000	53.5%	80,250,000
	<b>600,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>

#### Ordinary shares

	Ordinary shares 30 June 2021	Ordinary shares 31 December 2021	Ordinary shares 31 December 2019
Issue in ordinary share	600,000,000	600,000,000	150,000,000
<b>In issue at the end of the year</b>	<b>600,000,000</b>	<b>600,000,000</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>

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

# INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



## Notes to the interim separate financial statements For the six months ended 30 June 2021

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

### Share capital (continued)

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"). The comparative figures have been updated.

### 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. Distributions made and proposed

	30 June 2021 USD’000 (Reviewed)	31 December 2020 USD’000 (Unaudited/ unreviewed)
Dividends on ordinary shares declared:	29,100	28,050
	<u>29,100</u>	<u>28,050</u>

During July 2021, IDH Cayman declared dividends amounted to USD 30,432, which made the company able to pay dividends to shareholders. Under Jersey laws, 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.

### 12. General and administrative expenses

	For the three months ended 30 June		For the six months ended 30 June	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)
Board Bonus	83	62	137	124
Consulting fees*	1,201	435	1,799	603
Fees expenses*	650	1	1,016	26
Other expenses	45	20	89	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>845</b>

\* Fees expenses and consulting fees included USD 1m and USD 0.84m respectively related to dual listing expenses in Egyptian stock Exchange.



# INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS HOLDINGS PLC – “IDH”



## Notes to the interim separate financial statements For the six months ended 30 June 2021

(In the notes all amounts are shown in United State Dollars “USD’000” unless otherwise stated)

### 13. Net finance income

	For the three months ended 30 June		For the six months ended 30 June	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)
<b>Finance income</b>				
Interest income	-	8	-	8
Net foreign exchange gain	-	17	-	17
<b>Total finance income</b>	-	25	-	25
<b>Finance cost</b>				
Fees and commission expense*	(790)	-	(802)	-
Net foreign exchange loss	(8)	-	(10)	-
<b>Total finance cost</b>	(798)	-	(812)	-
<b>Net finance (cost) /income</b>	(798)	25	(812)	25

- \* On 25 May 2021, IDH has secured an 8 years USD 45 million debt financing package from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The eight-year 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. As of June 30, 2021, the USD 45 million loan has not been withdrawn by IDH. The company incurred US\$ 802K as interest and legal expenses related to this agreement.

### 14. Loss per share

	For the three months ended 30 June		For the six months ended 30 June	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)	USD’000 (Reviewed)	USD’000 (Unaudited / unreviewed)
Loss attributed to owners of the company	(2,801)	(496)	(3,891)	(844)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
<b>Basic and diluted loss per share</b>	<b>(0.005)</b>	<b>(0.001)</b>	<b>(0.006)</b>	<b>(0.001)</b>

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 June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, therefore; the earnings per diluted share are equivalent to basic earnings per share.”