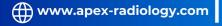


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Financial Statements February 28, 2025

# Image Plus Consultant Limited February 28, 2025

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### Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Image Plus Consultants Limited

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Image Plus Consultants Limited ("the Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at February 28, 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at February 28, 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement; were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

#### Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report, (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

#### hlbjm.com

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### Independent auditor's report (cont'd)

To the Members of Image Plus Consultants Limited

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and those charge with governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
  are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness
  of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



### Independent auditor's report (cont'd)

To the Members of Image Plus Consultants Limited

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
  manner that presents a true and fair view.

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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe the matter 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.

#### Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner required.

HLB Man Quescul
Chartered Accountants

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Sixto Cov.

Kingston, Jamaica

April 29, 2025

# **Image Plus Consultants Limited Statement of Financial Position**

February 28, 2025

|  | Note         | 2025<br>\$   | 2024<br>\$   |
|--|--------------|--|--|
| Assets   |              |  |  |
| Non-current assets   |              |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment  | (3)          | 1,154,878,198  | 1,213,261,657  |
| Right of-use asset   | (4)          | 27,390,086   | 28,530,235   |
| Other investments  | (5)          | 6,911,397  | 19,544,971   |
| Deferred tax asset   | (6)          | 5,822,008  | 5,822,008  |
|  |              | 1,195,001,689  | 1,267,158,871  |
| Current assets   |              |  |  |
| Due from related party   | (7)          | 28,650,842   | 23,321,220   |
| Trade and other receivables  | (8)          | 369,756,760  | 316,747,583  |
| Cash and cash equivalents  | (9)          | 10,973,411   | 1,659,659  |
|  |              | 409,381,013  | 341,728,462  |
| Total assets   |              | 1,604,382,702  | 1,608,887,333  |
| Equity Capital and reserve Share capital Fair value reserve Retained earnings Total equity Liabilities | (10)<br>(11) | 465,765,789<br>4,334,664<br>612,226,264<br>1,082,326,717 | 465,765,789<br>4,334,664<br>605,476,045<br>1,075,576,498 |
| Non-current liabilities  |              |  |  |
| Borrowings   | (12)         | 223,022,180  | 232,568,527  |
| Lease liability  | (4)          | 18,421,136   | 19,138,948   |
| •  | ( )          | 241,443,316  | 251,707,475  |
| Current liabilities  |              |  |  |
| Bank overdraft   | (9)          | -  | 8,405,872  |
| Trade and other payables   | (13)         | 77,241,095   | 151,135,396  |
| Current portion of borrowings  | (12)         | 70,689,870   | 58,361,564   |
| Current portion of lease liability   | (4)          | 11,545,395   | 11,405,184   |
| Receivables recourse liability   | (14)         | 121,136,309  | -  |
| Directors loan   | (7)          | -  | 31,874,422   |
| Income tax payable   |              | 280,612,669  | 20,420,922<br><b>281,603,360</b>                         |
| Total liabilities  |              | 522,055,985  | 533,310,835  |
| Total equity and liabilities   |              | 1,604,382,702  | 1,608,887,333  |

The notes on the accompanying pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman \_

Jr. Jacqueline Leckie

### **Image Plus Consultants Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income** Year ended February 28, 2025

|   | Note                 | 2025<br>\$   | 2024<br>\$  |
|---|----------------------|--|---|
| Revenue   | (2d)                 | 1,080,852,586  | 1,195,645,931   |
| Direct costs  | (15)                 | (368,578,298)  | (430,867,636)   |
| Gross profit  |                      | 712,274,288  | 764,778,295   |
| Administrative expenses Depreciation and amortisation Other expense                     | (15)<br>(15)<br>(15) | (524,000,026)<br>(108,434,155)<br>-                                      | (477,580,017)<br>(64,114,925)<br>(688,059)                              |
| Operating profit  |                      | 79,840,107   | 222,395,294   |
| Other income Foreign exchange (loss)/gain Finance income Finance cost Profit before tax | (17)<br>(18)<br>(18) | 1,164,543<br>(186,784)<br>1,790,853<br>(38,675,010)<br><b>43,933,709</b> | 18,500<br>2,331,665<br>13,742,310<br>(14,161,900)<br><b>224,325,869</b> |
| Income tax expense  | (19)                 | -  | (12,398,433)  |
| Profit for the year being total comprehensive income                                    |                      | 43,933,709   | 211,927,436   |
| Earnings per share  | (20)                 | 0.04   | 0.17  |

The notes on the accompanying pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

### **Image Plus Consultants Limited** Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended February 28, 2025

|   | Share<br>capital<br>\$ | Fair value<br>reserve<br>\$ | Retained<br>earnings<br>\$ | Total<br>\$                |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Balance at February 28, 2023  | 465,765,789            | 4,334,664                   | 467,915,590                | 938,016,043                |
| Transactions with owners Dividend for the year Profit for the year being total comprehensive        | -                      | -                           | (74,366,981)               | (74,366,981)               |
| Income  | -                      | -                           | 211,927,436                | 211,927,436                |
| Balance at February 29, 2024  | 465,765,789            | 4,334,664                   | 605,476,045                | 1,075,576,498              |
| Transactions with owners Dividend for the year Profit for the year being total comprehensive Income | -                      | -                           | (37,183,490)<br>43.933.709 | (37,183,490)<br>43,933,709 |
| Balance at February 28, 2025  | 465,765,789            | 4,334,664                   | 612,226,264                | 1,082,326,717              |

The notes on the accompanying pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Image Plus Consultants Limited Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended February 28, 2025

|   | 2025<br>\$             | 2024<br>\$              |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities:                         |                        |                         |
| Profit after tax  | 43,933,709             | 211,927,436             |
| Adjustments for:  |                        |                         |
| Interest expense  | 35,509,625             | 11,695,932              |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities                         | 3,165,385              | 2,465,968               |
| Interest income   | (84,500)               | (84,500)                |
| Amortisation on right of use asset                            | 24,541,653             | 12,129,553              |
| Income tax expense  | -                      | 12,398,433              |
| Depreciation  | 83,892,502             | 51,985,372              |
| ·   | 190,958,374            | 302,518,194             |
| Increase in receivables                                       | (53,009,177)           | (18,330,121)            |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables                               | (73,894,301)           | 85,066,832              |
| Increase in due from related party                            | (5,329,622)            | (3,665,604)             |
| Cash generated from operations                                | 58,725,274             | 365,589,301             |
| Income tax paid   | (20,420,922)           | (32,639,359)            |
| Interest paid   | (35,509,625)           | (11,091,510)            |
| Net cash provided by operating activities                     | 2,794,727              | 321,858,432             |
|   |                        |                         |
| Cash flows from investing activities:                         | 0.4.500                | 04.500                  |
| Interest received Purchase of property, plant and equipment   | 84,500<br>(25,509,043) | 84,500<br>(946,479,551) |
| Decrese in financail investments                              | (25,509,043)           | 435,016,560             |
| Decrease in other investments                                 | 12,633,574             | 444,700                 |
| Net cash used in investing activities                         | (12,790,969)           | (510,933,791)           |
| Cook flows from financian activities                          |                        |                         |
| Cash flows from financing activities: Repayment of borrowings | (65,255,041)           | (29,641,032)            |
| Payment of lease liability                                    | (23,979,105)           | (10,537,652)            |
| Interest paid on lease payments                               | (3,165,385)            | (2,465,968)             |
| Proceeds from borrowings                                      | 68,037,000             | 241,880,785             |
| Proceeds from receivables recourse agreement                  | 237,481,088            | -                       |
| Repayment on receivables recourse agreement                   | (116,344,779)          | -                       |
| Repayment on director loan                                    | (31,874,422)           | -                       |
| Dividend paid   | (37,183,490)           | (74,366,981)            |
| Net cash provided by financing activities                     | 27,715,866             | 124,869,152             |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents          | 17,719,624             | (64,206,207)            |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year                | (6,746,213)            | 57,459,994              |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)            | 10,973,411             | (6,746,213)             |

The notes on the accompanying pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

February 28, 2025

#### 1. General information and nature of operations

Image Plus Consultants Limited was incorporated under the laws of Jamaica on February 27, 1996 and is domiciled in Jamaica. The company operates from 3 locations in Kingston namely, Apex Medical Centre, Winchester Medical and Surgical Institute, 129 Pro (Liguanea) and White River Commercial Complex Shops 8,9&10, Ocho Rios, St. Ann.

The company offers diagnostic X-Ray, Ultrasound, Computerized Tomography (CT), Nuclear Medicine, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Mammography and Interventional Radiology services under the business name of Apex Radiology.

The company was listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) Junior Market via an Initial Offering (IPO) on January 20, 2023.

#### 2. Material accounting policies

#### a Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### Changes in accounting policies Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year.

The Company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, amendments and interpretations and has put into effect the following, which are immediately relevant to its operations.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements a number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

• Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective for annual periods starting not earlier than 1 January 2024). These amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### a Basis of preparation (cont'd)

• Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – 'Supplier finance', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (with transitional reliefs in the first year)), require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

Amendment to IFRS 16 leases on sale and lease back, (effective for annual periods starting not earlier than 1 January 2024). Leases on sale and leaseback, include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

The amendments listed above did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Amendments to IAS 21 'Lack of Exchangeability' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', 'the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026) These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets).

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### a Basis of preparation (cont'd)

- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

It is not anticipated that the amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

### IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027):

- required specified categories and defined subtotals in the statements of profit or loss
- new requirements to provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improved principles on aggregation and disaggregation

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the operations of the Company.

#### b Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at deemed cost less impairment losses, and less subsequent depreciation for buildings. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charge to other operating expenses during the financial period which they are incurred.

Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits are in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset that will flow to the company; such major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of each asset over the period of its expected useful life. Annual depreciation rates or period over which depreciation is charged are as follows:

| Building – Freehold                 | 2.50% |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Leasehold Improvements              | 10%   |
| Laboratory Equipment                | 10%   |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Accessories | 10%   |
| Computer Equipment and Accessories  | 20%   |

Gain or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in other operating income in the income statement.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### c Investment in associate

An associate is an equity in which an investor has significant influence but not control or joint control. A holding of twenty percent (20%) or more of the voting power (directly or through subsidiaries) of an investee will indicate significant influence unless it can be clearly demonstrated otherwise.

The company uses the equity method of accounting to record its investment in associate. Equity investment is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted to reflect the investor's share of net profit or loss of the associate.

#### d Revenue recognition

Revenue arises from the rendering of services administered to patients. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

#### e Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency translations and balances

- (i) Foreign currency balances at the date of the statement of financial position have been translated at the rates of exchange ruling at that date;
- (ii) Transactions in foreign currency are converted at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of those transactions;
- (iii) Gains/losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### f Due from/(to) related parties

Amounts due from /(to) related parties are classified as financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost. These are initially recognised at the original amount received (which represents fair value) and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### g Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of current and savings accounts held with licensed financial institutions and cash in hand maintained by the company.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### h Equity

Share capital is determined using the proceeds received for the shares that have been issued.

Fair value reserve represents pre-acquisition profits.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as disclosed in profit or loss.

Dividends on stocks units are recognised in stockholder's equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

#### i Lease

The company as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after March 1, 2019, the company considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition the company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the company
- The company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- The company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The company amortises the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### i Lease (cont'd)

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in insubstance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Payments associated with short-term lease are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straightline basis over the lease term. Short-term lease are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

#### j Financial instruments

#### Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- · amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

In the periods presented the company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVTPL or FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### j Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or hold to collect and sell are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet both of the following conditions:

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

Any gains or loss are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

#### Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### j Financial instruments (cont'd)

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').
- 'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date

12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Other receivables and contract assets

The company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for impairment of other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The company assess impairment of other receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been accompanied based on the days past due.

#### Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities include borrowings, leases and trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs, unless the company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

#### k Borrowings

Borrowings comprise loans and are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and are recognised initially at fair value, being their issued proceeds net of transaction costs incurred.

Subsequently, borrowings are measured at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Interest charges are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### I Income tax

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income tax. There rare some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period which such determination is made.

When applicable current tax is calculated on taxable profits at current tax rates.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax values enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

As a result of the company's listing of the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on January 20,2023, the Company will not be liable to pay corporate income tax in its first 5 years on the Junior Market. It will be liable to corporate income tax at half of the usual rate in years in years 6 to 10 on the Junior Market. If the Company breaches any Junior Market requirements, it may be liable to repay the tax that was remitted.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

#### Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Company in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, statutory contributions, annual vacation and sick leave, and non-monetary benefits, such as medical care. Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

February 28, 2025

### Material accounting policies (cont'd) m Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

#### n Impairment

The company's property, plant and equipment are subject to impairment testing.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

#### o Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. These estimates are based on historical experience and management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

There were no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimation, that management has made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. These estimates are based on historical experience and management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

There were no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimation, that management has made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The estimates and assumptions which have the most significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

#### (i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided so as to write down the respective assets to their residual values over their expected useful lives and, as such, the selection of the estimated useful lives and the expected residual values of the assets requires the use of estimates and judgements. Details of the estimated useful lives are as shown in Note 2(b).

February 28, 2025

#### 2. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

#### o Use of estimates and judgements

#### (ii) Taxation

The company is required to estimate income tax payable to the Commissioner of Taxpayer Audit and Assessment on any profit derived from operations. This requires an estimation of the current tax liability together with an assessment of the temporary differences which arise as a consequence of different accounting and tax treatments. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets or liabilities which are included in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rate at the end of the reporting period.

If the tax eventually payable or recoverable differs from the amounts originally estimated then the difference will be accounted for in the accounts in the year such determination is made.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 3. Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts for property, plant and equipment for the years included in these financial statements as at February 28, 2025 can be analysed as follows:

|                                      | Land and<br>Building and<br>Leasehold<br>Improvement<br>\$ | Motor<br>vehicles<br>\$ | Furniture and<br>Fixtures<br>\$ | Lab<br>Equipment<br>\$ | Computers & accessories |               |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Gross carrying amount                |  |                         |                                 |                        |                         |               |
| Balance at March 1, 2024             | 685,137,852  | 13,200,000              | 26,123,275                      | 877,967,503            | 41,612,515              | 1,644,041,145 |
| Additions                            | -  | -                       | -                               | 24,649,795             | 859,248                 | 25,509,043    |
| Balance at February 28, 2025         | 685,137,852  | 13,200,000              | 26,123,275                      | 902,617,298            | 42,471,763              | 1,669,550,188 |
| Depreciation                         |  |                         |                                 |                        |                         |               |
| Balance at March 1, 2024             | (38,511,035)   | (8,041,000)             | (15,965,248)                    | (335,220,194)          | (33,042,011)            | (430,779,488) |
| Charge for the year                  | (9,340,416)  | (2,244,000)             | (1,610,642)                     | (68,530,811)           | (2,166,633)             | (83,892,502)  |
| Balance at February 28, 2025         | (47,851,451)   | (10,285,000)            | (17,575,890)                    | (403,751,005)          | (35,208,644)            | (514,671,990) |
| Carrying amount at February 28, 2025 | 637,286,401  | 2,915,000               | 8,547,385                       | 498,866,293            | 7,263,119               | 1,154,878,198 |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 3. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

|                                      | Land and<br>Building and<br>Leasehold<br>Improvement<br>\$ | Motor<br>vehicles<br>\$ | Furniture and<br>Fixtures<br>\$ | Lab<br>Equipment<br>\$ | Computers & accessories | Total<br>\$   |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Gross carrying amount                |  |                         |                                 |                        |                         |               |
| Balance at March 1, 2023             | 129,633,485  | 13,200,000              | 22,849,243                      | 494,209,803            | 37,669,063              | 697,561,594   |
| Additions                            | 555,504,367  | -                       | 3,274,032                       | 383,757,700            | 3,943,452               | 946,479,551   |
| Balance at February 29, 2024         | 685,137,852  | 13,200,000              | 26,123,275                      | 877,967,503            | 41,612,515              | 1,644,041,145 |
| Depreciation                         |  |                         |                                 |                        |                         |               |
| Balance at March 1, 2023             | (29,496,361)   | (5,797,000)             | (14,514,241)                    | (298,711,353)          | (30,275,161)            | (378,794,116) |
| Charge for the year                  | (9,014,674)  | (2,244,000)             | (1,451,007)                     | (36,508,841)           | (2,766,850)             | (51,985,372)  |
| Balance at February 29, 2024         | (38,511,035)   | (8,041,000)             | (15,965,248)                    | (335,220,194)          | (33,042,011)            | (430,779,488) |
| Carrying amount at February 29, 2024 | 646,626,817  | 5,159,000               | 10,158,027                      | 542,747,309            | 8,570,504               | 1,213,261,657 |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 4. Leases

#### Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts for right-of-use assets for the years included in these financial statements can be analysed as follows:

| analysed as ronows.                            | Right-of-use<br>assets<br>\$ |
|--|------------------------------|
| Gross carrying amount                          |                              |
| Balance at March 1, 2024                       | 51,011,936                   |
| Addition                                       | 23,401,503                   |
| Balance at February 28, 2025                   | 74,413,439                   |
| Amortisation                                   |                              |
| Balance at March 1, 2024                       | (22,481,701)                 |
| Charge for the year                            | (24,541,653)                 |
| Balance at February 28, 2025                   | (47,023,354)                 |
| Carrying amount at February 28, 2025           | 27,390,085                   |
|  | Right-of-use<br>assets<br>\$ |
| Green corriding amount                         |                              |
| Gross carrying amount Balance at March 1, 2023 | 13,227,745                   |
| Addition                                       | 37,784,191                   |
| Balance at February 29, 2024                   | 51,011,936                   |
|  |                              |
| Amortisation                                   |                              |
| Balance at March 1, 2023                       | (10,352,148)                 |
| Charge for the year                            | (12,129,553)                 |
| Balance at February 29, 2024                   | (22,481,701)                 |
| Carrying amount at February 29, 2024           | 28,530,235                   |

The company has leases for office space with the exception of short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset.

The nature of the company's leasing activities recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

- The right-of-use asset consists of office spaces, with remaining terms of eighteen (18) and eleven (11) months.
- The lease imposes a restriction that the right-of-use asset can only be used by the company.

#### Lease liability

Lease liability is presented in the statement of financial position is as follows:

|             | 2025       | 2024       |
|-------------|------------|------------|
|             | \$         | \$         |
| Current     | 11,545,395 | 11,405,184 |
| Non-current | 18,421,136 | 19,138,948 |
| Non-current | 29,966,531 | 30,544,132 |
|             | 29,966,531 | 30,344,132 |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 4. Leases (cont'd)

Lease liability (cont'd)

|                  | 2025<br>\$   | 2024<br>\$   |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| March 1,         | 30,544,132   | 3,297,593    |
| Addition         | 23,401,503   | 37,784,191   |
| Payment          | (27,144,489) | (13,003,620) |
| Interest expense | 3,165,385    | 2,465,968    |
| Total            | 29,966,531   | 30,544,132   |

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

2025

|                    | Within       | 1-2         | 2-3         |             |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | 1 year<br>\$ | years<br>\$ | years<br>\$ | Total<br>\$ |
| Lease payments     | 23,787,020   | 7,709,170   | -           | 31,496,190  |
| Finance charges    | (1,360,755)  | (168,904)   | -           | (1,529,659) |
| Net present values | 22,426,265   | 7,540,266   | -           | 29,966,531  |

2024

|                                   | Within<br>1 year<br>\$    | 1-2<br>years<br>\$      | 2-3<br>years<br>\$     | Total<br>\$               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lease payments<br>Finance charges | 13,169,520<br>(1,764,336) | 13,169,520<br>(956,798) | 7,682,220<br>(752,994) | 34,021,260<br>(3,477,128) |
| Net present values                | 11,405,184                | 12,209,722              | 6,929,226              | 30,544,132                |

#### Lease payment not recognised as a lease

The company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short-term leases less than 12 months. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

|                                  | 2025<br>\$              | 2024<br>\$              |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Interest expense<br>Amortisation | 3,165,385<br>24,541,653 | 2,465,968<br>12,129,553 |
| Total                            | 27,707,038              | 14,595,531              |

#### 5. Other investments

Other investments represent the following:

|                            | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$ |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| (i) Certificate of deposit | 239,330    | 239,330    |
| (ii) Keyman Insurance      | 6,672,067  | 19,305,641 |
|                            | 6,911,397  | 19,544,971 |

- (i) Certificate of deposit held at Sagicor Bank
- (ii) Keyman Insurance policies which are carried at net surrender values.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 6. Deferred tax asset

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 25%. The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

|  | 2025<br>\$                  | 2024<br>\$ |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|
|  |                             |            |
| Balance at beginning of year                           | 5,822,008                   | 5,822,008  |
| Balance at end of year                                 | 5,822,008                   | 5,822,008  |
| Deferred tax balance arose on temporary differences in | n respect of the following: |            |
|  | 2025<br>\$                  | 2024<br>\$ |
| Deferred tax asset on:                                 |                             |            |
| Lease liability  | 1,835,644                   | 1,754,200  |
|  | 1,835,644                   | 1,754,200  |
| Deferred tax asset:                                    |                             |            |
| Property, plant and equipment                          | 3,986,364                   | 4,067,808  |
| Deferred tax asset                                     | 5,822,008                   | 5,822,008  |

#### 7. Related party balances and transactions

A party is related to the company if:

- i directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
  - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company;
  - has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the company; or
  - has joint control over the company;
- ii the party is an associate of the company;
- iii the party is a joint venture in which the company is a venturer;
- iv the party is a member of the key management personnel of the company or its parent;
- v the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- vi the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- vii the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Related party transactions are recorded at their fair values at transaction dates in accordance with the company's normal policy. Except for loans from the shareholders, interest is not charged on these balances as they are settled in a short period.

#### i Due from related party

|                                     | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$ |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Winchester MRI Limited              |            |            |
| (a) Loan 1- US\$34,028              | 5,366,955  | 3,705,844  |
| (b) Loan 2- US\$125,164             | 19,741,087 | 19,615,376 |
| (c) Short-term related party amount | 3,542,800  | -          |
|                                     | 28,650,842 | 23,321,220 |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 7. Related party balances and transactions (cont'd)

- (a) The loan was effective October 1, 2018, with repayment date October 1, 2020. Early repayment is permitted without any penalty at any time in whole or in part. Loan Terms were renegotiated on December 1, 2024 with an obligation to now pay one percent (1%) per annum on the principal sum that was outstanding at that time. Interest will accrue until repayment on December 31, 2025.
- (b) The loan was effective October 25, 2019, with repayment date August 24, 2021. Early repayment is permitted without any penalty at any time in whole or in part. Loan Terms were renegotiated on December 1, 2024 with an obligation to now pay one percent (1%) per annum on the principal sum that was outstanding at that time. Interest will accrue until repayment on December 31, 2025.
- (c) This represents amount due from related party with no fixed repayment term.

#### ii Director loan

|                  | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$ |
|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Director's loan  | -           | 31,270,000 |
| Accrued interest | <del></del> | 604,422    |
|                  | <u>-</u>    | 31,874,422 |

A loan of USD 200,000 was received from a Director at an interest rate of 4%. Repayment terms were extended to February 2025. This loan was repaid May 2024.

iv Transactions with key management personnel

The compensation of key management for services is shown below:

|   | 2025<br>\$                                    | 2024<br>\$                                     |
|---|---|--|
| Professional fees paid to directors who are reporting radiologists Management remuneration  Total | 73,155,932<br>22,800,000<br><b>95,955,932</b> | 92,492,057<br>20,800,000<br><b>113,292,057</b> |
| Motor vehicle loan repayment  | 1,885,716                                     | 2,420,014                                      |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 8. Trade and other receivables

|  | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|--|-------------|-------------|
|  | 004 470 000 | 000 400 004 |
| Due from patients, Ministry of Health and Wellness and insurance companies | 324,476,382 | 299,438,381 |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit loss                                   | (396,691)   | (408,871)   |
|  | 324,079,691 | 299,029,510 |
| Deposits   | 2,538,968   | 1,867,324   |
| Due from employees   | 2,212,475   | 1,901,691   |
| Other  | 4,623,197   | 4,620,924   |
| •  | 333,454,330 | 307,419,449 |
| Prepayment   | 36,302,430  | 9,328,134   |
| Total  | 369,756,760 | 316,747,583 |

Included in 2025 prepayment are \$14m for deferred finance cost related to receivables recourse agreement and \$8.7m related to capital equipment.

All amounts are short-term and the carrying value is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The age of trade receivables and other receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

|   | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Not more than 1 month                         | 20,411,586  | 61,508,060  |
| More than 1 month but not more than 2 months  | 22,913,413  | 64,047,245  |
| More than 2 months but not more than 3 months | 3,543,863   | 52,876,402  |
| More than 3 months                            | 277,210,829 | 120,597,803 |
| Total   | 324,079,691 | 299,029,510 |

#### 9. Cash and cash equivalents

|                      | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$  |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
|                      |            |             |
| J\$ Current account  | 8,720,324  | 1,185,076   |
| J\$ Savings account  | 74,155     | 74,155      |
| US\$ Savings account | 1,161,520  | 345,883     |
| Cash in-hand         | 1,017,412  | 54,545      |
|                      | 10,973,411 | 1,659,659   |
| Bank overdraft       |            | (8,405,872) |
| Total                | 10,973,411 | (6,746,213) |

#### 10. Share capital

|   | 2025<br>\$    | 2024<br>\$    |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Authorised ordinary stocks units of no par value          | Unlimited     | Unlimited     |
| Issued and fully paid ordinary stocks units               | 1,239,449,680 | 1,239,449,680 |
| Share Capital   | \$            | \$            |
| Issued and fully paid ordinary stock unit of no par value | 465,765,789   | 465,765,789   |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 11. Fair value reserve

This represents pre-acquisition profits acquired from the minority shareholder in joint venture. The MDCT equipment has been wholly owned since 2011. The business has since been incorporated into the company's operations.

#### 12. Borrowings

|                                     | 2025         | 2024         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                     | \$           | \$           |
| (a) Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd |              |              |
| (i) Non-revolving term loan         | 7,564,292    | 12,607,148   |
| (ii) Non-revolving term loan        | 7,070,652    | 12,070,656   |
| (iii) Non-revolving term loan       | 4,714,278    | 6,599,994    |
| (iv) Non-revolving term loan        | 45,131,116   | 55,942,540   |
| (v) Non-revolving term loan         | 10,296,569   | 12,925,493   |
| (vi) Non-revolving term loan        | 45,177,904   | 53,814,857   |
| (vii) Non-revolving term loan       | 1,652,656    | 2,136,364    |
| (viii) Non-revolving term loan      | 145,964,011  | 127,490,443  |
| (ix) Non-revolving term loan        | 5,740,572    | 7,342,596    |
| (x) Non-revolving term loan         | 20,400,000   | -            |
| ( ) 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1                 | 293,712,050  | 290,930,091  |
| Less: Current portion               | (70,689,870) | (58,361,564) |
| Total                               | 223,022,180  | 232,568,527  |

#### (a) Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd

- (i) A loan of \$35m was received February 2019 towards the purchase of a CT Scanner Machine. The loan is to be repaid over sixty (60) monthly payments and expires sixty (60) months after disbursement. The loan was initially scheduled to expire February 21,2024 was extended to August 2026. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of seven-point five percent (7.5%) per annum
- (ii) A loan of \$29m was received in August 2020 towards the purchase of CT Scanner and Ultrasound Machine and leasehold improvement. There was a six (6) month moratorium on principal payment will be over fifty-four (54) monthly payments. The loan expires August 2025 and interest is charged at a fixed rate of seven-point five percent (7.5%) per annum for the first three (3) years and at the bank's based lending rate less eight-point two five percent (8.25%) per annum thereafter.
- (iii) A loan of \$13.2m was received in August 2020 towards the purchase of a motor vehicle on behalf of a Director. The loan repayment will be over sixty (60) months payments and expires August 2026 Sixty (60) months after disbursement. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of seven-percent (7%) per annum. The loan repayments are reimbursed from professional fees due to a Director.
- (iv) A loan of \$73m was received in May 2022 towards the purchase of Fluoroscopy lab equipment. The loan is to be repaid over sixty (60) monthly payments and expires May 2027 sixty (60) months after disbursement. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of six point seven five-percent (6.75%) per annum.
- (v) A loan of \$13m was received in August 15, 2023 towards the purchase of a diesel generator and automatic transfer switch. The loan is to be repaid over 5 years and expires August 2028. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of eight- percent (8%) per annum.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 12. Borrowings (cont'd)

- (a) Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd (cont'd)
  - (vi) A loan of \$55m was received August 2023, towards the purchase of two Siemens Mammomat Inspiration Mammography Machines. The loan is to be repaid over eighty-four (84) monthly payments and expires August 2030. Interest charge at rate of 8% per annum for the remaining term.
  - (vii) A loan of \$2m was received August 2023, towards the purchase of two Ablerex AB-MS11110000 UPS equipment. The loan is to be repaid over fifty-seven (57) monthly payments and expires May 2028. Interest charge is at rate of 8% per annum for the remaining term.
  - (viii) A loan of \$175.7m was received October 2023, towards the purchase of a new 1-5t Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Machine. The loan is to be repaid over fifty-six (56) monthly payment and expire April 2028. Interest charge at fixed rate of 8% per annum.
  - (ix) A loan of \$7.6m was received October 2023, towards the purchase of UPS Model AB-BRICM 200 50P equipment. The loan is to be repaid over fifty-seven (57) monthly payments and expires May 2028. Interest charge at rate of 8% per annum for the remaining term.
  - (x) A loan of 24 million was received May 16, 2024, towards the installament and set-up costs associated with MRI Equipment retrofit project. The loan is repaid over sixty (60) monthly payments and expires May 2028. Interest charge at rate of 8% per annum.

The loans (i)-((iv) are secured by:

- Demand Debenture dated March 14, 2014, stamped at an aggregate amount of J\$214,300,000.00
  over fixed and floating assets of Image Plus Consultants Limited with power to up stamp and
  stamped collateral to:
  - Second and Third Legal Mortgages stamped at an aggregate amount of J\$53,300,000.00 over commercial property in the name of Image Plus Consultants Limited located at, 2A Molynes Road, Kingston 5, registered at Volume 1272 Folios 935 to 937. This property has an appraised value of J\$77,000,000 as of August 23, 2024 given by Allison, Pitter & Co.
  - Second and Third Legal Mortgages stamped at an aggregate amount of J\$53,300,000.00 over commercial property in the name of Image Plus Consultants Limited located at, Starta Lot nos. 4 and 5 129 Old Hope Road, Matilda 's Corner, Kingston 6, registered at Volume 1467 Folios 156 and 157. This property has an appraised value of J\$48,000,000 as of September 25, 2024 given by Allison, Pitter & Co.
  - Bill of Sale stamped in amount of J\$14,891,940 over two (2) Amrad 40KW Xay- Imaplus Generator serial nos. CPD15774J13 and CPD15105F13 and two (2) Vivix Dr serial Nos: V4DACX611.
  - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of \$for J\$19,944,000.00 over one (1)
     General Electric Brightspeed CT Scanner, one (1) DC-8 Expert Ultrasound Machine and one (1) X-Ray Machine.
  - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of \$for J\$35,000,000 over one (1) Optima CT 520 Scanner Machine.
  - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of \$75,680,000.00 over one (1)
     Fluoroscopy Equipment Luminos Agile Max serial no.64187.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 12. Borrowings (cont'd)

- (a) Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd (cont'd)
  - Bill of Sale stamped in the amount of J\$13,000,000.00 over Picture Archiving & Communication Systems Serial Nos:QP036415DNM,QP0363C9DNM,QP03621DNR,QP0361KBDNR, QP0361KLDNR, QP0361X6DNR, H00363UHEU,C07DC1EMDD6L, C07DC1ENDD6L and stamped collateral to:
    - First Legal Mortgage stamped in the amount of J\$13,000,000.00 over commercial property in the name of Image Plus Consultants Limited located at, 2A Molynes Road, Kingston 5, registered at Volume 1272 Folios 935 to 937.
    - First Legal Mortgage stamped in the amount of J\$21,000,000.00 over commercial property in the name of Image Plus Consultants Limited located at, Starta Lot nos. 4 and 5 129 Old Hope Road, Matilda 's Corner, Kingston 6, registered at Volume 1467 Folios 156 and 157.
  - 3. Assignment of fire, all risk property damage and business interruption insurance over the properties listed in the Mortgage. The insurer, amount of insurance and terms of the insurance are to be acceptable to the Bank and the policies together with renewals thereof to be deposited with the Bank, including but not limited to hurricane, windstorm, fire, all risk and all perils insurance, business interruption insurance and third-party liability. The policies shall name the Bank as first loss payee. Upon the expiration of any insurance policy, the Borrower is to provide the Bank with evidence that the policy has been renewed in an amount, manner and for a period satisfactory to the Bank, and such policy continues to de assigned to the Bank.
  - 4. Comprehensive insurance coverage over all equipment with the bank's interest noted.
  - 5. Letter of Undertaking from principal director/shareholders to re-inject such management fees/advances/income as necessary to restore debt service covenants to minimum 1.30:1 and for such amounts to be formally postponed to Bank.
  - 6. Assignment of unearned insurance premiums held at each drawings.

Loan (iii) by:

General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$13,200,000 over one (1) 2021 BMW X5 Chassis No. WBACV420XM9D21709 Engine No. 65845966.

 Comprehensive insurance coverage over BMW X5 Motor Vehicle with the bank's interest noted.

Loan (v) – (ix) are secured by:

Demand Debenture dated March 14, 2014, stamped at an aggregate amount of J\$214,300,000.00 over fixed and floating assets of Image Plus Consultants Limited to be up stamped by a further \$244,659,200.00

Loan (v) - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$13,144,570.00 over: One 91) Cat C13 DE400E0 In-line 6 cylinder, 4 sysle ACERT Turbocharged Air-To-Air Aftercool diesel generator set

One (1) CG Trueone 400A 415V, 3Ph, 4 wire open transition Automatic Transfer Switch

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 12. Borrowings (cont'd)

Loan (vi) - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$55,808,000 over two (2) new Siemens MAMMOMAT Inspiration Mammography machines.

Loan (vii) - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$2,297,600 over two (2) Ablerex AB-MS11110000 UPS equipment.

Loan (viii) - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$178,944, 000 over one (1) new 1.5T Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) machine.

Loan (ix) - General Security Agreement stamped in the amount of J\$7,609,600 over UPS Model AB-BRICM-200-50P equipment.

#### 13. Trade and other payables

|                      | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$  |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Trade                | 56,627,086 | 81,014,576  |
| Statutory deductions | 7,009,204  | 12,315,315  |
| Accruals             | 4,535,152  | 5,586,279   |
| Other                | 9,069,653  | 52,219,226  |
| Total                | 77,241,095 | 151,135,396 |

Included in 2024 other payables is \$44 million due to DISS Dominicana SRI for the final instalment on the MRI Equipment.

All amounts are short-term and the carrying value is considered as reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 14. Receivables recourse liability

The Company entered into a receivables recourse agreement with MF&G Asset Management Limited on behalf of certain lenders for the factoring of select accounts receivables. The invoices sold are not derecognized, as the risk and rewards are retained by the company. The invoices are subject to a factoring fee of 12.0% per annum which is expressed as a discount to the invoices being factored.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 15. Expense by nature

Total direct, administrative and other operating expenses.

|  | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Direct costs                               |             |             |
| Medical supplies                           | 81,017,143  | 102,338,392 |
| Imaging material                           | 38,728,925  | 40,500,008  |
| Radiologist fees                           | 221,925,368 | 260,995,158 |
| S  | 341,671,436 | 403,833,558 |
| Repairs and maintenance                    | 11,092,478  | 5,142,951   |
| Patient gowns                              | 131,899     | 413,425     |
| Professional fees                          | 11,828,820  | 17,506,121  |
| Electricity                                | 3,853,665   | 3,971,581   |
|  | 368,578,298 | 430,867,636 |
| Administrative expenses                    |             |             |
| Advertising and promotion                  | 14,822,068  | 16,849,418  |
| Auditor's remuneration                     | 3,449,750   | 3,086,750   |
| Casual labour                              | 10,948,747  | 7,324,193   |
| Cleaning and sanitation                    | 4,425,448   | 4,986,584   |
| Directors' fees                            | 8,078,405   | 7,661,245   |
| Electricity                                | 19,741,854  | 9,014,045   |
| Insurance                                  | 12,484,212  | 6,808,664   |
| Legal and other professional fees          | 10,276,499  | 9,134,052   |
| Licences and permits                       | 180,000     | 180,000     |
| Motor vehicle expenses                     | 1,988,754   | 2,289,431   |
| Office and general                         | 7,918,746   | 8,613,826   |
| Parking facilities                         | 330,000     | 360,000     |
| Printing, postage and stationery           | 5,322,234   | 4,990,290   |
| Rates and taxes                            | 3,360,169   | 2,000,679   |
| Rental of premises                         | 8,333,486   | 14,379,369  |
| Repairs and maintenance                    | 15,479,719  | 13,296,439  |
| Salaries and related expenses (Note 16)    | 340,311,444 | 314,818,825 |
| Security                                   | 2,647,346   | 2,101,669   |
| Subscriptions and donations                | 6,288,757   | 5,043,750   |
| Telephone                                  | 26,395,114  | 24,731,967  |
| Bank charges and interest                  | 10,256,610  | 10,175,865  |
| Insurance provider transaction cost        | 3,110,247   | 2,973,332   |
| Travelling and subsistence                 | 7,850,416   | 6,759,624   |
|  | 524,000,026 | 477,580,017 |
| Depreciation and amortisation              |             |             |
| Depreciation property, plant and equipment | 83,892,502  | 51,985,372  |
| Amortisation right-of-use asset            | 24,541,653  | 12,129,553  |
| S  | 108,434,155 | 64,114,925  |
| Other expenses                             |             |             |
| Bad debt written-off                       | <u></u>     | 688,059     |
|  | -           | 688,059     |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 16. Employee benefits

|                                   | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries and wages                | 258,241,838 | 236,765,677 |
| Statutory and other contributions | 30,638,976  | 28,231,826  |
| Other                             | 51,430,630  | 49,821,322  |
|                                   | 340,311,444 | 314,818,825 |

The number of persons employed at year end was eighty-three (83)- (2024- eighty-four (84)).

#### 17. Other income

Included in other income is license fee earned for the use of property located at 33 Lady Musgrave Road, Kingston 5.

#### 18. Finance income and finance cost

Finance income includes all income from short-term deposits and cash at bank

|  | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$ |
|--|------------|------------|
|  | ·          | •          |
| Investment income                                    | 1,706,353  | 13,657,810 |
| Other interest income                                | 84,500     | 84,500     |
| Total finance income                                 | 1,790,853  | 13,742,310 |
| Finance cost for the years presented comprises:      | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$ |
| Interest expense from receivables recourse agreement | 10,842,905 | _          |
| Interest expense from borrowings at amortised cost   | 24,666,720 | 11,695,932 |
| Interest on lease liabilities                        | 3,165,385  | 2,465,968  |
| Total finance costs                                  | 38,675,010 | 14,161,900 |

#### 19. Income taxes

i Income taxes for the year adjusted for tax purposes and computed at the tax rate of 25% comprises:

|                           | 2025<br>\$ | 2024<br>\$ |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Prior year tax adjustment | -          | 12,398,433 |
| Income tax charge         | -          | 12,398,433 |

Prior year adjustment represents the the under provision of tax expense in the prior year.

As a result of the company's listing on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on January 20,2023, the Company will not be liable to pay corporate income tax in its first 5 years on the Junior Market. It will be liable to corporate income tax at half of the usual rate in years 6 to 10 on the Junior Market, provided the company complies with the criteria set forth by the Junior Market Income Tax Act (2016, below:

- (a) The Company shall remain listed on the Junior Market or Main Market for a combined continuous period of not less than fifteen (15) year from the date initial admission.
- (b) The Company shall maintain subscribed participating voting share capital of the Company shall not exceed \$500 million.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 19. Income taxes (cont'd)

(c) The Company shall not benefit in any way from any other income tax incentive, exemption, remission or other benefit granted under any other enactment.

If at any time before the expiry of the fifteen-year period the company is suspended from the Junior Market or is otherwise delisted from the Junior Market for any reason whatsoever the company shall immediately become liable to pay all income tax it would have been liable to pay, from the time of initial admission.

ii Reconciliation of theoretical tax charge to effective tax charge:

|  | 2025<br>\$               | 2024<br>\$                        |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Profit before tax  | 43,933,709               | 224,325,869                       |
| Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25% Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 10,983,427<br>21,113,762 | 56,081,466<br>13,394,320          |
| Tax effect of other charges and allowances Prior year tax adjustment                         | (1,479,651)              | (38,239,450)<br>12,398,433        |
| Remission of tax  Income tax expense for the year  | (30,617,538)             | (31,236,337)<br><b>12,398,433</b> |

#### 20. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by the dividing profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

|   | 2025<br>\$                  | 2024<br>\$                   |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Profit attributable to shareholders Weighted average number of shares | 43,933,709<br>1,239,449,680 | 211,927,436<br>1,239,449,680 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share                                  | 0.04                        | 0.17                         |

#### 21. Dividend

The Company declared a dividend of \$0.03, per ordinary stock unit in respect of shareholders on record at the close of business on May 31, 2024. The dividend of \$37 million was paid on July 11, 2024. (2024 - \$74m paid June 21, 2023).

#### 22. Risk management policies

The company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in respect of its financial instruments. These include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk comprises three (3) types of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The company seeks to manage these risks by close monitoring of each class of its financial instruments as follows:

#### a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 22. Risk management policies (Cont'd)

#### a Market risk (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

The company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in respect of its financial instruments. These include Currency risk.

#### i Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company is exposed to currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on balances that are denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican Dollar. For transactions denominated in United States Dollars (US\$) the company, however, maintains US\$ bank accounts in an attempt to minimise this risk.

At the end of the reporting period there were net assets of approximately US\$7,383 (2024 - US\$2,203) which were subject to foreign exchange rate changes as follows:

|  | 2025<br>US\$ | 2024<br>US\$ |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents | 7,383        | 2,203        |
| Total  | 7,383        | 2,203        |

#### Concentrations of currency risk

The above amounts are payable/receivable in United States Dollars (US\$). The exchange rate applicable at the end of the reporting period is J\$157.33 (2024 -156.78) to US\$1.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the net result for the year end and equity in regard to the company's financial assets and financial liabilities and US Dollar to Jamaican (JA) Dollar exchange rate. Only movements between the Jamaican Dollar and US Dollars are considered, as these are the two major currencies of the company.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the company's United States Dollar financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 22. Risk management policies (Cont'd)

#### a Market risk (cont'd)

Effect on results of operations:

If the JA Dollar weakens by 4% (2024 – 4%) against the US Dollar then this would have the effect of the amounts shown below on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

|                     | Rate | Weakens |
|---------------------|------|---------|
|                     | %    | \$      |
| 2025                | 4    | 46,462  |
| <b>2025</b><br>2024 | 4    | 2,704   |

If the JA Dollar strengthens against the US Dollar by 1 % (2024 - 1%) this would have the following impact:

|             | Rate<br>% | Strengthens<br>\$ |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| <b>2025</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>11,616</b>     |
| 2024        | 1         | 676               |

#### ii Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company's cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate risk. However, the company attempts to manage this risk by monitoring its interest-bearing instruments closely and procuring the most advantageous rates under contracts with interest rates that are fixed for the life of the contract, where possible.

The company maintains interest-earning bank accounts with licensed financial institutions. Interest rates on interest-earning bank accounts are not fixed but are subject to fluctuations based on prevailing market rates.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

Due to the fact that interest earned from the company's interest-earning bank accounts is immaterial, there would be no material impact on the results of the company's operations as a result of fluctuations in interest rates.

#### iii Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The company's financial instruments are substantially independent of changes in market prices as they are short-term in nature.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 22. Risk management policies (cont'd)

#### b Credit risk

The company faces credit risk in respect of its receivables and cash and cash equivalents. However, this risk is controlled by close monitoring of these assets by the company. In addition, cash and cash equivalents are maintained with licensed financial institutions considered to be stable. The maximum credit risk faced by the company is the total of these balances reflected in the financial statements.

In addition, cash and bank balances are maintained with licensed financial institutions considered to be stable. Savings and current accounts held at Commercial Banks are insured under the Jamaica Deposit Insurance Scheme (JDIS). The maximum credit risk faced by the company is the total of these balances reflected in the financial statements.

The maximum credit risk faced by the company is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the end of the reporting period as summarised below:

|                             | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents   | 10,973,411  | 1,659,659   |
| Trade and other receivables | 333,454,330 | 307,419,449 |
| Due from related party      | 28,650,842  | 23,321,220  |
| Total                       | 373,078,583 | 332,400,328 |

However, at the end of the reporting period a maximum of \$1,200,000 per Commercial Bank is insured under the JDIS.

#### Trade receivables

The company applies IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime estimate credit losses, for all trade receivables as these items do not have significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit losses the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for services rendered over the last 24 months before February 28, 2025 as well as the corresponding historical losses during the period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect forward looking macro-economic factors affecting the customers ability to settle the amount outstanding. The company has identified gross domestic product (GDP) and inflation rates to be the most relevant factors and accordingly adjusts historical loss rates for expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, failure to make payments within 365 days from the invoice date and failure to engage with the company on alternative payment arrangement amongst other is considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 22. Risk management policies (cont'd)

b Credit risk (cont'd)
Trade receivables (cont'd)

February 28, 2025

Gross carrying amount

Lifetime expected credit loss

| February 28, 2025             |                                 |                   |                      |                      |             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
|                               | Trade receivables days past due |                   |                      |                      |             |
|                               | Current                         | More than 30 days | More than<br>60 days | More than<br>90 days | Total       |
| Expected credit loss rate     | 0.00%                           | 0.00%             | 0.00%                | 0.14%                |             |
| Gross carrying amount         | 20,411,586                      | 22,913,413        | 3,343,863            | 277,607,520          | 324,079,691 |
| Lifetime expected credit loss |                                 | -                 | -                    | 396,691              | 396,691     |
| February 29, 2024             |                                 |                   |                      |                      |             |
|                               | Trac                            | de receivable     | s days past o        | due                  |             |
|                               | Current                         | More than 30 days | More than<br>60 days | More than<br>90 days | Total       |
| Expected credit loss rate     | 0.0%                            | 0.00%             | 0.0%                 | 0.34%                |             |

The closing balance of the trade and other receivables as at February 28, 2025 reconciles with the trade receivables loss allowance opening balance as follows:

61,508,060 64,047,245 52,876,402 121,006,674 299,438,381

408,871

408,871

|  | 2025<br>\$          | 2024<br>\$               |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Opening loss allowance at March 1 Net movement on impairment provision | 408,871<br>(12,180) | 2,067,320<br>(1,658,449) |
| ·  | 396,691             | 408,871                  |

No additional provision was deemed necessary as the Ministry of Health provided a formal commitment to pay the outstanding balance.

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 22. Risk management policies (cont'd)

#### c Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its commitments associated with financial liabilities.

The company manages its liquidity risk by carefully monitoring its cash outflow needs for day-to-day business and maintaining an appropriate level of resources in liquid or near liquid form to meet its needs. The company maintains cash deposits for up to 30-day periods to meet its liquidity requirements.

As at February 28, 2025, the company's non-derivative financial liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarized below:

|                                | Current<br>Within 12<br>Months<br>\$ | Non-current<br>2-5<br>Years<br>\$ |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Trade and other payables       | 77,241,095                           | -                                 |
| Borrowings                     | 70,689,870                           | 232,568,527                       |
| Lease liability                | 11,545,395                           | 18,421,136                        |
| Receivables recourse liability | 121,136,309                          | -                                 |
| Total                          | 280,612,669                          | 250,989,663                       |

The above contractual maturities reflect the gross cash flows which may differ from the carrying values of the liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

This compares to the maturity of the company's non-derivative financial liabilities in the previous reporting period as follows:

|                          | Current<br>Within 12<br>Months<br>\$ | Non-current<br>2-5<br>Years<br>\$ |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bank overdraft           | 8,405,872                            | -                                 |
| Trade and other payables | 151,135,396                          | -                                 |
| Borrowings               | 58,361,564                           | 232,568,527                       |
| Lease liability          | 11,405,184                           | 19,138,948                        |
| Director loan            | 31,874,422                           | -                                 |
| Total                    | 261,182,438                          | 251,707,475                       |

Year ended February 28, 2025

#### 23. Summary of financial assets and liabilities by category

The carrying amount of the company's financial assets and liabilities are recognised at the end of the reporting periods may be categorised as follows:

|  | 2025<br>\$  | 2024<br>\$  |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Financial assets   |             |             |
| Fair value through profit or loss                            |             |             |
| Other investments  | 6,911,397   | 19,544,971  |
|  | 6,911,397   | 19,544,971  |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost                  |             |             |
| Cash and cash equivalents                                    | 10,973,411  | 1,659,659   |
| Due from related party                                       | 28,650,842  | 23,321,220  |
| Trade and other receivables                                  | 369,756,760 | 316,747,583 |
| Total  | 409,381,013 | 341,728,462 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Non-current |             |             |
| Borrowings   | 223,022,180 | 232,568,527 |
| Lease liability  | 18,421,136  | 19,138,948  |
|  | 241,443,316 | 251,707,475 |
| Current  |             |             |
| Bank overdraft   | -           | 8,405,872   |
| Trade and other payables                                     | 77,241,095  | 151,135,396 |
| Current portion of borrowings                                | 70,689,870  | 58,361,564  |
| Current portion of lease liability                           | 11,545,395  | 11,405,184  |
| Receivables recourse liability                               | 121,136,309 |             |
| Total  | 280,612,669 | 229,308,016 |

#### 24. Segment information

The company's revenue is derived mainly from diagnostic imaging services, as a result there is no relevant segment information.

#### 25. Capital management, policies and procedures

The company's capital management objectives are to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to sustain future development of the business. The company's Board of Directors review the financial position of the company at regular meetings.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

List of top ten shareholders, directors and senior managers

#### List of Directors, Connected Parties and Senior Managers Shareholdings

As at February 28, 2025

#### **Directors and connected parties**

#### **Directors**

| Names                      | Shares Held | Percentages<br>% |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
|                            |             |                  |
| Dr. Karlene McDonnough     | 303,417,282 | 24.48            |
| Dr. Lilieth Bridgewater    | 154,896,321 | 12.50            |
| Dr. Marian Allison Vaughan | 99,155,974  | 8.00             |
| Mrs. Kisha Anderson        | 2,750,000   | 0.22             |
| Mr. Karl Townsend          | 2,587,400   | 0.21             |
| Ms. Carolyn DaCosta        | 624,561     | 0.05             |
| Dr. Jacqueline Leckie      | 50,000      | 0.00             |
| Dr. Gordon Bradshaw        | Connected   | -                |
| Dr. Steven Lewis           | Connected   | -                |
|                            | 563,481,538 | 45.46            |

| Connected parties                          | Connected to              |             |       |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Quad G Limited                             | Dr.Gordon Bradshaw        | 209,763,421 | 16.92 |
| SureScan Radiology Service Limited         | Dr.Steven Lewis           | 50,577,987  | 4.08  |
| Craig DaCosta                              | Ms. Carolyn DaCosta       | 28.922      | 0.00  |
| Elizabeth Thompson                         | Mrs. Kisha Anderson       | 1,000,000   | 0.08  |
| Vyacheslav Moskalev                        | Dr. Karlene McDonnough    | 848,200     | 0.07  |
| Katherine Pottinger                        | Dr. Karlene McDonnough    | 200,000     | 0.02  |
| Kimberly Lyon                              | Dr. Karlene McDonnough    | 500,000     | 0.04  |
| Karen Gauntlett                            | Dr. Karlene McDonnough    | 500,000     | 0.04  |
| Kai Bridgewater                            | Dr. Lilieth Bridgewater   | 2,000,000   | 0.16  |
| Kiri – Ann Bridgewater                     | Dr. Lilieth Bridgewater   | 4,522,623   | 0.36  |
| Taryn Bridgewater                          | Dr. Lilieth Bridgewater   | 1,000,000   | 0.08  |
| Lee – Ann Bridgewater                      | Dr. Lilieth Bridgewater   | 2,000,000   | 0.16  |
| Rebekah Hoilet Duncan                      | Mrs.Kisha Anderson        | 1,000,000   | 0.08  |
| Janice Mcleod                              | Karl Townsend             | 24,275      | 0.00  |
| Courtney – Ann Vaughan                     | Dr.Marian Allison Vaughan | 250,000     | 0.02  |
| Mathieu Vaughan                            | Dr.Marian Allison Vaughan | 250,000     | 0.02  |
| <b>Combined Connected Parties Holdings</b> |                           | 274,465,428 | 22.14 |
| Combined Holdings                          | _                         | 837,946,966 | 67.60 |

#### Senior Managers Shareholder

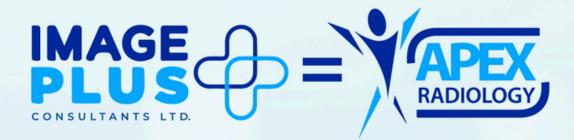
| Names                  | Shares Held | Percentages<br>% |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|
|                        | 0.750.000   | 2.22             |
| Kisha Anderson         | 2,750,000   | 0.22             |
| Althia Frew Jones      | 600,000     | 0.05             |
| Kerry McDonnough Davis | 525,000     | 0.04             |
| Anthony Grizzle        | 280,990     | 0.02             |
| Marcia Dolphy          | 200,000     | 0.02             |
| Nicola Beccan-Morgan   | 100,000     | 0.01             |
| -                      | 4,455,990   | 0.36             |

#### List of Directors, Connected Parties and Senior Managers Shareholdings

As at February 28, 2025

#### **Shareholders**

|   | Shares Held   | Percentages<br>% |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Dr.Karlene McDonnough                             | 303.417.282   | 24.48            |
| Quad G Limited                                    | 209.763.421   | 16.92            |
| 3. Dr.Lilieth Bridgewater                         | 154,896,321   | 12.50            |
| Advanced Imaging Limited                          | 113,565,156   | 9.16             |
| 5. Dr.Marian Allison Vaughan                      | 99,155,974    | 8.00             |
| 6. Barita Investments Ltd                         | 60,101,602    | 4.85             |
| 7. SureScan Radiology Services Limited            | 50,577,987    | 4.08             |
| 8. Jamaica Money Market Brokers Ltd               | 11,850,000    | 0.96             |
| 9. Solid Life & General Insurance Brokers Limited | 10,870,000    | 0.88             |
| 10.NCB Capital Market                             | 9,600,000     | 0.77             |
| Total   | 1,023,797,743 | 82.60            |
| Total Issued Capital                              | 1,239,449,680 | _                |



# 4 CONVENIENT ocations

### **KINGSTON BRANCHES:**

- ► MOLYNES 2A MOLYNES ROAD
  - · Ultrasounds · X-Rays · Mammograms
- ► WINCHESTER 3A WINCHESTER ROAD
  - · CT Scans · Ultrasounds · X-Rays
  - · Fluoroscopy · Nuclear Medicine
  - · Interventional Studies
- ► 129 PRO 129 OLD HOPE ROAD
  - · CT Scans · Ultrasounds · X-Rays

### **OCHO RIOS BRANCH:**

- ► OCHO RIOS WHITE RIVER NORTH **COMMERCIAL COMPLEX** 
  - · MRI · Mammograms · CT Scans
  - · Ultrasounds · X-Rays

