

2025

Audited Financial Statements



ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
Assoc.	Associate
Dr.	Doctor
ECL	Expected Credit Losses
GBP	Great Britain Pound
GPA	Group Personal Accident
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
ICPAU	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda
IDI	Infectious Diseases Institute Limited
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
Prof.	Professor
US\$	United States Dollars
Ushs	Uganda Shillings
&	and

BOARD OF TRUSTEES	Assoc. Prof Barnabas Nawangwe	Vice Chancellor – Makerere University
	Mr. Yusuf Kiranda	Makerere University Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Assoc. Prof Samuel Abimerech Luboga	Chairperson (Non-Executive Director)
	Dr. Umar Kakumba	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Ms. Milly Katana	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Mr. Wilfred Griekspoor*	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Prof. Harriet Mayanja-Kizza	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Prof. Moses Joloba	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Dr. Alex Opio	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Prof. Yukari Munabe**	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Mr. Samuel Kanakulya Lubinga	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Prof. Jeremiah Chakaya***	Member (Non-Executive Director)
	Prof. Charles Ibingira	Member (Non-Executive Director)
Dr. Henry G Mwebesa	Member (Non-Executive Director and Secretary to the board)	
Dr. Andrew Ddungu Kambuğu	Executive Director	
* Dutch **American ***Kenyan		

BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE	Mr. Wilfred Griekspoor*	Chairman
	Prof. Samuel Abimerech Luboga	Member
	Ms. Milly Katana	Member
	Mr. Samuel Kanakulya Lubinga	Member
* Dutch		

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	Prof. Yukari Munabe**	Chairman
	Dr. Alex Opio	Member
	Prof. Moses Joloba	Member
**American		

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE	Assoc. Prof Samuel Abimerech Luboga	Chairman
	Prof. Harriet Mayanja	Member
	Prof. Yukari Munabe**	Member
	**American	

REGISTERED OFFICE Infectious Diseases Institute Limited
Makerere University
P. O. Box 22418
Kampala, Uganda

AUDITOR KPMG
Certified Public Accountant of Uganda
Plot 2 & 4a, Nakasero Road, Kampala
P.O. Box 3509
Kampala, Uganda

LAWYERS AF Mpanga
4th Floor, DFCU Towers
26 Kyadondo Road, Nakasero
P. O. Box 1520
Kampala, Uganda

BANKERS Citibank Uganda Limited
4 Ternan Avenue
P. O. Box 7505
Kampala, Uganda

Absa Bank Uganda Limited
Plot 2/4 Hannington Road
P. O. Box 7101
Kampala, Uganda

Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited
Plot 17 Hannington Road, Crested Towers
P. O. Box 7131
Kampala, Uganda

MOBILE MONEY SERVICE PROVIDERS Onafriq (Beyonic Limited)
Plot 8 Suna II Rd
Kampala, Uganda

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, in accordance with Section 167 of the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda which discloses the state of affairs of Infectious Diseases Institute Limited (the "Company").

1) Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act on 05 November 2002 as a company limited by guarantee and having no share capital.

2) Principal activities

The Company solicits funds from donors and generates income, which is used to deliver treatment and care to individuals and communities, which are affected by HIV/AIDS and other

infectious diseases, including emerging diseases like COVID-19, Ebola and M-Pox. Additionally, the Company supports the development of guiding policies in the health sector by conducting relevant, high-quality research, high quality laboratory services, as well as contributes to the skilling of the health work force in the field of infectious diseases through tailored training. Furthermore, the Company supports the strengthening of both central and local governments (districts) health systems, through targeted capacity building initiatives.

3) Financial results	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Income	67,998,112	64,413,168
Expenditure	(67,516,705)	(64,017,747)
Surplus for the year	481,407	395,421

4) Directors

The directors who served during this year are set out on page 1. There were no new directors appointed during the year ended 30 June 2025.

5) Directors' benefits.

No director has received or become entitled to receive any benefits other than those included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the financial statements.

6) Auditors

The Company auditor, KPMG Certified Public Accountants being eligible for reappointment has expressed willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 167(2) of the Companies Act. Cap 106 Laws of Uganda.

7) IFRS® sustainability disclosure standards S1 and S2

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of

Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, issued by the ISSB in June 2023, are the first IFRS sustainability disclosure standards. IFRS S1 sets out the general requirements for a complete set of sustainability-related financial disclosures. IFRS S1 is designed to be applied in conjunction with IFRS S2, which is a topic-based standard that specifies disclosures relating to climate.

The IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards are based on the four-pillars of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD framework): governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets. The TCFD framework is required or used voluntarily in a number of territories. Therefore, the structure of the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards will be familiar to preparers and users of sustainability reporting that have used, or have an understanding of, the TCFD framework.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)..

Consistent with the process to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards need to be adopted by local securities exchanges and other regulators to become mandatory. ICPAU in conjunction with the Uganda Integrated Reporting Committee (UIRC) concluded on the road map for adoption of the sustainability disclosure standards in Uganda.

On 4 September 2025, ICPAU launched the road map for adoption of the sustainability disclosure standards (IFRS S1 General requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures), in Uganda. A phased approach to the adoption was pronounced as follows;

Phase	Timeline (Accounting period beginning on or after)	Organizations Involved
Phase I – Voluntary adoption	01 January 2027	All entities
Phase II – Mandatory Adoption	01 January 2028/2029/2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory adoption by Listed entities, financial institutions including MDIs, Insurance and reinsurance entities, savings and corporative organisations and public utility entities reporting using IFRS accounting standards for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2028 Mandatory adoption by retirement benefits scheme, a large company and all other Public Interest Entities other than those already mentioned above for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2029 Mandatory adoption by SMEs for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2030
Phase III -Government and other government organizations	To be determined by ICPAU	Governments and other organisations to be determined by ICPAU

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

An entity shall apply this Standard in preparing and reporting sustainability-related financial disclosures in accordance with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could not reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects are outside the scope of this Standard.

Other IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards specify information an entity is required to disclose about specific sustainability-related risks and

opportunities.

An entity may apply IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards irrespective of whether the entity's related general purpose financial statements (referred to as 'financial statements') are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards or other generally accepted accounting principles or practices (GAAP).

This Standard uses terminology suitable for profit-oriented entities, including public-sector business entities. If entities with not-for-profit activities in the

private sector or the public sector apply this Standard, they might need to amend the descriptions used for particular items of information when applying IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

IFRS S2 Climate related Disclosures


This Standard applies to climate-related risks to which the entity is exposed, which are climate-related physical risks and climate-related transition risks and climate-related opportunities available to the entity.

Climate-related risks and opportunities that could not reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects are outside the scope of this Standard.

8) Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on **11th December** 2025.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Secretary to the Board
Kampala

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparation of financial statements, which give a true and fair view of Infectious Diseases Institute Limited comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), and in the manner required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda.

The directors ensure the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

The directors are ultimately responsible for the internal control. The directors delegate responsibility for internal control to management. Standards and systems of internal control are designed and implemented by management to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of the Company's assets. Appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, are applied on a consistent basis. These systems and controls include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties.

The directors accept responsibility for the period's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirement of the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results.

The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the company will not be a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda.

Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of Infectious Diseases Institute Limited which appear on pages 10 to 37 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 11th December.....2025 and were signed on its behalf by:


Chairman, Board of Directors


Executive Director



Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Infectious Diseases Institute Limited.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Infectious Diseases Institute Limited ("the Company") set out on pages 10 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in a manner required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda.

Basis of 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including international independence standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Infectious Diseases Institute Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee and Having No Share Capital) Audited Financial Statements 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and the other information expected to be included in the Infectious Diseases Institute Limited 2024/2025 Integrated Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in a manner required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda, and for such internal control as directors determine 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, directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it 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 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 scepticism 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 the directors.

➔ Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with directors 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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

As required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda, we report to you, solely based on our audit of the financial statements, that:

- i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii. The statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Jovita Antoinette Nammengo Babirye- P0581.

KPMG

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
3rd Floor, Rwenzori Courts
Plot 2 & 4A, Nakasero Road
P. O. Box 3509
Kampala, Uganda

Date: *22 December* 2025

Jovita

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CPA **Jovita Antoinette**
Nammengo Babirye



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

INCOME	Note	2025	2024
		US\$	US\$
Grant income	4	63,394,724	59,721,551
Self-generated income	5	3,921,091	4,247,865
Interest income	7	682,297	443,752
		67,998,112	64,413,168
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and benefits	8	28,557,350	28,285,539
Program expenses	9	25,321,944	24,020,781
Transportation	10	5,401,324	4,520,948
Office expenses	11	1,595,815	1,518,800
Facilities expenses	12	2,698,750	2,373,927
Administration expenses	13	3,498,584	2,781,364
Direct laboratory test	14	567,279	517,561
Foreign exchange gain	15	(124,341)	(1,173)
		67,516,705	64,017,747
Surplus for the year		481,407	395,421
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		481,407	395,421

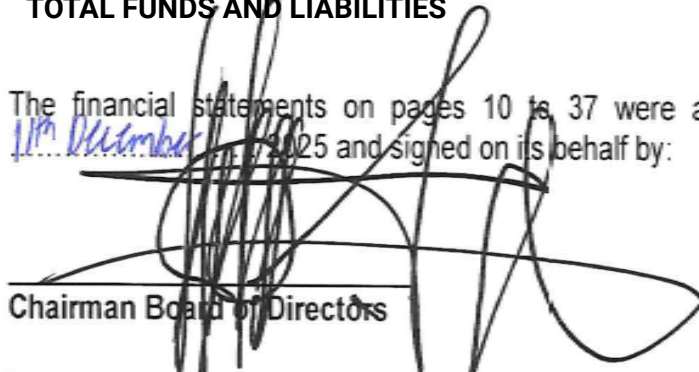
The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	US\$	US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use asset	21 (a)	794,220	1,138,918
Property and equipment	22	4,129,355	4,114,123
		4,923,575	5,253,041
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	16	12,635,025	13,813,519
Financial investments	17	8,780,766	6,776,281
Receivables and prepayments	18	7,656,273	6,662,557
Inventories	19	306,692	355,315
		29,378,756	27,607,672
TOTAL ASSETS		34,302,331	32,860,713
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus	23	18,457,577	17,976,170
		18,457,577	17,976,170
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	25	1,187,224	1,796,549
Lease liability	21(b)	394,510	597,737
		1,581,734	2,394,286
Current liabilities			
Payables and accrued expenses	24	4,844,192	3,507,514
Deferred income	25	9,002,622	8,506,416
Lease liability	21(b)	416,206	476,327
		14,263,020	12,490,257
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		34,302,331	32,860,713

The financial statements on pages 10 to 37 were approved by the Board of Directors on for issue 11th December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


Chairman Board of Directors


Executive Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Accumulated surplus US\$
At 1 July 2023	17,580,749
Surplus for the year	395,421
At 30 June 2024	17,976,170
At 1 July 2024	17,976,170
Surplus for the year	481,407
At 30 June 2025	18,457,577

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.



STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	481,407	395,421
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation cost and depreciation of property and equipment	861,539	750,831
Amortisation	-	4,382
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	358,841	288,946
Adjustments to cost and depreciation of property and equipment	-	2,467
Interest expense on leases	140,840	144,075
Foreign exchange gain on leases	23,979	(3,078)
Write off of WIP	708	16,221
Lease remeasurement adjustment	(15,519)	-
Gain on disposal of Right of Use assets	(10,586)	-
Adjustment for foreign exchange gain on cash balances**	(239,711)	(37,821)
Net cash inflows before changes in working capital	1,601,498	1,561,444
Changes in working capital		
Inventories	48,623	94,297
Receivables and prepayments	(993,716)	964,906
Financial investments	(2,004,485)	(2,960,037)
Deferred income	603,194	(2,183,931)
Payables and accrued expenses	1,336,678	679,326
Net cash flows generated / (used in) from operating activities	591,792	(1,843,995)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(877,479)	(850,549)
Lease prepayments	-	(21,276)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(877,479)	(871,825)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(140,840)	(144,075)
Principal lease payments	(275,365)	(332,252)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(416,205)	(476,327)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(701,892)	(3,192,147)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	13,813,519	16,967,845
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents**	239,711	37,821
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	13,351,338	13,813,519
REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash on hand	12,713	9,955
Cash at Bank	13,338,625	13,803,564
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	13,351,338	13,813,519

** The prior year comparative balances for adjustment for foreign exchange gain on cash balances and the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents have been included in the cash flows from operating activities in order to align to the presentation requirement of IAS 7.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Infectious Diseases Institute limited is incorporated in Uganda under the Companies Act, 2012 of Uganda as a company limited by guarantee and having no share capital and is domiciled in Uganda. The registered address is:

Makerere University,

P. O. Box 22418

Kampala, Uganda.

1.1 GOING CONCERN

The Company's directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the material accounting policies used in preparation of these financial statements.

These policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented:

a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in a manner required by the Companies Act Cap. 106 Laws of Uganda.

The summary of material accounting policies are described at Note 3 to the financial statements.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional currency.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments,

estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although the estimates and associated assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events actions and historical experiences, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in note 3.

b) New accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted by IDI

The following new or revised standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended 30 June 2025 and have been applied in preparing these financial statements where applicable.:

New amendments or interpretation	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	01 January 2025

The new standard and amendments to the standard did not have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

c) New and amended standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions

New amendments or interpretation	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	01 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability	01 January 2027
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Available for optional adoption/effective date deferred indefinitely. Early adoption continues to be permitted

New and amended standard is expected to have a material impact on the entity in the future reporting periods and on future transactions

New amendments or interpretation	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, entities use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across entities. IFRS 18 does not change an entity's net profit but promotes a more structured income statement.

In particular, IFRS 18 requires all entities to:

- ➔ classify all income and expenses into five categories, three of which are new, based on their main business activities;
- ➔ present a newly defined 'operating profit' and other subtotals on the face of the income statement); and
- ➔ present operating expenses either by function, by nature or on a mixed basis on the face of the income statement.

Classification of income and expenses depends on the main business activities of an entity. Therefore, it may vary between different industries.

The categories of income and expenses are as below;

Operating category (new) - Income and expenses from an entity's main business activities and any income and expenses that are not classified in other categories.

Investing category (new) - Income and expenses from investments made individually and largely independently of the entity's main business activities has context menu.

Financing category (new) - Income and expenses relating to obtaining finance to fund the entity's main business activities and/or investing activities.

Income tax category - Tax expense or tax income and any related foreign exchange differences.

Discontinued operation category - Income and expenses from discontinued operations.

Management is in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of the standard.

d) Income recognition

Restricted grants

The Company uses funds received from donors as the main source of income to conduct its activities.

Grants from the donors are recognised at their fair value in the statement of comprehensive income where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company has complied with all attached conditions. Grants received where the Company is yet to comply with all attached conditions are recognised as a liability separately on the statement of financial position (deferred income) and released (amortised) to income when all attached conditions have been complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

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

Grants received are included in 'income' as 'grant income' in the statement of income and expenditure.

Grants received in cash and in kind are initially recorded as liabilities under the grant liability account and released to the statement of comprehensive income progressively.

Grant income recorded is the amortisation of the grant liability relating to the current period. The grant liability is made up of donations related to program and administrative costs, property and equipment and inventory.

Unrestricted grants:

These are recognised when revenue is received.

Training income and income from core laboratory services represents the fair value of the consideration receivable for services is recognised when services are provided.

Expenditures incurred is recognised on accrual basis.

e) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include grant and other receivables, financial assets at amortised cost and bank balances.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; Or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the

Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs.

Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. In simplified approach, an entity does not have to determine the stage of a financial asset because the impairment loss is measured at lifetime ECL for all assets.

The Company considers whether ECLs should be estimated individually for any period-end receivables, e.g., because specific information is available about those debtors.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge,

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Payables

After initial recognition, payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortisation is included in profit or loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples and any other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For all assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

g) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they

are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company and the renovation replaces an identifiable part of the asset. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Laboratory equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Motor vehicles	3 years
Building equipment	4 years
Office equipment	4 years
IT Equipment	2.5 years

Depreciation commences once the asset is capitalized and is ready for use as intended by management and ceases on the day derecognition.

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognized.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances held at call with banks.

i) National Social Security Fund Contribution

The Company contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The Company's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and are currently 10% of the employees' gross salary. The Company's contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate.

j) Taxes

Current income tax

The Company is registered as a Non-Government Organisation which is involved in charitable activities. The Company mostly receives grants which would make it meet the definition of an exempt Company. The Income Tax Act states that for an Organisation to be tax exempt, it is granted a written ruling by the Commissioner of Uganda Revenue Authority.

l) Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions during the year are converted into US\$ at rates ruling at the transactions dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date, which are expressed in Uganda Shillings or other foreign currencies, are translated into US\$ at rates ruling at that date. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

The Company was granted an income tax exempt status by the Commissioner of Uganda Revenue Authority on 1st July 2024 for a two-year period ending 30th June 2026. Accordingly, no provision for tax has been made in these financial statements.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

For conversion of foreign denominated assets and liabilities to US\$ reporting currency, the following rates have been applied:

	2025	2024
Ushs/US\$	3,593.64	3,706.63
Euro/US\$	0.8648	0.9001
GBP/US\$	0.7294	0.7916

m) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized

on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n) Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives of two and half (2.5) years.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful life but not exceeding three years.

o) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on first in first out (FIFO) principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

If the cost is higher than net realizable value, inventories are written down to net realizable value. Net realizable value is the stores issues price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of handling and storage.

p) Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus relates to the cumulative surplus or deficit over the years.

q) Comparatives

The company has consistently applied the accounting policies above to all periods presented in the financial statements except if otherwise mentioned.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Property and equipment

Critical estimates are made by the management in determining the useful lives and residual values to property and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the Company and the tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing.

4. Grant Income

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Restricted grants	63,029,925	59,363,493
Unrestricted grants	364,799	358,058
	63,394,724	59,721,551

5. Self-Generated Income

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Training income	1,301,300	1,519,538
Rental income	15,082	52,430
Other income	793,611	611,625
Gain on disposal of Right of Use Assets	10,586	-
IDI core laboratory	1,800,512	2,064,272
	3,921,091	4,247,865

6. Surplus for the Year

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
The operating surplus is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation of PPE (note 22)	861,539	750,831
Amortisation (note 20)	-	4,382
Depreciation of ROU (note 21)	358,841	288,946
Auditor's remuneration*	80,700	80,700

7. Interest Income

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Interest on fixed deposits	646,357	409,984
Interest income on bank accounts	35,940	33,768
	682,297	443,752

8. Salaries and Benefits

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Salaries and wages (core activities)	6,140,983	5,805,109
Staff benefits (core activities)	1,614,852	1,308,072
Salaries and wages (project activities)	17,087,862	17,629,315
Staff benefits (project activities)	3,713,653	3,543,043
	28,557,350	28,285,539

The following items are included within staff benefits expense:

Contributions to the National Social Security Fund	2,259,446	2,281,207
Workers' compensation & GPA	412,430	398,134
Medical insurance	751,915	645,598
Provident Fund	1,114,486	1,055,888
13th Cheque	41,527	443,814
Other staff benefits	748,701	26,474
	5,328,505	4,851,115

9. Program Expenses

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Clinic - medicine & sundry	1,205,520	1,020,295
Lab tests & diagnostics	1,239,193	1,103,475
Program materials	754,703	974,586
Professional services / support	146,419	125,447
Program development	14,616,352	11,990,365
Communications & advocacy	32,747	52,790
Sub-grantees	7,327,010	8,753,823
	25,321,944	24,020,781

10. Transportation

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Fleet operational costs	1,205,149	1,224,320
Domestic travel & per diems	3,342,296	2,641,086
International travel & per diems	853,879	655,542
	5,401,324	4,520,948

12. Facilities Expenses

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Utilities*	(59,481)	208,115
Facility operations and maintenance	664,256	639,440
Facility alteration and replacement	1,385,780	596,244
External facilities and head office costs	208,514	497,107
Lease interest (note 21 (b))	140,840	144,075
Depreciation ROU (note 21 (a))	358,841	288,946
	2,698,750	2,373,927

* The significant reduction in utilities costs during the year was primarily due to a one-time adjustment arising from the reconciliation of prior periods payables from two major vendor.

13. Administration Expenses

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Legal and consulting	2,067,169	1,592,743
Auditor remuneration	80,700	80,700
Insurance	96,467	109,282
Finance charges	143,964	96,863
Depreciation / capital fund (Note 22)	861,539	750,831
Amortisation (Note 20)	-	4,382
Bad debts written off	19,559	95,221
Provision for bad debts	95,907	25,780
Fines and penalties	-	(10,653)
Withholding tax on fixed deposits	133,279	36,215
	3,498,584	2,781,364

14. Direct Laboratory Test

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
PBMC* Lab Reagents	462,197	421,544
Lab Supplies	96,681	78,757
Lab tests	4,773	9,498
Shipping Reagents (Taxes & charges)	543	7,200
Verification fees	3,086	566
Inventory Adjustment Account	(1)	(4)
	567,279	517,561

These costs relate to direct costs incurred by the IDI Core laboratory.

*Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells

15. Foreign Exchange Gain

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Foreign exchange loss/ (gain)	(124,341)	(1,173)
	(124,341)	(1,173)

The foreign exchange gains result from the revaluation of foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities for reporting purposes.

16. Cash and Bank Balances

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Cash on hand	12,713	9,955
Cash at bank	13,338,625	13,803,564
	13,351,338	13,813,519
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and bank balances	13,351,338	13,813,519

For purposes of the cashflow statement, fixed deposits as at June 30, 2025 and June 30 June 2024 have not been considered as cash and cash equivalents because investments tenor days are more than 90 days from the initial investment date or acquisition date.

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances approximates the fair value. Based on the fitch credit ratings Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited, Citi Bank and Absa Bank are considered a low credit risk financial asset and therefore the expected credit losses on bank balances is not material for recognition in these financial statements.

17. Financial Investments

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Fixed deposits	8,780,766	6,776,281
	8,780,766	6,776,281

The weighted average effective interest rate on fixed deposits was 8.65% (2024: 9.04%).

The carrying amounts of financial investments approximate the fair value.

18. Receivables and Prepayments

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Grants receivable	5,138,277	5,069,988
Less: impairment provision	(3,494)	(8,394)
Sub-total: grants receivables	5,134,783	5,061,594
Sub-grantee receivables	1,210,324	963,932
Less: impairment provision	(273,498)	(207,302)
Sub-total: sub-grantee receivables	936,826	756,630
Staff debtors	36,724	42,685
Other receivables	726,546	714,702
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	(112,709)	(91,793)
Sub - total	650,561	665,594
Net receivables	6,722,170	6,483,818
Prepayments	959,807	204,442
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	(25,704)	(25,703)
Net prepayments	934,103	178,739
Net receivables and prepayments	7,656,273	6,662,557
Movement in impairment provision		
At July	333,194	308,923
Charge for the year	95,907	25,780
Recoveries	(148)	(373)
Provision for write-offs	(13,548)	(1,136)
At 30 June	415,405	333,194

The carrying amounts of grants receivables, sub-grants receivables, staff debtors and other receivables approximates the fair value.

19. Inventories

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Drugs and supplies	4,724	55,229
Laboratory supplies and reagents	271,247	278,707
Medical equipment and sundries	891	1,372
Stationery and medical forms	29,274	19,468
Computer and IT equipment and sundries	556	539
	306,692	355,315

In the year 2025, inventories of US\$ 567,279 (2024: US\$ 517,561) were expensed in the Laboratory

20. Intangible Assets

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Cost		
At start of year	-	305,173
At end of year	-	305,173
Amortisation		
At start of year	-	300,791
Charge for the year	-	4,382
	-	305,173
Net carrying amount	-	-

21. Leases

a) Right of Use Asset	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
COST		
At 1 July	1,648,195	529,664
Additions	36,324	1,118,531
Lease remeasurement adjustments	65,495	-
Disposals	(121,306)	-
At 30 June	1,628,708	1,648,195
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
At 1 July	509,277	220,331
Disposals	(33,630)	-
Charge for the year	358,841	288,946
At 30 June	834,488	509,277
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	794,220	1,138,918

b) Lease liability	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Opening balance	1,074,064	312,139
Additions	36,324	1,097,255
Lease remeasurement adjustments	49,976	-
Interest on lease liabilities	140,840	144,075
Lease payments	(416,205)	(476,327)
Disposals	(98,262)	-
Foreign exchange gain	23,979	(3,078)
	810,716	1,074,064
Analysed as:	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Current	416,206	476,327
Non-current	394,510	597,737
	810,716	1,074,064

c) Amounts recognised In Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Depreciation on rights of use assets	358,841	288,946
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	140,840	144,075

d) Amounts recognised In Statement of cashflows

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Payment of principal portion of the lease liability	275,365	332,252
Interest paid on lease liabilities	140,840	144,075

The lease liability relates to the present value of the future rent payments for the upcountry offices occupied by Infectious Diseases Institute Limited. The estimated lease term is in line with the respective grant periods.

The table below discloses the maturity profile of the Leases as at 30 June 2025 and 2024;

The maturity profile captures the undiscounted cashflows of the leases arrangements.

2025	0-3 months	3-12 months	Over 12 months
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Leases	3,047	423,631	530,097

2024	0-3 months	3-12 months	Over 12 months
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Leases	50,937	385,087	926,433

e) Extension options

Some leases contain extension options exercisable by IDI before the end of the noncancellable contract period. Where practicable, IDI seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by IDI and not by the lessors. IDI assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. IDI reassess whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

f) Discount rate

In determination of the implicit rate of the lease (Discount rate), the bank has evaluated its ability to raise funds with a similar term structure and determined the weighted average rate for government securities and bonds as the discount rate. The weighted average rate as at 30 June 2025 was 18.14% (2024: 17.76%).

22. Property And Equipment

	Buildings and Building, Equipment	Furniture & Equipment	Computers & IT Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
COST							
At 1 July 2023	7,350,867	1,023,887	2,072,321	1,897,460	1,115,260	258,910	13,718,705
Adjustments	(4,298)	12,550	(12,579)	-	-	-	(4,327)
Additions for the year	16,596	46,207	213,807	430,879	122,649	20,411	850,549
Transfers	242,689	-	-	-	-	(258,910)	(16,221)
At 30 June 2024	7,605,854	1,082,644	2,273,549	2,328,339	1,237,909	20,411	14,548,706
At 1 July 2024	7,605,854	1,082,644	2,273,549	2,328,339	1,237,909	20,411	14,548,706
Additions for the year	92,141	61,830	99,751	322,600	124,453	176,704	877,479
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(83,171)	-	(83,171)
Transfers	19,703	-	-	-	-	(20,411)	(708)
At 30 June 2025	7,717,698	1,144,474	2,373,300	2,650,939	1,279,191	176,704	15,342,306
DEPRECIATION							
At 1 July 2023	4,358,808	953,893	1,878,922	1,534,037	959,952	-	9,685,612
Adjustments	4,992	49,867	22,263	(45,118)	(33,864)	-	(1,860)
Charge for the year	264,071	16,624	133,785	177,985	158,366	-	750,831
At 30 June 2024	4,627,871	1,020,384	2,034,970	1,666,904	1,084,454	-	10,434,583
At 1 July 2024	4,627,871	1,020,384	2,034,970	1,666,904	1,084,454	-	10,434,583
Charge for the year	320,943	25,320	178,168	216,080	121,028	-	861,539
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(83,171)	-	(83,171)
At 30 June 2025	4,948,814	1,045,704	2,213,138	1,882,984	1,122,311	-	11,212,951
NET CARRYING AMOUNT							
At 30 June 2025	2,768,884	98,770	160,162	767,955	156,880	176,704	4,129,355
At 30 June 2024	2,977,983	62,260	238,579	661,435	153,455	20,411	4,114,123

23. Accumulated Surplus

The accumulated surplus of the Company comprises the accumulated surplus from the company's operations in the prior years plus the current year surplus. The accumulated surplus of the company as at 30 June 2025 was US\$ 18,457,577 (2023: US\$ 17,976,170).

24. Payables and Accrued Expenses

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Domestic vendors	4,130,307	2,934,901
Foreign vendors	113,660	61,230
Other payables	11,221	11,222
Statutory Payable	74,802	56,274
13th Cheque	514,202	443,887
	4,844,192	3,507,514

The carrying amounts of payables and accrued expenses approximates the fair value.

25. Deferred Income

Deferred income is made up of the following:

a) Scholarship reserve

This reserve relates to proceeds of fundraising efforts by partners to facilitate the Institute's training activities. Individual scholars are partly or sometimes fully sponsored by these funds, amounts of which are offset from the reserve and reflected as the period's income and the balance is shown under liabilities.

b) Restricted advances

Funds are received in advance from various funders. These are credited to liabilities and are recognised as income once the expenditure they relate to has been incurred.

c) Capacity building reserves

The capacity building Reserve is an account containing allocated resources/ funds for staff capacity building.

d) Contingency reserve

The Contingent Reserve holds reserve funds related to consultants who were affected by the 2012 URA case.

2025	Opening balance	Additions for the year	Release during the year	2025
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Restricted advances	10,280,037	51,961,614	(51,358,548)	10,883,103
Capacity building reserves	2,153	-	-	2,153
Scholarship reserve	287	-	-	287
Contingency reserve	20,488	128	-	20,616
	10,302,965	51,961,742	(51,358,548)	10,906,159

2024	Opening balance	Additions for the year	Release during the year	2024
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Restricted advances	12,429,049	46,394,390	(48,543,402)	10,280,037
Capacity building reserves	2,153	-	-	2,153
Scholarship reserve	287	-	-	287
Contingency reserve	55,407	-	(34,919)	20,488
	12,486,896	46,394,390	(48,578,321)	10,302,965

Represented by:

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Non-current portion	1,903,537	1,796,549
Current portion	9,002,622	8,506,416
	10,906,159	10,302,965

26. Related Party Transactions

(i) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The parent and ultimate controlling party of IDI is Makerere University which owns 100% of the Company.

(ii) Key Management Compensation

Key management includes Directors (executives and non-executives) and members of senior management team. Key management personnel are employees who have the authority to directly or indirectly plan and control business operations. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

Directors' emoluments and benefits	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Board Stipends and benefits	23,775	29,666
Travel, Accommodation and other facilitation expenses	31,734	25,403
Other related Party costs	11,739	8,695
	67,248	63,764

Other key management personnel (Executive Director and Heads of Department)	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Salary	1,210,422	1,174,022
Employment benefits*	243,461	219,178
	1,453,883	1,393,200

* *Employment benefits includes NSSF 10% employer contribution, 6% provident Fund employer contribution, 13th month accrual, gross personal accident insurance and medical insurance.*

(iii) Purchase of goods and Services

This relates to purchase of goods or services from companies controlled/owned by those related to board members or members of key management.

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Purchase of goods and Service	33,805	28,648
	33,805	28,648

(iv) Grant Income

This relates to Government of Uganda Funds channelled through Makerere University which owns IDI 100%.

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Government of Uganda Funds	233,593	226,784
	233,593	226,784



27. Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments;

- a) Credit Risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk

The Company is exposed to various risk, including credit risk, interest risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's risk management strategy is based on a clear understanding of various risks, disciplined risk assessment procedures and continuous monitoring.

The policies and procedures established for this purpose are continuously benchmarked with the

industry best practices. The finance and commercial functions are supported by local management using a comprehensive range of qualitative and quantitative tools. Management is responsible for the assessment, management and mitigation of risks affecting the Company.

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effects of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk.

The financial management objectives and policies are outlined below;

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its grant, sub-grantee and other receivables, estimated by the Company's finance department based on prior experience, existing financial and economic factors faced by the debtor and the exit options available.

The credit risk on grant, sub-grantee and other receivables is limited because the Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months are equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was;

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
Cash and cash at bank	13,351,338	13,813,519
Financial investments	8,780,766	6,776,281
Receivables excluding prepayments	6,722,170	6,483,818
	28,854,274	27,073,618

The amount that best represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

At 30 June 2025

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances (note 16)	13,351,338	-	13,351,338
Financial investments (note 17)	8,780,766	-	8,780,766
Receivables excluding prepayments (note 18)	7,111,871	(389,701)	6,722,170
	29,243,975	(389,701)	28,854,274

As at 30 June 2024

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances (note 16)	13,813,519	-	13,813,519
Financial investments (note 17)	6,776,281	-	6,776,281
Receivables excluding prepayments (note 18)	6,791,307	(307,489)	6,483,818
	27,381,107	(307,489)	27,073,618

The Company applied IFRS 9 in determining impairment losses during the year. The company uses the simplified approach where they use an average historical rate. This is because their receivables are short-term in nature and are usually due within 12 months hence the 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL would be the same.

The bank balances are held with reputable banks hence risk of default is low. No collateral is held for any of the above assets. All receivables are fully performing, and none have had their terms renegotiated. Management has a policy on provisioning for bad and doubtful debts.

The movement in the impairment provision has been disclosed under note 18.

b) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's funds are mainly received from donors. The Company continuously assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in operational requirements, goals and targets as set in the strategy plan.

The table below indicates the Company's liquidity statement of financial position date and an analysis of the liquidity period of the Company's financial assets and liabilities

	Contractual Cashflows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	Between 0& 3 months	Between 3 & 12 months	Over 12 months
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 30 June 2025					
Financial assets					
Cash and bank balances	13,351,338	13,351,338	13,351,338	-	-
Financial investments	8,780,766	9,052,671	1,583,209	7,469,462	-
Receivables excluding prepayments	6,722,170	6,722,171	4,839,963	1,485,838	396,370
	28,854,274	29,126,180	19,774,510	8,955,300	396,370
Financial liabilities					
Payables and accrued expenses	4,844,192	4,844,192	3,739,384	1,104,808	-
Lease Liability	810,716	956,775	3,047	423,631	530,097
	5,654,908	5,800,967	3,742,431	1,528,439	530,097
Net liquidity surplus	23,199,366	23,325,213	16,032,079	7,426,861	(133,727)
As at 30 June 2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,813,519	13,813,519	13,813,519	-	-
Financial investments	6,776,281	6,968,572	-	6,968,572	-
Receivables excluding prepayments	6,483,818	6,483,818	4,668,435	1,316,372	499,011
	27,073,618	27,265,909	18,481,954	8,284,944	499,011
Financial liabilities					
Payables and accrued expenses	3,507,514	3,507,514	2,685,160	822,354	-
Lease Liability	1,074,064	1,362,457	50,937	385,087	926,433
	4,581,578	4,869,971	2,736,097	1,207,441	926,433
Net liquidity surplus	22,492,040	22,395,938	15,745,857	7,077,503	(427,422)

c) Market risk

Market risk relates to exposure to adverse movements in market variables, including interest rates, prices and exchange rates.

i) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates therefore interest risk is on financial assets and financial liabilities at floating interest rates. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk because the company's fixed deposits are at a fixed rate.

ii) Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies. There is an increasing trend by suppliers of goods and services to charge the company in US Dollars.

The company's transactional exposure gives rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, the company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level. Monitoring of foreign currency fluctuations is done through the finance department.

	Total	USHS	EURO	GBP	KSHS	ZAR
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2025						
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	6,299,975	3,149,618	712,344	2,438,013	-	-
Financial investments	6,488,431	6,488,431	-	-	-	-
Receivables excluding prepayments	1,640,811	598,980	177,482	864,349	-	-
Total assets	14,429,217	10,237,029	889,826	3,302,362	-	-
Liabilities						
Trade payables	3,433,913	3,302,377	40,565	80,890	-	10,081
Lease liability	810,716	810,716	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	4,244,629	4,113,093	40,565	80,890	-	10,081
Currency position	10,184,588	6,123,936	849,261	3,221,472	-	(10,081)
2024						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,016,315	4,673,902	630,369	1,712,044	-	-
Financial investment	4,729,114	4,729,114	-	-	-	-
Receivables excluding prepayments	1,200,167	612,135	100,069	487,963	-	-
Total assets	12,945,596	10,015,151	730,438	2,200,007	-	-
Liabilities						
Trade payables	2,147,157	1,865,267	1,791	275,850	4,249	-
Lease liability	1,074,064	1,074,064	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	3,221,221	2,939,331	1,791	275,850	4,249	-
Currency position	9,724,375	7,075,820	728,647	1,924,157	(4,249)	-

Foreign exchange risk –Sensitivity analysis: appreciation/depreciation of US\$ against other currencies by 5%.

ii) Currency risk (continued)

The following sensitivity analysis shows how surplus would be affected if the market risk variables had been different at reporting date with all other variables held constant.

	2025	2024
	US\$	US\$
	Effect on Surplus and reserves	Effect on Surplus and reserves
Currency - Uganda Shillings		
+ 5% US\$ Movement	291,616	336,944
- 5% US\$ Movement	(453,849)	(372,412)
Currency - Euros		
+ 5% US\$ Movement	40,441	34,697
- 5% US\$ Movement	(44,698)	(38,350)
Currency - Great Britain Pounds		
+ 5% US\$ Movement	153,403	91,627
- 5% US\$ Movement	(169,551)	(101,271)
Currency – Kenya Shillings		
+ 5% US\$ Movement	-	212
- 5% US\$ Movement	-	(212)
Currency – South African Rand	504	-
+ 5% US\$ Movement	(504)	-

d) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and donor confidence and to sustain future development and expansion of the business. The Board Audit Committee (BAC) monitors the performance of the company through management accounts and operational reviews. They also review the capital working requirements. The BAC report is presented to the full Board every four months.

e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the company determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Valuation models

The company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

As at 30 June 2025, there were no financial instruments held at fair value. All the financial instruments of the company are recognized at amortised cost and these carrying amounts approximate the fair value as shown in the table below by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

2025

Fair value vs amortised cost of financial assets/ (liabilities)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total Carrying Amount
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

As at 30 June 2025

Financial assets

Cash and bank balances	-	13,351,338	-	13,351,338	13,351,338
Financial investments	-	8,780,766	-	8,780,766	8,780,766
Receivables excluding prepayments	-	6,722,170	-	6,722,170	6,722,170
Payables and accrued expenses	-	(4,990,822)	-	(4,990,822)	(4,990,822)

2024

Fair value vs amortised cost of financial assets/ (liabilities)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total Carrying Amount
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

As at 30 June 2024

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	-	13,813,519	-	13,813,519	13,813,519
Financial investments	-	6,776,281	-	6,776,281	6,776,281
Receivables excluding prepayments	-	6,483,818	-	6,483,818	6,483,818
Payables and accrued expenses	-	(3,507,514)	-	(3,507,514)	(3,507,514)

28. Non-Financial Risk Management

i. Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of non-compliance with the contractual obligations and other statutory requirements of the government of Uganda.

Approach to managing compliance risk

The approach adopted to manage these risks includes a combination of adequate procedures to assist management in achieving adherence to the legislative requirements and effective monitoring and reporting mechanism to ensure compliance. The entity's top-level management is charged with the responsibility of monitoring and ensuring adherence to contractual obligations and other statutory requirements of the government of Uganda.

ii. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of the company not being able to operate if those uncertainties occurred. These are caused by environmental factors, political, social factors, and machine breakdown such as floods, wars, strikes and fire.

Approach to managing operational risk

The company recognises operational risk, inclusive of information risk and business continuity, as a significant risk category and manages it within acceptable levels. The company's management continues to develop and expand its guidelines, standards, methodologies, and systems in order to enhance the management of operational risk. Actual and potential risks are reviewed regularly, and proper systems are put in place to avoid and reduce such uncertainties.

29. Contingent Liabilities

The Company is a defendant in four labor related cases seeking damages for alleged unfair or unlawful termination of employment contracts as well as a suit that filed against the company by a consultant claiming for alleged non-payment under a consultancy services contract. Based on the directors' assessment after consultation with legal counsel, the Company's exposure is estimated at Ushs 25,245,012 (USD 6,833).

30. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

31. Events After The Reporting Period

There were no other events after the balance sheet date for the year ended 30 June 2025.



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