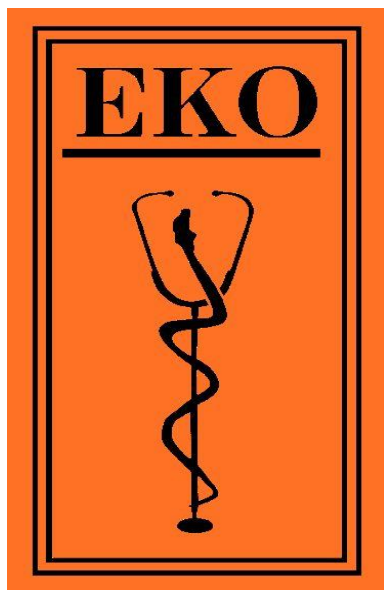




EKOCORP PLC

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED

MARCH 31, 2019

EKOCORP PLC

RESULT AT A GLANCE

Major Revenue and Appropriation Account Items for the quarter/year ended

	31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18	
	UNAUDITED	AUDITED	% CHANGE
	N'000	N'000	
Turnover	332,147	1,472,720	(77.45)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	(53,920)	(214,651)	(74.88)
Taxation (Provision)	-	(102,733)	
Total Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	(53,920)	(328,468)	(83.58)
Profit / (Loss) Retained	(53,920)	(328,468)	(83.58)
Major Statement of Financial Position Items			
Share Capital - Authorised	500,000	500,000	
Paid-up Share Capital	249,300	249,300	
Total Shareholders' Fund	3,088,494	3,154,672	(2.10)
Total Assets	6,377,751	5,953,075	7.13
Earnings per share (in kobo)	(10.81)	(65.88)	(83.58)
Net Assets per Share (in kobo)	1,279.13	1,193.96	7.13
Norminal Value per Share (in kobo)	50	50	
No. of Ord Shares	498,600	498,600	
Paid-up share capital	249,300	249,300	

EKOCORP PLC

RESULT AT A GLANCE - 1ST QUARTER

Major Revenue and Appropriation Account Items
for the quarter ended March 31

	2019	2018	
	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED	% CHANGE
	N'000	=N=	
Turnover	332,147	362,011	(8.25)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	(53,920)	(66,178)	(18.52)
Taxation (Provision)	-	-	
Total Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	(53,920)	(66,178)	(18.52)
Profit / (Loss) Retained	(53,920)	(66,178)	(18.52)
<u>Major Statement of Financial Position Items</u>			
Share Capital - Authorised	500,000	500,000	
Paid-up Share Capital	249,300	249,300	
Total Shareholders' Fund	3,088,494	3,154,672	(2.10)
Total Assets	6,377,751	5,953,075	7.13
Earnings per share (in kobo)	(10.81)	(13.27)	(18.52)
Net Assets per Share (in kobo)	1,279.13	1,193.96	7.13
Norminal Value per Share (in kobo)	50	50	
No. of Ord Shares	498,600	498,600	
Paid-up share capital	249,300	249,300	

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting Entity.

EKOCORP PLC is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The company was incorporated in 1982 as a private limited liability company. It was started as Mercy Specialist Company in 1977 and became Eko Company Limited on February 9, 1982. In view of the desire to make the public beneficial owner of the Company, it became a Public Limited Liability Company (PLC) in 1991 and by 1994 the name changed to EKOCORP PLC. The corporate Affairs Commission, Abuja by its letter dated January 3, 1995 confirmed and approved the change of name. EKOCORP PLC is listed in the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The address of the company's registered office is EKO Company 31, Mobolaji Bank-Anthony Way, Ikeja, Lagos.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)**.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items like 'available-for-sale financial assets' which are measured at fair value and stated as such in the statement of financial position.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with **IFRS** requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. However, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are shown in the appropriate notes to the financial statements. Examples of such areas are:

- (i) Revenue
- (ii) Utilisation of tax losses
- (iii) Measurement of defined benefit obligations
- (iv) Provisions and contingencies

(d) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira (=N=), which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has not been rounded to the nearest figure.

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019 unless otherwise indicated.

The accounting policies have also been applied consistently by the company.

(a) Foreign Currency

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency (which is also the presentation currency) of the company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or previous financial statements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative Financial Assets

The company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the

financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables and available-for sale financial assets.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade & Other Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice value less allowance for doubtful debts. Allowances are made where there is an evidence of risk of non-recovery, taking into account ageing, previous experience and past records of the customer.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. Discounting is ignored if insignificant. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is an evidence that the company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or delinquency in payment, are indicators that a trade and other receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses.

The amount of the impairment provision is the difference between the asset's nominal value and the recoverable value, which is the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Changes to this provision are recognized under administrative expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for trade receivables. Any recovery of amounts for which a provision allowance was made are credited to other income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and that are not classified in any other class of financial asset.

The Company's investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

(ii) Non- derivative financial liabilities

The company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designate at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities:

- (a) Loans and borrowings,
- (b) Bank overdrafts, and
- (c) Trade and other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost of PPE includes expenditure that is 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, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalization.

Purchased software that is integral to functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefit embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Rate %	
(a) Company buildings	1%
(b) Plant and Machinery	10%
(c) Company Equipment	5%
(d) Motor vehicles and Cycles	20%
(e) Office Equipment	10%
(f) Furniture and fittings	10%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other cost incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(e) Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and Measurement of intangible Asset

Intangible assets that are acquired by Company and have finite useful live are measured at cost less accumulate amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capital only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful live of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the that they available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer Application Software 3 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(f) IMPAIRMENT

(i) Financial assets (these include receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence indicates that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default by a debtor, restricting of an amount due to the company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise favourable, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for the specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by aggregating receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimate future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. **Losses are recognized in profit or loss** and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognized by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. **The cumulative loss that is remove from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss** is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss charges in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

Reversals

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for –sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Company's non-financial assets, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are aggregated together into the smallest assets of the Company that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit, CGU).

Reversals

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(g) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. In accordance with **the Pensions Reform Act 2004**, contributions are made both by the Company and each employee at the rate of 10% and 8% respectively from the employees' pensionable emoluments. The contributory pension scheme is managed by the pension administrator of staff choice.

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as they fall due. Any contributions outstanding at the period end are included as an accrual in the statement of Financial Position.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit plan that employees have earned in return for their service in the

current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Full provision is made for the obligation in the income statement.

The liability recognized on the statement of financial position in respect of the unfunded defined benefit service scheme is the monetary value of the defined benefit obligation as at reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually based on the entitlements staff as defined by the scheme handbook.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(h) PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised if, as a result of past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(i) SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Medical Officer/Chief Executive Officer (CMO/CEO) to make decisions about resource to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CMO/CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items

comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's Headquarters), head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

(j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized. The timing of the transfers risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are sold under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate units of account is based on the relative fair values of each unit. If the fair value of the delivered item is not reliably measurable, then revenue is allocated based on the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered item.

(a) Sale of Products

Revenue from the sale of goods (Medicine/drugs) in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

(b) Sale of Services

Revenue from service such as diagnosis, laboratory Test, scanning and X-ray, surgery, etc is recognized in the period when the service is completed and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

(c) Interest on Investment

Interest on investment is recognized on accrual basis when the right to receive payment is established.

(d) Dividend

Dividend from investment is recognized on accrual basis when the right to receive payment is established.

(e) Commissions

When the Company acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as principal in a transaction, the revenue recognized is the net amount of commission made by the Company.

(K) Taxation

(i) Income Tax

Income tax expense is the aggregate of the charge to the profit and loss account in respect of current income tax, education tax and deferred income/capital gains tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Such asset and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the consolidated income Statement of Comprehensive Income in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(iii) Value Added Tax

Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of an expense is expensed. Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of an item of fixed assets is capitalized as part of the cost of the fixed asset. The net amount owing to or due from the tax authority is included in creditors or debtors.

(iv) Withholding Tax

The withholding Tax credit is used as set-off against income tax payable. Withholding tax credit which is considered irrecoverable is written-off as part of the tax charge for the year.

(I) Finance income and Finance cost

Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale finance assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, dividend on preference shares classified as liabilities, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

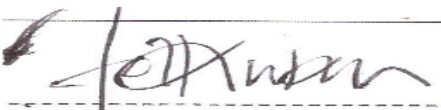
(m) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

EKOCORP PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTES	UNAUDITED	AUDITED
		N'000	N'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	6,057,492	5,652,111
Intangible Assets - Computer Software	2	22,335	22,335
Financial Instruments: Available-for-Sale	2A	500	500
		6,080,327	5,674,946
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	3	50,725	50,367
Trade and Other Receivables	4	239,779	212,842
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	6,920	14,920
		297,424	278,129
TOTAL ASSETS		6,377,751	5,953,075
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	8	507,790	463,225
Borrowings	7	72,296	61,218
Deposit for Shares		118,057	118,057
Income Tax Payable		51,443	61,604
		749,586	704,104
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred Taxation	9	964,815	964,815
Bank Borrowings	7	434,000	-
Due to Related Parties	10	795,689	795,688
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	345,167	333,796
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,539,671	2,094,299
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,289,257	2,798,403
NET ASSETS		3,088,494	3,154,672
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS:			
Share Capital	12	249,300	249,300
Share Premium	13	475,830	475,830
Revaluation Reserve	14	3,634,932	3,634,932
Reserve for Bonus Issues	15	12,375	12,375
Retained Earnings	16	(1,283,943)	(1,217,765)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		3,088,494	3,154,672

The financial statements and the accompany notes were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 April, 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



DR. SONNY F. KUKU, OFR
FRC/2013/WAN/000000001824

CHAIRMAN



DR. ADEGBITE OGUNMOKUN
FRC/2018/MDCAN/00000018383

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER/Ag.CEO



OLUSOLA M. BABALOLA
FRC/2016/ICAN/00000011011

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

EKOCORP PLC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED

	NOTE	31-Mar-19 UNAUDITED N'000	31-Mar-18 UNAUDITED N'000	% CHANGE
Revenue	15	332,147	362,011	-8.25
Cost of Sales		(289,183)	(324,010)	-10.75
GROSS PROFIT		42,965	38,001	13.06
Operating Expenses		(95,476)	(100,812)	-5.29
Other Operating Income		780	224	249.2
(LOSS)/PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		(51,731)	(62,588)	
Finance Expenses		(2,189)	(3,590)	-39.02
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		(53,920)	(66,178)	-18.52
Tax Expense		-	-	
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE QUARTER		(53,920)	(66,178)	-18.52
Basic Earnings Per Share (kobo)		(10.8)	(13.3)	
No of issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of 50 kobo per share as at quatrre-end		498,601	498,601	
Paid-up Share Capital (Naira)		249,300	249,300	

EKOCORP PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED

	31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	UNAUDITED	AUDITED
<u>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	N	N
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(53,920)	(328,468)
<u>Adjustments for Non-cash Items:</u>		
Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment	39,692	290,216
Interest on finance lease	2,186	2,406
Interest on term loan	-	2,264
Income tax expense	-	102,733
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(12,042)	69,151
<u>Working Capital Changes:</u>		
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	(24,922)	(21,889)
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade & Other Receivables	32,370	(49,489)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade & Other Payables	26,198	108,546
Increase in employees' benefit obligations	-	41,532
Cash Generated from Operations	21,604	147,851
Income taxes paid	-	(78,981)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	21,604	68,870
<u>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(445,073)	(59,834)
Acquisition of Intangible Asset (Computer Software)	(22,335)	(22,335)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	(467,408)	(82,169)
<u>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Finance Lease Obtained	423,201	29,945
Repayment of Loan	-	(6,005)
Interest Paid	-	(2,264)
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities	423,201	21,676
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash Balances	(22,603)	8,377
<u>Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period:</u>		
Bank and Cash Balances	14,920	11,372
Bank Overdraft	(33,678)	(38,507)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period:	(41,361)	(18,758)
<u>Represented by:</u>		
Bank and Cash Balances	6,919	14,920
Bank Overdraft	(48,280)	(33,678)
	(41,361)	(18,758)

EKOCORP PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31

	Issued Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserves	Reserve for Bonus Issues	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
NOTE	12	13	14	15	16	
BALANCE as at 1 January, 2019	N'000 249,300	N'000 475,830	N'000 3,634,932	N'000 12,375	N'000 (1,217,765)	N'000 3,154,672
Total Comprehensive Income for the period					(66,178)	(66,178)
Other Comprehensive Income			-			-
BALANCE as at 31 March, 2019	249,300	475,830	3,634,932	12,375	(1,283,943)	3,088,494
BALANCE as at 1 January, 2018	249,300	475,830	3,634,932	12,375	(889,296)	3,483,141
Total Comprehensive Income for the period					(66,178)	(66,178)
Other Comprehensive Income			-			-
BALANCE as at 31 December, 2018	249,300	475,830	3,634,932	12,375	(955,474)	3,416,963

The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.

EXOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

NOTE 1

	Hospital Land	Hospital Buildings	Hospital Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Library Books	Capital Work-in-Progress	TOTAL
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2019	2,502,763	635,337	2,567,132	61,248	16,700	107,651	45,816	26,681	-	5,963,328
Additions During The Quarter	-	-	9,910	-	-	1,163	-	-	434,000	445,073
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2019	2,502,763	635,337	2,577,042	61,248	16,700	108,814	45,816	26,681	434,000	6,408,401
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2019	-	6,354	256,506	5,610	3,339	8,615	4,456	26,337	-	311,217
Charged During The Quarter	-	1,588	32,123	1,531	418	2,681	1,129	222	-	39,692
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2019	-	7,942	288,629	7,141	3,757	11,296	5,585	26,559	-	350,909
NET BOOK VALUE OF PPE										
- as at 31 March 2019	2,502,763	627,395	2,288,413	54,107	12,943	97,518	40,231	122	434,000	6,057,492

	Hospital Land	Hospital Buildings	Hospital Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Library Books	Capital Work-in-Progress	TOTAL
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2018	2,502,763	635,337	2,553,900	51,000	16,700	73,485	43,628	26,681	-	5,903,494
Additions During The Year	-	-	13,232	10,248	-	34,166	2,188	-	-	59,834
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/12/2018	2,502,763	635,337	2,567,132	61,248	16,700	107,651	45,816	26,681	-	5,963,328
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,001	-	21,001
Charged During The Year	-	6,354	256,506	5,610	3,339	8,615	4,456	5,336	-	290,216
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2018	-	6,354	256,506	5,610	3,339	8,615	4,456	26,337	-	311,217
NET BOOK VALUE OF PPE										
- as at 31 March 2018	2,502,763	628,983	2,310,626	55,638	13,361	99,036	41,360	344	-	5,652,111

The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.

EKOCORP PLC
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

NOTE 1

	Hospital Land	Hospital Buildings	Hospital Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Library Books	Capital Work-in-Progress	TOTAL
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2019	2,502,763,000	635,337,000	2,567,131,608	61,248,149	16,700,000	107,655,732	45,816,200	26,680,646	-	5,963,332,335
Additions During The Quarter	-	-	9,910,800	-	-	1,157,795	-	-	434,000,000	445,068,595
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2019	2,502,763,000	635,337,000	2,577,042,408	61,248,149	16,700,000	108,813,527	45,816,200	26,680,646	434,000,000	6,408,400,930
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2019	-	6,353,373	256,505,159	5,610,401	3,340,000	8,614,074	4,456,416	26,337,484	-	311,216,907
Charged During The Quarter	-	1,588,344	32,122,528	1,531,203	417,501	2,680,638	1,129,254	222,339	-	39,691,807
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2019	-	7,941,717	288,627,687	7,141,604	3,757,501	11,294,712	5,585,670	26,559,823	-	350,908,714
NET BOOK VALUE OF PPE										
- as at 31 March 2019	2,502,763,000	627,395,283	2,288,414,721	54,106,545	12,942,499	97,518,815	40,230,530	120,823	434,000,000	6,057,492,216

	Hospital Land	Hospital Buildings	Hospital Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Library Books	Capital Work-in-Progress	TOTAL
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2018	2,502,763,000	635,337,000	2,553,900,000	51,000,000	16,700,000	73,489,852	43,626,700	26,680,646	-	5,903,497,198
Additions During The Quarter	-	-	16,190,592	350,000	-	1,039,650	-	-	-	17,580,242
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2018	2,502,763,000	635,337,000	2,570,090,592	51,350,000	16,700,000	74,529,502	43,626,700	26,680,646	-	5,921,077,440
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>										
Balance as at 1/1/2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,001,000	-	21,001,000
Charged During The Quarter	-	1,588,343	63,847,500	1,275,000	417,500	2,506,808	1,518,992	-	-	71,154,142
Disposal During The Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31/3/2018	-	1,588,343	63,847,500	1,275,000	417,500	2,506,808	1,518,992	21,001,000	-	92,155,142
NET BOOK VALUE OF PPE										
- as at 31 March 2018	2,502,763,000	633,748,657	2,506,243,092	50,075,000	16,282,500	72,022,694	42,107,708	5,679,646	-	5,828,922,298

The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.

EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
COMPUTER SOFTWARE:	NOTE	N	N
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>	2		
Balance as at Jan 1		33,059	10,724
Additions During The Quarter		-	22,335
Disposal During The Quarter		-	-
Balance as at March 31		33,059	33,059
<u>Accumulated Amortisation</u>			
Balance as at Jan 1		10,724	10,724
Charged During The Quarter		-	-
Eliminated During The Quarter		-	-
Balance as at March 31		10,724	10,724
CARRYING AMOUNTS OF SOFTWARE:			
- as at 31 March		22,335	22,335
The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.			

EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE	N'000	N'000
<u>FINANCIAL ASSETS: AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE</u>	2		
Clearline	(A)		
- Balance as at 1 January,		500	500
- Additions During the Quarter		-	-
- Disposal During the Quarter		-	-
- Balance as at 31 March		500	500
Unquoted available-for-sale equities are recognised at cost since their fair value cannot be readily be estimated. There is no market for this investment and EKOCORP PLC intends to hold it for the long-term.			
The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.			

EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF BANK BORROWINGS

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED
<u>BANK BORROWINGS - Current Portion</u>	7	N'000	N'000
Fidelity Bank Finance Lease		24,016	27,540
Fidelity Bank Term Loan		-	-
Bank Overdraft		48,280	33,678
Other Debit Balances		-	-
SUB-TOTAL		72,296	61,218
<u>BANK BORROWINGS - Non-Current Portion</u>			
Development Bank Finance Lease		434,000	-
TOTAL		506,296	61,218
The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.			

EKOCORP PLC

STATEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE	UNAUDITED	AUDITED
INVENTORIES	3	N'000	N'000
Drugs		25,947	28,558
Consumables		4,345	5,433
Stationery		2,158	2,132
Blood		4,074	186
Diesel		4,264	4,264
C.T. Scan Materials		3,116	3,131
Renal Material		963	1,340
Electrical Materials		2,372	2,295
Dental		545	-
Optamology		586	-
Lab. Consumables		2,356	3,028
TOTAL		50,726	50,367
TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES	4		
Trade Receivables		192,396	173,585
Staff Receivables		12,990	10,065
Reveivable from Impala Services		-	2,179
Withholding Tax Receipts		11,408	11,408
Receivable from former CMD/CEO		-	6,958
Contract Assets		-	2,375
Other Receivables		5,687	746
Prepayments		17,298	5,526
TOTAL		239,779	212,842
CASH AND BANK BALANCES	5		
Cash at Bank		1,288	14,497
Cash in Hand		5,631	423
TOTAL		6,919	14,920

EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES

(NIGERIAN) NAIRA

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED
<u>TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES</u>	8	N'000	N'000
Trade Payables		235,479	190,737
Other Payables	8B	235,780	221,951
Other Payables - tax	8A	36,531	50,537
TOTAL		507,790	463,225
<u>OTHER PAYABLES - TAX</u>	8A		
PAYE		34,404	37,165
VAT		257	27
Education Tax		-	-
Withholding Tax Payable		1,870	13,345
TOTAL		36,531	50,537
<u>OTHER PAYABLES:</u>	8B		
Accruals		7,370	17,503
Staff Payables		152,965	125,981
Industrial Training Fund		42,394	40,707
National Housing Fund		275	275
Education Trust Fund		831	751
Staff Terminal Benefits		-	13,871
Provisions		-	-
NSITF - Workmen's Compensation		18,665	18,666
Unclaimed Dividend Returned		4,197	4,197
Other Payables		9,083	-
TOTAL		235,780	221,951
The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.			

EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
The movement on the deferred taxation account during the period were as follows:	NOTE 9	N'000	N'000
- Balance at the beginning of the quarter		1,389,002	985,121
- Charge / (written back) in the quarter			-
- Deferred Tax on Revaluation of Land & Building		-	403,881
- Deferred Tax on Impairment Reversal		-	-
- Balance at the end of the quarter		1,389,002	1,389,002

SCHEDULE OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
Balance at the beginning of the quarter	NOTE 9	N 424,187	N 424,187
Adjustments:			
Deferred Tax effect on impairment of Trade Debtors		-	-
Deferred Tax effect on impairment on Staff Debtors		-	-
Deferred Tax effect on Defined Benefits Liability		-	-
Deferred Tax effect on Defined Contribution Liability		-	-
Unutilised Capital Allowance		-	-
Fiscal Losses		-	-
Balance at the end of the quarter		424,187	424,187

NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

964,815	964,815
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EKOCORP PLC

SCHEDULE OF DUE TO RELATED PARTIES - DIRECTORS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
<u>DIRECTORS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS</u>	NOTE	N	N
Opening Balance	10	795,688,661	795,688,661
Net Movement During the Quarter		-	-
Closing Balance		795,688,661	795,688,661
<u>UNPAID EMOLUMENTS/BENEFITS</u>			
Estate of Late Dr. A. C. ENELI		41,611,927	41,611,927
Dr. S. F. KUKU (OFR)		402,315,318	402,315,318
Dr. A. A. OBIORA		412,614,648	412,614,648
Chief F. G. A. COLE		4,356,186	4,356,186
Dr. O.A. ODUKOYA		-	-
Share of EKOMED Contract Fees (Founders)		52,848,000	52,848,000
Less: Amount Transferred to Deposit for Shares		(118,057,418)	(118,057,418)
SUB TOTAL		795,688,661	795,688,661
The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements.			

EKOCORP PLC
SCHEDULE OF STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN:

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE 8	N'000	N'000
- Balance at the beginning of the quarter		113,841	71,230
- Deductions during the period		11,370	43,202
- Remittances during the period		-	(591)
- Balance at the end of the quarter		125,211	113,841

In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2004, the Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is registered with an authorised Pension Funds Administrator (PFA). Staff contributions to the pension scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Company's contribution is charged to the profit and loss account.

DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS:

AS AT		31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
	NOTE 8	N	N
- Balance at the beginning of the quarter		219,955	221,034
- Charged during the period		-	-
- Payment during the period		-	(1,079)
- Balance at the end of the quarter		219,955	219,955
TOTAL STAFF PENSION AND GRATUITY C/F		345,166	333,796

The company discontinued its defined benefits plan effective June 30, 2015. This amount due to staff as at that period will be paid to them when they eventually leave the company or resign.

The statement of significant accounting policies on pages 4 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 and subsequently form an integral part of these financial statements

EKOCORP PLC
SCHEDULE OF TURNOVER

	Q1 2019	Q1 2018	CHANGE (%)
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE	17,492,047	23,642,077	-26.0%
MEDICAL	23,065,750	16,478,400	40.0%
NURSING	33,071,106	35,270,428	-6.2%
O & G	17,680,208	19,665,700	-10.1%
CAPITATION	37,061,903	37,041,994	0.1%
PAEDIATRIC	3,157,738	4,110,987	-23.2%
RADIOLOGY	13,826,929	18,315,819	-24.5%
PHARMACY	66,941,554	67,065,645	-0.2%
LABORATORY	31,542,494	34,680,033	-9.0%
MORTUARY	2,443,000	3,449,750	-29.2%
FOOD SERVICE UNIT	11,735,019	11,878,800	-1.2%
SURGERY	34,474,679	36,606,100	-5.8%
CT SCAN	5,682,000	4,878,300	16.5%
RADIOTHERAPY/ ONCOLOGY	28,050,000	39,750,000	-29.4%
THEATRE	1,173,500	2,181,000	-46.2%
INTENSIVE CARE UNITS	4,749,500	6,996,200	-32.1%
TOTAL TURNOVER	332,147,427	362,011,234	-8.2%

EKOCORP PLC
DIRECT COST OF SALES

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31

(NIGERIAN) NAIRA

COST OF MATERIALS / DRUGS CONSUMED	NOTE 16	Q1 2019	Q1 2018	CHANGE (%)
MEDICAL		1,455,993	6,827,650	-78.7%
NURSING		3,597,750	6,159,820	-41.6%
O & G		6,703,450	2,000,417	235.1%
PEADIATRIC		-	-	#DIV/0!
RADIOLOGY		-	-	#DIV/0!
STAND ALONE		37,842,132	58,546,291	-35.4%
SURGERY		2,325,450	1,420,810	63.7%
HMO		-	-	#DIV/0!
TOTAL COST OF MATERIAL / DRUGS CONSUMED		51,924,775	74,954,988	-30.7%
<u>DIRECT COST OF SALARIES & WAGES</u>				
SALARIES & WAGES		158,592,749	142,641,166	11.2%
TOTAL DIRECT COST OF SALARIES & WAGES		158,592,749	142,641,166	11.2%
<u>DIRECT OPERATING & MAINTENANCE OVERHEADS</u>				
REPAIRS & MTCE-HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT		2,088,295	207,000	908.8%
REPAIRS & MTCE-PLANT & EQUIPMENT		1,255,150	1,434,600	-12.5%
REPAIRS & MTCE-KITCHEN		-	30,000	-100.0%
ELECTRICITY		6,864,326	5,272,823	30.2%
GENERATOR DIESEL		26,897,000	29,937,000	-10.2%
WATER		220,000	250,000	-12.0%
CLEANING EXPENSES		3,376,528	2,264,795	49.1%
UTILITIES		499,150	306,650	62.8%
RENT - HOSPITAL / CLINICS		875,000	-	#DIV/0!
MAINTENANCE SERVICE AGREEMENT		1,347,873	-	#DIV/0!
TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING & MAINTENANCE OVERHEAD		43,423,322	39,702,868	9.4%
<u>DEPRECIATION CHARGES (MEDICAL ASSETS)</u>				
DEPRECIATION CHARGES-BUILDING		1,588,344	1,588,343	0.0%
DEPRECIATION CHARGES-HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT		32,122,528	63,847,500	-49.7%
DEPRECIATION CHARGES-PLANT & MACHINERIES		1,531,203	1,275,000	20.1%
TOTAL DEPRECIATION CHARGES (MEDICAL ASSETS)		35,242,075	66,710,843	-47.2%
TOTAL COST OF SALES		289,182,922	324,009,866	-10.7%

EKOCORP PLC
SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

	(NIGERIAN) NAIRA		
PERSONNEL COST	Q1 2019	Q1 2018	CHANGE (%)
Salaries & Wages (Finance and Administration)	32,417,618	30,993,944	4.6%
Leave Allowance	928,290	723,697	28.3%
Staff Recruitment, Training & Conference.	4,177,850	165,000	2432.0%
Staff Welfare, Safety & Uniform	754,033	13,500	5485.4%
Industrial Training Fund	1,687,257	1,506,862	12.0%
Subscription-Medical Personnel	138,100	354,685	-61.1%
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	40,103,148	33,757,687	18.8%
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Repairs & Mtce-Land & Building	1,274,460	563,640	126.1%
Repairs & Mtce-Computer Equipment	813,900	963,400	-15.5%
Repairs & Mtce-Furniture & Fittings	286,949	1,109,200	-74.1%
Repairs & Mtce-Motor Vehicles	601,800	499,600	20.5%
Repairs & Mtce-Office Equipments	2,002,802	293,000	583.6%
Internet Subscriptions	992,419	1,574,940	-37.0%
Director's Sitting Allowance	2,515,000	3,275,000	-23.2%
Land Use Charge	-	18,000	-100.0%
Insurance	-	-	0.0%
Signage Cost	-	20,000	-100.0%
Security Expenses	1,756,000	2,936,800	-40.2%
Printing & Stationery	2,147,580	2,409,330	-10.9%
Postages & Telephone	793,484	985,598	-19.5%
Newspapers, Journals & Periodicals	230,050	99,400	131.4%
Petrol Cost	-	31,500	-100.0%
Donations & Gifts	106,000	630,000	-83.2%
Local Travels	1,318,440	1,145,000	15.1%
Entertainment	349,490	277,850	25.8%
Registration & Licensing	960,578	1,368,800	-29.8%
Filing/Listing Fees (SEC,NSE,CAC, ETC.)	952,560	907,200	5.0%
Audit Fees	-	-	0.0%
Legal & Sec Expenses	129,465	355,000	-63.5%
Other Prof. Charges	4,000,000	9,250,000	-56.8%
Car Park Expenses	-	-	#DIV/0!
Bad Debt	-	-	#DIV/0!
Rent, Rates & Levies	197,250	625,000	-68.4%
Penalty & Fines	-	-	#DIV/0!
Miscellaneous Expenses	771,026	608,770	26.7%
Hotel & Accommodation	-	-	#DIV/0!
Directors Fees	-	-	#DIV/0!
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	22,199,252	29,947,027	-25.9%
PENSION AND GRATUITY			
Pension	22,305,408	21,229,475	5.1%
Gratuity	3,156,663	5,786,082	-45.4%
TOTAL PENSION AND GRATUITY	25,462,071	27,015,557	-5.8%
DEPRECIATION CHARGES (BUSINESS ASSETS)			
Depreciation charges - Office Equipment	2,680,638	2,506,808	6.9%
Depreciation charges - Furniture & Fittings	1,129,254	1,518,992	-25.7%
Amortisation charges - Computer Software	-	-	#DIV/0!
Depreciation charges - Library Books	222,339	-	#DIV/0!
Depreciation charges - Motor Vehicle	417,501	417,500	0.0%
TOTAL DEPRECIATION CHARGES (BUSINESS ASSETS)	4,449,732	4,443,299	0.1%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	92,214,204	95,163,571	-3.1%

EKOCORP PLC
SCHEDULE OF MARKETING EXPENSES & FINANCE
CHARGES

	NOTE	(NIGERIAN) NAIRA		
		Q1 2019	Q1 2018	CHANGE (%)
<u>MARKETING EXPENSES</u>	18			
Advertising & Publicity		-	308,594	-100.0%
Commission & Discount		3,022,567	5,041,438	-40.0%
Business Development		15,000	-	#DIV/0!
Marketing Expenses		224,330	298,800	-24.9%
TOTAL MARKETING EXPENSES		3,261,897	5,648,831	-42.3%
<u>FINANCE EXPENSES</u>	19			
Bank Charges		652,076	596,980	9.2%
POS Charges		(7,345)	102,859	-107.1%
Interest on Lease Facility		-	1,050,000	-100.0%
Interest on Term Loan		-	1,073,973	-100.0%
Interest on Overdraft		1,544,486	766,359	101.5%
TOTAL FINANCE EXPENSES		2,189,217	3,590,170	-39.0%