ELECTROVAYA INC.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
(Unaudited)

As at	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 14)	$ 3,259	$ 6,309
Restricted cash (note 19)	-	1,043
Trade and other receivables (notes 14 &15)	7,557	4,164
Investment tax credits recoverable	217	224
Inventories (note 6)	9,756	7,550
Prepaid expenses and other	132	372
	20,921	19,662
Non-current assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment (note 7)	7,247	7,230
Deferred tax (note 3(o) & 18)	105	451
	7,352	7,681
	$ 28,273	$ 27,343
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 9)	$ 6,181	$ 4,755
Letter of credit (note 19)	-	1,043
Deferred revenue	17	17
Deferred government grant (note 12(d))	191	196
Innovation Norway (note 13)	50	52
Promissory Notes (notes 4, 11 & 16)	6,308	5,363
	12,747	11,426
Long-term liabilities		
Promissory Notes (notes 4 & 11)	-	1,120
Long-term provisions (note 17)	483	1,999
Innovation Norway (note 13)	251	261
	734	3,380
Equity		
Share capital (note 8)	69,816	69,804
Contributed surplus	4,179	4,163
Fair value of share purchase warrants (note 8)	1,686	1,686
Accumulated other comprehensive gain(loss)	6,883	7,615
Minority interest	2	2
Deficit	(67,774)	(70,733)
	14,792	12,537
	$ 28,273	$ 27,343

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Operations
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)
Three month period ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

		2015		2014
Revenue (note 5)	$	8,240	$	280
Direct manufacturing costs (note 6(b))		3,366		200
		4,874		80
Expenses				
Research and development		819		1,329
Sales and marketing		118		90
General and administrative (note 9)		548		353
Stock based compensation (note 8(a))		21		2
Finance cost		180		165
Patents and trademark expenses		34		32
		1,720		1,971
Gain (loss) before the undernoted		3,154		(1,891)
Amortization (see note 3 (j))		137		159
Gain(loss) from operations		3,017		(2,050)
Foreign exchange gain and interest income		270		159
		270		159
Gain(loss) before provision for tax		3,287		(1,891)
Provision for tax		328		-
Net gain(loss) for the period		2,959		(1,891)
Basic and diluted gain(loss) per share	$	0.04	$	(0.02)
Weighted Average number of shares outstanding, basic and fully diluted		80,964,133		76,318,846

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read inconjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive gain(loss)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Three month period ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

		2015		2014
Net gain(loss) for the period	$	2,959	$	(1,891)
Currency translation differences		(732)		(274)
Other comprehensive loss for the period		(732)		(274)
Total comprehensive gain(loss) for the period	$	2,227	$	(2,165)

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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ELECTROVAYA INC.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Three month period ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Fair value of share purchase warrants	Accumulated other Comprehensive Income	Minority Interest	Total
Balance – October 01, 2014	**$68,246**	**$4,120**	**$(67,540)**	**$747**	**$(409)**	**$2**	**$5,166**
Stock-based compensation	-	85	-	-	-	-	**85**
Issue of shares	1,558	-	-	-	-	-	**1,558**
Purchase of shares	-	-	-	-	9,152	-	**9,152**
Net loss for the year	-	-	(3,193)	-	-	-	**(3,193)**
Share purchase warrants	-	-	-	939	-	-	**939**
Currency translation differences	-	(42)	-	-	(1,128)	-	**(1,170)**
Balance–September 30, 2015	**$69,804**	**$4,163**	**$(70,733)**	**$1,686**	**$7,615**	**$2**	**$12,537**
Balance – October 01, 2015	**$69,804**	**$4,163**	**$(70,733)**	**$1,686**	**$7,615**	**$2**	**$12,537**
Stock-based compensation	-	21	-	-	-	-	**21**
Issue of shares	12	-	-	-	-	-	**12**
Net gain for the period	-	-	2,959	-	-	-	**2,959**
Currency translation differences	-	(5)	-	-	(732)	-	**(737)**
Balance–December 31, 2015	**$69,816**	**$4,179**	**$(67,774)**	**$1,686**	**$6,883**	**$2**	**$14,792**

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read inconjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Three month period ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net gain(loss) for the period	$ 2,959	$ (1,891)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	137	159
Stock based compensation (note 3(n))	21	2
Actuarial gains	11	-
Financing costs	33	38
Deferred tax assets	333	-
Net changes in working capital (note 10)	(5,834)	960
	(2,340)	(732)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(379)	(12)
	(379)	(12)
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	1,653
Letter of credit	1,043	-
Decrease in long-term liability	(1,457)	-
	(414)	1,653
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,133)	909
Exchange difference	83	(216)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,309	969
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 3,259	$ 1,662

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read inconjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015.

1. Nature of Operations

Electrovaya Inc. ("Electrovaya" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), design, develop and manufacture proprietary Lithium Ion SuperPolymer® batteries, battery systems, and battery-related products for the clean electric transportation, Utility Scale Energy Storage and smart grid power, consumer and healthcare markets. The Company's mission is to accelerate clean transportation as a commercial reality with its advanced power system for all classes of zero-emission electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and marine systems. The Company's other mission is to deliver Utility Scale Energy Storage Systems for the highest efficiency in electricity storage, whether the electricity is generated from intermittent wind and solar power or from other sources. Electrovaya Inc. was incorporated in 1996 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario).

During the year ended September 30, 2015, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Litarion GmbH (formerly, Evonik Litarion GmbH). Litarion GmbH (Litarion) manufactures electrodes and ceramic separators for large-format, highly efficient lithium ion battery cells marketed under the brand names LITARION® and SEPARION®, using the latest coating and process technologies. Mainly based on NMC cathodes, graphite anodes and SEPARION® (a benchmark in ceramic separator technology), Litarion offers tailor-made solutions for its customers.

Litarion was established in 2008 as a subsidiary of Evonik Industries AG, supplying components for Lithium Ion cells and batteries mainly for the automotive industry. Litarion in April 2015 became a 100% subsidiary of Electrovaya Inc., a public company listed in the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: EFL). Litarion is now focusing on components for Energy storage and industrial applications battery systems in addition to its existing automotive business.

Litarion has more than 150 employees and an annual production capacity of 500 MWh (anode, cathode and separator). The company has its headquarters and production facilities in Kamenz/Saxony (Germany) and is TS 16949 certified.

2. Statement of Compliance

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2015 audited annual consolidated financial statements and accompaning notes.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on February 9, 2016.

3. General Information

The Company develops and manufactures energy storage products, including electrodes, separators, cells, modules and advanced battery systems. The Company will continue to assess new products and seek to acquire an interest in additional products if it feels there is sufficient economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries up to December 31, 2015. Electrovaya exercises control through 100% of the voting rights of its subsidiaries, 1408871 Ontario Inc., Electrovaya Corp., Maya Electric Inc., Electrovaya Company, Electrovaya USA Inc., Electrovaya Global SRL (dormant), Electrovaya ApS (inactive), Electrovaya GmbH, Litarion GmbH and through 99.6% of the voting rights of Miljobil Grenland A.S. ("MGB"). All subsidiaries have the same reporting dates as their parent Company. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted when necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Basis of Accounting – Going concern

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and that it will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has incurred operating losses and a cumulative deficit of $67,774. If the "going concern" assumption is not appropriate, then material adjustments may be necessary in the carrying amounts and/or classifications of assets and liabilities in these financial statements

(c) Business Combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company. The Company measures goodwill at the acquisition date as the fair value of the consideration transferred, including the· recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, less the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a purchase gain is recognized immediately in earnings. In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is also considered in computing goodwill.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred, except for those costs related to the issue of debt or equity instruments. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs that are directly related to the probable issuance of a security that is classified as a financial liability is deducted from the amount of the financial liability when it is initially recognized, or recognized in earnings when the issuance is no longer probable.

(d) *Functional and presentation currency:*

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. The Company's functional currency is Canadian dollars. The functional currency of the subsidiaries is Canadian dollars, US dollars, Euro and Norwegian krone. All financial information presented in U.S. dollars (except per share amounts) have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(e) *Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions. We review our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and may impact future periods as well.

Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

- Recognition of contract revenues.
- Determining when to recognize revenues from after-sales services requires an understanding of the customer's use of the related products, historical experience and knowledge of the market.
- Recognizing contract revenue also requires significant judgment in determining milestones, actual work performed and the estimated costs to complete the work.
- Distinguishing the research and development phases of a new project and determining whether the recognition requirements for the capitalization of development costs are met requires judgement. After capitalization, management monitors whether the recognition requirements continue to be met and whether there are any indicators that capitalized costs may be impaired (see note 3(j)).

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain production, testing and other equipment.

Inventories

Management estimates the net realizable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Fair value of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

(f) Capital disclosures:

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development, manufacture and marketing of its products. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity plus its short-term debt comprised of the Promissory note, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, comprised of equity and long term debt. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group issues new shares or increases its long-term debt.
Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized as follows:

		31-Dec-15		30-Sep-15
Total Equity	$	14,792	$	12,537
Cash and cash equivalents		(3,259)		(6,309)
Capital		11,533		6,228
Total Equity		14,792		12,537
Promissory Note		6,308		6,483
Other Long term liabilities		734		2,260
Overall Financing	$	21,834	$	21,280
Capital to Overall financing Ratio		0.53		0.29

The Group's goal in capital management is to maintain a capital-to-overall financing ratio in a range between 0.25 and 0.80.

(g) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group entity. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars (which is considered to be the measurement currency) at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and transactions denominated in foreign currencies which are included in operations are translated at the average rates for the period with the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in profit and loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

In the Group's condensed interim consolidated financial statements, all assets, liabilities and transactions of group entities with a functional currency other than the US dollar (the Group's presentation currency) are translated into US dollars upon consolidation.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities have been translated into US dollars at the closing rate at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been translated into the Group's presentation currency at the average rate over the reporting period. Exchange differences are recognized in comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(h) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on account and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(i) *Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw material is determined using the First In First out (FIFO) method. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses. The Company attempts to utilize excess inventory in other products the Company manufactures or return the inventory to the supplier or customer. To the extent economic circumstances have changed, previous write-downs are reversed and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the period the change occurs.

(j) *Property, plant and equipment:*

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less related investment tax credits, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost consists of expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, including interest for constructing qualified long-term assets, as applicable. The Company capitalizes the cost of an asset when the economic benefits associated with that asset are probable and when the cost can be measured reliably. The costs of major renovations are capitalized and the carrying amount of replaced assets is written off. When components of an asset have a significantly different useful life than its primary asset, the components are amortized separately. All other maintenance and repair costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of operations as incurred.

Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The following useful lives are applied:

	Years
Building	20
Leasehold improvements	10
Production equipment # 1	2
Production equipment # 2	3
Production equipment # 3	4
Production equipment # 4	5
Production equipment # 5	8
Production equipment # 6	10
Production equipment # 7	15
Office Furniture and Equipment # 1	5
Office Furniture and Equipment # 2	3
Office Furniture and Equipment # 3	2

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually. Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the assets and are recognized in profit or loss within “other income” or “other expenses.”

(k) Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets consist of patents, trademarks and software licenses. The Company records intangible assets at fair value at the date of acquisition. An intangible asset is capitalized when the economic benefit associated with an asset is probable and when the cost can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost consists of expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

(l) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (“cash-generating units” or “CGU”). Cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is tested for impairment. Absent triggering events during the period, we conduct our impairment assessment annually to correspond with our planning cycle.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value-in-use or its fair value less costs to sell. The process of determining value-in-use, or discounted cash flows, is subjective and requires management to exercise judgment in making assumptions about future results, including revenue and cash flow projections and discount rates. The process of determining fair value less costs to sell requires the valuation and or discounted cash flows when market prices are not available. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a CGU are allocated to reduce the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses are reversed if the circumstances that led to the impairment no longer exist. At each reporting date, the Company reviews for indicators that could change the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The amount of the reversal is limited to restoring the carrying amount to the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods.

(m) *Provisions*

Legal:

Provisions are recognized for present legal or constructive obligations arising from past events when the amount can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle an obligation. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company evaluates the appropriateness of the remaining balances. Adjustments to the recorded amounts may be required to reflect actual experience or to reflect the current best estimate.

In the normal course of our operations, the Company may be subject to lawsuits, investigations and other claims, including environmental, labor, product, customer disputes and other matters. The ultimate outcome or actual cost of settlement may vary significantly from our original estimates. Material obligations that have not been recognized as provisions, as the outcome is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the likelihood of outcome is remote.

Warranty:

The Company offers product and service warranties to our customers. The Company records a provision for future warranty costs based on the terms of the warranty, which vary by customer, product or service, management's best estimate of probable claims under these warranties, and historical experience. These estimates are reviewed and adjusted as necessary as experience develops or new information becomes known.

(n) Stock-based compensation

Under the Company`s stock option plan, all options granted under the plan have a maximum term of 10 years and have an exercise price per share of not less than the market value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant. The Board of Directors has the discretion to accelerate the vesting of options or stock appreciation rights granted under the plan in accordance with applicable laws and the rules and policies of any stock exchange on which the Company's common shares are listed.
The Company has an option plan whereby options are granted to employees and consultants as part of our incentive plans. Stock options vest in installments over the vesting period. Stock options typically vest one third each year over 3 years or immediately as approved by the Board. The Company treats each installment as a separate grant in determining stock-based compensation expenses.

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as stock-based compensation expense, with a corresponding charge to contributed surplus, over the vesting period. The expense is adjusted to reflect the estimated number of options expected to vest at the end of the vesting period, adjusted for the estimated forfeitures during the period. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in the prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting. The fair value of options are measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include the price of our Common shares on the measurement date, exercise price of the option, expected volatility of our Common shares (based on weighted average historic volatility), weighted average expected life of the option (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, estimated forfeitures and the risk-free interest rate.

Upon exercise of options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs up to the nominal value of the shares issued are allocated to share capital with any excess being recorded in retained earnings or deficit.

(o) Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Group's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority. Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively. A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

(p) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are comprised primarily of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Short term investments in money market instruments and banker's acceptances are recorded at fair value, with changes recognized through the consolidated statement of operations.

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- held-to-maturity (HTM) investments
- available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets.

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below. All income and expenses relating to financial assets recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or finance income, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments are classified as loans and receivables, such as accounts receivable. This category excludes any derivative assets, or assets that are quoted in active markets. Loans and receivables are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Trade and other receivables fall into this category.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVPTL)

Financial assets purchased and incurred with the intention of generating earnings in the near-term are classified as fair value through operations. Transaction costs are expenses as incurred in the consolidated statement of operations.

Held-to-maturity investments (HTM)

Securities that have fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity date, which the Company intends to and has the ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity which includes term deposits included in cash equivalents. Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. The Company currently does not hold any financial assets designated as HTM.

Available-for-sale (AFS):

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the AFS reserve within equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognized in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognized in profit or loss within finance income.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for financial assets that are debt securities which are recognized in profit or loss only if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The Company currently does not hold any financial assets designated as available-for-sale.

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are comprised primarily of trade and other payables, deferred revenue, deferred government grant, promissory note and the liability to Innovation Norway. All financial liabilities are recorded at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVPTL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable costs. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires. Other-financial-liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities designated at

FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments are accounted for at FVTPL. The Company`s trade and other payables, deferred revenue, promissory note and Innovation Norway liability are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Fair value through profit or loss

At December 31, 2015, the Company had not classified any financial liabilities as FVPTL.

(q) Revenue:

Revenue arises from the sale of goods and the rendering of services. It is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts. The Group often enters into sales transactions involving a range of the Group's products and services, for example for the delivery of battery systems and related services. The Group applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction. The consideration received from these multiple-component transactions is allocated to each separately identifiable component in proportion to its relative fair value.

Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognized when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership, generally when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods with no significant service obligation is recognized on delivery. Where significant tailoring, modification or integration is required, revenue is recognized in the same way as contracts for large energy storage systems described below.

Rendering of services

The Group generates revenues from design engineering services and construction of large-scale battery systems. Consideration received for these services is initially deferred, included in other liabilities and is recognized as revenue in the period when the service is performed. Revenue from services is recognized when the services are provided by reference to the contract's stage of completion at the reporting date.
The Group also earns rental income from operating leases of its properties. Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Contracts for large energy storage systems

Contracts for large energy storage systems specify a price for the development and installation of complete systems. When the outcome can be assessed reliably, contract revenue and associated costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable in relation to that activity.

When the Group cannot measure the outcome of a contract reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs that have been incurred and are recoverable. Contract costs are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. In either situation, when it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The contract's stage of completion is assessed by management based on milestones (usually defined in the contract) for the activities to be carried out under the contract and other available relevant information at the reporting date. The maximum amount of revenue recognized for each milestone is determined by estimating relative contract fair values of each contract phase, ie by comparing the Group's overall contract revenue with the expected profit for each corresponding milestone. Progress and related contract revenue in-between milestones is determined by comparing costs incurred to date with the total estimated costs estimated for that particular milestone (a procedure sometimes referred to as the cost-to-cost method).

The gross amount due from customers for contract work is presented within trade and other receivables for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses) exceeds progress billings. The gross amount due to customers for contract work is presented within other liabilities for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses).
Revenue from licensing is recognized as amounts are earned under the terms of the applicable agreements, provided no significant obligations exist and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

(r) *Research and development:*

Expenditure on research is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.
Costs that are directly attributable to the development phase are recognized as intangible assets provided they meet the following recognition requirements:

- completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible so that it will be available for use or sale.
- the Group intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it .
- the Group has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, this requires that there is a market for the output from the intangible asset or for the intangible asset itself, or, if it is to be used internally, the asset will be used in generating such benefits.
- there are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the

development and to use or sell the intangible asset.

- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred.

(s) Interest Income

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(t) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin. Expenditures for warranties are charged against the associated provision when the related revenue is recognized.

(u) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported as "Finance costs."

(v) *Earnings per share (EPS):*

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive.

(w) Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these Financial Statements, the IASB and IFRIC have issued the following new and revised Standard and Interpretation which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods.

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. This Standard has not yet been adopted.
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, established principles to record revenues from contracts for the sale of

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

goods and services.

4. Acquisition of Litarion GmbH

On April 29, 2015, the Company acquired all of the issued outstanding shares of Litarion GmbH from Evonik DeGussa GmbH (Evonik), including an exclusive, perpetual license of the SEPARION™ Intellectual Property at a nominal annual fee. Pursuant to the agreement, Evonik indemnified Company for severance payments related to lay-offs that may arise for a period of six months following the acquisition and entered into a six month transitional services agreement for certain IT and financial services. The Company has completed the implementation of a standalone IT and financial services systems and is no longer dependent upon Evonik systems as of October 01, 2015.

The purchase price of Eur 1 million was financed by a $1,203 (Cdn$1.5 million) shareholder loan on April 21, 2015 bearing interest at 10% with repayment terms of 18 months.

The preliminary purchase equation is based on management's current best estimates of fair value. The preliminary purchase price allocation as at April 29 is as follows:

Net assets acquired

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,988
Trade and other receivables	5,083
Inventories	8,091
Prepaid expenses and other	102
Deferred income tax	940
	$17,204
Trade and other payables	5,651
Long term liabilities	1,340
	6,991
Total net assets acquired	10,213
Less: Purchase price	(1,061)
Negative Goodwill	$ 9,152

The negative goodwill is attributable to a change in the strategic direction of Seller and the discontinuation of its interest in battery technology, as well as beneficial impact of the Company's non-toxic manufacturing process. The negative goodwill arising from this acquisition is not taxable for tax purposes and is reflected as unrealized gain on acquisition on the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss (gain).

5. Segment And Customer Reporting

In identifying its operating segments, management has considered the different services and products offered by the Company and determined that there was no effect on the recognition and measurement of financial statement items upon transition to IFRS. The Company has reviewed its operations and determined that it operates in one business segment and has only one reporting unit. The Company develops, manufactures and markets power technology products.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

Revenues from major business activities for the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

		2015		2014
Large format batteries	$	1,906	$	240
Other *		6,334		40
	$	8,240	$	280

*Litarion had applied for subsidies under German Investment Subsidy Rule (InvZulG) for investments made in 2010 and 2011. The Company received confirmation in the current quarter that it would receive $6,241(€5.767 million). $1,139 (€1.053 million) was received in November, 2015 with the remaining $5,102 (€4.714 million) received in January, 2016. Due to the respective investment having been written down on acquisition the full balance was released to income.

Revenues attributed to regions based on location of customer were as follows:

		2015		2014
Canada	$	29	$	280
United States		159		-
Germany		8,000		-
Norway		52		-
	$	8,240	$	280

Customers:

For the quarter ended December 31, 2015 two customers represented more than 10% of total revenue (quarter ended December 31, 2014 two customers). Our largest customer accounted for 75.6% and 50.7% of total revenue for the quarters ended December 31, 2015 and of 2014 respectively.

6. Inventories

(a) Total inventories on hand as at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 are as follows:

		December 31, 2015		September 30, 2015
Raw materials	$	4,601	$	4,651
Semi Finished		443		695
Finished goods		4,712		2,204
	$	9,756	$	7,550

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

(b) At the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the following inventory revaluations and obsolescence provisions were included in direct manufacturing costs:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Loss(gain) on material revaluation	$ 10	$ (108)
Provision for obsolescence	(1,491)	-
	$ (1,481)	$ (108)

7. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are as follows:

The Group's property, plant and equipment are comprised of land, buildings and building improvements, production equipment, and office furniture and equipment.

All amortization and impairment charges are included within amortization and impairment of non-financial assets. Land and building have been pledged as security for the promissory note (See note 11).

The carrying amount can be analysed as follows:

	Land	Building	Leasehold Improvements	Production Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Gross carrying Amount						
Balance October 1, 2015	**5,130**	**1,316**	**373**	**2,678**	**173**	**9,670**
Additions/Reductions	-	-	-	13	366	379
Exchange Differences	(165)	(67)	(12)	(87)	(5)	(336)
Balance December 31, 2015	**4,965**	**1,249**	**361**	**2,604**	**534**	**9,713**
Depreciation and impairment						
Balance October 1, 2015	**-**	**(351)**	**(187)**	**(1,843)**	**(59)**	**(2,440)**
Additions/Reductions	-	(16)	(9)	(102)	(8)	(135)
Exchange Differences	-	38	6	64	1	109
Balance December 31, 2015	**-**	**(329)**	**(190)**	**(1,881)**	**(66)**	**(2,466)**
Net Book Value - December 31, 2015	**$4,965**	**$920**	**$171**	**$723**	**$468**	**$7,247**

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

	Land	Building	Leasehold Improvements	Production Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Gross carrying Amount						
Balance October 1, 2014	**$6,131**	**$1,542**	**$446**	**$3,118**	**35**	**11,272**
Additions/Reductions	-	26	-	142	143	311
Exchange Differences	(1,001)	(252)	(73)	(582)	(5)	(1,913)
Balance September 30, 2015	**5,130**	**1,316**	**373**	**2,678**	**173**	**9,670**
Depreciation and impairment						
Balance October 1, 2014	**-**	**(308)**	**(179)**	**(1,747)**	**(28)**	**(2,262)**
Additions/Reductions	-	(26)	-	(6)	(32)	(64)
Exchange Differences	-	(17)	(8)	(90)	1	(114)
Balance September 30, 2015	**-**	**(351)**	**(187)**	**(1,843)**	**(59)**	**(2,440)**
Net Book Value - September 30, 2015	**$5,130**	**$965**	**$186**	**$835**	**$114**	**$7,230**

8. Share Capital

(a) Authorized and issued capital stock

Authorized
Unlimited common shares

Issued	Common Shares Number	Common Shares Amount
Balance, October 1, 2013	70,954,612	$64,829
Issuance of shares	18,000	8
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	5
Balance, December 31, 2013	70,972,612	$64,842
Issuance of shares	309,000	84
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	72
Balance, March 31, 2014	71,281,612	$64,998
Issuance of shares	3,860,933	2,712
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	385
Balance, June 30, 2014	75,142,545	$68,095
Issuance of shares	175,000	58
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	93
Balance, September 30, 2014	75,317,545	$68,246
Issuance of shares	2,965,151	1,024
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	19
Balance, December 31, 2014	78,282,696	$69,289
*Issuance of shares	2,348,823	322
Balance, March 31, 2015	80,631,519	$69,611
Issuance of shares	322,505	193
Balance, June 30 and September 30, 2015	80,954,024	$69,804

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

Issuance of shares	30,000	7
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	5
Balance, December 31, 2015	80,984,024	$69,816

* Net of issuance costs of $210.

In March, 2014, the Company received approval at its Annual Shareholders Meeting to increase the number of shares reserved for issuance under the stock option plan by 1,500,000 from 7,100,000 to 8,600,000. Options to purchase common shares of the Company under its stock option plan may be granted by the Board of Directors of the Company to certain full-time and part-time employees, directors and consultants of the Company and its affiliates. Stock options are non-assignable and may be granted for terms of up to 10 years. Stock options vest at various periods from zero to three years.

	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, September 30, 2011	3,228,835	$0.83
Granted during quarter ended Dec 31,2011	250,000	$0.80
Cancelled or expired	-131,002	$0.62
Outstanding, September 30, 2012	3,347,833	$1.13
Granted during quarter ended Dec 31,2012	332,000	$0.32
Cancelled or expired	-20,000	$0.68
Outstanding, December 31, 2012	3,659,833	$1.06
Granted during quarter ended March 31,2013	32,000	$0.70
Outstanding, March 31, 2013 & June 30, 2013	3,691,833	$1.04
Cancelled or expired	-40,002	$0.81
Outstanding, September 30, 2013	3,651,831	$1.06
Exercised during quarter ended Dec 31, 2013	-18,000	$0.32
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	3,633,831	$1.00
Granted during quarter ended March 31,2014	1,687,000	$0.65
Exercised during quarter ended March 31, 2014	-309,000	$0.27
Outstanding, March 31, 2014	5,011,831	$0.90
Granted during quarter ended June 30,2014	256,000	$0.96
Exercised during quarter ended June 30, 2014	-623,332	$0.88
Cancelled or expired	-123,000	$1.03
Outstanding, June 30, 2014	4,521,499	$1.01
Granted during quarter ended September 30,2014	80,000	$1.06
Exercised during quarter ended September 30, 2014	-175,000	$0.31
Cancelled or expired	-19,666	$0.80
Outstanding, September 30, 2014	4,406,833	$0.93
Exercised during quarter ended December 31, 2014	-56,666	$0.51
Cancelled or expired	-200,001	$0.48
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	4,150,166	$0.92
Granted during quarter ended March 31,2015	525,000	$0.51
Outstanding, March 31, 2015	4,675,166	$0.80

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

Granted during quarter ended June 30,2015	60,000	$0.73
Exercised during quarter ended June 30, 2015	-50,000	$0.54
Outstanding, June 30, 2015	4,685,166	$0.82
Granted during quarter ended September 30,2015	300,000	$0.52
Outstanding, September 30, 2015	4,985,166	$0.80
Exercised during quarter ended December 31, 2015	-30,000	$0.21
Cancelled or expired	-186,666	$0.23
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	4,768,500	$0.80

Exercise price	Number Outstanding	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
$0.48 (Cdn $0.67)	450,334	1.98	450,334	$0.48
$0.17 (Cdn $0.24)	36,000	3.14	36,000	$0.17
$0.69 (Cdn $0.95)	272,000	3.62	272,000	$0.69
$0.58 (Cdn $0.80)	48,500	4.17	48,500	$0.58
$1.33 (Cdn $1.84)	470,000	4.24	470,000	$1.33
$2.04 (Cdn $2.82)	20,000	4.52	20,000	$2.04
$1.95 (Cdn $2.70)	25,000	4.55	25,000	$1.95
$2.01 (Cdn $2.78)	392,000	5.01	392,000	$2.01
$0.59 (Cdn $0.81)	156,666	5.96	156,666	$0.59
$0.23 (Cdn $0.32)	118,000	6.95	118,000	$0.23
$0.51 (Cdn $0.71)	32,000	7.15	32,000	$0.51
$0.52 (Cdn $0.72)	1,512,000	8.14	1,512,000	$0.52
$0.75 (Cdn $1.04)	15,000	8.19	15,000	$0.75
$0.74 (Cdn $1.02)	256,000	8.40	256,000	$0.74
$0.86 (Cdn $1.19)	80,000	8.55	80,000	$0.86
$0.47 (Cdn $0.65)	525,000	9.14	40,000	$0.47
$0.66 (Cdn $0.91)	60,000	9.39	60,000	$0.66
$0.50 (Cdn $0.69)	300,000	9.53	0	$0.50
	4,768,500	6.69	3,983,500	$0.80

Stock based compensation expense related to the portion of the outstanding stock options that vested during the quarter ended December 31, 2015 was $21 (December 31, 2014-$2).

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding 4,768,500 options (4,985,166 as at September 30, 2015) to acquire common shares under the Company's employee stock option plan.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

(b) The Company has 1,000,000 share purchase warrants outstanding related to the issuance of the Cdn $6.25 million promissory note on February 10, 2014. The expiry date of these warrants is February 09, 2016 (see note 16). As a condition of the renewal of the promissory note, the Company has agreed to extend or issue new warrants for a 24 months period. The original warrants vested immediately and the exercise price is Cdn $0.65. The original fair value of the share purchase warrants was $278. The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the fair value of share purchase warrants issued during the quarter ended March 31, 2014:

Grant date	Feb 10, 2014
No. of warrants	1,000,000
Exercise price	$ 0.59
Average Expected life in years	2
Volatility	88.43%
Risk-free weighted interest rate	0.98%
Dividend yield	-

(c) The Company has 1,016,500 share purchase warrants outstanding related to the issuance of the shares under the first transche of a brokered private placement on December 24, 2014. The expiry date of these warrants is December 23, 2017. The warrants vested immediately and the exercise price is Cdn $1.05. The original fair value of the share purchase warrants was $282. The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the fair value of share purchase warrants issued during the quarter ended December 31, 2014:

Grant date	December 24, 2014
No. of warrants	1,016,500
Exercise price	$ 0.91
Average Expected life in years	3
Volatility	71.99%
Risk-free weighted interest rate	1.02%
Dividend yield	-

(d) The Company has 2,099,579 share purchase warrants outstanding related to the issuance of the shares under the second transche of a brokered private placement on December 31, 2014. The expiry date of these warrants is December 30, 2017. The warrants vested immediately and the exercise price is Cdn $1.05. The original fair value of the share purchase warrants was $322. The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the fair value of share purchase warrants issued during the quarter ended December 31, 2014:

Grant date	December 31, 2014
No. of warrants	2,099,579

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

Exercise price	$ 0.91
Average Expected life in years	3
Volatility	71.99%
Risk-free weighted interest rate	1.02%
Dividend yield	-

9. Related Party Transacations

Transactions with Electrovaya Corp Director

There were no balance outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid $28 (2014 - $52) to a director of Electrovaya Corp for services rendered in his capacity as an executive officer of Electrovaya Inc. These amounts, which are recorded at their exchange amount, have been expensed in General and administrative.

Transactions with controlling shareholder of Electrovaya Inc.

There is an outstanding payable balance of $50 relating to raising of capital on behalf of the Company, as at December 31, 2015 (outstanding receivable 2014-$122). During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid $50 (2014 - $59) to the Chief Executive Officer, who is also a controlling shareholder of the Company. These amounts, which are recorded at their exchange amount, have been expensed in General and administrative.

10. Change In Non-Cash Operating Working Capital

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade and other receivables	$ (3,392)	$ 91
Investment tax credits recoverable	7	9
Inventories	(2,868)	(20)
Prepaid expenses and other	42	563
Trade and other payables	383	24
Deferred revenue	(1)	85
Deferred government grant	(5)	208
	$ (5,834)	$ 960

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

11. Promissory Notes

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
A two-year secured promissory note – current portion	$ 4,501	$ 4,616
A second mortgage loan (See Note 16(f))	$ 723	$ 746
Shareholder's loan - current portion	$ 1,084	$ -
	$ 6,308	$ 5,363

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Shareholder's loan - long term portion	$ -	$ 1,120
	$ -	$ 1,120

A two-year secured promissory note

In February, 2014, the Company raised a principal amount of Cdn $6.25 million in consideration of issuance of a two-year secured promissory note bearing interest at 8.25% per annum and 1,000,000 common share purchase warrants at an exercise price of Cdn $0.65 per share exercisable immediately for a period of 24 months. The promissory note matures on February 11, 2016. The parties have agreed to renew for a further 12 months maximum period under the same terms and extension of the warrants or issue of new warrants for a 24 months period. There is an option to repay anytime after the first 6 months of the renewal term at the discretion of the Company. Management has intention to repay prior to the new maturity date.

For accounting purpose, the Promissory note was separated into their liability and equity components based on their fair value. The fair value of equity component was calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of the liability component was determined as the difference between the fair value of the Promissory note and the fair value of the equity component.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

The loan is secured by a fixed charge over land and building and interest is payable monthly

As at	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Promissory Note	$ 4,617	$ 5,363
Add: Accretion during the quarter	33	149
Less: Currency translation adjustments	(149)	(895)
	$ 4,501	$ 4,617

Accretion costs during the year are included in “Finance cost” in the condensed interim Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Shareholder’s loan

On April 21, 2015, a shareholder of the Company advanced a loan in the amount of $1,203 (Cdn $1,500) bearing interst at 10% with repayment terms 18 months (see note 4). The balance of the loan as at December 31, 2015, net of currency translation adjustments is $1,084 and as at September 30, 2015, net of currency translation adjustments is $1,120.

12. Government Assistance/Economic Dependence

(a) Investment Tax Credits

The Company receives indirect financial assistance from the government by way of the investment tax credit program. This program provides assistance, by way of direct payments and reductions in corporate income taxes, for specially defined qualifying expenditures. Investment tax credits are credited against the related research and development expenses, or capital assets, where applicable.

(b) Sustainable Development Technology Corp (SDTC)

In December 2010, the Company became eligible for a Cdn $5.065 million grant from SDTC representing 33% of a Cdn $15.417 million project related to the development and demonstration of Electrovaya’s Lithium Ion SuperPolymer® Battery for application in Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles, automation of its cell production process and a feasibility study about the potential for repurposing automotive batteries for grid storage applications. The Company received Cdn $1.742 million of this grant in December, 2010 for work completed since November, 2009.

The amount is receivable in scheduled instalments as provided in the contribution agreement between SDTC and the Company and will be received upon the achievement of various project milestones. The Contribution shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the Eligible Project Costs for the Project and Electrovaya shall contribute a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Eligible Project Costs for the Project in cash, in-kind goods or services, or a combination thereof.

The Company recognized Cdn $1.674 million during the year ended September 30, 2011 under this grant.

The Company received Cdn $1.627 million in August 2011 as advance payment on the second milestone of Phase 2 for work completed since November, 2010.

The Company recognized Cdn $1.695 million during the year ended September 30, 2012.

The company received Cdn $1.19 million as advance payment on the third milestone of Phase 2 for work completed since November, 2011.

The Company recognized Cdn $1.19 million during the year ended September 30, 2013 under this grant.

A modification to the previous agreement with SDTC increased the available funding by Cdn $3.159 million and adds two more milestones to the project related to the automation of the Company's proprietary manufacturing process and additional design work on an integrated BMS and new battery interconnect solutions. The SDTC funding will be 31.25% of eligible project costs. An advance payment of Cdn $2.003 million was received during the year ended September 30, 2014. This work was completed by December 2014.

To date, the Company has incurred costs of approximately Cdn $6.6 million towards Milestone 4 and Cdn $3.7 million towards Milestone 5, of which $142 was recognized for milestone 5 during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 under this grant. Progress and related contract revenue toward this milestone has been determined by comparing costs incurred to date with the total estimated costs estimated for that particular milestone.

(c) Ministry of Economic Development and Trade "Next Generation of Jobs Fund" Conditional Grant

On May 5, 2009, the Province of Ontario, as represented by the Minister of Economic Development, signed a Conditional Grant Agreement with Electrovaya Corp. awarding Cdn $ 16.7 million as a grant. The grant is for pre-commercialization activities over a period of five years ending on December 31, 2013. In August 2011, the Company received confirmation from Minister of Economic Development and Trade that the project has been extended to December 31, 2015. The grant is 15% of the targeted project cost of Cdn $111.62 million and is subject to certain targets related to new job creation and investment, which if not achieved, could result in only a portion of the grant being received, or a potential claw-back of funds received by the end of the seven year period. The Company continues to review its requirements for additional capital resources and no commitments exist at the present time. In addition to discussions with various Government agencies concerning the potential funding of certain research and development and pre-commercialization activities, the Company is, on a regular basis investigating potential funding from other public and private sources.

Electrovaya received an advance of $ 3,300 (Cdn $3.3 million) on June 5, 2009 and recorded this as deferred revenue. During the year ended September 30, 2011, $1,300 and cumulative of $3,000 of activities considered to be eligible costs and therefore reimbursable under the grant were recorded as Government assistance. During the year ended September 30, 2012, $1,200 and cumulative of $4,200 of activities considered to be eligible costs and therefore reimbursable under the grant were recorded as Government assistance. The full amount of the advance has now been recognized as revenue. During the year ended September 30, 2013, $700 and cumulative of $4,900 of activities considered to be eligible costs and therefore reimbursable under the grant were recorded as Government assistance. (see note 21(v))

(d) Smart Grid Fund

The Company has entered into a contract with the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Smart Grid Fund program, to develop an innovative advanced energy storage and power management system and Intelligent Energy Storage System (IESS), which will help utilities and their end users to have reliable power quality. The Company will be working with three Ontario energy utilities to benefit Local Distribution Company (LDC) collaborators.

The IESS will have three components including the energy storage system, the power management system and the system controller. This system will be used to mitigate the issues associated with electric vehicle charging stations for peak management, peak charging management, infrastructure deferment, harmonics and voltage and frequency regulation.

The total value of the contract to the Company is approximately $840 (Cdn$0.97 million).

During the year ended September 30, 2015, the Company has recognised Cdn $568 towards Milestone 1 & 2 under this grant.

(e) Norwegian Research Council

Miljobil Grenland AS (“MBG”) has entered into three research programs with the Norwegian Research Council related to cell, battery module and battery pack design, manufacturing and testing. These projects fund up to 50% of eligible expenditures and currently expire at various times throughout 2013. Since 2010, MBG has received approximately $4,000 under these programs.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, the programs were cancelled.

(f) Investment subsidy (Investionszulage) to Litarion

The Company received direct financial assistance from the government by way of investment subsidy (Investitionszulage) for the financial year 2010 and 2011. Litaron accounted for a subsidy of $6,262 (€5.767 million) from the financial authorities in Germany for a subsidised investment programme in the current period. The investments were made in the years 2010 and 2011. The money was received in Nov 2015**,** $1,143 (€1.053 million) and the balance amount of $5,120 (€4.715 million) was received in Jan 2016 and was recorded in other receivable as at December 31, 2015. The investment subsidy is shown as revenue under the condensed interim Consolidated Statement of Operations and was has been fully realised.

(g) R&D Project “iFaaB” to Litarion

In December 2012 Litarion entered into a joint research project “integrated production concept for advanced automotive batteries (iFaaB)”. The BMBF-funded (German Ministry of Education and Research) joint project has the goal to develop a hard-case Lithium-ion-cell and their components which are suitable for PHEV applications. The consortium consists of the industrial partners Litarion GmbH, Daimler AG and Li Tec Battery GmbH (until Jan 2015) and the universities of Münster, Braunschweig and Dresden. The overall project budget of Litarion GmbH totals to $3,648 (€ 3.359 million), whereas the largest part by far consists of labour costs. The funding rate for Litarion is 40.4%. The project ended in Nov 2015.

(h) R&D Project “Safebatt” to Litarion

Safebatt is a German BMBF funded joint R&D project, forming a consortium of 15 German partners in the automotive industry, consisting of the OEMs BMW, Daimler and Volkswagen, the tier1 suppliers ACCUmotive and ElringKlinger, the tier2 suppliers BASF, Infineon, Li-Tec, Litarion, and Wacker, and a third party testing provider SGS, scientifically supported by the institutes of FhG ICT, MEET, TU Braunschweig and TU München.

SafeBatt intends to develop active and passive measures towards intrinsically safe LIBs. The work of the consortium has been funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and has been nominated as one of the “Lighthouse Projects” by the German National Platform for Electromobility (NPE).

SafeBatt focuses on evolutionary improvements of passive safety, which addresses the cell chemistry (i.e. to increase the intrinsic safety of lithium ion battery cells), as well as active safety, which focuses on the development of sensors to early detect hazardous increases in pressure and temperature inside the cell. Furthermore, SafeBatt stresses standardization and optimization of test procedures, and modelling and simulation investigations to gain a deeper understanding of safety performance of LIB-cells and to support further development. In addition, a so-called "digital battery passport", which continuously records, evaluates and stores safety-related battery parameters during the battery's operational life, shall be evaluated. The work of the consortium has been started in July 2012 and was completed by June 2015.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

The key actives of Litarion are the manufacturing and provision of reference electrode components (series products). Another important activity is the development, production and provision of a new cathode (new active material and improved binder) for an optimized cell. The optimized cells include an improved electrolyte beside the improved cathode. Both together shall increase safety of the cell in respect to higher self-ignition and decreased inflammableness. Furthermore, Litarion develops a natural-graphite anode with a surface modified natural graphite. The use of such natural graphite thus increases the overall safety of the cell due to the special coating. All these tasks are funded with $456 (€0.42 million) with a 40 % funding rate (€1.04 Million project cost Litarion), whereof $369 (€0.34 million) were already released.

(i) NMP-free Production Process Cell Production (SAB)

It´s planned to implement the Electrovaya-patented Process of NMP-free production together with a new Cell technology. The approximated costs will be € 5 million and the project time will be 3 years. The application has been made and the project is estimated to start in 2016. The funding rate is not yet fixed.

13. Innovation Norway

Innovation Norway made a loan to Miljobil Grenland AS repayable from May 2011 for $722 (4.0 million Norwegian Kroner). As of September 30, 2015, the balance of the loan is $313 (2.6 million Norwegian Kroner) (2014- $412). The loan bears interest at 5.75%. The principal balance is repayable in 18 equal installments every 6 months over nine years at $ 28.5 semi-annually.

The loan is secured by the property, equipment and intellectual property of Miljobil Grenland AS Annual principal payments over the years are as follows:

Years Ending September 30	
2016	50
2017	50
2018	50
2019	50
2020	50
2021	51

In April, 2015, Innovation Norway agreed to forgive all outstanding loan payments for 2014 and the payment due on May, 2015. Innovation Norway also agreed to the sale of the Miljobil equipment in an orderly fashion based on a sharing formula from the proceeds arising from the disposition.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company may be exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The main objectives of the Company's risk management processes are to ensure that the risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

Capital risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that there are adequate capital resources for the Company to maintain and develop its products. The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity and depends on the underlying profitability of the Company's operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counter-party fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example, by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at the reporting date, as summarized below:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,259	$ 6,309
Restricted cash	-	1,043
Trade and other receivables	7,557	4,164
Carrying amount	$ 10,816	$ 11,516

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Cash	$ 3,201	$ 5,174
Cash equivalents	58	1,135
	$ 3,259	$ 6,309

The Company's current portfolio consists of certain banker's acceptance and high interest yielding saving accounts deposits. The majority of cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institutions, each of which had at December 31, 2015 a rating of R-1 mid or above.

The Company manages its credit risk by establishing procedures to establish credit limits and approval policies. The balance in trade and other receivables is primarily attributable to trade accounts receivables and German Investment Subsidy from the federal Government of Germany which is included in other receivables. In the opinion of management, the credit risk is low and is not material.

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk from trade and other payables in the amount of $6,181 (2014-$1,382), Promissory Note and loan financing of $6,308 (2014-$5,217), long-term provisions $483 (2014-$Nil), and the loan from Innovation Norway for $301 (2014-$358). Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by carefully monitoring the cash requirements and balancing them against the cash received from operations and government grants. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. The Company may seek additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interest of the Company's shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interests. The Company intends to fulfill its obligations.

Market risk

Market risk incorporates a range of risks. Movement in risk factors, such as market price risk and currency risk, affect the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to these risks as the ability of the Company to develop or market its products and the future profitability of the Company is related to the market price of its primary competitors for similar products.

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and fixed interest-bearing debt at 8.25% and 10% as well as a loan from Innovation Norway at 5.75%. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and a majority of its revenue is derived in Euro. Purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Euro and Norwegian krone. The majority of the Company's operations are located primarily in Germany. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from any currency conversions may have a material effect on the results of its operations. The financial instruments impacted by a change in exchange rates include our exposures to the above financial assets or liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. The amounts (owed)/held in US dollars were $91 (December 31, 2015) and $1,203 (September 30, 2015).

If the US dollar to Canadian, Euro and Norwegian Kroner foreign exchange rate changed by 2% this would change the recorded Net Loss by $10.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk. Price risk is the risk that the commodity prices that the Company charges are significantly influenced by its competitors and the commodity prices that the Company must charge to meet its competitors may not be sufficient to meet its expenses. The Company reduces the price risk by ensuring that it obtains information regarding the prices set by its competitors to ensure that its prices are appropriate. In the opinion of management, the price risk is low and is not material.

15. Trade and Other Receivables

,	**December 31, 2015**	**September 30, 2015**
Trade receivables, gross	$ 2,067	$ 3,637
Allowance for credit losses	(143)	(148)
Trade receivables	1,924	3,489
Other receivables (note 12(f))	5,633	675
Trade and other receivables	$7,557	$4,164

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

All of the Company's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.

Certain trade receivables were found to be impaired and an allowance for credit losses has been recorded accordingly.

The movement in the allowance for credit losses can be reconciled as follows:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Beginning balance	$ 148	$ 254
Impairment loss	-	(18)
Allowance(reversed)/provided	-	(88)
Exchange translation	(5)	-
Ending balance	$ 143	$ 148

16. Financing

a) On February 10, 2014, Electrovaya Inc. issued a promissory note to a syndicate of lenders for Cdn $6.25 million at 8.25% per annum for 24 months, secured by a first mortgage on its land and building, a General Security Agreement, an assignment of an interest reserve for $485, intercorporate guarantees from 1408871 Ontario Inc. and Electrovaya Corp, a guarantee from the controlling shareholder and one million common share purchase warrants at an exercise price of Cnd $0.65 per share exercisable immediately for a period of 24 months. The Company has entered into an agreement to renew the facility for upto 12 months.There is an option to repay anytime after the first 6 months of the renewal term at the discretion of the Company. Management has intention to repay prior to the new maturity date.

b) On June 13, 2014, Electrovaya raised $2,800 (Cdn $2.9 million) through the private placement of 3,237,601 units, with each unit consisting of 1 common share at Cdn $0.90 and one-half share purchase warrant. Each share warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company within a period of 18 months at a price of Cdn $1.25 per share.

c) In December, 2014, Electrovaya raised $1,700 (Cdn $2 million) through the brokered private placement of 2,908,845 units, with each unit consisting of 1 common share at Cdn $0.70 and one share purchase warrant. Each share warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company within a period of 36 months at a price of Cdn $1.05 per share.

d) In January, 2015, Electrovaya raised $80 (Cdn $100,000) through the brokered private placement of 154,161 units, with each unit consisting of 1 common share at Cdn $0.70 and one share purchase warrant. Each share warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company within a period of 36 months at a price of Cdn $1.05 per share.

e) In March, 2015, Electrovaya raised $800 (Cdn $1 million) through the brokered private placement of 2,194,662 units, with each unit consisting of 1 common share at Cdn $0.49 and one share purchase warrant. Each share warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company within a period of 36 months at a price of Cdn $0.75 per share.

f) In April, 2015, the Company raised an additional $802 (Cdn $1 million) by placing a second mortgage on the property owned by its wholly owned Subsidiary, 1408871 Ontario Inc. The loan bears interest at 10% and is repayable on April 17, 2016. The balance of the loan as at December 31, 2015, net of currency translation adjustments is $723 and as at September 30, 2015, net of currency translation adjustments is $746.

17. Long-term liabilities

As of December 31 2015, the Company's long-term liabilities of $483 (€ 446K) were comprised of personnel related provisions.

As at September 30, 2015, the Company’s long-term liabilities of $1,999 (€ 1,792K) were comprised of $582 for personnel related provisions and a provision for loss contingencies for compensation payments covering expected losses from the planned early termination from the lease of the nitrogen plant which had been set up in 2014. As the nitrogen plant is currently being used and will be for the foreseeable future, this provision has now been reversed to direct manufacturing costs.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise indicated)

18. Deferred tax assets

The income tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the future tax assets and future tax liabilities are as follows:

		December 31, 2015
Deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2015		451
Change in temporary differences		(334)
Exchange translation		(12)
Net future tax assets as of December 31, 2015	$	105

19. Letter of credit

As of September 2015, the Company has a letter of credit for $ 1,043 (€ 934K) from Sparkasse Bank. The letter of credit is fully cash collateralized. The cash is shown in the restricted cash line in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The Company is in advanced stages of negotiation regarding debt financing from banks and subsidy and grant awarding bodies. As of mid-October the letter of credit was settled from the restricted cash

20. Lease commitments

The Company's future minimum lease payments under operating leases for the years ended September 30 are as follows:

2016	$ 849
2017	$ 812
2018	$ 798
2019	$ 640
2020	$ 640
2021	$ 640
2022	$ 640
Total	$ 5,019

These future minimum lease payments relate to our German operations.

21. Contingencies

i) Industry Canada

Electrovaya has modified an earlier repayment schedule with Technology Partnerships Canada. Fixed repayments of a nominal amount will begin on October 1, 2017.

ii) **Warranty**

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, Electrovaya Company, registered in Delaware, agreed to settle a warranty claim consisting of payments of $75 by October, 2014, $100 by January, 2015 and $100 by April, 2015. Pursuant to a revised agreements, the second payment due in January, 2015 was extended to April 30, 2015 and paid accordingly and the last payment was extended from April, 2015 to December 15, 2015 and paid accordingly.

iii) Miljobil

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, a supplier obtained a court order for $133 (GBP 90K) related to a dispute concerning work performed for Miljobil prior to Electrovaya's acquisition. This amount has been recorded in the financial statements. During the quarter, an agreement was reached whereby Miljobil agreed to pay $152 (GBP 103K), with $22 (GBP 15K) paid immediately and the balance secured by a first charge over equipment until the equipment can be sold. Pursuant to the agreement, Innovation Norway agreed to release its charges over the equipment in consideration of a $147 (GBP 100K) guarantee from Electrovaya.

iv) Litarion

There is a contingent liability in the amount of $779 (€ 717K), relating to a government subsidy which was received prior to acquisition. There could be a liable, if the audit of the subsidy showed conditions not fulfilled. The company believes all conditions have been fulfilled.

There is a potential employee claim outstanding in the maximum amount of $215 (€ 198K). We believe this amount to be excessive and will vigorously defend our position. We would expect any final settlement to be much less than the claimed amount.

v) Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

The company has received funds and incurred costs under the Ministry's "Next Generation of Jobs Fund", as discussed in note 12 (c). The program ended on December 31, 2015, if at that time the funds advanced exceeds the eligible costs the company could be liable for a claw-back of the excess of funds received over eligible costs. As of December 31 this potential claw-back of funding is $302 (Cdn $0.4 million).