GOODMAN
& ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

45 St. Clair Ave. West, Suite 200
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1K6
t (416) 967-3444
f (416) 967-3945
goodmancpa.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Electrovaya Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Electrovaya Inc., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, and the consolidated statements of earnings (operations), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate too provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainly exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Alan Goodman, CPA, CA, LPA.

Goodman & Associates LLP

Toronto, Ontario
November 30, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Years ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019

As at	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,124	$ 333
Trade and other receivables (note 5)	2,491	346
Inventories (note 6)	2,029	997
Prepaid expenses and other (note 7)	2,423	407
Total current assets	8,067	2,083
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (note 8)	2,500	5
Long-term deposit	75	-
Total non-current assets	2,575	5
Total assets	$ 10,642	$ 2,088
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 9)	$ 3,913	$ 1,911
Working capital facilities (note 10)	4,708	1,060
Promissory notes (note 15)	4,503	-
Deferred grant income (note 11)	1,376	1,265
Deferred revenue (note 20)	704	29
Short term loans (note 12)	749	753
9% convertible debentures (note 13)	-	11,009
Other payables (note 21)	395	184
Lease liability – current portion (note 14)	103	-
Total current liabilities	16,451	16,211
Lease liability – non-current portion (note 14)	2,609	-
Other payables (note 21)	156	142
Lease inducement (note 14)	141	-
Total non-current liabilities	2,906	142
Equity(Deficiency)		
Share capital (note 16)	86,134	82,885
Contributed surplus	4,561	4,416
Warrants (note 16)	6,760	6,013
Accumulated other comprehensive gain	13,352	13,055
Equity component of convertible debentures (note 13)	-	71
Deficit	(119,522)	(120,705)
Total (Deficiency)	(8,715)	(14,265)
Total liabilities and equity(deficiency)	$ 10,642	$ 2,088

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board
Name of Chair of the Board: Alexander McLean Director
Name of Audit committee head: James Jacobs Director

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Operations)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)
Years ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Revenue (note 20)	$ 14,525	$ 4,891
Direct manufacturing costs (note 6(b))	9,592	2,949
Gross margin	4,933	1,942
Expenses		
Research and development	2,749	2,863
Government assistance	(273)	-
Sales and marketing	1,117	1,133
General and administrative	1,710	1,620
Stock based compensation	144	1,120
Finance cost (note 10, 12 and 13)	3,097	2,120
Patents and trademark expenses	77	33
	8,621	8,889
Income (Loss) before the undernoted	(3,688)	(6,947)
Amortization (see note 3(g))	209	109
Income (Loss) from operations	(3,897)	(7,056)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 24)	-	4,184
Gain on redemption of debentures (note 13)	5,175	-
Foreign exchange gain(loss) and interest income	(166)	35
Net income(loss) for the year	1,112	(2,837)
Basic income(loss) per share	$ 0.01	$ (0.03)
Diluted income(loss) per share	$ 0.01	$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and fully diluted	119,626,999	106,997,046

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income(Loss)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Years ended September 30, 2020 and September 30 2019

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Net income(loss) for the year	$ 1,112	$ (2,837)
Currency translation differences	297	183
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year	297	183
Total comprehensive income(loss) for the year	$ 1,409	$ (2,654)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Years ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Warrants	Accumulated other Comprehensive gain	Equity component of 9% Convertible Debentures	Revaluation Surplus	Total
Balance – October 01, 2018	**$81,858**	**$3,296**	**$(123,355)**	**$6,013**	**$12,872**	**$71**	**$5,487**	**$(13,758)**
Stock-based compensation	-	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	**1,120**
Issue of shares	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,027**
Net loss for the year	-	-	(2,837)	-	-	-	-	**(2,837)**
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	5,487	-	-	-	(5,487)	**-**
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	**183**
Balance–September 30, 2019	**$82,885**	**$4,416**	**$(120,705)**	**$6,013**	**$13,055**	**$71**	**-**	**$(14,265)**
Balance – October 01, 2019	**$82,885**	**$4,416**	**$(120,705)**	**$6,013**	**$13,055**	**$71**	**$0**	**$(14,265)**
Stock-based compensation	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	**144**
Issue of shares	3,249	-	-	747	-	-	-	**3,996**
Net income for the year	-	-	1,112	-	-	-	-	**1,112**
Equity component of 9% convertible debenture	-	-	71	-	-	(71)	-	**-**
Currency translation differences	-	1	-	-	297	-	-	**298**
Balance–September 30, 2020	**$86,134**	**$4,561**	**$(119,522)**	**$6,760**	**$13,352**	**-**	**-**	**$(8,715)**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ELECTROVAYA INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Years ended September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	$1,112	$(2,837)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	209	109
Stock based compensation expense	144	1,120
Financing costs	2,006	743
Gain on redemption of debentures	(5,175)	-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(4,184)
Cash provided by (used in) operating	(1,704)	(5,049)
Net changes in working capital (note 18)	(2,194)	2,174
Cash from (used in) operating activities	(3,898)	(2,875)
Investing activities		
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment	-	15,229
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(40)	-
Increase in long-term deposit	(75)	-
Cash (used in) investing activities	(115)	15,229
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	115	1,027
Change in loan payable	3,619	(15,795)
Change in investment	-	1,012
Change in other payables	-	28
Payment of lease liability (interest portion)	(372)	
Payment of lease liability (principal portion)	62	-
Increase in non-current liabilities	141	-
Cash from/(used in) financing activities	3,565	(13,728)
Decrease in cash	(448)	(1,374)
Exchange difference	1,239	1,581
Cash, beginning of year	333	126
Cash at end of year	$ 1,124	$ 333
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:		
Income tax paid	$ -	$ -
Interest paid	$ 1,527	$ 304

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. Description of Business

Electrovaya Inc. (the "Company") is domiciled in Ontario, Canada, and is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's registered office is at 6688 Kitimat Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 1P8 Canada. The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol EFL. The Company is also listed in the United States on the OTC:QB under the ticker symbol EFLVF. The Company has no immediate or ultimate controlling parent.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group is primarily involved in the design, development and manufacturing of Lithium Ion batteries, battery systems and battery-related products for energy storage, clean electric transportation and other specialized applications.

2. Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of Compliance

These audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the principles of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These audited consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on November 30, 2020.

b) Basis of Accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities as they fall due in the normal course of business.

At September 30, 2019 the Company had Convertible debentures outstanding with a carrying amount of $11,009 maturing on March 27, 2020 and a working capital deficiency of $14,128. In April 2020 the terms of the convertible debenture were amended as described in Note 13. Under the amended terms a final payment was made on September 29, 2020 and the debt was settled in full. The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern was dependent, in part, upon the refinancing of the convertible debentures.

At September 30, 2020 the debentures have been settled in full and the working capital deficiency has been reduced substantially to $8,384. Management is required to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months after the September 30, 2020 balance sheet date.

Management has developed a cash flow forecast for the 12-month period ended September 30, 2021, and manages cash and working capital closely. The forecast takes into account reasonable assumptions over both the realization of potential revenue from the sales pipeline and the timing of those revenues. Management believes it has adequate resources or access to those resources in the debt or equity markets to settle its liabilities as they fall due in the normal course of business.

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and the functional currencies of the Group's subsidiaries include Canadian dollars and US dollars. These consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except per share amounts and when otherwise indicated.

d) Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements relate to the following (judgements made are disclosed in individual notes throughout the financial statements where relevant):

- Recognition of contract revenues. Recognizing contract revenue requires significant judgment in determining milestones, actual work performed and the estimated costs to complete the work;
- Determining whether to recognize revenues from after-sales services at a point in time or over time;
- 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;
- Accounting for provisions including assessments of possible legal and tax contingencies, and restructuring. Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not; and,
- Acquisitions – at initial recognition and subsequent remeasurement, judgements are made both for key assumptions in the purchase price allocation for each acquisition and regarding impairment indicators in the subsequent period. The purchase price is assigned to the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities based on fair values. Any remaining excess value is reported as goodwill. This allocation requires judgement as well as the definition of cash generating units for impairment testing purposes. Other judgements might result in significantly different results and financial position in the future.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements relate to the following (assumptions made are disclosed in individual notes throughout the financial statements where relevant):

- 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;

- Estimates used in testing non-financial assets for impairment including the recoverability of development costs;
- Estimates used in determining the fair value of stock option grants. These estimates include assumptions about the volatility of the Company's stock, forfeiture and expected exercise rates; and,
- Estimates of income taxes. The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues, based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The decisions made by the Company in each instance are set out under the various accounting policies in these notes.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies below are in compliance with IFRS and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except for the application of IFRS 16.

a) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared primarily on the historical cost basis. Other measurement bases, where used, are described in the applicable notes.

b) Basis of consolidation

i) **Subsidiaries**

These consolidated financial statements include our direct and indirect subsidiaries, all of which are wholly-owned. Any subsidiaries that are formed or acquired during the year are consolidated from their respective dates of formation or acquisition. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company. All subsidiaries have the same reporting dates as their parent Company.

ii) **Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

iii) **Business Combinations**

The Company uses the acquisition method to account for any business combinations. All identifiable assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date. Any goodwill that arises from business combinations is tested annually for impairment. Potential obligations for contingent consideration and other contingencies are also recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date. We record subsequent changes in the fair value of such potential obligations from the date of acquisition to the settlement date in our consolidated statement of operations. We expense integration costs (for the establishment of business processes, infrastructure and information systems for acquired operations) and acquisition-related consulting and transaction costs as incurred in our consolidated statement of operations.

We use judgment to determine the estimates used to value identifiable assets and liabilities, and the fair value of potential obligations, if applicable, at the acquisition date. We may engage third parties to determine the fair value of certain inventory, property, plant and equipment and intangible

assets. We use estimates to determine cash flow projections, including the period of expected future benefit, and future growth and discount rates, among other factors, to value intangible assets and contingent consideration. The fair value of acquired tangible assets are measured by applying the market, cost or replacement cost, or the income approach (using discounted cash flows and forecasts by management), as appropriate.

c) Foreign currency

Each subsidiary of the Company maintains its accounting records in its functional currency. A Company's functional currency is the currency of the principal economic environment in which it operates.

i) **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions carried out in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the reporting date are translated at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on such monetary items is recognized as income or expense for the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the historical exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

ii) **Translation of financial statements of foreign operations**

The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar are translated to U.S dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency differences on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income in the cumulative translation account net of income tax.

d) Financial instruments

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'). The directly attributable transactions costs of financial assets and liabilities as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classification of such assets and liabilities.

Classification and Measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and,
- those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through FVTPL or through FVTOCI (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

- amortized cost;
- FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or,

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, which are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities consist of long-term debt and trade and other payables which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is reported in profit or loss.

e) Cash equivalents

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

f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw material is determined using the average cost method. Cost of semi-finished and finished goods are 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.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the cost of material and labor and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items 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 profit or loss.

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying property, plant and equipment as part of the cost of that asset, if applicable. Capitalized borrowing costs are amortized over the useful life of the related asset.

Subsequent costs:

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits 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. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred, except where they serve to increase productivity or to prolong the useful life of an asset, in which case they are capitalized.

Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The following useful lives are applied:

	Years
Leasehold improvements	5
Production equipment #1-7	2-15
Office Furniture and Equipment #1-3	2-5
Right of use assets	Over the lease term

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h) Leases

Effective October 1, 2019, the Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach with the effect of initially applying this standard at the date of application (Note 3).

(i) Prior to September 30, 2019

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are accounted for subsequently in accordance with the property and equipment policy. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability so as to produce a constant periodic finance expense on the remaining balance of the liability. All leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized on the Company's statement of financial position.

(ii) Effective October 1, 2019

Where the Company has entered a lease, the Company has recognized a right-of-use asset representing its rights to use the underlying assets and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The right-of-use asset, where it relates to an operating lease, has been presented net of accumulated amortization and is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability has been disclosed as a separate line item, allocated between current and non-current liabilities. The lease liability associate with all leases is measured at the present value of the expected lease payments at inception and discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used to discount the lease liability. Judgement is required to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

i) Intangible assets

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.

j) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for credit losses equal to lifetime credit losses for trade and other receivables. None of these assets include a financing component. Significant receivable balances are assessed for impairment individually based on information specific to the customer. The remaining receivables are grouped, where possible, based on shared credit risk characteristics, and assessed for impairment collectively. The allowance assessment incorporates past experience, current and expected future conditions.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than 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. For intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset or CGU, excluding finance costs and income tax expense. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to the carrying amounts of the assets in the unit (group of units).

In respect of other assets, 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

k) 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. When necessary, 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.

l) Share-based payments

The Company accounts for all share-based payments to employees and non-employees using the fair value based method of accounting. The Company measures the compensation cost of stock-based option awards to employees at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the options. The share-based compensation cost of the options is recognized as stock-based compensation expense over the relevant vesting period of the stock options.

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.

m) 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 utilized 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.

n) 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.

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, i.e. 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).

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that Electrovaya has met the requirements of the approved grant program and there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Government grants that compensate for expenses already incurred are recognized in income on a systematic basis in the same year in which the expenses are incurred. Government grants for immediate financial support, with no future related costs, are recognized in income when receivable. Government grants that compensate Electrovaya for the cost of an asset are recognized on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Government grants consisting of investment tax credits are recorded as a reduction of the related expense or cost of the asset acquired. If a government grant becomes repayable, the repayment is treated as a change in estimate. Where the original grant related to income, the repayment is applied first against any related deferred government grant balance, and any excess as an expense. Where the original grant related to an asset, the repayment is treated as an increase to the carrying amount of the asset or as a reduction to the deferred government grant balance.

o) 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 in profit or loss as incurred.

p) Finance income and finance expense

Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs are comprised of interest expense on 9% convertible debentures, promissory notes and working capital facilities. 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.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

q) Earnings per share (EPS)

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. 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 share options granted to employees.

r) 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 regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

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

4. Changes in significant accounting policies

a) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Adoption of IFRS 16- Leases

The Company has initially applied IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") from October 1, 2019 ("Initial Application") which replaces IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations. IFRS 16 establishes a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognized a right-of-use asset representing its rights to use the underlying assets and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The right-of-use asset, where it relates to an operating lease, has been presented net of accumulated amortization and is disclosed under property, plant and equipment. The lease liability has been disclosed as a separate line item, allocated between current and non-current liabilities. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, with the effect of initially applying this standard at the date of Initial Application. Accordingly, this election means that the comparative information has not been restated and the disclosure requirements in IFRS 16 have not generally been applied to comparative information. Following a review of the Company's leases, no adjustment is required to the retained earnings.

b) Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing IFRS standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all the pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. The new standards and interpretations that have been issued are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	September 30,	
	2020	2019

Trade receivables, gross	$ 2,297	$ 254
Allowance for credit losses	-	-
Trade receivables	2,297	254
Other receivables	194	92
Trade and other receivables	$2,491	$346

As at September 30, 2020, 1.58% of the Company's accounts receivable is over 90 days past due (September 30, 2020 – 12.19%)

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 during the year ended September 30, 2020.

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

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -
Impairment loss	64	1
Allowance provided (reversed)	(64)	(1)
Exchange translation	-	-
Ending balance	$ -	$ -

6. Inventories

(a) Total inventories on hand as at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Raw materials	$ 1,270	$ 374
Semi finished	703	511
Finished goods	56	112
	$ 2,029	$ 997

(b) At the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the following inventory revaluations and obsolescence provisions were included in direct manufacturing costs:

	Sep 30, 2020	Sep 30, 2019
Provision(recovery) for obsolescence	$ -	$ 44

7. Prepaid expenses and other

As of September 30, the prepaid balance on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

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

	September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019
Prepaid expenses	$	2,423	$	407
Other		-		-
	$	2,423	$	407

Prepaid expenses are comprised of vendor deposits on inventory orders for the future requisition of inventories.

8. Property, plant and equipment

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

	Property, plant and equipment			
	Leasehold Improvements	Production Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance October 1, 2018	$387	$1,476	$66	$1,929
Additions	-	-	-	-
Reductions/Disposals	-	(555)	(7)	(562)
Exchange differences	(9)	(52)	(2)	(63)
Balance September 30, 2019	378	869	57	1,304
Depreciation and impairment				
Balance October 1, 2018	(310)	(1,421)	(53)	(1,784)
Additions	(75)	(26)	(8)	(109)
Reductions/Disposals	-	543	8	551
Exchange differences	7	35	1	43
Balance September 30, 2019	(378)	(869)	(52)	(1,299)
Net Book Value – September 30, 2019	$0	$0	$5	$5

	Property, plant and equipment				
	Right of Use Asset	Leasehold Improvements	Production Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total

Gross carrying amount					
Balance October 1, 2019	-	$378	$869	$57	$1,304
Additions	2,665	40	-	-	2,705
Reductions/Disposals	-	(374)	(152)	-	(526)
Exchange differences	-	(5)	(9)	-	(14)
Balance September 30, 2020	2,665	39	708	57	3,469
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance October 1, 2019	-	(378)	(869)	(52)	(1,299)
Additions	(200)	(4)	-	(5)	(209)
Reductions/Disposals	-	374	152	-	526
Exchange differences	-	4	9	-	13
Balance September 30, 2020	(200)	(4)	(708)	(57)	(969)
Net Book Value – September 30,2020	2,465	$35	$0	$0	$2,500

Property, plant and equipment includes a right-of-use asset, which relates to the office lease at 6688 Kitimat Road, Mississauga, ON L5N 1P8 (refer Note 14).

9. Trade and Other Payable

Trade and Other Payables as at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Trade Payables	$ 2,197	$ 809
Accruals	1,465	1,070
Other Payables	251	32
	$ 3,913	$ 1,911

10. Working Capital Facilities

Purchase Order Facility

In November, 2019 the Original Credit Agreement was amended to include a $3.9 million (Cdn $5.5 million) non-revolving Purchase Order financing Facility. The facility was secured. The Company issued 1.5 million common shares to the Lender. The interest on the Purchase Order Facility was the greater of a) 10.05% per annum above the Prime Rate or b) 14% per annum. Interest is payable monthly. In April 2020 a Second Amendment was entered into with the Canadian Financial Institution providing the Revolving Credit Facility (see below). The Purchase Order Facility was amended to be non-revolving with a maximum limit of $7.34 million (Cdn $10 million). The interest remains the same. The Company issued 576,923 common shares to the Lender. As of September 30, 2020, the Purchase Order Facility was fully repaid from the Accounts Receivable collections associated with the specific purchase orders the facility financed.

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

Revolving Credit Facility

In August 2019 a Canadian Financial Institution provided a $1.1 million (Cdn $1.5 million) of which $0.99 million (Cdn $1.4 million) was advanced on closing. The bridge loan facility was a secured non-revolving bridge facility for the fulfilment of purchase orders and general working capital purposes.

In June, 2020 the non-revolving bridge facility was amended to become a revolving credit facility with a maximum principal amount of $3.4 million (Cdn $4.5 million). As a condition of the amendment the Company issued 750,000 common shares to the Lender.

In September, 2020 the revolving credit facility was amended to increase the maximum available under the facility to $5.3 million (Cdn $7 million) from $3.4 million (Cdn $4.5 million) and the maturity date was extended from September 25, 2020 to March 31, 2021.

As at September 30, 2020 the balance owing under the facility is $4.7 million (Cdn $6.3 million).

The interest on the revolving credit facility is the greater of a) 8.05% per annum above the Prime Rate or b) 12% per annum. Interest is payable monthly.

	September 30,	
Working Capital Facilities	2020	2019
Revolving credit facility	$ 4,708	$ 1,060
	$ 4,708	$ 1,060

11. Deferred Grant Income

In November 2018, Electrovaya and Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) signed a contract of Cdn $3.8 million to fund the development of safe and long-lasting Lithium Ion Ceramic batteries for electric buses and commercial vehicles. The Company has received advances of under the agreement of Cdn $3.42 million with Cdn $380 held back pending final settlement. Advance payments are recorded in deferred grant income and recognized in income as conditions related to the deferred grant are met.

An additional grant of $140 (Cdn $190K) was received during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 as a one time subsidy to offset additional costs due to the Covid – 19 pandemic and was recorded as a reduction in expenses.

12. Short Term Loans

On December 4, 2017, the primary shareholder guaranteed a short term loan to the Company of $375 (Cdn $500K) for 6 month term at 2% interest per month fully repayable on June 01, 2018. This loan has been renewed several times and is currently due February 01, 2021, with a penalty clause for payment of Cdn $20K in the event of a default in paying the principal amount on the due date or if the note is not rolled over. The promissory note has the option of paying out the principal amount any time before the maturity date without any penalty.

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

On September 27, 2018, the primary shareholder loaned to the Company $90 (Cdn $120K) on an interest free promissory notes repayable on demand. In March, 2019, the primary shareholder loaned to the Company a further $75 (Cdn $100K) on an interest free promissory notes repayable on demand. As of September 30, 2020, $17 (Cdn $22K) has been repaid to the primary shareholder on demand.

On June 25, 2019, two private companies each loaned to the Company $113 (Cdn $150K) for a total of $226 (Cdn $300k) on promissory notes for 3 month terms at 2% interest per month both fully repayable on September 24, 2019. This arrangement also carries a commitment fee of 5% deducted from the principal amount of $226 (Cdn $300K). The loans are guaranteed by the primary shareholder. The notes were renewed on an on demand basis with no specific maturity.

	September 30,	
	2020	2019
Short term loans	$ 749	$ 753

13. Convertible Debentures

On March 27, 2017, the Company closed an offering for 9% unsecured convertible debentures (the “Debentures”), for an aggregate gross proceeds of $11,260 (Cdn $15 million).

The Debentures bear interest from the date of issue at 9% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 in each year commencing June 30, 2017. The Debentures have a maturity date of March 27, 2020 (the “Maturity Date”).

For accounting purposes, the Debentures are separated into their liability and equity components using the effective interest rate method. The fair value of the liability component at the time of issue was determined based on an estimated rate of 13.5% for the Debentures without the conversion feature. The fair value of the equity component was determined as the difference between the face value of the Debentures and the fair value of the liability component.

Interest expense for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 of $519 was paid in cash (2019- $1,027 was settled by issuing 6,306,629 common shares of the Company).

In April 2020 the terms of the outstanding $10.6 million (Cdn $15 million) principal amount of Debentures was amended (the “Amendments”). Pursuant to the Amendments, the Company and its lender under the Debentures, an institutional investor (the “Debenture Lender”) agreed that the Company could satisfy the entire $10.6 million (Cdn $15 million) principal amount and any accrued but unpaid interest owing under the debentures by issuing the Debenture Lender 11,111,111 Common Shares at a deemed price of CDN$0.18 per Common Share on or before April 3, 2020, paying the Debenture Lender $1.4 million (Cdn $2 million) in cash on or before April 10, 2020, and paying the Debenture Lender an additional $1.4 million (Cdn $2 million) in cash on or before September 29, 2020, an equivalent of about $4.4 million (Cdn $6 million) dollars. The Company granted the Debenture Lender subordinated security in connection with the deferred payment obligation under the Amendments – Refer to note 17.

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

Dr. Sankar Das Gupta, the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, personally guaranteed the Company's $1.5 million (Cdn $2 million) deferred payment obligation under the Amendments.

On September 29, 2020 the Company paid the final instalment of $1.5 million (Cdn $2 million) and the debt was settled in full.

	September 30,	
Principal	2020	2019
Balance	$11,260	$11,260
Liability		
Gross proceeds	11,260	11,260
Issue costs	(751)	(751)
Equity component	(71)	(71)
Liability component initially recognized	10,438	10,438
Accretion of finance expense	2,243	1,931
Currency translation adjustments	(1,618)	(1,360)
Issue of common shares	(1,469)	-
Repayment	(2,938)	-
Fair market value of warrants issued	(747)	-
Issue of common shares for guarantee	(529)	-
Financing costs	(110)	-
Legal costs	(95)	-
Gain on redemption of debentures	(5,175)	-
Balance	$ -	$11,009

14. Lease liability

As of September 30, 2020 lease liability consists of:

	September 30,	
	2020	2019
Current	$ 103	$ -
Non-current	$2,609	$ -
Carrying amount – lease liability	**$2,712**	**$ -**

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

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is as follows:

	September 30, 2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 277	$ -
Incremental borrowing rate at time of transition	14.00%	-
Total cash outflow for the lease	$ 46	$

The Company entered into a lease agreement for 61,327 sq.ft for its premises as its Headquarters in Mississauga, Ontario at 6688 Kitimat Road. The lease is for 10 years starting January 1, 2020 with expiry December 31, 2029. In addition, the Company is required to pay certain occupancy costs.

Under the lease agreement, the landlord provides the Company $240 (Cdn$320) to utilize towards Leasehold Improvement to the leased premises. As of September 30, 2020 the Company has incurred $99 (Cdn $143K). Any unused portion of the tenant improvement allowance was recorded under lease inducement and will be refunded back to landlord by December 31, 2022.

15. Promissory Note

In January 2020 an advance of $480 (Cdn $680k) was made on a Promissory Note bearing interest at the greater of a) 11% per annum or b) 7% per annum above the Prime Rate. The Note is repayable on demand.

In April 2020 the Promissory Note was amended and a further amount of $1.58 million (Cdn $2.15 million) was advanced bring the total Promissory Note to $2 million (Cdn $2.83 million). The Promissory Note matures on the earlier of a) September 25, 2020 or b) on demand. The Promissory Note bears interest at the greater of a) 11% per annum or b) 7% per annum above the Prime Rate.

The increase in borrowing under the Amended and Restated Promissory Note was secured by Dr. Das Gupta personally guaranteeing the Company's payment obligation to the Facility Lender as well as pledging an additional 17,000,000 Common Shares in favour of the Facility Lender, and the Company paid a fee of $110 (Cdn $150,000) to the Facility Lender for the increase to the amount available under the Amended and Restated Promissory Note.

Subsequent to year end, a further amendment of the promissory note was secured by Dr. Das Gupta personally guaranteeing by pledging an additional 5,300,000 common shares.

In September 2020 the Promissory Note was further amended and increased to $4.5 million (Cdn $6 million) of which $1.5 million (Cdn $2 million) of the proceeds were used to settle the obligation under the 9% convertible debentures – refer note 13. The interest remains the same. The promissory note will mature on the earlier of (a) June 30, 2021 or (b) with a renewal for a further period of 6 months to Dec 31, 2021 by mutual consent. The Company issued 885,350 common shares to the lender.

16. Share Capital

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

a) Authorized and issued capital stock

Authorized
Unlimited common shares
Issued

	Common Shares	
	Number	Amount
Balance, September 30, 2018	103,605,271	$81,858
Issuance of shares (note 13)	6,306,629	1,027
Balance, September 30, 2019	109,911,900	$82,885
Issuance of shares (i)	1,500,000	239
Issuance of shares (note 13)	11,111,111	1,427
Issuance of shares (note 17)	4,000,000	514
Issuance of shares (note 10)	750,000	151
Issuance of shares (ii)	880,000	115
Issuance of shares (i)	576,923	221
Issuance of shares (note 15)	885,350	582
Balance, September 30, 2020	129,615,284	$86,134

(i) In November, 2019 the Original Credit Agreement was amended to include a $3.9 million (Cdn $5.5 million) non-revolving Purchase Order financing Facility. The facility is secured. The Company issued 1.5 million common shares to the Lender. The interest on the Purchase Order Facility is the greater of a) 10.05% per annum above the Prime Rate or b) 14% per annum. Interest is payable monthly. In April 2020 a Second Amendment was entered into with the Canadian Financial Institution providing the Working Capital Facilities (note 10). The Purchase Order Facility was amended to be non-revolving with a maximum limit of $7.34 million (Cdn $10 million). The interest remains the same. The Company issued 576,923 common shares to the Lender. As of September 30, 2020, the Purchase Order Facility was fully repaid from the Accounts Receivable collections associated with the specific purchase orders the facility financed.

(ii) As a condition of the first renewal of the Cdn $6.25 million secured promissory note, the Company issued 1,000,000 warrants exercisable for a 24 months on February 19, 2016 that vested immediately at the exercise price of Cdn $0.79. The fair value of the share warrants is $241. As a condition of the second renewal of the promissory note, the Company issued new 1,000,000 warrants for a 24 months period on February 17, 2017 that vested immediately at the exercise price of Cdn $2.74. The fair value of the share warrants is $915. As a condition of the third renewal of the promissory note, the Company issued new 1,000,000 warrants for a 24 months period on June 1, 2018 that vested immediately at the exercise price of Cdn $0.18. The fair value of the share warrants is $53. 880,000 warrants were exercised during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and 120,000 warrants expired on May 31, 2020.

b) Stock Options

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.

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

On July 31, 2019 the Board approved the grant of 1,202,000 stock options under the Stock Option Plan with a further grant of 4,250,000 options conditional on obtaining the approval of shareholders at the next meeting of shareholders of the Company to increase the pool of options available to be granted such that there are sufficient options in the pool to permit the additional grant.

On December 20, 2019 at a Special Meeting of the Shareholders, a resolution was passed to (i) authorize amendments to the company's Stock Option Plan to increase the maximum number of common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options thereunder from 10,100,000 to 15,100,000 and to remove the restriction that the maximum number of shares that may be issuable to any one participant under all of the company's security based compensation arrangements shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares; and (ii) to ratify the grant of 4,250,000 options as mentioned above.

	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, September 30, 2018	4,876,003	$0.91
Cancelled or expired	(25,400)	$1.04
Cancelled or expired	(16,000)	$0.18
Granted (ii)	5,452,000	$0.23
Cancelled or expired	(260,000)	$0.72
Outstanding, September 30, 2019	10,026,603	$0.50
Cancelled or expired	(475,000)	$1.30
Granted (i)	1,438,000	$0.50
Cancelled or expired	(45,000)	$2.06
Outstanding, September 30, 2020	10,944,603	$0.46

							Options exercisable	
Exercise price					Number Outstanding	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
$2.09	(	Cdn	$2.78	)	357,000	0.25	357,000	$2.09
$0.61	(	Cdn	$0.81	)	89,998	1.21	89,998	$0.61
$0.24	(	Cdn	$0.32	)	59,000	2.20	59,000	$0.24
$0.53	(	Cdn	$0.71	)	32,000	2.40	32,000	$0.53
$0.54	(	Cdn	$0.72	)	1,312,000	3.39	1,312,000	$0.54
$0.78	(	Cdn	$1.04	)	15,000	3.44	15,000	$0.78
$0.77	(	Cdn	$1.02	)	41,000	3.64	41,000	$0.77
$0.49	(	Cdn	$0.65	)	279,171	4.39	279,171	$0.49
$0.49	(	Cdn	$0.65	)	30,000	4.39	30,000	$0.49
$0.68	(	Cdn	$0.91	)	60,000	4.64	60,000	$0.68
$0.52	(	Cdn	$0.69	)	280,834	5.25	280,834	$0.52
$0.59	(	Cdn	$0.79	)	98,000	5.37	98,000	$0.59

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

$1.60	(	Cdn	$2.13	)	505,600	6.25	505,600	$1.60
$0.92	(	Cdn	$1.22	)	120,000	6.84	120,000	$0.92
$0.21	(	Cdn	$0.28	)	775,000	7.40	516,660	$0.21
$0.23	(	Cdn	$0.30	)	5,452,000	8.84	5,452,000	$0.23
$0.50	(	Cdn	$0.66	)	1,438,000	9.95	138,000	$0.50
					10,944,603	7.39	9,386,263	$0.46

We amortize the estimated grant date fair value of stock options to expense over the vesting period (generally three years). The grant date fair value of outstanding stock options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions in the year of the grant: risk-free interest rate (based on U.S. government bond yields), expected volatility of the market price of our shares (based on historical volatility of our share price), and the expected option life (in years) (based on historical option holder behavior).

(i) The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the stock-based compensation costs for the stock options granted during the year ended September 30, 2020:

Grant date	September 11, 2020
No of options	1,438,000
Exercise price	$ 0.50
Average expected life in years	10
Volatility	90.31%
Risk-free weighted interest rate	0.49%
Dividend yield	-
Fair-value of options granted	$524

(ii) The following table summarizes the assumptions used with the Black-Scholes valuation model for the determination of the stock-based compensation costs for the stock options granted during the year ended September 30, 2019:

Grant date	July 31, 2019
No of options	5,452,000
Exercise price	$ 0.23
Average expected life in years	10
Volatility	88.14%
Risk-free weighted interest rate	1.47%
Dividend yield	-
Fair-value of options granted	$904

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

c) Warrants

Details of Share Warrants

	Number Outstanding	Exercise Price
Outstanding, Sep 30, 2018	13,902,679	
Expired during the quarter ended Mar 31, 2019	(1,000,000)	$2.05
Outstanding, Sep 30, 2019	12,902,679	
Expired during the quarter ended Mar 31, 2020	(1,740,000)	$1.98
Exercised during the quarter ended Jun 30, 2020 (note 16(a)(ii))	(880,000)	$0.13
Expired during the quarter ended Jun 30, 2020 (note 16(a)(ii))	(120,000)	$0.13
Issued during the quarter ended Jun 30, 2020 (note 17)	7,100,000	$0.13
Outstanding, Sep 30, 2020	17,262,679	

Details of Compensation Options to Brokers

	Number Outstanding	Exercise Price
Outstanding, Sep 30, 2018	601,373	
Expired during the quarter ended Mar 31, 2019	(279,069)	$1.70
Outstanding, Sep 30, 2019 & 2020	322,304	

17. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Chief Executive Officer and controlling shareholder of Electrovaya Inc.

There is an outstanding payable balance of $18 relating to raising of capital on behalf of the Company, as at September 30, 2020 (2019-$18).

The CEO and controlling shareholder personally guarantees the following short term loans – refer note 12

	September 30, 2020 CDN	USD
Shareholder guaranteed loan (Dec. 2017)	$ 500	$ 375
Shareholder loan (Sept. 2017 & March 2019)	$ 198	$ 148
Shareholder guaranteed loan (June 2019)	$ 300	$ 226
	$ 998	$ 749

In January 2020 the Canadian Financial Institution providing the Bridge loan Facility provided $480 (Cdn $680K) by way of a Promissory Note. The loan is guaranteed by the primary shareholder. In April 2020 the Promissory Note was amended and a further amount of $1.58 million (Cdn $2.15 million) was advanced bring the total Promissory Note to $2 million (Cdn $2.83 million). In September 2020 the

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

Promissory Note was further amended and increased to $4.5 million (Cdn $6 million) of which $1.5 million (Cdn $2 million) of the proceeds were used to settle the obligation under the Debentures – refer note 13.

The increase in borrowing under the Amended and Restated Promissory Note was secured by Dr. Das Gupta personally guaranteeing the Company's payment obligation to the Facility Lender as well as pledging an additional 17,000,000 Common Shares in favour of the Facility Lender, and the Company paid a fee of $113 (Cdn $150,000) to the Facility Lender for the increase to the amount available under the Amended and Restated Promissory Note – refer Note 15.

Summary of CEO and controlling shareholder personal guarantees and pledges

	September 30, 2020 CDN	September 30, 2020 USD
Promissory note – shareholder guaranteed plus 17 million share pledge	$ 6,000	$ 4,503

As consideration for the significant personal risk involved in granting the Company's lenders personal guarantees and share pledges in order to effect the Amendments and increase the amount available under the Amended and Restated Promissory Note, the Company's independent directors approved the issuance to Dr. Das Gupta of 4,000,000 Common Shares at a price of $0.13 (Cdn $0.18), and 7,100,000 warrants to purchase Common Shares, each exercisable at a price of $0.13 (Cdn $0.18) until April 2, 2030 as consideration for the guarantees and pledges described above, as well as for other prior personal guarantees and share pledges to secure debt incurred by the Company.

18. Change In Non-Cash Operating Working Capital

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Trade and other receivables	$ (2,145)	$ 570
Investment tax credits recoverable	-	114
Inventories	(1,032)	760
Prepaid expenses and other	(2,016)	1
Trade and other payables	2,002	(574)
Deferred grant income	111	1,265
Deferred revenue	675	(68)
Other payable	211	106
	$ (2,194)	$ 2,174

19. Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, working capital facilities, trade and other payables, short term loans, promissory notes, convertible debentures and other payables.

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

Fair Value

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” provides guidance about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value are required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs. The first two levels are considered observable and the last unobservable. These levels are used to measure fair values as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 2 – Inputs, other than Level 1 inputs that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the carrying and approximate fair values of the Company’s financial instruments:

	As at September 30, 2020				**As at September 30, 2019**			
Financial assets:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$1,124	-	-	**$1,124**	$333	-	-	**$333**
Trade and other receivables (i)	2,491	-	-	**2,491**	346	-	-	**346**
Financial liabilities:								
Working capital facilities (i)	4,708	-	-	**4,708**	1,060	-	-	**1,060**
Trade and other payables (i)	3,913	-	-	**3,913**	1,911	-	-	**1,911**
Short term loans	-	749	-	**749**	-	753	-	**753**
Other payables	395	-	-	**395**	184	-	-	**184**
Promissory notes non-current	-	4,503	-	**4,503**	-	-	-	**-**
Non-current liabilities	-	2,906	-	**2,906**	-	142	-	**142**
9% convertible debentures	-	-	-	**-**	-	11,009	-	**11,009**

(i) The fair value of the Company’s restricted cash, trade and other receivables, working capital facilities, trade and other payables approximate fair values due to the short term or demand nature of these instruments.

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

There were no transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the period presented.

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. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the prior year unless otherwise noted.

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.

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.

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 notes, 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:

		30-Sep-20		30-Sep-19
Total (Deficiency)	$	(8,715)	$	(14,265)
Cash and cash equivalents		(1,124)		(333)
(Deficiency)		(9,839)		(14,598)
Total (Deficiency)		(8,715)		(14,265)
Promissory Notes		4,503		-
Short term loans		749		753
Working capital facilities		4,708		1,060
Non-current liabilities		2,906		142

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

9% convertible debentures		-		11,009
Overall Financing	$	4,151	$	(1,301)
Capital to Overall financing Ratio		2.37		(11.22)

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 due to its cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables.

Cash is held with financial institutions, each of which had at September 30, 2020 a rating of R-1 mid or above.

The Company manages its credit risk related to trade and other receivables by establishing procedures to establish credit limits and approval policies. The balance in trade and other receivables is primarily attributable to trade accounts receivables. In the opinion of management, the credit risk is moderate and no credit losses are expected. Management is taking appropriate action to mitigate this risk by adjusting credit terms.

Liquidity risk

See Note 2(b).

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 variable interest debt as described in Notes 10, 12 and 15. Changes in interest rates will affect future interest expense and cash flows. The Company does not enter into derivative instruments to reduce this exposure.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and the financial statements are presented in United States dollars. Changes in the relative values of these currencies will give rise to changes in other comprehensive income.

Purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars, United States dollars and Euro. 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. Cash held by the Company in US dollars at September 30, 2020 was $55 (2019 - $105).

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

If the US dollar to Canadian foreign exchange rate changed by 2% this would change the recorded Net gain by $68.

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 to the unique attributes of our product. In the opinion of management, the price risk is low and is not material

20. Segment and Customer Reporting

The Company develops, manufactures and markets power technology products. It conducts its operations through divisions, which function as autonomous business units, following a corporate policy of functional and operational decentralization.

The Company defines its operating segments as components of its business where separate financial information is available and routinely evaluated by management. The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the Chief Executive Officer. Given the size and nature of the products produced, the Company's operations are segmented based on large format batteries, with the remaining smaller product line categorized as "Other".

Segment profits are assessed based on revenues, which for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Large format batteries	$ 12,964	$ 4,850
Other	1,561	41
	$ 14,525	$ 4,891

Revenues based can be analyzed as follows based on the nature of the underlying deliverables :

	2020	2019
Revenue with customers		
Sale of batteries and battery systems	$ 12,964	$ 4,335
Sale of services	169	89
Grant Income		
Research grant (Note 11)	860	467
Others	532	-
	$ 14,525	$ 4,891

Sales of batteries and battery systems and research grants are recognized at a point in time once the conditions for recognition are met. Service revenue is recognized over time as the service is rendered.

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

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

	2020	2019
Canada	$ 6,939	$ 757
United States	7,511	3,731
Other	75	403
	$ 14,525	$ 4,891

Customers:

For the year ended September 30, 2020 two customers represented more than 10% of total revenue (year ended September 30, 2019 four customers). Our largest customer accounted for 39.4% and 18.9% of total revenue for the years ended September 30, 2020 and of 2019 respectively.

The movement in the balance of deferred revenue is as follows:

	September 30, 2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 29	$ 97
Amounts received	688	29
Recognition of income	(27)	(97)
Currency translation	14	-
Ending balance	$704	$29

21. Other payables

Technology Partnerships Canada ("TPC") projects were long-term (up to 30 years) commencing with an R&D phase, followed by a benefits phase – the period in which a product, or a technology, could generate revenue for the company. In such cases, repayments would flow back to the program according to the terms and conditions of the company's contribution agreement.

In June 2018 the contribution agreement was amended and is included at its Net Present Value in other payables.

The following table represents changes in the provision for repayments to Industry Canada.

	September 30, 2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 370	$ 114
Finance cost recognized	227	256
	597	370
Repayments	-	(44)
Currency translation	(46)	-
Less: current portion of the provision	(395)	(184)
Ending balance of long-term portion	$ 156	$ 142

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

The latest repayment schedule starting July 1, 2018 for current and future years are as follows:

2021	$	468
2022		279
2023		308
2024		313
2025 & thereafter		441

22. Contingencies

a) Refundable Ontario Investment Tax Credits

The CRA issued 2014 and 2015 reassessment notices for $266 (Cdn $354K) and $263 (Cdn $350K) including interest respectively. On November 7, 2018 the Company filed a Notice of Objection. The Company is working to substantiate our claim and reverse the reassessment and believes the reassessment will be reversed or substantially reduced. The outcome cannot be determined.

b) Ministry of Energy

The Company had carried out research work on developing certain green technologies, funded partially by the Ontario Ministry of Energy. In 2018 we were notified that of a Statement of Claim for $610 (Cdn $830k) had been filed with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The claim filed by the Ministry of Energy relates to a dispute regarding funding and fulfilment of the Intelligent Energy Storage System under the Smart Grid Fund program. The Company has filed a Statement of Defence and will vigorously defend its position.

c) Litarion

On April 30, 2018, the Administrator commenced insolvency proceedings and assumed control of the assets of Litarion GmbH. At this time we do not know the time line for completion of the process or what the likely outcome will be. There exists a possibility of claims against Electrovaya or its officers in their capacity as Directors of Litarion under German law. Any claim should one arise will be vigorously defended.

23. Income-tax

The income tax recovery differs from the amount computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.50% (2019 – 26.50%) to the loss before income taxes as a result of the following:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Income (Loss) before income taxes	$ 1,112	$ (2,837)
Expected recovery of income taxes based on statutory rates	295	(752)
Reduction in income tax recovery resulting from:		
Lower rate on manufacturing profits	29	-
Non-taxable portion of capital gain	(9)	(46)
Other permanent differences	(13)	(68)
Deferred tax benefit not recognized	(302)	866
Income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

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

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:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Future tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	$ 10,748	$ 11,591
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Unclaimed research and development expenses	4,639	4,245
Other deductible differences	43	52
Deferred tax benefit not recognized	15,430	15,888

In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the year in which those temporary differences become deductible.

Management considers projected future taxable income, uncertainties related to the industry in which the Company operates and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

In addition to the above temporary differences, the Company has unrecorded non-refundable investment tax credits amounting to approximately $6,059 (2019 – $6,096). During the year, the Company recognized $Nil (2019-$Nil) of refundable investment tax credits.

As at September 30, 2020, the expiration dates of the Company's federal non-capital income tax losses carried forward are as follows:

2022	$ 940
2023	106
2024	337
2025	38
2026	10,033
2027	4,131
2028	3,954
2029	356
2030	981
2031	1,083
2032	839
2033	1,168
2034	29
2035	2,231
2036	334
2037	1,976
2038	8,532
2039	2 ,227
2040	1,781
	$ 41,076

The Company has a potential tax benefit resulting from non-capital losses carried forward, an undeducted pool of scientific research and experimental development expenditures and non-refundable investment tax credits carried forward. In view of the history of net losses incurred, management is of the opinion that it is more likely than not that these tax assets will not be realized in the foreseeable future and accordingly, no deferred tax assets are recorded on the statement of financial position.

Miljobil Grenland AS has $5,200 (2019 - $5,200) of tax losses which, under Norwegian law, have no defined expiry period.

24. Sale of Building and Repayment of Debt

On October 23, 2018 the Company completed the sale of its Headquarters in Mississauga for gross proceeds of $16,491 (Cdn $22.5 million) and leased 54,000 sq.ft of the same premises for 3 years expiry October 31, 2021. After purchase price adjustment, commission and other expenses, the net proceeds of $14,781 (Cdn $20.2 million) were applied to reduce debt with the remaining balance available for working capital purposes. The Company recognized a gain from the sale of $4,184 in October 2018.

25. COVID-19 Impact on trade and other receivables

The impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic requires significant judgements about the fair value of the trade and other receivables. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the ultimate impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future period. The Company has assessed the relevant developments and has estimated the impact of adjusting and non-adjusting events into its financial statements, under the provisions of IAS 10. The Company will continue to review the impact of COVID-19 in ensuing quarters.

26. Subsequent Events

a) Exercise of Warrants

The Company issued 3,333,333 share purchase warrants to an existing shareholder related to issuance of shares under a private placement basis on December 22, 2017. The expiry date of these warrants was December 21, 2022. The warrants vested immediately and the exercise price was Cdn $0.73. The original fair value of the share purchase warrants is $1,053. In October 2020 the shareholder exercised 2,000,000 share purchase warrants for proceeds to the Company of Cdn $1,460,000. In November 2020 the shareholder exercised the remaining 1,333,333 share purchase warrants for proceeds to the Company of Cdn $973,333. The 3,333,333 share purchase warrants have now been fully exercised.

b) Promissory Note

In October 2020, the Chief Executive Officer and controlling shareholder of Electrovaya Inc., Sankar Das Gupta, delivered a share pledge agreement in favour of the lender of the Promissory

Note (refer Note 15) pursuant to which Sankar Das Gupta pledged to the lender 5,300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company owned by Sankar Das Gupta (the "Pledged Shares"), along with a stock transfer power in respect of the Pledged Shares.