REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A H I Ball

D I Woolhouse

Secretary J Uppal

Company number 03958217

Registered office Charnwood Building

Holywell Park Ashby Road Loughborough Leicestershire LE11 3GB

Auditor RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

7th Floor City Gate East Toll House Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the 15-month period ended 31 December 2018. The comparative financials are for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Review of business

On 25 October 2017, the Group was acquired by Meditor Energy Limited ("Meditor"). Immediately prior to the acquisition, the Group acquired the business operations of Intelligent Energy Holdings plc in India, Japan and Singapore. As part of these transactions all amounts due by the Group to Intelligent Energy Holdings plc were extinguished by means of an issue of shares, except for the waiver of £6.6m intercompany interest payable.

Revenue for the 15-month period was £4.8m (2017: £3.5m). The year-on-year increase in revenue is partly attributable to increased fuel cell product sales.

The directors primarily use adjusted EBITDA to monitor performance as this mostly closely reflects operating cash flow. This is measured as earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, impairment and exceptional items. On this measure, adjusted EBITDA for the period was a loss of £16.8m (2017: loss of £14.4m). Reorganisation of the business has resulted in a lower operating cost base and a slightly improved average monthly EBITDA loss.

A considered review of the Group's global operations resulted in some restructuring and reorganisation to ensure all available resources were focused on delivering commercialisation of the Group's standard products across all power ranges from 650W to 120kW.

Following acquisition by Meditor, a strategic review of the Group's IP portfolio concluded it was appropriate to impair patents not aligned with the technology the Group is focused on commercialising. The charge recognised was £1.2m.

The total loss for the year was £13.0m (2017: loss of £21.4m). The movement compared to the prior year predominantly reflects the adjustment made to intra-group interest following the Meditor transaction and the release of negative goodwill recognised on acquisition of subsidiaries.

The Group restructure and subsequent investment from Meditor has resulted in a significantly improved balance sheet position with the cash balance, together with the balance of short-term deposits, increasing to £25.1m (2017: £2.5m). Net current assets have improved to £25.1m from a net current liability position as at 30 September 2017 of (£239.1m).

During 2018 the Group successfully certified its Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and stationary power products, demonstrating commitment to commercialising its technology to sell standard products at volume into different jurisdictions.

One project, supported by Innovate UK, achieved a UAV test flight target of 60 minutes with a 5kg payload, setting an exciting new benchmark for flight time and payload in the commercial UAV industry. The Group's lightweight air-cooled technology was demonstrated to represent a viable alternative to Lithium batteries.

Business KPIs

The Board has assessed that the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are relevant in tracking commercialisation of the Group's activities and as such towards fulfilling the Group's long-term objectives:

- 1. Revenue. Revenue in the period increased year on year, after inclusion of R&D tax credits and with a higher level of joint development activity and increased fuel cell product sales.
- 2. Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA losses narrowed on an annualised basis compared with the prior year with further cost reductions feeding through.
- Cash and liquidity. Cash used in operations increased as a result of the longer period and continued investment within commercialisation of products. Liquidity improved as a result of the Group restructure and investment from Meditor.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Future developments

The Group has two primary technologies: air-cooled for lower power and lightweight applications; and liquid -cooled for higher-power uses.

Following acquisition by Meditor, the strategy in air-cooled fuel cells has been to shift focus from research and development agreements towards development, manufacture and sale of products. Thus, it is expected that, after a transition period, development and research revenue will fall and product sales will rise. The Group anticipates the continued manufacture and selling of air-cooled units in the materials handling, UAV and stationary power markets within the coming year.

The strategy with the liquid-cooled technology is to further optimise the technology through partnerships. One example is a grant awarded by the Advanced Propulsion Centre (APC) in 2019 to fund a programme that integrates Intelligent Energy's latest generation high powered fuel cell system into SUVs for Changan, China's fourth largest car manufacturer, and buses for Alexander Dennis Limited (ADL), the UK's leading bus manufacturer.

Under the APC programme, fuel cell stacks and systems in the range of 30kW to 120kW will be developed based on Intelligent Energy's high-power metal plate fuel cell technology. In addition, a production capability will be established which will enable the fuel cell stacks and systems to be made available to other OEMs at volume.

Financial risk management

The directors monitor the risks facing the Group with particular reference, in the year under review, to the exposure to liquidity risk, with suitable policies and procedures in place to mitigate where appropriate and feasible. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise from its operations.

Liquidity risk – The Group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash resources. The current position of the Group and its development plans result in cash consumption which is financed from Meditor Energy Limited.

Credit risk – Credit risk arises in respect of amounts receivable from customers and amounts on deposit with banks. Credit risk in respect of customers is limited due to the nature of the Group's significant customers, primarily large corporations and government bodies. Credit risk in respect of banks is managed by limiting deposits to banks with strong credit ratings and limiting the amount on deposit with a single counterparty.

Currency risk – The Group is international, operating in the Far East, Middle East, Europe, Africa and Americas. Receipts and purchases are in different currencies potentially impacting profitability when translated. Currency fluctuations are routinely reviewed, and policies adopted when necessary. The number of currencies is limited, and receipts and payments are actively managed to match accordingly.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Following the recapitalisation of the business after the balance sheet date, the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business on a prospective basis for the year ahead are considered to be:

Principal risk description	Risk management
Competitive markets Material markets for Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell technology may develop more slowly and on a smaller scale than is anticipated. The Group's ability to deliver certified products and secure customer contracts may materialise more slowly than expected or may never materialise at the required levels.	The key aim of the business is to focus on markets where fuel cell related revenues are likely to scale, and where the Group can deploy relevant products to relevant market segments. As part of this strategy we will continue to look for opportunities to 'seed the market' with our technology, so that potential customers can see the benefits achievable through our products.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

In addition, PEM fuel cells, including the costs and availability of hydrogen as a fuel, may never be as economically competitive as other competing technologies in providing alternative power sources.	The development of cost-effective manufacturing techniques, coupled with volume increases, will help to drive down the costs that are currently associated with the technology and allow us to compete more easily with alternative sources of power.
Operational The Group undertakes low volume manufacturing and fuel cell stack assembly at our facility in Loughborough, UK, to meet initial customer orders. As demand increases, we may experience	The Group continues to monitor options for volume manufacturing at the appropriate time.
problems in being able to supply the volumes required.	
Financial risk management The Group is international and operates in the Far East, Middle East, Europe, Africa and Americas. Receipts and purchases are in different currencies potentially impacting profitability when translated.	Currency fluctuations are routinely reviewed, and policies adopted when necessary. The number of currencies is limited, and receipts and payments are actively managed to match accordingly.
Customer credit ratings can vary resulting in potential bad debt exposure.	Utilising third-party platforms, customer due diligence is undertaken, and staged billing utilised as appropriate.
IP/cyber We are dependent on proprietary technology underpinned by intellectual property ("IP"). There is a risk that we may not be able to obtain, maintain, defend, or enforce those IP rights. We may also be exposed to litigation in the future in respect of IP infringement.	We register our IP rights where appropriate to aid enforcement and to protect against infringement challenges, where appropriate. We regularly look to extend our technology capabilities through continuous research activities and proprietary knowledge.
There can be no assurances that: any currently pending or future patent will be granted, the Group's patent applications will not be challenged by third parties, competitors will not be able to design around such patents, competitors will not develop similar products which are not within the scope of the Group's patents, or our IT systems cannot	IP boundaries and ownership rights are an integral part of all contracts the Group has already entered or may do so in the future. We have specialist inhouse IP capabilities to oversee all IP activity, including the management of external IP service providers.
prevent a loss of IP through a cyber-attack.	We have an IT security framework and roadmap in place which highlights the highest cyber risks. As new cyber risks develop the roadmap and priorities adjust accordingly.
Key personnel The success of our business strategy is dependent on our ability to attract and retain key personnel. The loss of these individuals, or the inability to recruit sufficiently qualified and experienced replacements, may make it difficult for the business to meet its objectives.	We maintain regular contact with recruitment bodies to understand trends in the labour market and also frequently review staff turnover rates.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Legal and regulatory

Our strategy involves operating in economies outside the UK, where there are different and/or additional legal, regulatory and accounting compliance frameworks. There is a risk that the Group may fail to adhere to such obligations.

External advisers are sourced locally, where deemed relevant, to ensure legal, regulatory and accounting compliance.

We also employ relevant personnel who have a strong international background and who understand the local markets, cultures, customs and market practices.

COVID-19

Product development and manufacture is core to our business strategy. Multi-disciplinary product development teams work closely together to design and certify standard solutions. Daily review of the latest government advice, regular dialogue with our supply-chain and customers ensures the company quickly adapts and continues to operate in the most efficient manner.

Product manufacture requires skilled employees to be present at the production facilities with all the necessary tools and equipment. Utilisation of the latest virtual office environments enables our employees to work remotely effectively.

To date the COVID-19 pandemic has not impacted the Group's trading results however this will continue to be monitored.

While these risks are focused on the year ahead, they are relevant for the medium term. In the medium to long term, should the business not grow profitably, it will be dependent on continued shareholder support for funding.

Post balance sheet events

On 13 August 2019 the Group Board passed resolutions to complete a bonus issue of ordinary shares to capitalise other reserves (£19.0m), reduce share capital (£295.1m) and increase distributable reserves (£314.1m). To illustrate the impact, the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 would have been as follows if the restructuring had occurred on this date:

£ million	Balance pre resolution	Balance after restructuring	
Share capital	1.7	1.7	
Share premium account	295.1	-	
Other reserves	19.0	-	
Retained earnings	(282.4)	31.7	
Net assets	33.4	33.4	

On 12 May 2020 Meditor Energy Limited made an additional significant equity investment of £15.0m in response to strong technology commercialisation and sales pipeline growth.

Since the year end, the spread of the COVID-19 virus has escalated but has had minimal impact on the group as countries have moved into lockdown. The impact and resulting actions taken by the group have been commented upon in the Strategic Report and going concern note on page 7.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by

A H I Bali Director 28 May 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements of the Group for the period ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group continues to be that of developing fuel cell technology to commercialise products for sale.

Change of accounting reference date

On 27 September 2018 the Group changed its accounting reference date from 30 September to 31 December.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A H I Ball (Appointed 23 February 2018)
D I Woolhouse (Appointed 15 October 2018)

E J H Every (Appointed 10 July 2018, resigned 30 November 2018)

M D H Bloom (Resigned 23 February 2018)
J N Maguire (Resigned 10 July 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

The Group has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the period. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Research and development

The Group continues to make investment into research and development activities to develop PEM fuel cells and PEM fuel cell systems. Research and development expenditure in the period was £5.0m (2017: £3.3m).

Branches outside the UK

The Group has established a French branch as part of the development work undertaken with the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission in Grenoble.

Employees

The Group attaches significant importance to good employee relations, employee engagement and employee development. We recognise our responsibilities for the fair treatment and equality of opportunity for all current and future employees in accordance with legislation applicable to the territories in which the business operates.

As part of its 'Staying Informed' communications plan the Group has a range of communications mechanisms to ensure employees remain up to date on business issues.

The Group is committed to promoting equality and diversity and eliminating discrimination in all aspects of its employment and business. Our aim is to develop an environment that is free from discrimination where all individuals are able to freely contribute their skills and are encouraged to develop to their full potential.

In the event of disability, every effort is made to ensure that employment continues, and appropriate adjustments are made and training given. Career development and promotion of disabled people is, as far as possible, identical to that of other employees.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Going concern

Subsequent to the acquisition of the Group, the Group has been recapitalised by Meditor. Meditor invested £40.4m of additional cash into the Group by way of equity and the Group is now debt free.

On 12 May 2020, Meditor Energy Limited made an additional significant equity investment of £15.0m in response to strong technology commercialisation and sales pipeline growth. Meditor have also confirmed their intention to provide additional financial support, if required, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Directors have prepared cashflow projections for the 12 month period from the date of approval of the financial statements. These projections are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions, the main one being revenue. These projections, indicate that, based on the assumptions underlying the projections, sufficient resources will be available to settle liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these accounts.

As noted under risks and uncertainties on page 5, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are being felt on a global scale with governments facing unprecedented challenges and taking the necessary counter measures to combat the spread of infection. The Group's trading results have not yet been impacted by COVID-19 however the Directors continue to carefully monitor the situation so appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner

Despite COVID-19, the Directors remain confident that following the £15.0m cash injection by the investor in May 2020, the Group has the necessary means to meet its financial commitments with the ability to control costs to offset any shortfalls in revenue.

For these reasons, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP was appointed as auditor to the Group. Appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Strategic Report

The Group has chosen in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, s.414C(11) to set out in the Group's Strategic Report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the Directors' Report. It has done so in respect of a review of the business, its principal risks, financial risks and future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

As far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

A H I Ball Director 28 May 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTELLIGENT ENERGY LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Intelligent Energy Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the period ended 31 December 2018 which comprise: the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the Group's loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 Group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
 that may cast significant doubt about the Group's or parent company's ability to continue to adopt
 the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least 12 months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTELLIGENT ENERGY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audut LLP

Neil Stephenson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor
City Gate East
Tollhouse Hill
Nottingham
NG1 5FS

28 May 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Notes	Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2017 £'000
3	4,821	3,544
	(3,740)	(2,967)
	1,081	577
9	(15,325) (5,027) (1,218)	(14,218) (3,300)
	(20,489)	(16,941)
7 4 4	148 (34) 6,619 794	(6,841) - -
4	(12,962)	(23,782)
8	(76)	2,333
	(13,038)	(21,449)
	212	176
	(12,826)	(21,273)
	3 9 7 4 4 4	31 December 2018 £'000 3

Total comprehensive income arises from continuing activities.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		•		7	
	Notes	201 £'000	8 £'000	2017 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		7,651		8,322
Tangible assets	10		703		1,697
			8,354		10,019
Current assets			0,004		10,010
Stocks	12	1,035		770	
Debtors	13	2,461		3,981	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,054		2,499	
		28,550		7,250	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		20,550		7,250	
year	14	(3,493)		(246,393)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			25,057		(239,143
Total assets less current liabilities			33,411		(229,124)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		-		(99)
Net assets/(liabilities)	c		33,411		(229,223)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,750		1,621
Share premium account	20		295,071		19,740
Other reserves	20		18,992		18,780
Profit and loss reserves	20		(282,402)		(269,364)
Total equity			33,411		(229,223)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by

A H I Ball Director

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018		2017	
Notes	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
9		7,367		6,600
10		700		1,679
11				-
		8,067		8,279
12	1,035		770	
13			4,674	
	24,784		2,445	
	28 600		7 990	
	20,090		1,009	
1/	(3.656)		(246 177)	
17	(3,030)		(240,177)	
		25,034		(238,288
		33,101		(230,009)
15		-		(99)
		33.101		(230,108
				(200,100
19		1,750		1,621
		,		19,740
20				18,158
20		(281,854)		(269,627)
		·		` —
	10 11 12 13 14	9 10 11 12 1,035 13 2,871 24,784 28,690 14 (3,656) 15	Notes £'000 9 7,367 10 700 11 - 8,067 12 1,035 13 2,871 24,784 - 28,690 - 14 (3,656) 25,034 33,101 15 - 33,101 19 1,750 295,071 18,134	Notes £'000 £'000 £'000 9 7,367 700 10 700 - 11 - - 8,067 770 - 13 2,871 4,674 24,784 2,445 - 28,690 7,889 14 (3,656) (246,177) 25,034 33,101 15 - 33,101 - 19 1,750 20 295,071 20 295,071 18,134

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own statement of comprehensive income. The company's loss for the period was £12,227,000 (2017: loss of £21,449,000) and total comprehensive income for the period was £(12,251,000) (2017: £(21,449,000)).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by

A H I Ball. Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Group	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2016	1,621	19,740	18,604	(247,915)	(207,950)
Year ended 30 September 2017:					
Loss for the year	_	_	_	(21,449)	(21,449)
Effect of foreign currency translation				(= :, : : :)	(= :, : : =)
differences	-	-	176	-	176
Total community income for the year	.	·	176	(24.440)	(24.272)
Total comprehensive income for the year			176 ———	(21,449)	(21,273)
Balance at 30 September 2017	1,621	19,740	18,780	(269,364)	(229,223)
Period ended 31 December 2018:					·
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(13,038)	(13,038)
Effect of foreign currency translation					,
differences			212		212
Total comprehensive income for the period	_	_	212	(13,038)	(12,826)
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Transactions with owners:					
Shares issued	129	275,331	_	_	275,460
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,750	295,071	18,992	(282,402)	33,411

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Company	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2016	1,621	19,740	18,158	(248,178)	(208,659)
Year ended 30 September 2017: Loss and comprehensive income for the year	1 621	40.740		(21,449)	(21,449)
Balance at 30 September 2017	1,621	19,740	18,158	(269,627)	(230,108)
Period ended 31 December 2018: Loss for the period Effect of foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(12,227)	(12,227)
differences			(24)	-	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the period			(24)	(12,227)	(12,251)
Transactions with owners:					
Shares issued	129	275,331			275,460
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,750	295,071	18,134	(281,854)	33,101

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		(/= aaa)	
Cash used in operations Taxes received	21	(17,933) 2,031	(14,453) 3,463
Net cash used in operating activities		(15,902)	(10,990)
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,732)	(1,699)
Purchase of tangible assets Net cash inflow on acquisitions		(220) 256	(320)
Interest received		148	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,548)	(2,019)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		40,379	2 400
Proceeds from intercompany borrowing Payment of finance lease obligations		(327)	2,489 (247)
Interest paid		(34)	(6,841)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		40,018	(4,599)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		22,568	(17,608)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		2,499	19,931
Effect of exchange rate changes on foreign currency cash balance	es	(13)	176
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		25,054	2,499

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Intelligent Energy Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is Charnwood Building, Holywell Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough, LE11 3GB.

The Group consists of Intelligent Energy Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the Group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Group. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Intelligent Energy Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Intelligent Energy Limited for the year ended 30 September 2017 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from IFRS. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 "Transition to this FRS".

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a Group where the parent of that Group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions of the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches,
 details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other
 comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company is consolidated in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Accounting policies (continued)

Reporting period

The financial statements of the company and the Group are presented for the 15-month period to 31 December 2018 following a change in the accounting reference date. The comparative amounts are for the year ended 30 September 2017. As the period lengths are different the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Intelligent Energy Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the Group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the period are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2018. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus directly attributable costs. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. Where the cost of a business combination is lower than the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, negative goodwill is recognised and subsequently amortised over the period in which the related assets and liabilities are settled.

Going concern

Subsequent to the acquisition of the Group, the Group has been recapitalised by Meditor. Meditor invested £40.4m of additional cash into the Group by way of equity and the Group is now debt free.

On 12 May 2020, Meditor Energy Limited made an additional significant equity investment of £15.0m in response to strong technology commercialisation and sales pipeline growth. Meditor have also confirmed their intention to provide additional financial support, if required, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Directors have prepared cashflow projections for the 12 month period from the date of approval of the financial statements. These projections are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions, the main one being revenue. These projections, indicate that, based on the assumptions underlying the projections, sufficient resources will be available to settle liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these accounts.

As noted under risks and uncertainties on page 5, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are being felt on a global scale with governments facing unprecedented challenges and taking the necessary counter measures to combat the spread of infection. The Group's trading results have not yet been impacted by COVID-19 however the Directors continue to carefully monitor the situation so appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner.

Despite COVID-19, the Directors remain confident that following the £15.0m cash injection by the investor in May 2020, the Group has the necessary means to meet its financial commitments with the ability to control costs to offset any shortfalls in revenue.

For these reasons, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and receivable turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Provision of engineering services

Consultancy for technology and product advancement turnover is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to the cost of labour hours and materials for each contract. Past experience has shown costs incurred to be the best measure of progress. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

When contracts are extended or combined, the total consideration received is merged, and the turnover recognised over the full revised contract.

Where elements of contract turnover can be separately identifiable, this turnover is spread across the substantive delivery period for these elements. Where multiple element contracts are entered into and the constituent parts do not stand alone, all turnover is spread over the contact.

Sale of goods

Fuel cell and hydrogen generation product turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of goods.

Public body funded work

Project work is undertaken for public bodies where such work is of benefit to the Group's ongoing research and development activities. The Group measures turnover on such contracts using the stage of completion method, to ascertain the appropriate turnover to recognise during a contract. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the cost incurred as a percentage of total estimated cost.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met, and the grants will be received. A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in revenue when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in revenue when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Negative goodwill arises when the cost of a business combination is less than the fair value of the interest in the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. The amount up to the fair value of the non-monetary assets acquired is credited to profit or loss in the period in which those non-monetary assets are recovered. Negative goodwill in excess of the fair values of the non-monetary assets acquired is credited to profit or loss in the periods expected to benefit, which the directors consider to be one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with a finite life have no residual value and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Patents

15 to 20 years 3 to 5 years

Software - 3

Amortisation is revised prospectively for any significant change in useful life or residual value.

Patents

Patents have been granted on intellectual property rights for a period of 15 to 20 years by the relevant government agencies in countries where patents are applied for. Each patent application is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patent renewal fees are taken to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

The Group previously capitalised development costs in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, however, on transition to FRS 102 the directors have elected not to capitalise development costs and such expenditure is now expensed as incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life to its residual value, as follows:

Plant, machinery and equipment

3 to 5 years

Office equipment, fixtures and fittings

3 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

- Raw materials and goods for resale: purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis
- Work in progress and finished goods: cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity, excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Obsolete and defective inventory is impaired to its estimated recoverable amount.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by Group undertakings, and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, and amounts owed to Group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Group.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets' fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of the consolidated financial information, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into sterling using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each financial year. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the year, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Judgement is required in determining the recoverable amounts of these assets, particularly in preparing value in use calculations and assessing fair value.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Research and development tax credit

A tax credit is recognised based on costs that are expected to qualify for research and development tax relief. Management use judgement to assess the nature of costs incurred and identify those that are expected to qualify for this tax relief.

Contract turnover

The Group measures revenues on provision of engineering contracts using the stage of completion method, to ascertain the appropriate amount to recognise during a contract. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred as a percentage of total estimated cost.

Net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The realisable value is an estimate based on the future activities of the business. The carrying value of inventories at the balance sheet date was £1,035,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3.	Turnover		
	An analysis of the Group's turnover is as follows:		
	Turnover analysed by class of business	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Provision of engineering services Sale of goods Research and development grant income	3,368 496 957	3,744 (200)
		4,821	3,544
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	United Kingdom Europe Rest of the World	2,388 723 1,710 4,821	1,153 120 2,271 3,544
4.	Loss before tax		
	Loss before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases Stock amounts expensed to cost of sales Operating lease charges Exchange loss Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates: - for the audit of the company's financial statements - for taxation compliance - for other services	1,190 961 338 2,221 826 549 24 12 32	1,100 1,129 271 700 1,600 - 50

Loss before taxation is stated after the reversal of inter-company interest of £6,619k (2017: nil). This income arose as a result of the waiver of inter-company interest owed to Intelligent Energy Holdings plc.

Loss before taxation is stated after the release of negative goodwill of £794k (2017: nil) which arose as a result of the acquisitions made during the year. Please see note 25 for more details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. Employees

6.

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed during the year was:

	Group		Compa	any
	2018 Number	2017 Number	2018 Number	2017 Number
Research and development Operations and application	25	32	25	29
engineering	87	79	87	78
Corporate and commercial	41	26	21	23
Corporate and commercial				
	153	137	133	130
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group		Compa	any
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Wages and salaries	9,935	8,697	8,577	6,861
Social security costs	942	792	942	790
Pension costs	294	233	285	223
	11,171	9,722	9,804	7,874
Directors' remuneration				
			2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services			545	645
Pension contributions to defined contribution	on schemes		11	24
			556	669

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to two (2017: two).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	£'000	£'000
Remuneration for qualifying services Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	215 	368 16
	215	384

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7.	Interest payable and similar charges	2040	2017
		2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Bank interest	2	222
	Intra-group interest payable	<u>-</u>	6,619
	Finance lease interest Other interest	33 (1)	-
	Other interest	(1)	-
		34	6,841
8.	Taxation		
		2018	2017
	Current tax	£'000	£'000
	Current year research and development tax credit	-	(1,824)
	Prior year research and development tax credit	-	(609)
	Current year RDEC tax debit Overseas tax credit	182 (106)	-
		`—_′	(0.400)
	Total current tax		(2,433)
	Deferred tax Adjustments to prior years	-	100
	Total deferred tax		100
	Total tax credit	<u>76</u>	(2,333)
	The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be re tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:	econciled to the	loss before
	tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows.	2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Loss before taxation	(12,962)	(23,782)
	Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the		
	UK of 19% (2017: 19.5%)	(2,463)	(4,637)
	Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Income not taxable in determining taxable profit	142 (1,258)	1,200
	Additional deduction for R&D expenditure	3	(800)
	RDEC expenditure debits	182	` -
	Overseas tax credit Effect on deferred tax from change in average rate of tax	(106) 359	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(509)
	Deferred tax not recognised	3,217	2,413
	Taxation for the year	76	(2,333)

A deferred tax asset in respect of unrelieved tax losses is not recognised due to the uncertainty of the Group generating sufficient taxable surpluses in the foreseeable future. The amount unprovided at 31 December 2018 net of other timing differences is £29,332,000 (2017: £32,225,000), using the rate of corporation tax applicable for future years of 17% (2017: 17%) which had been substantively acted at the period end.

Legislation to keep the corporation tax rate at 19% was substantively enacted after the period end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9. Intangible fixed assets

Group	Negative goodwill £000	Development costs £000	Patents £000	Software £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 October 2017	-	1,991	20,844	4,142	26,977
Additions – separately acquired	-	-	1,732	-	1,732
Additions - business combinations	(794)	-		5	(789)
Disposals	<u> </u>		(401)		(401)
At 31 December 2018	(794)	1,991	22,175	4,147	27,519
Amortisation					
At 1 October 2017	-	1,991	12,882	3,782	18,655
Amortisation charge for the period	-	-	831	359	1,190
Disposals	-	-	(401)	-	(401)
Released to profit in the period	(794)	-	-	-	(794)
Impairment charge for the period			1,218		1,218
At 31 December 2018	(794)	1,991	14,530	4,141	19,868
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018		-	7,645	6	7,651
At 30 September 2017	-		7,962	360	8,322

Amortisation charged in the period is included within administrative expenses.

Following acquisition by Meditor Energy Limited, a strategic review of the company's IP portfolio has concluded it appropriate to impair patents not aligned with the technology the Group is focused on commercialising. As such, an impairment charge of £1,218k (2017: £nil) has been recognised.

Development costs £000	Patents £000	Software £000	Total £000
1,991	19,068	4,142	25,201
-		-	1,720
	(395)		(395)
1,991	20,393	4,142	26,526
1,991	12,828	3,782	18,601
-		354	953
	(395)	<u> </u>	(395)
1,991	13,032	4,136	19,159
		_	
-	7,361	6	7,367
-	6,240	360	6,600
	1,991 	costs £000 Patents £000 1,991 19,068 - 1,720 - (395) 1,991 20,393 1,991 12,828 - 599 - (395) 1,991 13,032 - 7,361	costs £000 Patents £000 Software £000 1,991 19,068 4,142 - 1,720 - - (395) - 1,991 20,393 4,142 1,991 12,828 3,782 - 599 354 - (395) - 1,991 13,032 4,136 - 7,361 6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10.	Tangible fixed assets			
	Group	Plant, machinery and equipment £000	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
	Cost	45 400	2.004	40.407
	At 1 October 2017 Additions – separately acquired	15,193 155	3,004 65	18,197 220
	Additions – business combinations	85	-	85
	At 31 December 2018	15,433	3,069	18,502
				
	Depreciation			
	At 1 October 2017	14,400	2,100	16,500
	Depreciation charge for the period	973	326	1,299
	At 31 December 2018	15,373	2,426	17,799
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2018	60	643	703
	At 30 September 2017	793	904	1,697
	Company	Plant, machinery and equipment £000	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
	Cost	2000	2000	2000
	At 1 October 2017	15,184	2,995	18,179
	Additions	146	74	220
	At 31 December 2018	15,330	3,069	18,399
	Depreciation			
	At 1 October 2017	14,400	2,100	16,500
	Depreciation charge for the period	875	324	1,199
	At 31 December 2018	15,275	2,424	17,699
	•			
	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	55	645	700
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018 At 30 September 2017	55 784	645 895	700

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases:

	Group		Company	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	135	473	135	473
Depreciation charge for the period in respect of leased assets	338	271	338	271

11. Investments

Company	Investments in subsidiaries £000
Cost	100
At 1 October 2017 Additions	12,200
At 31 December 2018	12,200
Provision At 1 October 2017 and at 31 December 2018	(12,200)
Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	-
At 30 September 2017	

The investment in subsidiaries during the year represents 100% of the ordinary share capital of the following companies:

Name	Country of incorporation	Registered office	Principal activity
Advanced Power Sources Ltd	England & Wales	Charnwood Building, Holywell Park, Ashby Road, Loughborough, LE11 3GB	Dormant
Intelligent Energy Inc	USA	19925 Stevens Creek, Suite 100, Cupertino, CA 95014, USA	Fuel processing development and partnering activities in the US including IE fuel cell power systems in the USA.
MESOfuel Inc	USA	123 East Marcy Street, Suite 101, Santa Fe, NM 87501, USA	Dormant

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11. Investments (continued)

Name	Country of incorporation	Registered office	Principal activity
Pacific Shelf 1813 Limited	England & Wales	Charnwood Building, Holywell Park, Ashby, Loughborough, LE11 3GB	Dormant .
Intelligent Energy Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited	Singapore	80 Robinson Road, #02-00 Singapore, 068898	Holding company
Intelligent Energy Japan Limited	Japan	Hayabusa Asuka Law Offices, Kasumigaseki Building 4F, 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6004, Japan	Partnering activities in Japan including IE fuel cell power systems
Intelligent Energy India Private Limited	India	1st Floor, Ferns Icon, Doddanekkundi , Outer Ring Road, Bangalore 560 037, India	Non-trading
Essential Energy India Private Limited	India	1st Floor, Ferns Icon, Doddanekkundi , Outer Ring Road, Bangalore 560 037, India	Non-trading
Essential Energy (Operations) India Private Limited	India	1st Floor, Ferns Icon, Doddanekkundi , Outer Ring Road, Bangalore 560 037, India	Non-trading
E2 Energy Services Private Limited	India	1st Floor, Ferns Icon, Doddanekkundi , Outer Ring Road, Bangalore 560 037, India	Non-trading

Essential Energy India Private Limited, Essential Energy (Operations) India Private Limited and E2 Energy Services Private Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Intelligent Energy Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited. Intelligent Energy Limited controls these companies by way of its 100% shareholding in Intelligent Energy Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited.

Intelligent Energy (Proprietary) Limited was dissolved on 12 September 2018.

Advanced Power Sources Limited was dissolved on 8 May 2018.

Pacific Shelf 1813 Limited was dissolved on 8 May 2018.

Essential Energy India Private Limited, Essential Energy (Operations) India Private Limited and Essential Energy (Operations) India Private Limited are in the process of being wound down and liquidated.

12. Stocks

	Group and	d Company
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Raw materials, WIP and finished goods	1,035	770

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. Debtors

	Group		Compar	ny
Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade debtors	170	167	171	167
Corporation tax recoverable	10	1,850	-	1,850
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	-	-	631	720
Other debtors	1,051	319	1,009	408
Prepayments and accrued income	1,230	1,645	1,060	1,529
	2,461	3,981	2,871	4,674

During the period, an impairment loss of £109,000 (2017: £1,112,000) was recognised in respect of trade debtors due from customers who are known to be in financial difficulty and from whom payment was overdue by more than three months.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade creditors	824	334	820	349
Amounts owed to parent undertaking Amounts owed to other Group	-	242,489	-	242,489
undertakings	-	200	404	200
Other taxation and social security	61	285	59	123
Obligations under finance leases	76	271	76	271
Accruals and deferred income	2,473	2,807	2,239	2,745
Other creditors	59	4	58	•
	3,493	246,393	3,656	246,177

Obligations under finance leases are secured, details of which can be found in note 16.

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	<u>-</u>	99		99

Obligations under finance leases are secured, details of which can be found in note 16.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:

	Group		Company	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Less than one year	79	316	79	316
Between one and five years	-	105	-	105
	79	421	 79	421
Less: future finance charges	(3)	(51)	(3)	(51)
	76	370	76	370
·				

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by the related assets and bear finance charges at a rate of 12% per annum.

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of office equipment. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is three years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

17. Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group and company's financial instruments at 31 December were:

Group		Company	
2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
1,320	1,408	1,880	2,235
3,124	2,864	0,200	245,302
	2018 £'000 1,320	2018 2017 £'000 £'000 1,320 1,408 3,124 2,864	2018 2017 2018 £'000 £'000 £'000 1,320 1,408 1,880 3,124 2,864 3,289

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18. Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	294	232

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

19. Share capital

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
35,000,000 Ordinary of 5p each	1,750	1,621

Holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends and other distributions and to attend and vote at any general meeting. The shares do not have any right to redemption.

Reconciliation of movements during the period:	Ordinary Shares Number
At 1 October 2017 Shares issued	32,421,048 2,578,952
At 31 December 2018	35,000,000

During the period the Group issued the following shares:

- 25 October 2017 138 ordinary shares of 5p each were issued at £217,391.30 each and were fully paid;
- 25 October 2017 862 ordinary shares of 5p each were issued at £238,020.54 each and were fully paid:
- 3 November 2017 577,952 ordinary shares of 5p each were issued at £35.31 each and were fully paid; and
- 14 December 2018 2,000,000 ordinary shares of 5p each were issued at £10 each and were fully paid.

Costs of issue in the period of £121,000 have been offset against the share premium account created on issue of the shares.

20. Reserves

Share premium account

The balance classified as share premium relates to the total net proceeds less nominal value of shares on issue of the Group's equity share capital.

Other reserves

The balance classified as other reserves mainly relates to a merger reserve created on the acquisition of Advanced Power Sources Limited. The balance of other reserves also contains the amounts relating to the share-based payments and foreign exchange differences.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21. Reconciliation of loss after tax to net cash used in operations

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Loss after taxation	(13,038)	(21,449)
Adjustments for: Amortisation of intangible assets Exceptional impairment of intangible assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Reversal of inter-company interest Negative goodwill released to profit Interest payable Interest receivable Taxation	1,190 1,218 1,299 (6,619) (794) 34 (148) 76	1,100 - 1,400 - 6,841 - (2,333)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(16,782)	(14,441)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks Decrease in debtors Decrease in creditors Cash used in operations	(265) 171 (1,057) (17,933)	160 1,474 (1,646) (14,453)

22. Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the Group and company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group a	Group and Company	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	
Within one year	826	826	
Between one and five years	69	895	
	895	1,721	

23. Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Group is as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate compensation	627	669

24. Controlling party

Up to 25 October 2017 the immediate parent of the Group was Intelligent Energy Holdings plc.

On 25 October 2017, the entire issued share capital of the Group was acquired by Meditor Energy Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda which became the immediate parent of the Group from this date.

The ultimate controlling party is the trustee of the Nineveh Trust.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25. Acquisitions

Profit after taxation

On 25 October 2017 the Group acquired the entire issued share capital of IE India Private Limited for consideration of £1. At 25 October 2017 (the acquisition date), the assets and liabilities of IE India Private Limited were consolidated at their fair values to the Group as set out below:

	Book value £'000	Adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Debtors	92	(71)	21
Cash at bank and in hand Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	33 (16)	-	33 (16)
	109	(71)	38
Negative goodwill	.		(38)
Total consideration			-
Contribution by the acquired business for the repo comprehensive income since acquisition.	rting period include	d in the consolidated	statement of
Turnover			-

On 25 October 2017 the Group acquired the entire issued share capital of Intelligent Energy Japan

Limited for consideration of £1. At 25 October 2017 (the acquisition date), the assets and liabilities of Intelligent Energy Japan Limited were consolidated at their fair value to the Group as set out below:

2

	Book value £'000	Adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Debtors	218	-	218
Cash at bank and in hand	114	-	114
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(52)	-	(52)
	280	-	280
Negative goodwill			(280)
Total consideration			

Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting period included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since acquisition.

	£ 000
Turnover	-
Profit after taxation	91

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25. Acquisition (continued)

On 25 October 2017 the Group acquired the entire issued share capital of Intelligent Energy Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited for consideration of £1. At 25 October 2018 (the acquisition date), the assets and liabilities of Intelligent Energy Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited were consolidated at their fair values to the Group as set out below:

·	Book value £'000	Adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Investments	4,066	(4,066)	-
Debtors	3,527	(3,525)	2
Cash at bank and in hand	16	-	16
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(7,936)	7,910	(26)
	(327)	319	(8)
Goodwill			8
Total consideration			

Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting period included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since acquisition.

	£ 000
Turnover	-
Profit after taxation	376

On 25 October 2017 the Group acquired the entire issued share capital of Essential Energy India Private Limited for consideration of £1. At 25 October 2017 (the acquisition date), the assets and liabilities of Essential Energy India Private Limited were consolidated at their fair values to the Group as set out below:

	Book value £'000	Adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Intangible fixed assets	5	-	5
Tangible fixed assets	85	-	85
Debtors	449	(55)	394
Cash at bank and in hand	94	•	94
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(8,533)	8,439	(94)
	(7,900)	8,384	484
Negative goodwill			(484)
Total consideration			

Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting period included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since acquisition.

	£,000
Turnover	·
Loss after taxation	(182)

The adjustments above have been processed to reflect the recoverable value of intra-group balances and investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

26. Post balance sheet events

On 13 August 2019, the Group Board passed resolutions to complete a bonus issue of ordinary shares to capitalise other reserves (£19.0m), reduce share capital (£295.1m) and increase distributable reserves (£314.1m). To illustrate the impact, the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 would have been as follows if the restructuring had occurred on this date:

£ million	Balance sheet pre resolution	Balance sheet after restructuring
Share capital	1.7	1.7
Share premium account	295.1	-
Other reserves	19.0	-
Retained earnings	(282.4)	31.7
Net assets	33.4	33.4

On 12 May 2020, Meditor Energy Limited made an additional equity investment of £15.0m in response to strong technology commercialisation and sales pipeline growth.