
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of **May 2019**

Commission File No. **001-38612**

ELECTRAMECCANICA VEHICLES CORP.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

102 East 1st Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia, V5T 1A4, Canada
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7)

Attached as Exhibit 99.1 is our report for the quarter ended March 31, 2019. The information in this current report on Form 6-K and the exhibits hereto are incorporated by reference into (i) our [registration statement on Form F-3 \(333-227883\), originally filed on October 18, 2018](#), the [preliminary prospectus supplement thereto filed on March 22, 2019](#), and the [prospectus supplement thereto filed on March 27, 2019](#), and (ii) our [registration statement on Form F-3 \(333-229562\) originally filed on February 8, 2019](#).

Exhibits

Exhibit

No.

Exhibit

99.1	Quarterly Report for the three months ended March 31, 2019
99.2	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.3	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
101.INS	XBRL Instance
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

ELECTRAMECCANICA VEHICLES CORP.

Date: May 7, 2019

By: /s/ Bal Bhullar
Name: Bal Bhullar
Title: Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

ELECTRAMECCANICA VEHICLES CORPORATION
REPORT ON FORM 6-K FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Currency of Presentation and Certain Defined Terms

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this report the term(s) “we”, “us”, “our”, “Company”, “our company”, “Electrameccanica” and “our business” refer to Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.

We completed a two-for-one reverse stock split on May 15, 2018. All share and per share information in this report, excluding the financial statements and the notes thereto, has been adjusted to reflect this reverse stock split.

All references to “\$” or “dollars” are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Our financial statements are prepared in Canadian dollars and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In this report any discrepancies in any table between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements”. Any statements that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of different places in this report and, in some cases, can be identified by words such as “anticipates”, “estimates”, “projects”, “expects”, “contemplates”, “intends”, “believes”, “plans”, “may”, “will”, or their negatives or other comparable words, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

Forward-looking statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions made in light of our experience and our perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that we believe to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Management believes that the assumption and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable.

Although management has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The forward-looking statements might not prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We wish to advise you that these cautionary remarks expressly qualify, in their entirety, all forward-looking statements attributable to our Company or persons acting on our behalf. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such statements, except as, and to the extent required by, applicable securities laws. You should carefully review the cautionary statements and risk factors contained in this report and other documents that we may file from time to time with the securities regulators.

Implications of Being a Foreign Private Issuer

We are considered a foreign private issuer. In our capacity as a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”), that impose certain disclosure obligations and procedural requirements for proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. We are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material information.

We may take advantage of these exemptions until such time as we are no longer a foreign private issuer. We would cease to be a foreign private issuer at such time as more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are held by U.S. residents and any of the following three circumstances applies: (1) the majority of our executive officers or directors are U.S. citizens or residents; (2) more than 50% of our assets are located in the United States; or (3) our business is administered principally in the United States.

We have taken advantage of certain reduced reporting and other requirements in this report that are available to foreign private issuers and not to U.S. companies. Accordingly, the information contained herein may be different than the information you receive in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q from public companies required to report as U.S. companies in which you hold equity securities.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The selected historical consolidated financial information set forth below has been derived from our financial statements for the three month ended March 31, 2019, fiscal years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 and the period ended December 31, 2015.

	Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss				
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016	Period ended December 31, 2015
Revenues	\$ 101,404	\$ 777,302	\$ 109,173	-	-
Gross Profit	\$ 5,252	\$ 202,130	\$ 45,223	-	-
Net and Comprehensive Loss	\$ 20,627,182	\$ 10,048,150	\$ 11,366,372	\$ 8,973,347	995,833
Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.27)	(0.04)

	Consolidated Statements of Financial Position				
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash	\$ 30,696,299	\$ 18,926,933	\$ 8,610,996	\$ 3,916,283	\$ 106,357
Current Assets	\$ 36,837,203	\$ 22,807,135	\$ 10,007,684	\$ 4,437,152	\$ 197,309
Total Assets	\$ 45,654,248	\$ 29,480,731	\$ 12,661,381	\$ 4,787,766	\$ 213,118
Current Liabilities	\$ 2,165,225	\$ 1,821,668	\$ 3,354,675	\$ 881,176	\$ 346,416
Total Liabilities	\$ 21,791,686	\$ 6,574,543	\$ 7,010,365	\$ 881,176	\$ 346,416
Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	\$ 23,862,562	\$ 22,906,188	\$ 5,651,016	\$ 3,906,590	\$ (133,298)

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

General

The following management's discussion and analysis, prepared for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, is a review of our operations, current financial position and outlook and should be read in conjunction with our annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the notes thereto. The reader should also refer to our annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. Amounts are reported in Canadian dollars based upon financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with these accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the financial statement date and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis we review our estimates and assumptions. The estimates were based on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results are likely to differ from those estimates or other forward-looking statements under different assumptions or conditions, but we do not believe such differences will materially affect our financial position or results of operations. Our actual results may differ materially.

This report contains forward-looking statements about our business, financial condition and prospects that reflect management's assumptions and beliefs based on information currently available. The expectations indicated by such forward-looking statements might not be realized. If any of our management's assumptions should prove incorrect, or if any of the risks and uncertainties underlying such expectations should materialize, our actual results may differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements.

The key factors that are not within our control and that may have a direct bearing on operating results include, but are not limited to, the ability of our partners to produce our electric vehicles, tariffs and other trade matters, the acceptance of our electric vehicles, our ability to create and expand our customer base, managements' ability to raise capital in the future, the retention of key employees and changes in the regulation of our industry.

There may be other risks and circumstances that management may be unable to predict. When used in this report, words such as "believes", "expects", "intends", "plans", "anticipates", "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although there may be certain forward-looking statements not accompanied by such expressions.

Overview

We were incorporated on February 16, 2015, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and our principal activity is the development and manufacturing of electric vehicles ("EV"s).

Our head office is located at, and our principal address is, 102 East 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V5T 1A4.

Additional information related us is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and www.electrameccanica.com. We do not incorporate the contents of our website or of sedar.com into this report.

Going Concern

Our principal activity is the development and manufacture of electric vehicles, and we are still in the development stage. We also manufacture high-end custom-built vehicles.

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that we will be able to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2019, we had not commenced commercial production of the SOLO electric vehicle and are not able to finance day-to-day activities through operations. Our continuation as a going concern depends upon the successful results from our electric vehicles manufacturing activities and our ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations.

We are yet to begin mass production or the commercial delivery of our first electric vehicle. As at March 31, 2019, there have been no revenues from the sale of electric vehicles as any amounts received from the sale of pre-mass production electric vehicles were netted off against research and development costs as cost recovery. We had had minimal revenue from the sale of custom cars. In the past we have relied on sales of our equity securities to meet our cash requirements and we will continue to do so until we generate sufficient revenues from the sale of our mass-produced electric vehicles. Funding from this or other sources might not be sufficient in the future to continue our operations. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or terms that are acceptable to it. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause us to reduce or terminate our operations. The above indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern.

We incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$20,629,865 and \$20,627,182 respectively during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$10,038,145 and \$10,048,150, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2018. We had a cash balance and a working capital surplus of \$30,696,299 and \$34,671,978, respectively, as at March 31, 2019, and of \$18,926,933 and \$20,985,467, respectively at December 31, 2018. Our ability to meet our obligations as they fall due and to continue to operate as a going concern depends on the continued financial support of the creditors and the shareholders.

Events and conditions that may affect the going concern assumption

Financing

Our ability to continue as a going concern will depend on our continued ability to raise capital on acceptable terms. We incurred net losses of \$20,629,865 in the three months ended March 31, 2019 and \$10,038,145 in the year ended December 31, 2018 and anticipate incurring losses in the remainder of our 2019 fiscal year. We had negative operating cash flows of \$6,638,879 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and \$15,583,590 for the year ended December 31, 2018 and anticipate negative operating cash flows during the remainder of our current fiscal year. Although we had net current assets of \$34,671,978, including cash and cash equivalents of \$30,696,299, at March 31, 2019, and anticipate deriving revenue this fiscal year from the sale of electric cars and high-end custom cars, we believe that we will need additional financing to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to continue to access private and public capital on terms that are acceptable we may be forced to curtail or cease operations.

Market conditions, trends or events

Our ability to continue as a going concern also depends on market conditions outside of our control. Significant developments in alternative technologies, such as advanced diesel, ethanol, fuel cells or compressed natural gas, or improvements in the fuel economy of the internal combustion engine, may materially and adversely affect our business and prospects. Failure to keep up with advances in electric vehicle technology would result in a decline in our competitive position which may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements requires management to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as revenue and expenses.

Research costs are expensed when incurred and are stated net of government grants. Development costs, including direct material, direct labor and contract service costs, are capitalized as intangible assets when: we can demonstrate that the technical feasibility of the project has been established; we intend to complete the asset for use or sale and has the ability to do so; the asset can generate probable future economic benefits; the technical and financial resources are available to complete the development; and we can reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

We account for all stock-based payments and awards using the fair value-based method. Under the fair value-based method, stock-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity estimates issued, or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable.

From time to time, we must make accounting estimates. These are based on the best information available at the time, utilizing generally accepted industry standards.

Other than as set out in Note 2 to our accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, we believe there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies as described in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Selected Annual Financial Information

	Quarter ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	101,404	777,302	109,173
Gross Profit	5,252	202,130	45,223
Operations:			
Amortization	268,682	278,621	124,134
General & Administration Exp.	1,912,675	5,490,938	2,373,251
Research & Development Exp.	1,643,555	5,566,036	4,430,386
Sales & Marketing Exp.	372,000	1,386,901	631,381
Stock-based compensation Exp.	1,999,992	3,228,508	889,511
Share-based payment Exp.	74,841	1,109,531	1,085,716
Subtotal	6,271,745	17,060,535	(9,534,379)
Accretion Interest Exp.	Nil	Nil	69,562
Issuance cost of derivative liability	Nil	1,493,554	Nil
Changes in fair value of derivative liability	14,066,610	(7,707,051)	186,269
Finders fee on convertible loan	Nil	Nil	258,542
Impairment of Goodwill	Nil	Nil	1,342,794
Foreign exchange loss	347,210	(605,096)	20,049
Loss for the Period	(20,629,865)	(10,038,145)	(11,366,372)
Basic & Diluted Loss per Share	\$ (0.62)	(0.38)	(0.52)
Balance Sheet			
Working Capital	34,671,978	20,985,467	6,653,009
Total Assets	45,654,248	29,480,731	12,661,381
Total Long Term Liabilities	19,626,461	4,752,875	3,655,690

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected certain of our financial information for each of our last eight quarters:

Quarter Ending	Note	Expenses	Net Loss	Basic and diluted net
		\$	\$	loss per share
				\$
March 31, 2019	1,2	(6,271,745)	(20,629,865)	(0.62)
December 31, 2018	3	(4,785,088)	(2,127,636)	(0.07)
September 30, 2018		(3,975,247)	(2,890,320)	(0.11)
June 30, 2018		(4,643,913)	(2,616,215)	(0.11)
March 31, 2018	4	(3,656,287)	(2,403,974)	(0.10)
December 31, 2017	4	(3,655,385)	(4,617,104)	(0.20)
September 30, 2017	4	(2,163,168)	(2,984,732)	(0.14)
June 30, 2017	4	(1,552,456)	(1,574,967)	(0.07)
March 31, 2017	4	(2,163,370)	(2,189,569)	(0.10)

Note 1 – We incurred a share-based payment charge of \$1,999,992.

Note 2 – We incurred a loss related to change in value of warrants of \$14,066,610.

Note 3 – We incurred a derivative liability issuance cost of \$1,493,554.

Note 4 – Basic and diluted net loss per share reflects a one for two share consolidation, which has been retroactively applied to the most recent quarters.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

We had revenues of \$101,404 and \$166,133 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, all of which was derived from sales of custom cars by our subsidiary, Intermecanica International Inc. (“IMI”). The cost of revenue was \$96,152 (2018: \$102,688) providing a gross profit of \$5,252 (2018: \$63,465) or 5.2% (2018: 38.2%). Revenue recognition for IMI is based on a percentage completion method and, currently, IMI has six Roadsters/Speedsters in various stages of production. The following table indicates the number of vehicles produced for either delivery to customers, testing or marketing purposes.

Vehicle Type	Production Three Months Ended		Customer Deliveries Three Months Ended	
	Mar. 31, 2019	Mar. 31, 2018	Mar. 31, 2019	Mar. 31, 2018
	Roadster/Speedster	6	Nil	2
SOLO	3	6	5	Nil

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we incurred a comprehensive loss of \$20,627,182 compared to a \$2,403,974 comprehensive loss for the corresponding period in 2018. The largest expense items that resulted in an increase in net comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were:

- General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$1,912,675 compared to \$975,217 for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The following items are included in office and general expenses:
 - Rent increased to \$121,874, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, from \$87,121 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase was caused by the opening of the Los Angeles dealership and new space for engineers.
 - Office expenses increased to \$356,544, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, from \$236,950 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase was caused by insurance costs for both directors and officer liability and insurance for our pre-production cars, and the opening of the Los Angeles dealership.
 - Legal & Professional were \$505,523, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, from \$264,969 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase in legal and professional expenses relate to the increases in accounting fees and recruiting fees, and legal fees relate to patents and US securities.
 - Consulting fees were \$436,577, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$143,265 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase in fees related to the use of additional consultants for investor relations, executive advisory services and directors’ fees.

- Investor relations expenses, not including consultant fees above, increased to \$146,531, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, from \$90,058 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increases relate to filing fees, offset by the decrease related to investor conference expenses.
- Salaries and employee related expenses increased to \$345,626, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$152,854 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase is related to performance incentive increases to certain salaried employees and the addition of new employees.
- Research and development expenses increased to \$1,643,555, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 from \$1,560,177 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. We continue to develop our first electric vehicle, the SOLO. All costs related to pre-production vehicles are being expensed to research and development.
- Sales and marketing expenses increased to \$372,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, from \$279,630 for the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2018. The increase is caused by the addition of new employees, the use of additional marketing consultants and the increase in social media costs, offset by the decrease in tradeshow expenses.
- Stock-based compensation charges for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$ 1,999,992 (2018: \$790,234). We issued 1,228,182 stock options to directors and employees at an exercise price of US\$3.40 per share during the three months ended March 31, 2019. In addition, the stock-based compensation charges relate to stock options issued during previous quarters where charges are recognised over the stock option vesting period. We use the Black-Scholes method of calculating the stock-based compensation expense under the graded vesting method.
- Share-based payment charges for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$74,841 (2018: \$Nil). The share-based payment charges relate to shares issued in exchange for services performed and is valued at the market price of our share price at the time of issuance.

The operating loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased to \$6,266,493 (2018: \$3,592,822). The increase in operating loss was caused by the aforementioned expenses for the quarter.

We incurred a loss related to changes in the fair values of derivative liabilities of \$14,066,610 (2018: gain of \$1,166,027), caused by warrants priced in US dollars, while our functional currency is in Canadian dollars. As a result of this difference in currencies, the proceeds that will be received by us are not fixed and will vary based on foreign exchange rates, hence the warrants are accounted for as a derivative under IFRS and are required to be recognized and measured at fair value at each reporting period. Any changes in fair value from period to period are recorded as non-cash gain or loss in our consolidated statements of net comprehensive loss.

We also had a foreign exchange loss of \$347,210 on net working capital (2018: gain of \$22,821), related to the fluctuations in the US dollar as compared to the Canadian dollar.

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$20,629,865 and \$20,627,182, respectively (2018: \$2,403,974).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our operations consist of the designing, developing and manufacturing of electric vehicles. Our financial success depends upon our ability to market and sell our electric vehicles and to raise sufficient working capital to enable us to execute our business plan. Our historical capital needs have been met by the sale of our stock. Equity funding might not be possible when we require it. If no funds can be raised and sales of our electric vehicles do not produce sufficient net cash flow, then we may require a significant curtailment of operations to ensure our survival or may be required to cease operations.

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that we will be able to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. We incurred a net loss of \$20,629,865 during the three months March 31, 2019, and has a cash balance and a working capital surplus of \$30,696,299 and \$34,671,978, respectively, as at March 31, 2019. Our ability to meet our obligations as they fall due and to continue to operate as a going concern depends on the continued financial support of the creditors and the shareholders. In the past we relied on sales of our equity securities to meet our cash requirements. Funding from this or other sources might not be sufficient in the future to continue its operations. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or terms that are acceptable to us. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause us to reduce or terminate our operations. The above indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of March 31, 2019, we had 36,804,997 issued and outstanding shares and 63,725,271 shares on a fully-diluted basis. Our common shares began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market on August 9, 2018.

We had \$34,671,978 of working capital surplus as at March 31, 2019, compared to \$20,985,467 working capital surplus as at December 31, 2018. The increase in working capital resulted from financing activities generating cash of \$18,572,428 (2018: \$834,328), due to the issuance of 4,472,654 common shares for net cash proceeds of \$18,775,354 (2018: \$2,459,004), offset by the cash used in operations of \$6,638,879 (2018: \$2,300,191) and cash used in investing activities of \$166,866 (2018: \$1,283,806) related to the additions to property, plant and equipment.

Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2019, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$30,696,299 (2018: \$18,926,933). We continue to pursue additional equity financing, although we might not ever be successful in such endeavors.

As of the date of this report, we have no outstanding commitments, other than rent and lease commitments of \$2,568,757 payable over the next five years and \$5.0 million payable to our manufacturing partner for the production of the SOLO (see interim Financial statement notes 5 and 8 for the three months ended March 31, 2019). On October 16, 2017, Jerry Kroll, our Chief Executive Officer, entered into a Share Pledge Agreement with a wholly-owned subsidiary (“Zongshen”) of Zongshen Industrial Group Co. Ltd., an affiliate of Zongshen Power Machinery Co., Ltd., to guarantee our payment for the cost of the prototype tooling and molds estimated to be \$1.8 million through the pledge of 400,000 of our common shares at a deemed price of US\$4.00 per share. Apart from our agreement to reimburse Mr. Kroll for liabilities under his Share Pledge Agreement, we have not pledged any of our assets as security for loans, or otherwise, and are not subject to any debt covenants.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

In addition to the amounts or arrangements disclosed herein, the following transactions with related parties have occurred.

Related party balances

The following amounts are due to related parties

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Shareholder loan	\$ 5,191	\$ 6,230
Due to related parties	99,465	83,331
	<u>\$ 104,656</u>	<u>\$ 89,561</u>

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Key management personnel compensation

	3 months ended		12 months ended	
	Mar. 31, 2019	Mar. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017
Directors Fees	\$ 82,549	\$ -	\$ 165,336	\$ -
Consulting fees	118,398	60,000	335,114	185,000
Salary	144,000	88,000	459,440	280,167
Stock-based compensation	1,647,520	121,562	1,497,881	659,228
	<u>\$ 1,992,467</u>	<u>\$ 269,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,457,771</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,395</u>

Financings

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, we issued the following shares:

Issuance of Shares	Number of Shares Issued	Cash Proceeds
Private Placements and public offerings	3,333,334	\$ 16,085,773
Finder's Fee	Nil	Nil
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	1,046,300	\$ 4,050,133
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	Nil	Nil
Shares issued for services	93,020	Nil
Share issue costs	Nil	\$ (1,360,552)

Incentive Stock Options

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, we granted 1,228,182 additional stock options with an exercise price of US\$3.40 per share, that will expire in seven years. The following table represents the number of stock options that are outstanding as at March 31, 2019.

<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Price Per Option</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
June 11, 2015	2,045,455	\$ 0.30	June 11, 2022
August 13, 2015	308,522	\$ 0.30	August 13, 2022
December 9, 2015	677,273	\$ 0.80	December 9, 2022
March 7, 2016	12,500	\$ 0.80	March 7, 2023
June 21, 2016	12,500	\$ 2.00	June 21, 2023
February 17, 2017	352,500	\$ 2.00	February 17, 2024
August 8, 2017	50,000	\$ 2.00	August 8, 2023
January 5, 2018	205,000	US\$ 9.60	January 4, 2025
August 8, 2018	175,000	US\$ 6.18	August 8, 2025
November 19, 2018	120,000	US\$ 1.53	November 19, 2025
November 30, 2018	409,924	US\$ 5.00	November 30, 2023
March 19, 2019	1,228,182	US\$ 3.40	March 19, 2026

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

We qualify as a Smaller Reporting Company and are not required to provide this information.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act to mean controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and includes, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As required by Rule 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report, being March 31, 2019. This evaluation was carried out by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2019.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria, established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based upon this assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as at December 31, 2018 because of the material weakness described below.

Management is committed to remediating the identified material weakness in a timely manner, with appropriate oversight from our Audit Committee. Our planned remediation includes adding additional financial resources, establishing a more comprehensive schedule for management review and establishing additional review procedures over the accounting for complex and non-routine transactions.

The material weakness described above has not been remediated as of March 31, 2019 and there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common shares carries a significant degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks, as well as the other information contained in this report, including our financial statements and related notes, before you make an investment decision concerning our shares. Any one of these risks and uncertainties has the potential to cause material adverse effects on our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results which could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements expressed by us and a significant decrease in the value of our common shares. Refer to “Forward-Looking Statements”.

We have not been successful in preventing the material adverse effects that any of the following risks and uncertainties may cause. These potential risks and uncertainties may not be a complete list of the risks and uncertainties facing us. There may be additional risks and uncertainties that we are presently unaware of, or presently consider immaterial, that may become material in the future and have a material adverse effect on us. You could lose all or a significant portion of your investment due to any of these risks and uncertainties.

We have a limited operating history and have generated minimal revenues.

Our limited operating history makes evaluating our business and future prospects difficult. We were formed in February 2015, and we have not yet begun mass production or the commercial delivery of our first vehicle. To date, we have no revenues from the sale of electric vehicles as any amounts received from the sale of our pre-mass production electric vehicles were netted off against research and development costs as cost recovery and minimal revenue from the sale of custom cars. We intend to derive revenues from the sales of our SOLO vehicle, our Super SOLO vehicle, our Tofino vehicle and other intended electric vehicles. The Tofino is in development and we are just starting to deliver to our SOLO customers. We do not expect to build the prototype of the Tofino in 2020. Our vehicles require significant investment prior to commercial introduction and may never be successfully developed or commercially successful.

We expect that we will experience an increase in losses prior to the launch of the SOLO, the Super SOLO or the Tofino.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2019, we generated a net loss of \$20,629,865 bringing our accumulated deficit to \$52,003,562. We anticipate generating a significant loss for the current fiscal year. The report of the independent registered public accounting firm on our financial statements includes an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have minimal revenues, are currently in debt and expect significant increases in costs and expenses to forestall profits for the foreseeable future, even if we generate revenues in the near term. Even if we are able to successfully develop the SOLO, the Tofino or other intended EVs, they might not become commercially successful. If we are to ever achieve profitability, we must have a successful commercial introduction and acceptance of our vehicles, which may not occur.

We expect the rate at which we will incur losses to increase significantly in future periods from current levels as we:

- design, develop and manufacture our vehicles and their components;
- develop and equip our manufacturing facility;
- build up inventories of parts and components for the SOLO, the Super SOLO and the Tofino;
- open Electrameccanica stores;
- expand our design, development, maintenance and repair capabilities;
- develop and increase our sales and marketing activities; and
- develop and increase our general and administrative functions to support our growing operations.

Because we will incur the costs and expenses from these efforts before we receive any revenues with respect thereto, our losses in future periods will be significantly greater than the losses we would incur if we developed the business more slowly. In addition, we may find that these efforts are more expensive than we currently anticipate or that these efforts may not result in profits or even revenues, which would further increase our losses.

We currently have negative operating cash flows, and if we are unable to generate positive operating cash flows in the future our viability as an operating business will be adversely affected.

We have made significant up-front investments in research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses to rapidly develop and expand our business. We are currently incurring expenditures related to our operations that have generated a negative operating cash flow. Operating cash flow may decline in certain circumstances, many of which are beyond our control. We might not generate sufficient revenues in the near future. Because we continue to incur such significant future expenditures for research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses, we may continue to experience negative cash flow until we reach a sufficient level of sales with positive gross margins to cover operating expenses. An inability to generate positive cash flow until we reach a sufficient level of sales with positive gross margins to cover operating expenses or raise additional capital on reasonable terms will adversely affect our viability as an operating business.

To carry out our proposed business plan to develop, manufacture, sell and service electric vehicles, we will require a significant amount of capital.

To carry out our proposed business plan for the next 12 months, we estimate that we will need approximately \$9 million in addition to cash on hand at March 31, 2019. If cash on hand, revenue from the sale of our cars, if any, and cash received upon the exercise of outstanding warrants, if any are exercised, are not sufficient to cover our cash requirements, we will need to raise additional funds through the sale of our equity securities, in either private placements or registered offerings, and shareholder loans. If we are unsuccessful in raising enough funds through such capital-raising efforts, we may review other financing possibilities such as bank loans. Financing might not be available to us or, if available, only on terms that are not acceptable to us.

Our ability to obtain the necessary financing to carry out our business plan is subject to a number of factors, including general market conditions and investor acceptance of our business plan. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of such financing unattractive or unavailable to us. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we will have to significantly reduce our spending, delay or cancel our planned activities or substantially change our current corporate structure. We might not be able to obtain any funding, and we might not have sufficient resources to conduct our business as projected, both of which could mean that we would be forced to curtail or discontinue our operations.

Terms of future financings may adversely impact your investment.

We may have to engage in common equity, debt or preferred stock financing in the future. Your rights and the value of your investment in our securities could be reduced. Interest on debt securities could increase costs and negatively impacts operating results. Preferred stock could be issued in series from time to time with such designation, rights, preferences, and limitations as needed to raise capital. The terms of preferred stock could be more advantageous to those investors than to the holders of common shares. In addition, if we need to raise equity capital from the sale of common shares, institutional or other investors may negotiate terms at least as, and possibly more, favorable than the terms of your investment. Common shares which we sell could be sold into any market which develops, which could adversely affect the market price.

Our future growth depends upon consumers' willingness to adopt three-wheeled single passenger electric vehicles.

Our growth highly depends upon the adoption by consumers of, and we are subject to an elevated risk of any reduced demand for, alternative fuel vehicles in general and electric vehicles in particular. If the market for three-wheeled single passenger electric vehicles does not develop as we expect, or develops more slowly than we expect, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results will be negatively impacted. The market for alternative fuel vehicles is relatively new, rapidly evolving, characterized by rapidly changing technologies, price competition, additional competitors, evolving government regulation and industry standards, frequent new vehicle announcements and changing consumer demands and behaviors. Factors that may influence the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles, and specifically electric vehicles, include:

- perceptions about electric vehicle quality, safety (in particular with respect to lithium-ion battery packs), design, performance and cost, especially if adverse events or accidents occur that are linked to the quality or safety of electric vehicles;
- perceptions about vehicle safety in general and, in particular, safety issues that may be attributed to the use of advanced technology, including vehicle electronics and braking systems;
- the limited range over which electric vehicles may be driven on a single battery charge;
- the decline of an electric vehicle's range resulting from deterioration over time in the battery's ability to hold a charge;
- concerns about electric grid capacity and reliability, which could derail our efforts to promote electric vehicles as a practical solution to vehicles which require gasoline;
- the availability of alternative fuel vehicles, including plug-in hybrid electric vehicles;
- improvements in the fuel economy of the internal combustion engine;
- the availability of service for electric vehicles;
- the environmental consciousness of consumers;
- volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline;
- government regulations and economic incentives promoting fuel efficiency and alternate forms of energy;
- access to charging stations, standardization of electric vehicle charging systems and consumers' perceptions about convenience and cost to charge an electric vehicle;
- the availability of tax and other governmental incentives to purchase and operate electric vehicles or future regulation requiring increased use of nonpolluting vehicles; and
- perceptions about and the actual cost of alternative fuel.

The influence of any of the factors described above may cause current or potential customers not to purchase our electric vehicles, which would materially adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects.

The range of our electric vehicles on a single charge declines over time which may negatively influence potential customers' decisions whether to purchase our vehicles.

The range of our electric vehicles on a single charge declines principally as a function of usage, time and charging patterns. For example, a customer's use of their vehicle as well as the frequency with which they charge the battery of their vehicle can result in additional deterioration of the battery's ability to hold a charge. We currently expect that our battery pack will retain approximately 85% of its ability to hold its initial charge after approximately 3,000 charge cycles and 8 years, which will result in a decrease to the vehicle's initial range. Such battery deterioration and the related decrease in range may negatively influence potential customer decisions whether to purchase our vehicles, which may harm our ability to market and sell our vehicles.

Developments in alternative technologies or improvements in the internal combustion engine may materially adversely affect the demand for our electric vehicles.

Significant developments in alternative technologies, such as advanced diesel, ethanol, fuel cells or compressed natural gas, or improvements in the fuel economy of the internal combustion engine, may materially and adversely affect our business and prospects in ways we do not currently anticipate. For example, fuel which is abundant and relatively inexpensive in North America, such as compressed natural gas, may emerge as consumers' preferred alternative to petroleum-based propulsion. Any failure by us to develop new or enhanced technologies or processes, or to react to changes in existing technologies, could materially delay our development and introduction of new and enhanced electric vehicles, which could result in the loss of competitiveness of our vehicles, decreased revenue and a loss of market share to competitors

If we are unable to keep up with advances in electric vehicle technology, we may suffer a decline in our competitive position.

We may be unable to keep up with changes in electric vehicle technology and, as a result, may suffer a decline in our competitive position. Any failure to keep up with advances in electric vehicle technology would result in a decline in our competitive position which would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. Our research and development efforts may not be sufficient to adapt to changes in electric vehicle technology. As technologies change, we plan to upgrade or adapt our vehicles and introduce new models to continue to provide vehicles with the latest technology, in particular battery cell technology. However, our vehicles may not compete effectively with alternative vehicles if we are not able to source and integrate the latest technology into our vehicles. For example, we do not manufacture battery cells which makes us depend upon other suppliers of battery cell technology for our battery packs.

If we are unable to design, develop, market and sell new electric vehicles and services that address additional market opportunities, our business, prospects and operating results will suffer.

We may not be able to successfully develop new electric vehicles and services, address new market segments or develop a significantly broader customer base. To date, we have focused our business on the sale of the SOLO, a three-wheeled single passenger electric vehicle, and have targeted mainly urban residents of modest means. We will need to address additional markets and expand our customer demographic to further grow our business. Our failure to address additional market opportunities would harm our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects.

Demand in the vehicle industry is highly volatile.

Volatility of demand in the vehicle industry may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. The markets in which we will be competing have been subject to considerable volatility in demand in recent periods. Demand for automobile sales depends to a large extent on general, economic, political and social conditions in a given market and the introduction of new vehicles and technologies. As a new start-up manufacturer, we will have fewer financial resources than more established vehicle manufacturers to withstand changes in the market and disruptions in demand.

We depend on a third-party for our near-term manufacturing needs.

In October 2017, we entered into a manufacturing agreement with Zongshen, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zongshen Industrial Group Co. Ltd., an affiliate of Zongshen Power Machinery Co., Ltd., located in Chongqing, China. Under the agreement, Zongshen has begun the process of establishing tooling and has contracted to produce 75,000 SOLO vehicles in the three full years from the commencement of production. The delivery of SOLO vehicles to our future customers and the revenue derived therefrom depends on Zongshen's ability to fulfill its obligations under that manufacturing agreement. Zongshen's ability to fulfill its obligations is outside of our control and depends on a variety of factors, including Zongshen's operations, Zongshen's financial condition and geopolitical and economic risks that could affect China. If Zongshen is unable to fulfill its obligations or is only able to partially fulfill its obligations, we will not be able to sell our SOLO vehicle in the volumes anticipated on the timetable that we anticipate, if at all.

We do not currently have arrangements in place that will allow us to fully execute our business plan.

To sell our vehicles as envisioned, we will need to enter into agreements and arrangements that are not currently in place. These include entering into agreements with dealerships, arranging for the transportation of the mass-produced SOLOs to be delivered pursuant to our manufacturing agreement with Zongshen, obtaining battery and other essential supplies in the quantities that we require, entering into manufacturing agreements for the Super SOLO and the Tofino and acquiring additional manufacturing capability. If we are unable to enter into such agreements or are only able to do so on terms that are unfavorable to us, we may not be able to fully carry out our business plans.

We depend on certain key personnel, and our success will depend on our continued ability to retain and attract such qualified personnel.

Our success depends on the efforts, abilities and continued service of Jerry Kroll, our Chief Executive Officer, Henry Reisner, our President and Chief Operating Officer, Bal Bhullar, our Chief Financial Officer, Isaac Moss, our Chief Administrative Officer, and Ed Theobald, our General Manager. A number of these key employees and consultants have significant experience in the automobile manufacturing industry. A loss of service from any one of these individuals may adversely affect our operations, and we may have difficulty or may not be able to locate and hire a suitable replacement. We have not obtained any "key person" insurance on certain key personnel.

Since we have little experience in mass-producing electric vehicles, any delays or difficulties in transitioning from producing custom vehicles to mass-producing vehicles may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and operating results.

Our management team has experience in producing custom designed vehicles and is now switching focus to mass producing electric vehicles in a rapidly evolving and competitive market. If we are unable to implement our business plans in the timeframe estimated by management and successfully transition into a mass-producing electric vehicle manufacturing business, then our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition will be negatively impacted and our ability to grow our business will be harmed.

We are subject to numerous environmental and health and safety laws and any breach of such laws may have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We are subject to numerous environmental and health and safety laws, including statutes, regulations, bylaws and other legal requirements. These laws relate to the generation, use, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of regulated substances, including hazardous substances (such as batteries), dangerous goods and waste, emissions or discharges into soil, water and air, including noise and odors (which could result in remediation obligations), and occupational health and safety matters, including indoor air quality. These legal requirements vary by location and can arise under federal, provincial, state or municipal laws. Any breach of such laws and/or requirements would have a material adverse effect on our company and its operating results.

Our vehicles are subject to motor vehicle standards and the failure to satisfy such mandated safety standards would have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

All vehicles sold must comply with federal, state and provincial motor vehicle safety standards. In both Canada and the United States vehicles that meet or exceed all federally mandated safety standards are certified under the federal regulations. In this regard, Canadian and U.S. motor vehicle safety standards are substantially the same. Rigorous testing and the use of approved materials and equipment are among the requirements for achieving federal certification. Failure by us to have the SOLO, the Tofino or any future model electric vehicle satisfy motor vehicle standards would have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

If we are unable to reduce and adequately control the costs associated with operating our business, including our costs of manufacturing, sales and materials, our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects will suffer.

If we are unable to reduce and/or maintain a sufficiently low level of costs for designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling and distributing and servicing our electric vehicles relative to their selling prices, our operating results, gross margins, business and prospects could be materially and adversely impacted.

If our vehicles fail to perform as expected, our ability to develop, market and sell our electric vehicles could be harmed.

Our vehicles may contain defects in design and manufacture that may cause them not to perform as expected or that may require repair. For example, our vehicles use a substantial amount of software code to operate. Software products are inherently complex and often contain defects and errors when first introduced. While we have performed extensive internal testing, we currently have a very limited frame of reference by which to evaluate the performance of our SOLO in the hands of our customers and currently have no frame of reference by which to evaluate the performance of our vehicles after several years of customer driving. A similar evaluation of the Tofino is further behind.

We have very limited experience servicing our vehicles. If we are unable to address the service requirements of our future customers our business will be materially and adversely affected.

If we are unable to successfully address the service requirements of our future customers our business and prospects will be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we anticipate the level and quality of the service we will provide our customers will have a direct impact on the success of our future vehicles. If we are unable to satisfactorily service our customers, our ability to generate customer loyalty, grow our business and sell additional vehicles could be impaired.

We have very limited experience servicing our vehicles. We plan for mass production to begin for SOLO vehicles for deliveries during 2019 and a prototype for the Tofino in 2020. The total number of SOLOs that we have produced as of March 31, 2019 is approximately 50. Throughout its history, Intermeccanica has produced approximately 2,500 cars, which include providing after sales support and servicing. We do not have any experience servicing the SOLO or the Tofino as a limited number of SOLOS have been produced and the Tofino has not yet been produced. Servicing electric vehicles is different than servicing vehicles with internal combustion engines and requires specialized skills, including high voltage training and servicing techniques.

We may not succeed in establishing, maintaining and strengthening the Electrameccanica brand, which would materially and adversely affect customer acceptance of our vehicles and components and our business, revenues and prospects.

Our business and prospects heavily depend on our ability to develop, maintain and strengthen the Electra Meccanica brand. Any failure to develop, maintain and strengthen our brand may materially and adversely affect our ability to sell our planned electric vehicles. If we are not able to establish, maintain and strengthen our brand, we may lose the opportunity to build a critical mass of customers. Promoting and positioning our brand will likely depend significantly on our ability to provide high quality electric cars and maintenance and repair services, and we have very limited experience in these areas. In addition, we expect that our ability to develop, maintain and strengthen the Electrameccanica brand will also depend heavily on the success of our marketing efforts. To date, we have limited experience with marketing activities as we have relied primarily on the internet, word of mouth and attendance at industry trade shows to promote our brand. To further promote our brand, we may be required to change our marketing practices, which could result in substantially increased advertising expenses, including the need to use traditional media such as television, radio and print. The automobile industry is intensely competitive, and we may not be successful in building, maintaining and strengthening our brand. Many of our current and potential competitors, particularly automobile manufacturers headquartered in Detroit, Japan and the European Union, have greater name recognition, broader customer relationships and substantially greater marketing resources than we do. If we do not develop and maintain a strong brand, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results will be materially and adversely impacted.

Increases in costs, disruption of supply or shortage of raw materials, in particular lithium-ion cells, could harm our business.

We may experience increases in the cost or a sustained interruption in the supply or shortage of raw materials. Any such increase or supply interruption could materially negatively impact our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. We use various raw materials in our business, including aluminum, steel, carbon fiber and non-ferrous metals such as copper and cobalt. The prices for these raw materials fluctuate depending on market conditions and global demand for these materials and could adversely affect our business and operating results. For instance, we are exposed to multiple risks relating to price fluctuations for lithium-ion cells. These risks include:

- the inability or unwillingness of current battery manufacturers to build or operate battery cell manufacturing plants to supply the numbers of lithium-ion cells required to support the growth of the electric or plug-in hybrid vehicle industry as demand for such cells increases;

- disruption in the supply of cells due to quality issues or recalls by the battery cell manufacturers; and
- an increase in the cost of raw materials, such as cobalt, used in lithium-ion cells.

Our business depends on the continued supply of battery cells for our vehicles. We do not currently have any agreements for the supply of batteries and depend upon the open market for their procurement. Any disruption in the supply of battery cells from our supplier could temporarily disrupt the planned production of our vehicles until such time as a different supplier is fully qualified. Moreover, battery cell manufacturers may choose to refuse to supply electric vehicle manufacturers to the extent they determine that the vehicles are not sufficiently safe. Furthermore, current fluctuations or shortages in petroleum and other economic conditions may cause us to experience significant increases in freight charges and raw material costs. Substantial increases in the prices for our raw materials would increase our operating costs, and could reduce our margins if we cannot recoup the increased costs through increased electric vehicle prices. We might not be able to recoup increasing costs of raw materials by increasing vehicle prices. We have also already announced an estimated price for the base model of our planned SOLO, Super SOLO and Tofino. However, any attempts to increase the announced or expected prices in response to increased raw material costs could be viewed negatively by our potential customers, result in cancellations of SOLO, Super SOLO and Tofino reservations and could materially adversely affect our brand, image, business, prospects and operating results.

The unavailability, reduction or elimination of government and economic incentives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects.

Any reduction, elimination or discriminatory application of government subsidies and economic incentives that are offered to purchasers of EVs or persons installing home charging stations, the reduced need for such subsidies and incentives due to the perceived success of the electric vehicle, fiscal tightening or other reasons may result in the diminished competitiveness of the alternative fuel vehicle industry generally or our electric vehicles in particular. This could materially and adversely affect the growth of the alternative fuel automobile markets and our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

If we fail to manage future growth effectively, we may not be able to market and sell our vehicles successfully.

Any failure to manage our growth effectively could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. We plan to expand our operations in the near future in connection with the planned production of our vehicles. Our future operating results depend to a large extent on our ability to manage this expansion and growth successfully. Risks that we face in undertaking this expansion include:

- training new personnel;
- forecasting production and revenue;
- controlling expenses and investments in anticipation of expanded operations;
- establishing or expanding design, manufacturing, sales and service facilities;
- implementing and enhancing administrative infrastructure, systems and processes;

- addressing new markets; and
- establishing international operations.

We intend to continue to hire a number of additional personnel, including design and manufacturing personnel and service technicians, for our electric vehicles. Competition for individuals with experience designing, manufacturing and servicing electric vehicles is intense, and we may not be able to attract, assimilate, train or retain additional highly qualified personnel in the future. The failure to attract, integrate, train, motivate and retain these additional employees could seriously harm our business and prospects.

Our business may be adversely affected by labor and union activities.

Although none of our employees are currently represented by a labor union, it is common throughout the automobile industry generally for many employees at automobile companies to belong to a union, which can result in higher employee costs and increased risk of work stoppages. We have a manufacturing agreement with Zongshen to produce 75,000 SOLO vehicles in the three full years from the commencement of production. Zongshen's workforce is not currently unionized, though they may become so in the future or industrial stoppages could occur in the absence of a union. We also directly and indirectly depend upon other companies with unionized work forces, such as parts suppliers and trucking and freight companies, and work stoppages or strikes organized by such unions could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or operating results. If a work stoppage occurs within our business, that of Zongshen or that of our key suppliers, it could delay the manufacture and sale of our electric vehicles and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, operating results or financial condition. Additionally, if we expand our business to include full in-house manufacturing of our vehicles, our employees might join or form a labor union and we may be required to become a union signatory.

We may become subject to product liability claims, which could harm our financial condition and liquidity if we are not able to successfully defend or insure against such claims.

We may become subject to product liability claims, which could harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. The automobile industry experiences significant product liability claims and we face inherent risk of exposure to claims in the event our vehicles do not perform as expected or malfunction resulting in personal injury or death. Our risks in this area are particularly pronounced given we have limited field experience of our vehicles. A successful product liability claim against us could require us to pay a substantial monetary award. Moreover, a product liability claim could generate substantial negative publicity about our vehicles and business and inhibit or prevent commercialization of other future vehicle candidates which would have material adverse effect on our brand, business, prospects and operating results. We plan to maintain product liability insurance for all our vehicles with annual limits of approximately \$5 million on a claims-made basis, but any such insurance might not be sufficient to cover all potential product liability claims. Any lawsuit seeking significant monetary damages either in excess of our coverage, or outside of our coverage, may have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and financial condition. We may not be able to secure additional product liability insurance coverage on commercially acceptable terms or at reasonable costs when needed, particularly if we do face liability for our products and are forced to make a claim under our policy.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from interfering with our commercialization of our products.

The registration and enforcement of patents involves complex legal and factual questions and the breadth and effectiveness of patented claims is uncertain. We cannot be certain that we are the first to file patent applications on these inventions, nor can we be certain that our pending patent applications will result in issued patents or that any of our issued patents will afford sufficient protection against someone creating competing products, or as a defensive portfolio against a competitor who claims that we are infringing its patents. In addition, patent applications filed in foreign countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those of the United States, and thus we cannot be certain that foreign patent applications, if any, will result in issued patents in those foreign jurisdictions or that such patents can be effectively enforced, even if they relate to patents issued in the U.S.

We may need to defend ourselves against patent or trademark infringement claims, which may be time-consuming and would cause us to incur substantial costs.

Companies, organizations or individuals, including our competitors, may hold or obtain patents, trademarks or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use, develop, sell or market our vehicles or components, which could make it more difficult for us to operate our business. From time to time, we may receive communications from third parties that allege our products are covered by their patents or trademarks or other intellectual property rights. Companies holding patents or other intellectual property rights may bring suits alleging infringement of such rights or otherwise assert their rights. If we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to do things that include one or more of the following:

- cease making, using, selling or offering to sell processes, goods or services that incorporate or use the third-party intellectual property;
- pay substantial damages;
- seek a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may not be available on reasonable terms or at all;
- redesign our vehicles or other goods or services to avoid infringing the third-party intellectual property; or
- establish and maintain alternative branding for our products and services.

In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us and our failure or inability to obtain a license to the infringed technology or other intellectual property right, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs, negative publicity and diversion of resources and management attention.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. federal courts may be limited because we are incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, a substantial portion of our assets are in Canada and all of our executive officers and most of our directors reside outside the United States

We are organized pursuant to the laws of the Province of British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and our executive offices are located outside of the United States in Vancouver, British Columbia. All of our officers, our auditor and all but two of our directors reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of their assets and our assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, you may have difficulty serving legal process within the United States upon us or any of these persons. You may also have difficulty enforcing, both in and outside of the United States, judgments you may obtain in U.S. courts against us or these persons in any action, including actions based upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. Federal or state securities laws. Furthermore, there is substantial doubt as to the enforceability in Canada against us or against any of our directors, officers and the expert named in this report who are not residents of the United States, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, shareholders in British Columbia companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in U.S. federal courts.

As a result, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against us, our management, our directors or our major shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States.

Global economic conditions could materially adversely impact demand for our products and services.

Our operations and performance depend significantly on economic conditions. Uncertainty about global economic conditions could result in customers postponing purchases of our products and services in response to tighter credit, unemployment, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values and other macroeconomic factors, which could have a material negative effect on demand for our products and services and, accordingly, on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We are vulnerable to a growing trade dispute between the United States and China

A growing trade dispute between the United States and China could increase the proposed sales price of our products or decrease our profits, if any. Recently, the current U.S. administration has imposed tariffs on \$34 billion of Chinese exports, including a 25% duty on cars built in China and shipped to the United States. Following the imposition of these tariffs, China has imposed additional tariffs on U.S. goods manufactured in the United States and exported to China. Subsequently, the U.S. administration indicated that it may impose tariffs on up to US\$500 billion of goods manufactured in China and imported into the United States. These tariffs may escalate a nascent trade war between China and the United States. This trade conflict could affect our business because we intend to mass produce the SOLO in China and our intended principal market is the West Coast of North America. If a trade war were to escalate or if tariffs were imposed on any of our products, we could be forced to increase the proposed sales price of such products or reduce the margins, if any, on such products.

Recently, U.S. Customs and Border Protection ruled that the SOLO has a classification under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to the United States Code that applies to passenger vehicles for less than 10 people with only electric motors. The total applicable duty for this classification was recently raised to 27.5% (2.5% is a “most-favored-nation” tariff for this classification and 25% derives from this classification being on the China 301 List 1). We envision that the base purchase price for our SOLO will be \$19,888 (approximately US\$15,888), but the final purchase price in the United States will likely be increased as a result of the recent increase in the tariff applicable to the SOLO. As the landscape for tariffs involving imports to the United States from the People’s Republic of China has been changing over the past year and may change again, we have not determined how to adjust the base purchase price in the United States in response to the recent tariff increase.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

The legal system in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) is based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which legal cases have limited value as precedents. In the late 1970s, the PRC government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. The overall effect of legislation over the past three decades has significantly increased the protections afforded to various production services in the PRC. Zongshen, our manufacturing partner, is subject to various PRC laws and regulations generally applicable to companies in China. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties.

From time to time we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights or Zongshen may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to fulfill its obligations under the manufacturing agreement. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published in a timely manner or at all) that may have retroactive effect. As a result, we or Zongshen may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. Such uncertainties, including uncertainty over the scope and effect of our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights, and any failure to respond to changes in the regulatory environment in China could materially and adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Shares

Our executive officers and directors beneficially own a large controlling percentage of our common shares.

As of March 31, 2019, our executive officers and directors beneficially owned, in the aggregate, approximately 40% of our common shares, which includes shares that our executive officers and directors have the right to acquire pursuant to warrants and stock options which have vested. As a result, they will be able to exercise a significant level of control over all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors, amendments to our Articles and approval of significant corporate transactions. This control could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of our company or changes in management and will make the approval of certain transactions difficult or impossible without the support of these shareholders.

The continued sale of our equity securities will dilute the ownership percentage of our existing shareholders and may decrease the market price for our common shares.

Our Notice of Articles authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares and the issuance of preferred shares. The Board of Directors has the authority to issue additional shares of our capital stock to provide additional financing in the future and designate the rights of the preferred shares, which may include voting, dividend, distribution or other rights that are preferential to those held by the common shareholders. The issuance of any such common or preferred shares may result in a reduction of the book value or market price, if one exists at the time, of the outstanding common shares. Given our lack of revenues, we will likely have to issue additional equity securities to obtain working capital we require for the next 12 months. Our efforts to fund our intended business plans will therefore result in dilution to our existing shareholders. If we do issue any such additional common shares, such issuance also will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other shareholders. As a result of such dilution, if you acquire common shares, your proportionate ownership interest and voting power could be decreased. Further, any such issuances could result in a change of control or a reduction in the market price for our common shares.

Additionally, we had 5,596,856 options and 21,253,395 warrants outstanding as of May 7, 2019. The exercise price of some of these options and warrants is below our current market price, and you could purchase shares in this offering at a price in excess of the exercise price of outstanding warrants or options. If the holders of these options and warrants elect to exercise them, your ownership position will be diluted and the per share value of the shares in this offering could be diluted as well. As a result, the market value of our shares could significantly decrease as well.

Issuances of our preferred stock may adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common shares and reduce the value of our common shares.

Our Notice of Articles authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority to create one or more series of preferred stock and, without shareholder approval, issue shares of preferred stock with rights superior to the rights of the holders of common shares. As a result, shares of preferred stock could be issued quickly and easily, adversely affecting the rights of holder of common shares and could be issued with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control or make removal of management more difficult. Although we currently have no plans to create any series of preferred stock and have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock, any creation and issuance of preferred stock in the future could adversely affect the rights of the holders of common shares and reduce the value of our common shares.

The market price of our common shares may be volatile and may fluctuate in a way that is disproportionate to our operating performance.

Our common shares began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market in August 2018, and before that it had been trading on the OTCQB since September 2017. The historical volume of trading has been low, and the share price has fluctuated significantly. The share price for our common shares could decline due to the impact of any of the following factors:

- sales or potential sales of substantial amounts of our common shares;
- announcements about us or about our competitors;
- litigation and other developments relating to our patents or other proprietary rights or those of our competitors;
- conditions in the automobile industry;
- governmental regulation and legislation;
- variations in our anticipated or actual operating results;
- change in securities analysts' estimates of our performance, or our failure to meet analysts' expectations;
- change in general economic trends; and
- investor perception of our industry or our prospects.

Many of these factors are beyond our control. The stock markets in general, and the market for automobile companies in particular, have historically experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market and industry factors could reduce the market price of our common shares regardless of our actual operating performance.

We do not intend to pay dividends and there will thus be fewer ways in which you are able to make a gain on your investment.

We have never paid any cash or stock dividends and we do not intend to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. To the extent that we require additional funding currently not provided for in our financing plan, our funding sources may prohibit the payment of any dividends. Because we do not intend to declare dividends, any gain on your investment will need to result from an appreciation in the price of our common shares. There will therefore be fewer ways in which you are able to make a gain on your investment.

FINRA sales practice requirements may limit your ability to buy and sell our common shares, which could depress the price of our shares.

FINRA rules require broker-dealers to have reasonable grounds for believing that an investment is suitable for a customer before recommending that investment to the customer. Prior to recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status and investment objectives, among other things. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability such speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. Thus, FINRA requirements may make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common shares, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our shares, have an adverse effect on the market for our shares and, thereby, depress their market prices.

Our common shares have been thinly traded, and you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all if you need to sell your shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

From October 2017 until August 2018, our common shares were quoted on the OTCQB where they were "thinly-traded", meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common shares at or near bid prices at any given time was relatively small or non-existent. Since we listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market in August 2018, the volume of our shares traded has increased, but that volume could decrease until we are thinly-traded again. That could occur due to a number of factors, including that we are relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and might be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we became more seasoned. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. Broad or active public trading market for our common shares may not develop or be sustained.

Volatility in our common shares or warrant price may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common shares may have, when compared to seasoned issuers, significant price volatility, and we expect that our share or warrant prices may continue to be more volatile than that of a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may, in the future, be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management's attention and resources.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act, and as such we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States domestic public companies.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act. As such, we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States domestic public companies. For example:

- we are not required to provide as many Exchange Act reports, or as frequently, as a domestic public company;
- for interim reporting, we are permitted to comply solely with our home country requirements, which are less rigorous than the rules that apply to domestic public companies;
- we are not required to provide the same level of disclosure on certain issues, such as executive compensation;
- we are exempt from provisions of Regulation FD aimed at preventing issuers from making selective disclosures of material information;
- we are not required to comply with the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act; and
- we are not required to comply with Section 16 of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their share ownership and trading activities and establishing insider liability for profits realized from any “short-swing” trading transaction.

Our shareholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important and are accustomed to receive from U.S. reporting companies.

As an “emerging growth company” under applicable law, we will be subject to lessened disclosure requirements. Such reduced disclosure may make our common shares less attractive to investors.

For as long as we remain an “emerging growth company”, as defined in the JOBS Act, we will elect to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies”, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Because of these lessened regulatory requirements, our shareholders would be left without information or rights available to shareholders of more mature companies. If some investors find our common shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for such securities and their market prices may be more volatile.

We incur significant costs as a result of being a public company, which costs will grow after we cease to qualify as an “emerging growth company.”

We incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses as a public company that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and Nasdaq Capital Market, impose various requirements on the corporate governance practices of public companies. We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act and will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following May 23, 2022, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least US\$1.07 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common shares that is held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than US\$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 in the assessment of the emerging growth company’s internal control over financial reporting and permission to delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies.

Compliance with these rules and regulations increases our legal and financial compliance costs and makes some corporate activities more time-consuming and costlier. After we are no longer an emerging growth company, we expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements of Section 404 and the other rules and regulations of the SEC. For example, as a public company, we have been required to increase the number of independent directors and adopt policies regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. We have incurred additional costs in obtaining director and officer liability insurance. In addition, we incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. It may also be more difficult for us to find qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate with any degree of certainty the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On April 2, 2019, we issued 13,010 common shares to consultants as a part of their consulting agreements with our Company.

On April 2, 2019, we issued 70,023 common shares upon the exercise of outstanding warrants. We received an aggregate of USD\$130,046 from the exercise of warrants with exercise prices ranging from \$0.80 to US\$4.25.

The issuance of the securities mentioned above qualified for the exemption from registration continued in section 4(a) of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

This report was included as an exhibit to Form 6-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Please see the other exhibits to that Form 6-K which are incorporated herein by reference.

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2019
Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.
Condensed Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	\$ 30,696,299	\$ 18,926,933
Receivables	4	1,121,597	1,190,689
Prepaid expenses		4,156,882	2,268,776
Inventory		862,425	420,737
		<u>36,837,203</u>	<u>22,807,135</u>
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash		109,816	110,707
Plant and equipment	5	7,477,398	5,323,766
Goodwill and other intangible assets	6	1,229,831	1,239,123
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$ 45,654,248</u>	<u>\$ 29,480,731</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	7	\$ 981,254	\$ 1,262,861
Customer deposits		361,132	303,076
Construction contract liability		67,675	99,707
Shareholder loan		5,191	6,230
Deferred income tax		107,038	149,794
Current portion of lease liabilities	8	642,935	-
		<u>2,165,225</u>	<u>1,821,668</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative liability ¹	9	18,212,352	4,752,875
Lease liabilities	8	1,414,109	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>21,791,686</u>	<u>6,574,543</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	66,205,863	46,622,299
Deficit		(52,003,562)	(31,373,697)
Reserves		9,660,261	7,657,586
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>23,862,562</u>	<u>22,906,188</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>\$ 45,654,248</u>	<u>\$ 29,480,731</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Notes 5 and 8)
Subsequent events (Note 19)

On behalf of the Board of Directors.

/s/ Steven Sanders
Steven Sanders, Director

/s/ Luisa Ingargiola
Luisa Ingargiola, Director

¹ Footnote: The warrant derivative liability is valued at fair value in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). There are no circumstances in which the Company would be required to pay cash upon exercise or expiry of the warrants. See Note 11.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.
Condensed Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Three months ended	
		March 31,2019	March 31,2018
Revenue		\$ 101,404	\$ 166,133
Cost of revenue		96,152	102,668
Gross profit		5,252	63,465
Operating expenses			
Amortization	5	268,682	51,029
General and administrative expenses	12	1,912,675	975,217
Research and development expenses	13	1,643,555	1,560,177
Sales and marketing expenses	14	372,000	279,630
Stock-based compensation expense	10	1,999,992	790,234
Share-based payment expense	10	74,841	-
		(6,271,745)	(3,656,287)
Loss before other items		(6,266,493)	(3,592,822)
Other items			
Interest expense		31,853	-
Changes in fair value of derivative liability	9	14,066,610	(1,166,027)
Other income		(39,545)	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		347,210	(22,821)
Loss before taxes		(20,672,621)	(2,403,974)
Deferred income tax recovery		(42,756)	-
Net loss		(20,629,865)	(2,403,974)
Other comprehensive income – foreign currency translation		(2,683)	-
Comprehensive loss		\$ (20,627,182)	\$ (2,403,974)
Loss per share – basic and fully diluted		\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.10)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and fully diluted	10	33,044,040	24,468,974

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.
Condensed Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Share capital			Share-based payment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount net of share issue cost	Share subscription				
Balance at December 31, 2017		23,794,106	\$ 22,718,282	\$ 750,000	\$ 3,518,286	\$ -	\$ (21,335,552)	\$ 5,651,016
Shares issued for cash,		757,138	2,519,642	(750,000)	-	-	-	1,769,642
Shares issued on exercise of options		6,198	31,669	-	(19,274)	-	-	12,395
Shares issued for finders fees		2,286	23,678	-	-	-	-	23,678
Stock-based compensation		-	-	-	790,234	-	-	790,234
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(2,403,974)	(2,403,974)
Balance at March 31, 2018		<u>24,559,728</u>	<u>\$ 25,293,271</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,289,246</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (23,739,526)</u>	<u>\$ 5,842,991</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018		32,332,343	\$ 46,622,299	\$ -	\$ 7,667,591	\$ (10,005)	\$ (31,373,697)	\$ 22,906,188
Shares issued for cash	10	3,333,334	14,725,221	-	-	-	-	14,725,221
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of warrants	10	1,046,300	4,657,266	-	-	-	-	4,657,266
Shares issued for services	10	93,020	201,077	-	-	-	-	201,077
Stock-based compensation	10, 11	-	-	-	1,999,992	-	-	1,999,992
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	-	2,683	(20,629,865)	(20,627,182)
Balance at March 31, 2019		<u>36,804,997</u>	<u>\$ 66,205,863</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,667,583</u>	<u>\$ (7,322)</u>	<u>\$ (52,003,562)</u>	<u>\$ 23,862,562</u>

On May 15, 2018 the Company completed a reverse share split on a 2:1 basis, all references to number of shares have been retroactively adjusted throughout these condensed consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.
Condensed Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Operating activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (20,629,865)	\$ (2,403,974)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	268,682	51,029
Stock-based compensation expense	1,999,992	790,234
Share-based payment expense	74,841	23,678
Interest on lease liability	35,455	-
Changes in fair value of derivative liability	14,066,610	(1,166,027)
Deferred income tax recovery	(42,756)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	69,092	(96,532)
Prepaid expenses	(1,888,106)	113,272
Inventory	(441,688)	(25,190)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	(177,160)	452,546
Customer deposits and construction contract liabilities	26,024	(39,227)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(6,638,879)</u>	<u>(2,300,191)</u>
Investing activities		
Restricted cash	891	(107,903)
Expenditures on plant and equipment	(175,799)	(1,175,903)
Proceeds from intangible assets	8,042	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(166,866)</u>	<u>(1,283,806)</u>
Financing activities		
Repayment of bank loan	-	(123,637)
Repayment of shareholder loans	(1,039)	(1,040)
Repayment of promissory note	-	(1,500,000)
Repayment of leases	(201,887)	-
Proceeds on issuance of common shares – net of issue costs	14,725,221	2,459,005
Proceeds from issuance of common shares for warrants exercised	4,050,133	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>18,572,428</u>	<u>834,328</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	11,766,683	(2,749,669)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2,683	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	18,926,933	8,610,996
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	<u>\$ 30,696,299</u>	<u>\$ 5,861,327</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp (the “Company”) was incorporated on February 16, 2015 under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the development and manufacturing of electric vehicles. The Company acquired Intermeccanica International Inc. (“Intermeccanica”) on October 18, 2017 whose principal activity is the development and manufacturing of high-end custom-built vehicles. On January 22, 2018, the Company incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary EMV Automotive USA Inc. in Nevada, USA.

The head office and principal address of the Company are located at 102 East 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V5T 1A4.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. As at March 31, 2019, the Company’s principal activity, the development and manufacture of electric vehicles, is in the development stage, and the Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its electric vehicle development and manufacturing activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. It is anticipated that significant additional funding will be required. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance its operations over the next twelve months through private placement and/or public offerings of equity capital. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts on its statement of financial position.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorized for issue on [May 7], 2019 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Therefore, these financial statements comply with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared using the same accounting policies and methods as those used in the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, with the exception of new accounting policies that were adopted on January 1, 2019 as described in Note 2. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, certain disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB, have been omitted or condensed. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The Company’s functional and presentation currency is Canadian dollars.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, EMV Automotive USA Inc. and Intermeccanica from the date of its acquisition on October 18, 2017. Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company’s management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired from Intermeccanica, the estimated recoverable amount of goodwill, intangible assets and other long-lived assets, the useful lives of plant and equipment, the estimated amount of scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) tax credits, fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- The classification of financial instruments; and
- The calculation of income taxes require judgement in interpreting tax rules and regulations.

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets/liabilities

Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Shareholder loan	Amortized cost
Derivative liability	FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and collection is probable

Part sales:

Sales of parts are recognized when the Company has transferred control to the customer which generally occurs upon shipment.

Services, repairs and support services:

Services, repairs and support services are recognized in the accounting period when the services are rendered.

Sales of custom build vehicles:

The Company manufactures and sells custom built vehicles typically on fixed fee arrangements with its customers. Revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the stage of completion. The stage of completion is determined as a percentage based on the amount of costs incurred compared to the estimated cost of completion. Revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed is recorded as accounts receivable. Amounts received in excess of work performed is recorded as deferred revenue.

Sales of electric vehicles:

The Company will be manufacturing and selling an electric powered one-seater vehicle which has not yet been commercialized. At this time, proceeds of these sales are considered to be incidental revenue and are not being made with the expectation of profit. These are sold to 'beta' customers who provide real-world testing and feedback on the vehicles. The revenue generated from sales are recorded against research & development expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments with original maturities of less than 90 days and are presented at cost, which approximates market value.

Customer deposits

Customer deposits consist primarily of advance payments and billings in excess of costs incurred. Changes in customer deposits are primarily due to the timing difference between the Company's performance of services and payments from customers. To determine revenue recognized from customer deposits during the reporting periods, the Company allocates revenue to individual customer deposit balances and applies revenue recognized during the reporting periods to the beginning balances of customer deposits until the revenue exceeds the balances.

Inventory

Inventory consists of parts held for resale or for use in fixed fee contracts and is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Trademarks and patents

The Company expenses legal fees and filing costs associated with the development of its trademarks and patents.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced asset is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The amortization rates applicable to each category of plant and equipment are as follows:

Class of plant and equipment	Amortization rate
Furniture and equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33%
Computer software	50%
Vehicles	33%
Leasehold improvements	over term of lease
Production tooling and molds	per unit produced

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amounts are recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Fully diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of fully diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Research and development expenses

Research costs are expensed when incurred and are stated net of government grants. Development costs including direct material, direct labour and contract service costs are capitalized as intangible assets when the Company can demonstrate that the technical feasibility of the project has been established; the Company intends to complete the asset for use or sale and has the ability to do so; the asset can generate probable future economic benefits; the technical and financial resources are available to complete the development; and the Company can reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. After initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. To date, the Company did not have any development costs that met the capitalization criteria.

Derivative liability

The Company accounts for its warrants as either equity or liabilities based upon the characteristics and provisions of each instrument. Warrants classified as equity are recorded at fair value as of the date of issuance on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and no further adjustments to their valuation are made. Warrants classified as derivative liabilities that require separate accounting as liabilities are recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheets at their fair value on the date of issuance and will be revalued on each subsequent balance sheet date until such instruments are exercised or expire, with any changes in the fair value between reporting periods recorded as other income or expense. Management estimates the fair value of these liabilities using option pricing models and assumptions that are based on the individual characteristics of the warrants or instruments on the valuation date, as well as assumptions for future financings, expected volatility, expected life, yield, and risk-free interest rate.

Change in accounting policy - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases (“IFRS 16”), which replaced IAS 17 Leases (“IAS 17”) and related interpretations. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model eliminating the previous distinction between finance and operating leases. IFRS 16 requires the recognition of lease-related assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, except for short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets. Lessor accounting remained substantially unchanged.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. In calculating the lease liability at this date, the Company has chosen to apply a practical expedient in IFRS 16 that allows for lease and non-lease components of a contract to be combined as a single lease component. This expedient has been applied to all contracts which have been identified to contain a lease per IFRS 16.

The adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in an increase of \$2.2 million in total assets and total liabilities each for recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, respectively, and had no impact to opening retained earnings as at January 1, 2019.

When measuring lease liabilities, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at Jan 1, 2019 of 10%.

Operating lease commitment at December 31, 2018 as disclosed in the Company’s consolidated financial statement	\$	2,148,834
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019		194,327
Finance lease liabilities recognized at December 31, 2018		1,954,507
Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised		268,970
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	\$	<u>2,223,477</u>

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company’s long-lived assets with finite useful lives (which include plant and equipment and intangible assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset’s fair value less cost 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 the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any reversal of impairment cannot increase the carrying value of the asset to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Tax Credits:

The Company earns SR&ED tax credits with respect to its research and development expenses. The benefit of these SR&ED tax credits is recorded as a reduction of research and development expenses when their recoverability is reasonably expected. The SR&ED tax credits earned while the Company was Canadian Controller Private Corporation are refundable to the Company and are recorded as a receivable, while the tax credits earned now the Company is a public company (as defined under Canadian tax laws) can be used to reduce future Canadian income taxes payable.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with original term to maturity of 90 days or less:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash	\$ 3,803,673	\$ 2,443,938
Cash equivalent	26,892,626	16,482,995
	<u>\$ 30,696,299</u>	<u>\$ 18,926,933</u>

4. Receivables

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivable	\$ 39,852	\$ 84,443
Construction contract asset	32,997	125,426
GST receivable	350,502	278,182
SR&ED tax credits receivable	675,000	675,000
Other receivable	23,246	27,638
	<u>\$ 1,121,597</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,689</u>

5. Plant and equipment

	Furniture and equipment	Computer hardware and software	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of- use assets	Production tooling and molds	Total
Cost:							
At December 31, 2017	290,843	73,654	390,050	101,200	-	914,060	1,769,807
Additions	203,644	59,749	-	283,141	-	3,635,888	4,182,422
Disposals	-	-	(2,001)	-	-	-	(2,001)
December 31, 2018	<u>494,487</u>	<u>133,403</u>	<u>388,049</u>	<u>384,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,549,948</u>	<u>5,950,228</u>
Additions	40,135	41,385	-	28,755	2,223,477	87,434	2,421,186
Disposals	-	(2,150)	-	-	-	-	(2,150)
March 31, 2019	<u>534,622</u>	<u>172,638</u>	<u>388,049</u>	<u>413,096</u>	<u>2,223,477</u>	<u>4,637,382</u>	<u>8,369,264</u>
Amortization:							
At December 31, 2017	188,606	27,147	85,764	74,607	-	-	376,124
Charge for the year	42,192	38,542	129,487	40,117	-	-	250,338
At December 31, 2018	<u>230,798</u>	<u>65,689</u>	<u>215,251</u>	<u>114,724</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>626,462</u>
Additions	18,320	11,775	32,372	24,047	180,144	-	266,658
Disposals	-	(1,254)	-	-	-	-	(1,254)
March 31, 2019	<u>249,118</u>	<u>76,210</u>	<u>247,623</u>	<u>138,771</u>	<u>180,144</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>891,866</u>
Net book value:							
At December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 263,689</u>	<u>\$ 67,714</u>	<u>\$ 172,798</u>	<u>\$ 269,617</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,549,948</u>	<u>\$ 5,323,766</u>
At March 31, 2019	<u>\$ 285,504</u>	<u>\$ 96,428</u>	<u>\$ 140,426</u>	<u>\$ 274,325</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,333</u>	<u>\$ 4,637,382</u>	<u>\$ 7,477,398</u>

On September 29, 2017, the Company entered into a manufacturing agreement with Chongqing Zongshen Automobile Co., Ltd. (“Zongshen”). Under the agreement, the Company agrees to reimburse Zongshen for the cost of prototype tooling and molds estimated to be CNY ¥9.5 million (\$1.8 million), which was payable on or before March 18, 2018, subject to a 10% holdback, and mass production tooling and molds estimated to be CNY ¥39.3 million (\$7.8 million), which shall be payable 50% when Zongshen commences manufacturing the tooling and molds, 40% when Zongshen completes manufacturing the tooling and molds, and 10% upon delivery to the Company of the first production vehicle. As at March 31, 2019, the Company has paid 90% of prototype tooling and molds and 37% of the mass production tooling and molds. Depreciation on the production tooling and molds is charged on a per unit produced basis and during the period no units had been produced using the production tooling and molds.

Under the agreement, the Company agreed that the minimum purchase commitments for units of the SOLO vehicle are to be as follows: 5,000 over a 12 month period from the start of mass production; over the next 12 month period, 20,000; and over the next 12 month period, 50,000, and which shall be payable following issue of Company’s purchase orders as follows: 30% after Zongshen schedules production, and 70% after accepted vehicle delivery.

On October 16, 2017, the CEO of the Company (“Pledgor”) entered into a Share Pledge Agreement (“Share Pledge”) to guarantee the payment by the Company for the cost of the prototype tooling and molds estimated to be CNY ¥9.5 million (\$1.8 million) to Zongshen through the pledge of 400,000 common shares of the Company. The Company approved its obligations under the Share Pledge and has agreed to reimburse the Pledgor on a one-for-one basis for any pledged shares realized by Zongshen.

6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Identifiable intangibles	\$ 527,817	\$ 529,067
Goodwill	699,844	699,844
Other intangibles	2,170	10,212
	<u>\$ 1,229,831</u>	<u>\$ 1,239,123</u>

7. Trade payables and accrued liabilities

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade payables	\$ 623,971	\$ 635,622
Wages payables	152,232	80,573
Due to related parties (Note 16)	99,465	83,331
Accrued liabilities	105,586	463,335
	<u>\$ 981,254</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,861</u>

8. Lease liabilities

Lease obligations relate to the Company’s rent of office space and warehouse space. The term of the leases expire on November 1, 2020, July 1, 2020, September 1, 2021 and August 1, 2022 with the Company holding an option to renew for a further five years for the office space.

As at March 31, 2019, the contractual undiscounted cash flows related to leases were as follows:

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less than one year	\$ 820,021	\$ 177,086	\$ 642,935
Between one and five years	1,438,506	299,975	1,138,531
More than five years	310,230	34,652	275,578
	<u>\$ 2,568,757</u>	<u>\$ 511,713</u>	<u>2,057,044</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities			642,935
Non-current portion of lease liabilities			<u>\$ 1,414,109</u>

9. Derivative liability

The exercise price of certain warrants is denominated in US dollars; however, the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Consequently, the value of the proceeds on exercise is not fixed and will vary based on foreign exchange rate movements. The warrants when issued other than as compensation for goods and services are therefore a derivative for accounting purposes and are required to be recognized as a derivative liability and measured at fair value at each reporting period. Any changes in fair value from period to period are recorded as non-cash gain or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Upon exercise, the holders will pay the Company the respective exercise price for each warrant exercised in exchange for one common share of the Company and the fair value at the date of exercise and the associated non-cash liability will be reclassified to share capital. The non-cash liability associated with any warrants that expire unexercised will be recorded as a gain in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. There are no circumstances in which the Company would be required to pay any cash upon exercise or expiry of the warrants.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, warrants for 646,300 shares at USD \$4.25 were exercised.

A reconciliation of the changes in fair values of the derivative liability is below:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balance, beginning	\$ 4,752,875	\$ 3,655,690
Warrants issued	-	8,935,289
Warrants exercised	(607,133)	(131,053)
Changes in fair value of derivative liabilities	14,066,610	(7,707,051)
Balance, ending	<u>\$ 18,212,352</u>	<u>\$ 4,752,875</u>

10. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

At March 31, 2019, the Company had 36,804,997 issued and outstanding common shares (December 31, 2018 – 32,332,343).

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company issued a total of 3,333,334 common shares for gross proceeds of \$16,085,772. There were 93,020 common shares issued for services with a fair value of \$201,077. Share issue costs related to these issuances was \$1,360,551. Upon the exercise of warrants, the Company issued 1,046,300 common shares with a fair value of \$4,657,266.

Basic and fully diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and fully diluted loss per share for the three month ended March 31, 2019 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$20,629,865 (March 31, 2018 - \$2,403,974) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 33,044,040 (2018- 24,468,974). Fully diluted loss per share did not include the effect of stock options and warrants as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 30,000,000. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 7 years from the date of grant. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company.

Options granted vest one-quarter on the first anniversary subsequent to the grant date and the remaining three-quarters vest in thirty-six equal monthly instalments commencing on the first anniversary of the grant date.

On exercise, each option allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company.

The changes in options during the period ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

		March 31, 2019
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning	4,756,174	\$ 2.73
Options granted	1,228,182	4.52
Options forfeited	(112,500)	8.41
Options cancelled	(275,000)	11.75
Options outstanding, ending	<u>5,596,856</u>	<u>\$ 2.63</u>

Details of options outstanding as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Exercise price	Weighted average contractual life	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable
\$ 0.30	3.20 years	2,045,455	1,960,228
\$ 0.30	3.37 years	308,522	282,812
\$ 0.80	3.70 years	677,273	564,394
\$ 0.80	3.94 years	12,500	9,635
\$ 2.00	4.23 years	12,500	7,161
\$ 2.00	4.89 years	352,500	248,229
\$ 2.00	5.36 years	50,000	20,833
\$ 9.60 USD	5.77 years	205,000	62,032
\$ 6.18 USD	6.36 years	175,000	-
\$ 1.53 USD	4.64 years	120,000	30,000
\$ 5.00 USD	4.67 years	409,924	409,924
\$ 3.40 USD	4.97 years	1,228,182	708,182
	4.56 years	<u>5,596,856</u>	<u>4,303,430</u>

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$2.21. The fair value was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Expected life of options	3.5 - 5 years
Annualized volatility	62.29%
Risk-free interest rate	1.58%
Dividend rate	<u>0%</u>

During the three month ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$1,999,992 (March 31, 2018 - \$790,234).

Warrants

On exercise, each warrant allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company.

The changes in warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning	22,369,718	\$ 5.03	11,856,857	\$ 4.70
Warrants issued	-	-	10,807,093	5.36
Warrants exercised	(1,046,300)	3.94	(294,232)	5.08
Warrants outstanding, ending	<u>21,323,418</u>	<u>\$ 4.60</u>	<u>22,369,718</u>	<u>\$ 5.03</u>

At March 31, 2019, all warrants outstanding, except for 212,500 placement agents' warrants, were exercisable. Details of warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Exercise Price	Weighted average contractual life	Number of warrants outstanding
Non-Transferable Warrants		
\$0.80 CAD - \$16.00 CAD	2.57 years	11,057,558
\$2.00 USD - \$24.00 USD	4.40 years	5,764,492
Transferable Warrants		
\$4.25 USD	4.36 years	<u>4,501,368</u>

11. Warrant and Share based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items are recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised, the amount remains in the share-based payment reserve account.

12. General and administrative expenses

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Rent	\$ 121,875	\$ 87,122
Office expenses	356,544	236,949
Legal and professional	505,522	264,969
Consulting fees	436,577	143,265
Investor relations	146,531	90,058
Salaries	345,626	152,854
	<u>\$ 1,912,675</u>	<u>\$ 975,217</u>

13. Research and development expenses

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Labour	\$ 1,190,030	\$ 685,568
Materials	453,525	880,174
Government grants	-	(5,565)
	<u>\$ 1,643,555</u>	<u>\$ 1,560,177</u>

14. Sales and marketing expenses

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Consulting	\$ 126,853	\$ 62,221
Marketing	117,382	148,978
Salaries	127,765	68,431
	<u>\$ 372,000</u>	<u>\$ 279,630</u>

15. Segmented information

The Company operates in two reportable business segments in Canada.

The two reportable business segments offer different products, require different production processes, and are based on how the financial information is produced internally for the purposes of making operating decisions. The following summary describes the operations of each of the Company's reportable business segments:

- Electric Vehicles – development and manufacture of electric vehicles for mass markets, and
- Custom build vehicles – development and manufacture of high-end custom-built vehicles.

Sales between segments are accounted for at prices that approximate fair value. No business segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable business segments.

	Three months ended March 31, 2019		Three months ended March 31, 2018	
	Electric Vehicles	Custom Built Vehicles	Electric Vehicles	Custom Built Vehicles
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 101,404	\$ -	\$ 166,133
Gross profit	-	5,252	-	63,465
Operating expenses	6,159,225	112,520	3,584,411	71,876
Other items	14,402,903	3,225	(1,196,739)	7,891
Income tax	-	(42,756)	-	-
Comprehensive loss	20,559,445	67,737	2,387,672	16,302
Inventory	\$ 632,582	\$ 229,843	\$ -	\$ 258,093
Plant and equipment	6,980,275	497,123	2,496,859	21,698

16. Related party transactions

Related party balances

The following amounts are due to related parties:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Shareholder loan	\$ 5,191	\$ 6,230
Due to related parties (Note 7)	99,465	83,331
	<u>\$ 104,656</u>	<u>\$ 89,561</u>

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Key management personnel compensation

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Consulting fees	\$ 118,398	\$ 60,000
Salary	144,000	88,000
Directors fees	82,549	-
Stock-based compensation	1,647,520	121,562
	<u>\$ 1,992,467</u>	<u>\$ 269,562</u>

17. Financial instruments and financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major financial institutions in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one financial institution there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major financial institutions that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to risk is on its receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of government grant and refundable government goods and services taxes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's source of funding has been shareholder loans and the issuance of equity securities for cash through private placements and public offerings. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

At March 31, 2019	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Trade payables	\$ 723,436	-	-
Accrued liabilities	257,818	-	-
Customer deposits and contract liabilities	428,807	-	-
Shareholder loan	5,191	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,415,252</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At December 31, 2018	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Trade payables	\$ 718,953	-	-
Accrued liabilities	543,908	-	-
Customer deposits and contract liabilities	402,783	-	-
Shareholder loan	6,230	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,671,874</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to currency risk as it incurs expenditures that are denominated in US dollars while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The following is an analysis of Canadian dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,221,349	\$ 18,102,872
Trade receivables	7,918	51,164
Trade payables	(106,979)	(382,087)
	<u>\$ 29,122,288</u>	<u>\$ 17,771,949</u>

Based on the above net exposures, as at March 31, 2019, a 10% change in the US dollars to Canadian dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net loss by \$2,912,229.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments have original maturities of twelve months or less and are therefore exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. A 1% change in market interest rates would have an impact on the Company's net loss of \$268,926 for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,696,299	\$ 18,926,933
Receivables	1,121,597	1,190,689
	<u>\$ 31,817,896</u>	<u>\$ 20,117,622</u>

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 981,254	\$ 1,262,861
Customer deposits and contract liabilities	428,807	402,783
Shareholder loan	5,191	6,230
Derivative financial liabilities:		
Derivative liability	18,212,352	4,752,875
	<u>\$ 19,627,604</u>	<u>\$ 6,424,749</u>

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2018 consisted of the derivative liability, which is measured using level 1 inputs. The fair value of the derivative liability relating to the transferrable warrants was calculated using the quoted market price on the NASDAQ.

The fair value of the derivative liability relating to the non-transferrable warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using historical volatility as an estimate of future volatility. At December 31, 2018, if the volatility used was increased by 10% the impact would be an increase to the derivative liability of \$575,723 with a corresponding increase in the comprehensive loss.

18. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to safeguard the Company's ability to maintain its business and sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19. Subsequent events

On April 2, 2019, we issued 13,010 common shares to consultants as a part of their consulting agreements with our Company.

On April 2, 2019, we received an aggregate of USD\$130,046 from investors for the exercise of warrants with prices ranging from \$0.80 to USD\$4.25, we issued 70,023 common shares of the Company.

CERTIFICATION

I, Jerry Kroll, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 6-K for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019 of Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2019.

/s/ Jerry Kroll

By: **Jerry Kroll**

Title: Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Bal Bhullar, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 6-K for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019 of Electrameccanica Vehicles Corp.;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2019.

/s/ Bal Bhullar

By: **Bal Bhullar**
Title: Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
