Lepidico

Corporate update

Fine tuning the mine and chemical plant

Metals & mining

Lepidico's announcement that it has raised capital and awarded the EPCM contract for its Phase 1 Plant project to Lycopodium follows on the heels of an offtake agreement with China's BJR and comes barely a month after it announced an expansion of its resource base in Namibia. Relative to existing hard rock resources, the resource expansion quantified high grade surface material contained in tailings, stockpiles and dumps both at Rubicon and Helikon that could potentially support operations at Karibib for an additional two years. Just a year after completing its DFS, Lepidico has now transitioned its Phase 1 Plant project into development by effectively completing permitting and approvals processes at the same time as negotiating a first offtake agreement and raising initial equity to allow it to commit to early engineering works. Concurrently, it is advancing negotiations with the US government DFC (which is now conducting confirmatory due diligence) for the provision of project debt.

Year end	Total revenues (A$m)	PBT (A$m)	Cash from operations (A$m)	Net cash/(debt)* (A$m)	Capex (A$m)
06/19	0.0	(5.1)	(3.5)	10.4	(6.3)
06/20	0.0	(10.8)	(4.7)	(0.4)	(7.5)
06/21e	4.1	(0.4)	2.6	5.2	(1.2)
06/22e	0.0	(26.0)	(28.9)	(40.3)	(44.0)

Note: *Historical numbers include Desert Lion Energy convertible.

Evolving from Phase 1 to Phase 2

Lepidico's March 2021 mineral resource expansion at Karibib marks the first step in a major new initiative to expand resources and reserves. The resource expansion strategy has two limbs, which will be conducted in parallel. For the Phase 1 plant, it will focus on near mine site evaluation at Rubicon and Helikon 1 to support an integrated mining and chemical plant project life of 20 years (cf 14 years currently). The second part of the strategy will focus on Helikon 2–5 and other lithium mineralised pegmatites yet to be drill tested, with the goal of delineating sufficient resources and reserves to support a Phase 2 plant (approximately four times the size of the Phase 1 plant) for 10–20 years.

Valuation: 4.76 Australian cents per share

Lepidico's Phase 1 Plant project has been materially de-risked by its running of an earlier pilot plant campaign. Its Karibib mine in Namibia is now fully permitted, while its Abu Dhabi chemical plant is almost fully permitted. Having raised initial equity, it is now committing to Phase 1 development activities under its EPCM contract in order to keep the project on a fast track, in parallel with its funding and offtake workstreams and continual improvements in environmental and social performance (see page 4). In our last note on the company (Convertible bond acquired with DLI fully retired, published 8 December 2020), we calculated a value for Lepidico's shares of 4.91c and this remains largely unchanged at 4.76c notwithstanding the intervening 5.3% appreciation of the Australian dollar. Note however that this valuation does not attribute any value to Lepidico from either a 20,000tpa Phase 2 plant or the supply of concentrate from any third-party sources or any other development options (eg third-party, technology licensing).

21 April 2021

Price	**A$0.020**
Market cap	**A$119m**
	A$1.2831/US$
Net debt (A$m pro-forma) at end-March 2021	4.4
Shares in issue*	5,187.9m
*Includes 96m shares (effectively) in Treasury	
Free float	78%
Code	LPD
Primary exchange	ASX
Secondary exchange	N/A

Share price performance

%	1m	3m	12m
Abs	(11.5)	(23.3)	191.1
Rel (local)	(15.5)	(25.8)	116.5
52-week high/low		A$0.03	A$0.01

Business description

Via its Karibib project in Namibia and unique IP, Lepidico is a vertically integrated lithium development business that has produced both lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide from non-traditional hard rock lithium-bearing minerals using its registered L-Max® and LOH-Max™ processes.

Next events

EPCM works commence	May 2021
Karibib site works commence	September 2021
Product offtake commitments	Q3CY21
Debt finance package	Q3CY21
Commencement of mining	Q3CY22

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Edison profile page

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Developing on all fronts

Lepidico's announcements that it has signed a non-binding letter of intent for lithium, caesium and rubidium offtake with China's Hubei Baijierui Advanced Materials Corporation (BJR) and chosen Lycopodium as its consultant to complete the engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM) of its integrated Phase 1 project come a month after it announced the expansion of its resource at Karibib in Namibia. Rather than the hard rock resource previously delineated (and the subject of an announcement by Lepidico on 30 January 2020 – see our note Valuation update pending feasibility study, published on 6 April 2020), the March 2021 resource expansion quantified material contained in tailings at Rubicon, stockpiles at Rubicon and Helikon and historical dumps at Rubicon. Full details of the expansion are included in Lepidico's announcement; however, a summary of Karibib's updated resource within the context of its pre-existing resource as well as the expansion is as follows:

Exhibit 1: Karibib mineral resource expansion cf pre-existing resources (100% basis)

Asset	Category	Cut-off grade (%)	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (% Li_2O)	Contained Li_2O (t)	Contained LCE (t)	Average mining rate (ktpa)	Implied life (years)
Rubicon 1 and Helikon 1	Measured	0.15	2,200.0	0.57	12,428	30,732	588	3.7
	Indicated	0.15	6,660.0	0.38	25,292	62,542	588	11.3
	Inferred	0.15	170.0	0.70	1,190	2,943	588	0.3
	Total	0.15	9,040.0	0.43	38,910	96,217	588	15.4
Helikon 2	Inferred	0.20	216.0	0.56	1,210	2,991	588	0.4
Helikon 3	Inferred	0.20	295.0	0.48	1,416	3,501	588	0.5
Helikon 4	Inferred	0.20	1,510.0	0.38	5,738	14,189	588	2.6
Helikon 5	Inferred	0.20	179.0	0.31	555	1,372	588	0.3
Total	Inferred	0.20	2,200.0	0.41	8,919	22,054	588	3.7
Total hard rock	**Measured**	**0.15**	**2,200.0**	**0.56**	**12,428**	**30,732**	**588**	**3.7**
	Indicated	**0.15**	**6,660.0**	**0.38**	**25,292**	**62,542**	**588**	**11.3**
	Inferred		**2,370.0**	**0.43**	**10,109**	**24,996**	**588**	**4.0**
	Total		**11,240.0**	**0.43**	**47,829**	**118,270**	**588**	**19.1**
Surface material	Measured	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	588	0.0
Rubicon tailings	Indicated	0.00	71.0	0.99	703	1,738	588	0.1
Rubicon & Helikon stockpiles & Rubicon dumps	Inferred	0.00	570.1	0.79	4,495	11,114	588	1.0
	Total	0.00	641.1	0.81	5,198	12,853	588	1.1
Grand total	**Measured**		**2,200.0**	**0.57**	**12,428**	**30,732**	**588**	**3.7**
	Indicated		**6,731.0**	**0.39**	**25,995**	**64,281**	**588**	**11.4**
	Inferred		**2,940.1**	**0.50**	**14,603**	**36,110**	**588**	**5.0**
	Total		**11,871.1**	**0.45**	**53,026**	**131,123**	**588**	**20.2**
Change cf previous (units)								
Surface material	Measured		0.0	0.00	0	0	588	0.0
Rubicon tailings	Indicated		8.8	0.02	100	247	588	0.0
Rubicon & Helikon stockpiles & Rubicon dumps	Inferred		562.9	-0.01	4,437	10,972	588	1.0
	Total		571.7	-0.14	4,537	11,218	588	1.0
Change cf previous (%)								
Surface material	Measured		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Rubicon tailings	Indicated		14.2	2.1	16.5	16.5		
Rubicon & Helikon stockpiles & Rubicon dumps	Inferred		7,817.5	-1.4	7,703.0	7,703.0		
	Total		823.7	-14.9	686.4	686.4		

Source: Lepidico, Edison Investment Research. Note: LCE = lithium carbonate equivalent. Lepidico interest 80%.

The table above shows that the increase in the surface resource equates to approximately one to two years' worth of mining and processing at average rates (assuming 100% conversion into reserves). However – unusually for surface material – the mineral resources added are of a relatively high grade. Coupled with its surface disposition, we would therefore expect there to be good potential to promote this material from resources to reserves – especially in the case of the stockpiles and dumps, which now account for 88.9% of the surface material delineated (by tonnage).

Currently, 74.3% of resources at Rubicon 1 and Helikon 1 convert into reserves, by tonnage, and 78.9% by lithium content. Hence the 15.4 years of life implied by the resource inventory at Rubicon 1 and Helicon 1 translate into 14 financial years of operational life at Karibib, including one part year of mining before processing commences and one year of processing after mining finishes. However, Lepidico is now targeting a 20-year mine life. At an average ore mining and processing rate of 588ktpa, this would imply reserves of 11,760kt (cf 6,720kt currently) and, pro rata with the existing reserves:resources conversion ratio of 74.3% (by tonnage), resources of 15,828kt (cf 11,871kt currently), as shown below:

Exhibit 2: Karibib reserve and resource increase required to support 20-year mine life

	Existing (kt)	Required for 20-year mine life (kt)	Required increase (kt)	Required increase (%)
Reserves	6,720	11,760	+5,040	+75.0
Pre-existing resources*	11,299	15,828	+4,529	+40.1
Current resources	11,871	15,828	+3,957	+33.3

Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: *Prior to the resource expansion announced on 12 March 2021.

Lepidico's mineral resource expansion announced on 12 March 2021 may therefore be interpreted as a first initiative within the context of the strategic objective to increase resources and reserves to the level required to support a 20-year mine life at Karibib.

Strategy

Pro rata to the existing reserve:resource conversion ratio at Rubicon 1 and Helikon 1 of 74.3% (by tonnage), Karibib's existing resource of 11,871kt should support a reserve of 8,820kt which, in turn, should support mining and processing operations for 15 years (at average rates) once the required work has been completed (see Exhibit 1).

In order to achieve its targets, Lepidico has therefore adopted a two-pronged strategy:

- to focus on near mine site evaluation at Rubicon and Helikon 1 in order to support a Phase 1 operating life extension to 20 years; and
- to focus on Helikon 2–5 and other lithium mineralised pegmatites that have yet to be drill tested within Lepidico's 64km^2 prospecting licence area in order to support a Phase 2 plant with a life of 10–20 years.

Output from a Phase 2 plant could be in the order of 20,000tpa lithium monohydrate, which compares with an average 4,893tpa from the currently planned Phase 1 plant. Thus, Lepidico would be required to identify approximately twice as much material as would be required for the 20-year Phase 1 plant for a Phase 2 plant to operate for half the time (ie 10 years) or approximately four times as much material in order for a Phase 2 plant to operate over a similar 20-year lifespan.

It is intended that the two prongs of the strategy will be conducted in parallel.

Phase 2 plant location considerations

Given the precedent established by its Phase 1 plant project, with a mine in Namibia and a chemical plant in Abu Dhabi, an obvious location for Lepidico's Phase 2 plant would be either Namibia or Abu Dhabi. However, the US has declared caesium and rubidium as well as lithium to be critical minerals, while Canada has declared caesium and lithium to be critical elements and the EU has recently added lithium to its list of critical raw materials. Together with industry's focus on reducing supply chains, these strategic considerations on the part of the United States, the EU and Canada mean that any of these could also be viable locations for a Lepidico Phase 2 plant project with the Karibib mine considered to be a critical part of the strategic supply chain. While Namibia and Abu Dhabi will offer the benefit of the Phase 1 plant project precedent when it comes to developing a Phase 2 plant, the United States, the EU and Canada will offer the benefit of strategic and geographic diversification, along with shorter logistical routes. All of these considerations, among others (including governmental incentivisation), will be considered by Lepidico in a series of studies to ultimately determine the optimal location of a Phase 2 plant project in due course.

EPCM consultant assigned and early works begun

Lepidico's Phase 1 Plant project is now fully permitted in Namibia and almost fully permitted in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). On 19 April – consistent with its timetable and stage of development – the company announced that it had agreed commercial terms with Lycopodium for the EPCM contract for the integrated project.

Lycopodium (LYL:AU, A$5.51) is a A$219.0m publicly listed and well established engineering consultant based in Perth, Western Australia, that was responsible for completing and delivering the design and engineering for both the pre-feasibility (PFS) and definitive feasibility studies (DFS) on the Phase 1 project to Lepidico in May 2020. In addition to its size and technical ability, Lycopodium was chosen by Lepidico as the lead engineering consultant on the basis that its prior involvement will make the project more readily acceptable to US debt financiers and thereby contribute to making it fully bankable.

The integrated EPCM contract will now be separated into two sub-contracts that meet country specific requirements separately for Namibia and the UAE. In the meantime however, early services engineering works and front-end engineering & design (FEED) is expected to commence in mid-May and thereby maintain Lepidico's momentum towards:

- commencing mining operations in Namibia in September 2022,
- commissioning the Namibian concentrator before the end of CY22,
- commissioning the UAE chemical plant in the first quarter of CY23, and
- completing commissioning and ramping the integrated project up to full capacity in the remainder of CY23.

Marketing and offtake

Lepidico revealed on 13 April that it had signed a non-binding letter of intent to supply China's BJR with lithium, caesium and rubidium salts from the Phase 1 plant for both industrial use and/or conversion into fine specialty chemicals. The announcement marks progress on the first of three marketing and sales initiatives by Lepidico to build a customer base for an expanding business with the objective of supporting longer-term growth (including, ultimately, a Phase 2 plant). The three initiatives – representing three different types of potential customers – are as follows:

- Long-term, direct sales contracts with a major cathode manufacturer(s), supplying the lithium-ion battery manufacturing industry and thereby providing it with access and exposure to the electric vehicle (EV) sector.
- Agency sales via a trading company. This would provide Lepidico with exposure to both the spot market and contract customers for its bulk chemicals output. Ideally, Lepidico's counterparty would account for a substantial portion of its output and have global capability in both lithium hydroxide and potash, with sales directed towards Europe and the US in particular (thereby representing a US supply nexus to support the debt funding contemplated under LPD's mandate with the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC – see our note, *Enter the US government*, published on 5 November 2020).

- The third source of Lepidico's sales (as represented by BJR) is direct, industrial offtake. In this case, BJR operates three manufacturing sites in Hubei Province in China (capital Wuhan) and Lepidico will supply it with lithium hydroxide, caesium sulphate and rubidium sulphate for both industrial use and synthesis into fine specialty chemicals for both domestic and international customers.

Ongoing metallurgical process development

On 6 April, Lepidico announced that it had lodged a provisional patent application for the production of nominal battery grade specification lithium carbonate from a LOH-Max intermediate crude lithium hydroxide via the sequestration of carbon dioxide from the upstream L-Max process, followed by refining. The new process is designed so that it can be integrated with either L-Max and/or LOH-Max technology or, potentially, in the chemical conversion of spodumene concentrates. The significance of the process is that it:

- materially reduces chemical plant carbon dioxide emissions by consuming c 25% of upstream emissions (or 0.6t CO_2 per tonne of lithium carbonate produced) and recycling them into lithium carbonate production; and
- creates the opportunity to produce either lithium hydroxide or lithium carbonate – depending on market conditions – from the same chemical conversion facility.

Apart from the need for carbon dioxide reticulation and gas sparges, both process flowsheets use similar equipment and it has been estimated that it will cost no more than US$1m in capital expenditure to retrofit the proposed Phase 1 chemical plant in Abu Dhabi with the required infrastructure to achieve this functionality from production year 2 of the project. In the meantime, Lepidico perceives that lower CO_2 emissions from a process that is already relatively low in emissions will provide it with a competitive advantage in tendering to supply lithium chemicals to battery manufacturers. To this end, two further alternatives to minimise chemical plant CO_2 emissions are being evaluated, namely:

- the caustic scrubbing of surplus CO_2 to produce sodium carbonate/bicarbonate (which is a fairly common industrial chemical used, among other applications, in conventional spodumene conversion); and
- compression of the majority of CO_2 emitted, with the surplus being directed to industrial use (NB the global commercial CO_2 market was estimated to amount to 230Mtpa, or US$7.9bn, in 2020).

Financing

Concurrent with its technical and strategic announcements, Lepidico announced on 19 April that it has successfully raised A$2.925m (effectively) via the issue of 134.0m shares to Acuity Capital under the terms of the Controlled Placement Agreement (CPA) already in place between the two since December 2019. The shares had a deemed price of A$0.0218 representing an 8.0% discount to the 15-day volume-weighted average price immediately prior to their issuance. This issue reduces the number of collateral shares already issued to Acuity, but which Acuity would otherwise be required to return to Lepidico upon termination of the CPA, to 96.0m (from 230.0m, previously).

In the aftermath of this issue, we calculate that Lepidico has 5,091.9m shares in issue excluding the 96.0m returnable shares, deemed to be effectively 'in Treasury', and 5,187.9m including them. Given their returnable nature, Edison's valuation of Lepidico below is conducted on the basis of a net 5,091.9m shares being in issue, currently. The balance may be assumed to be a constituent part of the A$27.5m equity fund-raising that we expect to be conducted by Lepidico (now assumed to be in the coming FY22 financial year) in order to achieve a peak leverage (net debt/[net debt+equity]) ratio of 66.0% on its Phase 1 Plant project in mid-FY23.

Valuation

Project

Lepidico's DFS (see our note, Developing to the (L-)Max, published on 29 May 2020) calculated a project NPV_8 for the integrated Karibib mining and chemical plant operation of US$221m, or A$284m (5.6c/share on the enlarged share base) at the current foreign exchange rate of A$1.2831/US$ (cf A$1.3511/US$ at the time of our last note in December 2020).

In our report Gold stars and black holes, we calculated a mean enterprise value (EV) for companies with projects at the definitive feasibility study (DFS) stage of development of 30.9% of project net present value (NPV) (ranging up to 133.5%). This alone would imply an immediate valuation for Lepidico of 1.7c/share, ranging up to 7.4c/share.

Company

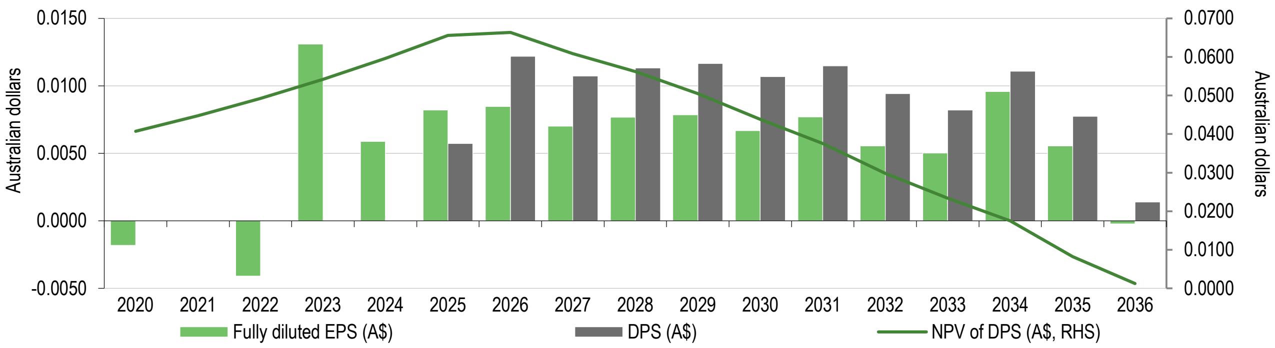
Our valuation of Lepidico varies from our value of the integrated Karibib mining and chemical plant project in that it takes into account Lepidico's 80% interest in the Namibian mine (but 100% of the Abu Dhabi chemical plant), which will give rise to both a tax paying position in Namibia and a minority interest in the profits generated from mining operations. It also assumes ongoing corporate costs in the order of A$3.1m pa. Hitherto, our company model has assumed that Lepidico will raise this equity at a price of 2.9c/share (as set out in our report Valuation update pending feasibility study, published on 6 April 2020). This price is at a 26.1% premium to the current share price of 2.3c. However, given that Lepidico's shares have appreciated by 283.3% from their level of 0.6c in May 2020 and by 130.0% from their level of 1.0c in December 2020, we believe that a near-term share price of 2.9c is achievable, especially in the event of the successful conclusion of additional offtake negotiations and/or US DFC debt funding on preferential terms (see our note Enter the US government, published on 5 November 2020). In addition, management has indicated that it would be unlikely to commit to raising equity at much below this price. Hence, we continue to show the results of our analysis on this basis. However, we also show the results of the analysis with equity raisings conducted at a series of different prices in the 'Future equity funding price' section of the note, below.

In our last note on the company (see Convertible bond acquired with DLI fully retired, published 8 December 2020), we calculated a value for Lepidico's shares of 4.65c plus 0.26c for the value of an envisaged loan to the minority shareholders in the upstream Namibian operation to give a total valuation for the company of 4.91c/share. We have now updated our valuation to take account of the following in our financial model:

- interim results to end-December 2020;
- an updated current and future FX rate of A$1.2831/US$ (cf A$1.3511/US$ previously and representing a 5.3% appreciation in the value of the Australian dollar relative to the US dollar); and
- 134.0m new, additional shares issued in FY21 with the balance of equity funding to now occur in FY22 (cf FY21 previously) in order to achieve a maximum peak leverage (net debt/[net debt+equity]) ratio of 66.0% in mid-FY23.

In the wake of these changes, our (discounted) valuation of Lepidico's future (maximum potential) dividend stream to shareholders remains largely unchanged at 4.48c/share, as shown in the graph below:

Exhibit 3: Edison estimate of future Lepidico EPS and (maximum potential) DPS



Source: Edison Investment Research

To this valuation of 4.48c/share should then be added the value of Lepidico's envisaged future loan to the minority shareholders in the Namibian mining and concentrating operation, which we estimate to be 0.29c/share to result in a total value for Lepidico's shares of 4.76c/share (cf 4.91c/share previously), based solely on its Phase 1 project.

Future equity funding price

Our financial model assumes that Lepidico will raise A$27.5m in FY22 (cf A$37.8m in FY21 previously) at a share price of 2.9c in order to achieve an (unchanged) future, maximum net debt:equity ratio of 66:34. Exhibit 4 demonstrates the sensitivity of our valuation to variations in this price:

Exhibit 4: Lepidico valuation sensitivity to future equity funding price (Australian cents per share)

Equity funding price	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.30	2.50	2.90	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.09
Lepidico valuation	4.19	4.34	4.47	4.59	4.65	4.76	4.79	4.89	4.96	5.03	5.08	5.09

Source: Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 5: Financial summary

Accounts: IFRS, year end: June: A$000s	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021e	2022e
Income Statement								
Total revenues	9	116	127	171	2	47	4,084	0
Cost of sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(21,726)
Gross profit	9	116	127	171	2	47	4,084	(21,726)
SG&A (expenses)	(455)	(617)	(912)	(5,284)	(4,006)	(4,904)	(2,976)	(3,146)
Other income/(expense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceptionals and adjustments	(16)	(415)	(878)	(2,171)	(1,150)	(2,740)	(338)	0
Depreciation and amortisation	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(1,208)	(1,154)	(1,154)
Reported EBIT	(467)	(923)	(1,670)	(7,290)	(5,162)	(8,805)	(383)	(26,026)
Finance income/(expense)	(18)	(5)	128	70	57	17	0	26
Other income/(expense)	(559)	(448)	(3,815)	0	0	0	0	0
Exceptionals and adjustments	0	(888)	0	0	0	(2,026)	0	0
Reported PBT	(1,044)	(2,263)	(5,357)	(7,220)	(5,105)	(10,814)	(383)	(26,001)
Income tax expense (includes exceptionals)	0	0	0	0	0	696	151	0
Reported net income	(1,044)	(2,263)	(5,357)	(7,220)	(5,105)	(10,118)	(232)	(26,001)
Basic average number of shares, m	178	465	1,802	2,624	3,272	4,568	5,024	5,566
Basic EPS (c)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Balance sheet								
Property, plant and equipment	9	4	8	27	20	1,904	1,952	44,791
Goodwill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intangible assets	0	16,204	16,698	19,027	22,925	23,870	22,627	22,627
Other non-current assets	1,485	715	1,620	730	27,469	42,798	42,798	42,798
Total non-current assets	1,494	16,922	18,326	19,783	50,414	68,573	67,377	110,216
Cash and equivalents	53	650	3,307	4,860	13,660	4,793	5,213	5,213
Inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade and other receivables	4	3,886	706	712	1,869	1,767	227	6,338
Other current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total current assets	57	4,537	4,013	5,572	15,529	6,560	5,440	11,551
Non-current loans and borrowings	0	0	0	0	3,276	5,215	39	45,504
Other non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	10,055	10,055	10,055
Total non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	3,276	15,271	10,094	55,559
Trade and other payables	105	614	1,663	804	10,940	565	396	2,404
Current loans and borrowings	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current liabilities	40	33	46	51	86	108	108	108
Total current liabilities	260	647	1,709	856	11,026	672	503	2,511
Equity attributable to company	1,292	20,812	20,630	24,500	53,252	52,404	55,533	57,010
Non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0	(1,610)	6,785	6,687	6,687
Cashflow statement								
Profit for the year	(1,044)	(2,263)	(5,357)	(7,220)	(5,105)	(10,118)	(232)	(26,001)
Taxation expenses	0	0	0	0	0	(696)	(151)	0
Depreciation and amortisation	5	6	6	6	8	1,208	1,154	1,154
Share based payments	450	40	1,736	2,138	520	1,027	338	0
Other adjustments	(451)	1,036	(162)	2,066	664	4,716	0	0
Movements in working capital	(10)	132	133	(28)	410	(1,509)	1,371	(4,103)
Interest paid / received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income taxes paid	0	0	0	0	0	696	151	0
Cash from operations (CFO)	(1,050)	(1,049)	(3,644)	(3,038)	(3,504)	(4,676)	2,631	(28,949)
Capex	(9)	(63)	(861)	(3,057)	(6,251)	(7,452)	(1,203)	(43,993)
Acquisitions & disposals net	0	32	122	110	0	416	1,244	0
Other investing activities	(563)	(80)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash used in investing activities (CFIA)	(572)	(111)	(739)	(2,947)	(6,251)	(7,036)	41	(43,993)
Net proceeds from issue of shares	1,505	1,872	7,040	7,555	18,462	3,523	2,925	27,477
Movements in debt	100	(115)	0	0	0	0	(5,176)	45,465
Other financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash from financing activities (CFF)	1,605	1,757	7,040	7,555	18,462	3,523	(2,251)	72,942
Increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	(18)	597	2,657	1,570	8,707	(8,190)	420	0
Currency translation differences and other	0	0	0	(17)	93	(678)	0	0
Cash and equivalents at end of period	53	650	3,307	4,860	13,660	4,793	5,213	5,213
Net (debt) cash	(61)	650	3,307	4,860	10,385	(422)	5,174	(40,291)
Movement in net (debt) cash over period	(61)	711	2,657	1,553	5,525	(10,807)	5,597	(45,465)

Source: Company sources, Edison Investment Research

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