

 **Just Water**

Just Water International Limited

2015

Annual Report



Directory

Directors

Tony Falkenstein (Executive Chairman)

Ian Malcom (Non-Executive)

Brendan Wood (Independent)

Executive management

Tony Falkenstein

Chief Executive Officer

Eldon Roberts

Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Registered office and address for service

Unit 1, 36 Sale Street

Victoria Quarter Precinct

Auckland 1010

New Zealand

P O Box 221

Shortland Street

Auckland 1140

New Zealand

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

JWI on the web

www.jwi.co.nz

www.justwater.co.nz

www.justwaterfilters.co.nz

www.aquacool.co.nz

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Just Water New Zealand is a division of Just Water International Limited

Bankers

Bank of New Zealand Limited

Solicitors

Harmos Horton Lusk

Daniel Overton & Goulding

Share registry

Link Market Services

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Just Water International Limited

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Tony Falkenstein



Ian Malcom



Brendan Wood



Eldon Roberts

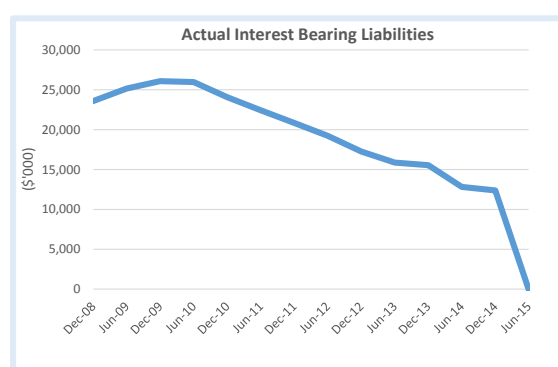
Chairman's and Chief Executive's review

The directors of Just Water International Limited present the full year cash flow and profit results for the year ended 30 June 2015.

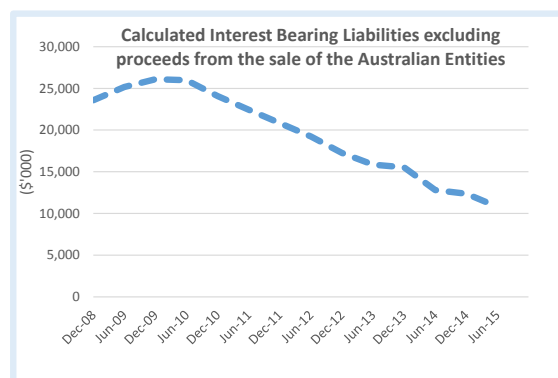
Management continues to prioritise the generation of maximum cash flow from operations through balancing new marketing initiatives with productivity improvements. Any opportunities which can add to the long term profitability and cash flow with a commercially sound payback are investigated thoroughly.

Upon completion of the sale of Just Water's Australian entities the Company had no bank debt as at 30 June 2015.

The graph below represents actual net interest bearing liabilities for the Group.



The following graph represents calculated interest bearing liabilities excluding the proceeds from the sale of the Australian entities. A detailed reconciliation is shown below the graph.



Reconciliation of calculated interest bearing liabilities excluding proceeds from the sale of the Australian entities as at 30 June 2015.

Actual Net Bank Balance in Funds	63
Deduct: Net funds received from sale of Australian entities	(10,874)
Calculated interest bearing liabilities as per graph above	(10,811)

Dividends

As previously advised, there is no intent to pay a dividend until calculated interest bearing liabilities is repaid using surplus funds generated from operations.

The directors will review this decision on a regular basis

Results

Continuing Operations

	Current full-year \$'000	Previous full-year \$'000	%
			change
Operating Revenue	16,537	17,352	(5%)
EBITDA	4,043	4,861	(17%)
Depreciation & Amortisation	(2,243)	(2,569)	13%
EBIT	1,800	2,292	(21%)
Interest	(702)	(968)	27%
Net profit before tax	1,098	1,324	(17%)

The current year result includes restructuring costs incurred in the first half of the year of \$191,000. The previous year's results included an exchange gain of \$262,000.

Sale of Australian Entities:

On May 1st 2015, the directors advised shareholders that they had sold Just Water's subsidiary, Clearwater Filter Systems Pty Ltd to Waterlogic Pty Ltd, an Australian Company ultimately managed by Castik Capital a German private equity company, for NZ\$10,874,000 net of disposal costs.

It had not been the directors' intention to sell the business, but the directors felt that the offer was good, given the prospects for the Australian economy, and that it would focus management on the major business located in New Zealand.

De-listing from NZAX:

As advised during the takeover offer, it is intended to apply to the NZAX to de-list the Company, and a resolution will be tabled at the Annual General Meeting proposing to do so.

If the Company was de-listed from the NZAX, the directors would ensure shares would continue to be tradable on another exchange such as Unlisted, or potentially move the shareholder register to Computershare which would allow trading on ShareMart.

ShareMart is a system developed by Computershare Investor Services Limited to enable unlisted issuers to match buyers and sellers of their unlisted securities.

To provide liquidity, Harvard has advised that after 20 December 2015, provided the Company is delisted, it will make a stand in the market at a minimum price of \$0.17 cents per share, representing a 11.7% increase on its offer price during the takeover offer. Harvard would acquire a maximum of 4.99% of the total shares on issue on a "first-in-first-served" basis. This is the maximum Harvard can acquire without making a full takeover offer for the Company.

There would be significant savings in cost and management time by de-listing. Parties associated with The Harvard Group Ltd, being the majority shareholder will not vote on this resolution.

Purchase of building to house Head Office

After balance date, the Company purchased a building to house its Head Office, Auckland bottling plant and distribution centre. The price was \$3.3 million.

The Company will rent out the building to the vendor and intends to move in before June 2016.

Bank facilities and interest bearing debt

The Company has complied with all bank covenants during the year to 30 June 2015.

Expected Future Income Rental Streams

At 30 June 2015 there continued to be in excess of \$80 million expected future rental income stream which is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. Consistent with prior disclosures, expected future rental income streams have been calculated on the basis of the last month's rental income multiplied by the average customer life, which is in excess of seven years.

Audit

The Company's accounts have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion was given.

Board

Ian Malcolm and Brendan Wood were appointed to the Board during the financial year. In accordance with the constitution both hold office until the AGM and both offer themselves for re-election.

Staff and Shareholders

This has been an eventful year for both staff and shareholders, and the directors acknowledge their patience in recognising the long term future of the Company.

Yours sincerely



Tony Falkenstein

Chairman and Chief Executive

Group overview

Group Overview

Just Water International Limited (the Company) operates in New Zealand and is principally in the business of supplying water-coolers, drinking water and filters for the home and office.

New Zealand:

The Company's base business is the supply of water-coolers and filters to businesses and organisations nationwide. Virtually all water-coolers derive a recurring income either from monthly rental, water sales or service maintenance agreements, if the customer owns the unit.

The Company started its business in 1989, supplying the Easi-Fill water-cooler and filter. Customers filter their own water into a 15 litre bottle, which is then placed on the cooler ready for drinking.

In 2001, the Company acquired an office water delivery company, Cool Water, and in 2005, acquired Aqua-Cool, the largest water delivery company in New Zealand. The business predominantly supplies micro-filtered water and filtered mineral spring water to its customers. An increasing number of customers are taking its vitamin C enhanced water, VitaBlast®.

The Company also supplies point-of-use water-coolers under its brand name Direct Connect®. No bottle is

required for these water-coolers, which are plumbed directly into the mains and water passes through a filter before reaching the water-cooler.

In 2008, Just Water launched a Home Delivery programme through its Aqua-Cool division. The business now has over 6,000 clients taking a minimum of one bottle of water per fortnight.

The Company also services water-coolers (which customers own) to Drinksafe™ International standards.

The Company has always sold water filters, generally for home use, and in the second half of 2011, it launched the 'Just Water Filter', which it is mainly selling online. The advantage of this filter is that it filters all the cold water coming through the standard kitchen mixer tap and therefore no ugly additional spout requiring a hole in the bench top is needed. As customers buy a new Just Water Filter, they automatically enter Just Water's Filter Replacement Programme, which gives the Company a recurring income from the sale of filter cartridges, and ensures continued water quality for customers.

Outlook:

Just Water International Ltd is an entrepreneurial company, which will continue to take opportunities as they arise.



Corporate governance statement

The board of Just Water International Limited (the 'Company') has been appointed by the shareholders to guide and monitor the business of the Group. The board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Group.

The Board is committed to ensuring that the Company adheres to the best practice governance principles and maintains the highest ethical standards. The best practice principles which the Company considers in its governance approach are the New Zealand Exchange (NZX) Listing Rules, and the New Zealand Exchange Corporate Governance Best Practice Code (collectively the "Principles").

The board

Composition and responsibilities

At present the board comprises three directors (including the chairperson), of which two are non-executive directors. The Executive Director and Chairman is Tony Falkenstein. Having reviewed the position, the Company considers that the board comprises an appropriate mix of skills, expertise and independence.

The board met five times during the year under review. The number of meetings attended by the board members was:

Paul Connell – resigned December 2014	Two
Tony Falkenstein	Five
Simone Iles – resigned December 2014	One
Brian Rosenberg – resigned December 2014	Three
Ian Malcom – appointed December 2014	Three
Brendan Wood – appointed January 2015	Two

The directors' primary objective is to increase shareholder value within an appropriate framework that protects the rights and enhances the interests of shareholders and ensures that the Company and its controlled entities are properly managed. The function of the board includes responsibility for:

- direction, development and approval of corporate strategies and the annual budget;
- monitoring financial performance including approval of the annual and half-year financial reports, and liaison with the Group's auditors;
- ensuring effective management of the Group's assets;
- appointment of and assessment of the performance of the Chief Executive;
- monitoring managerial performance; and

- ensuring the business risks facing the Group have been identified and that adequate control, monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place.

Independence of directors

For a director to be considered independent, the fundamental consideration, in the opinion of the board, is that the director be independent of the Executive and not have any relationship that could, or could be perceived to, interfere materially with the director's exercise of their unfettered and independent judgment. The factors that are considered when assessing whether a non-executive director is independent include, but are not limited to, the following:

- is not a substantial shareholder, or an associate of a substantial shareholder, of the Company holding more than five percent of the Company's listed voting securities;
- or been a director after ceasing to hold such an appointment; has not within the last three years been employed in an executive capacity by the Company
- is not a principal or an employee of a professional advisor to the Company and its entities whose billings exceed 10 percent of the advisor's total revenues;
- is not a significant supplier or customer of the Company, a significant supplier being defined as one whose revenues from the Company exceed 10 percent of the supplier's total revenue;
- has no material contractual relationship with the Company;
- has not served on the board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interest of the Company; and
- has no other interest or relationship that could interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company and independently of management.

Based on the above assessments, the Company considers that Brendan Wood is an independent director.

Tony Falkenstein is considered not to be independent as he is an associate of a substantial security holder, namely The Harvard Group Limited.

Ian Malcolm is considered not to be independent as he is an associate of a substantial security holder, namely The Harvard Group Limited.

Code of Ethics

The Company expects its directors, employees and contractors to act legally and ethically. The Company Code of Ethics sets out clear expectations of ethical decision-making and personal behaviors to be adhered to at all times. The Code addresses, amongst other things:

- conflicts of interest, including dealings in company shares;

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- receipt and use of company information and assets;
- expected behaviors; and
- processes for reporting breaches of the Code of Ethics, legal obligations or other policies of the Company.

The full content of the Code of Ethics can be found on the Company's website at www.jwi.co.nz. Directors, employees and contractors are encouraged to disclose inappropriate, unethical or unsafe activities within the company. At the date of this Annual Report no serious instances of unethical behavior have been reported.

Management of the Group

Responsibility for the management and administration of the Group is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is responsible to the board.

Constitution

The Company has adopted a constitution that satisfies the requirements of NZX and the NZAX Listing Rules. In adopting this constitution, the shareholders, on the recommendation of the directors, elected:

- to omit any provision authorising the payment of retirement allowances or benefits to directors;
- to adopt the stricter thresholds prescribed by the NZX Listing Rules for related-party transactions and share issues that in each case are able to be made without shareholder approval; and
- not to utilise the "Pre Break Disclosure" provisions of the NZAX Listing Rules which would otherwise enable the Company to issue and buy back shares and enter into major transactions after making an announcement to the market, in place of seeking shareholder approval, where it would otherwise be required.

A copy of the Company's constitution is available for inspection on the Companies Office's electronic register at www.companies.govt.nz.

The board has an audit committee and a remuneration committee. Committees do not take action or make decisions on behalf of the board unless specifically mandated to do so by express prior board authority. The Company's audit and remuneration committee charters are available to view at www.jwi.co.nz.

Audit committee

The function of the audit committee is to:

- assist the board in carrying out its responsibilities under the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013 in respect of the group financial accounting practices, policies, and controls;
- to review and make appropriate enquiry into the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

The audit committee's role includes:

- a particular focus on the qualitative aspects of financial reporting to shareholders;

- company processes for the management of business/ financial risk;
- compliance with significant applicable legal, ethical and regulatory requirements;
- coordination with other board committees and maintenance of strong, positive working relationships with management, external and internal auditors, counsel and other committee advisors.

In line with the Principles it comprises:

- solely of non-executive directors, at least 50% of whom are independent;
- at least one director who has the appropriate financial knowledge for the role; and
- a chairperson who is a non-executive director and who is not the chairperson of the board.

The audit committee meets as required, and met twice during the financial year.

The committee members, and number of meetings attended, were:

Brian Rosenberg – resigned December 2014	One
Paul Connell – resigned December 2014	One
Simone Iles – resigned December 2014	One
Ian Malcolm (Chair)	One
Brendan Wood	One

Remuneration committee

The objective and purpose of the remuneration committee is to assist the board in establishing coherent remuneration policies and practices which:

- enable Just Water International Limited and its subsidiaries to attract, retain and motivate executives and directors who will create value for shareholders;
- fairly and responsibly reward executives having regard to the performance of the Company, the performance of the executive and the general remuneration environment; and
- comply with the provisions of the NZX Listing Rules and any other relevant legal requirements.

Recognising the key role personnel play in the pursuit of the Group's strategic objectives, the committee is responsible for determining the remuneration of the Chief Executive, and for maintaining an overview of the remuneration of senior management. In performing these roles, the committee operates independently of the Group's senior management, and, where required, obtains independent advice on the appropriateness of the remuneration and related packages that fall within its responsibility.

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The fees payable to non-executive directors are determined by the remuneration committee, with the current total maximum remuneration payable to the directors of the Company being \$130,000 per annum as approved by ordinary resolution at the 2006 annual meeting of shareholders. The Company pays its non-executive directors in cash.

The remuneration committee at the date of this document comprises solely of non-executive directors.

The remuneration committee meets as required, and met twice during the financial year.

The committee members, and the number of meetings attended, were:

Brian Rosenberg – resigned December 2014	One
Paul Connell – resigned December 2014	One
Simone Iles – resigned December 2014	One
Ian Malcolm (Chair)	One
Brendan Wood	One

Reporting and continuous disclosure obligations

The Company is committed to ensuring integrity and timeliness in its financial reporting and in providing information to the market and shareholders which reflects a considered view on the present and future prospects of the Company.

Continuous disclosure obligations of NZX require all listed companies to advise the market about any material events and developments as soon as the Company becomes aware of them. The Company has policies and a monitoring programme in place to ensure that it complies with these obligations on an ongoing basis and ensures timely communication of material items to shareholders through NZX or directly, as appropriate.

Risk management

The Company has in place a risk management plan to identify and address areas of significant business risk. Risk management is carried out by the board with responsibility delegated through to the audit committee. The audit committee identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity that are designed to:

- optimise the return and to protect the interests of the Company stakeholders;
- safeguard the Company's assets and maintain its reputation;
- improve the Company's operating performance; and

- fulfill the Company's strategic objectives.

Shareholder relations

The Company values its dialogue with institutional and private investors and is committed to giving all shareholders comprehensive, timely and equal access to information about its activities. The board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all information necessary to assess the board's performance. They do so through a communication strategy which includes:

- periodic and continuous disclosure to NZX;
- information provided to analysts and media;
- annual and half-yearly reports distributed to all shareholders;
- the annual shareholders' meeting; and
- the Company's website.

In accordance with the New Zealand Companies Act and NZX Listing Rules, the Company is no longer required to automatically mail a hard copy of its annual or half-yearly reports to shareholders. Even though these reports will be available electronically, shareholders can request a hard copy of the report to be mailed to them free of charge. The notice of meeting is circulated at least 10 days before the meeting and is also posted on the Company's website.

Shareholders are provided with notes on all the resolutions proposed through the notice of meeting each year. Directors are available at the annual shareholder meetings to answer shareholder questions. The board encourages full participation of shareholders to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategies and goals.

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Stakeholder interests

The Group aims to manage its business in a way that will produce positive outcomes for all stakeholders including the public, customers, team members, suppliers and shareholders.

The intention is to monitor progress towards business sustainability in which we seek to assess and actively improve the social and environmental characteristics of the business. This is a goal to which the Company is strategically committed and which it seeks to integrate more fully into its day-to-day operations. The following table summarises the interaction we have with our key stakeholders:

STAKEHOLDER	INTERACTION	KEY INTERESTS	HOW WE RESPOND
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer interaction through customer service staff, cooler and water delivery staff and account managers • Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost, reliability and access to quality products and services • Customer service and satisfaction • Company reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all customers fairly and with respect • Aim to provide the highest level of customer service and satisfaction
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff newsletters and other communications • Staff committees • Regular staff conferences • Fun evenings and other social events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work/life balance • Being regarded and respected as a responsible employer • Competitive rates of pay • Having happy and satisfied employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor staff work levels, performance and feedback • Keep employees well informed about our business • Deliver market based remuneration
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual meetings • Board representatives • Reports and publications • Market announcements • Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable earnings • Growth • Shareholder value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered economic investments and decisions • Deliver sustainable shareholder returns

Statutory report of the directors

The directors present to shareholders the eleventh annual report and audited consolidated financial statements of Just Water International Limited (JWI) and Group since floating on the NZAX in May 2004, covering the year ended 30 June 2015.

Business activities

The Group's sole business activities during the financial year continued unchanged, being the rental and supply of equipment, predominantly point-of-use water-coolers and bottled drinking water to customers in New Zealand and Australia until 1 May 2015.

Consolidated financial results

The JWI Group net earnings before income tax (NPBT), from continuing operations, was \$1.1 million compared with a 2014 NPBT of \$1.3 million. This was achieved on a turnover of \$16.5 million (2014: \$17.1 million), a decrease of 4 percent.

Shareholders' equity at 30 June 2015 totaled \$11.2 million (2014: \$7.9 million), an increase of 42 percent. Total assets were \$13.6 million (2014: \$25.4 million). Total interest-bearing liabilities decreased from \$12.9 million to \$0.8 million.

The Australian entities in the JWI Group were sold effective 1 May 2015. The proceeds of the sale were applied against interest bearing liabilities.

Dividend

No dividend was paid during the year (2014: nil). The directors have agreed that no dividend will be declared for the 2015 financial year.

Donations

During the year ended 30 June 2015 the JWI Group made donations totaling \$23,427 supporting the McGrath Foundation to increase breast care awareness in communities across Australia (2014: \$27,343).

Directors

The persons holding office as directors of the Company as at 30 June 2015 were as follows:

Tony Falkenstein

Ian Malcolm

Brendan Wood

Remuneration of directors

Directors' remuneration paid during the year as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
P Connell (retired December 2014)	73	52
I D Malcom (appointed December 2014)	20	9
S J Iles (retired December 2014)	13	26
B H Rosenberg (retired December 2014)	13	20
B Wood (appointed December 2014)	6	0

Executive directors do not receive director's fees

Other remuneration of directors

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
A E Falkenstein (CEO Management Fees)	126	82
P Connell (Consultants Fees)	4	4
I D Malcolm (Accountancy Fees)	37	37

Some of the above are paid to companies on behalf of the named directors, further details of these are disclosed in note 24.

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees (not including directors) whose remuneration exceeded \$100,000 was as follows:

\$'000	GROUP	
	2015	2014
100-110	6	5
111-120	-	3
121-130	4	3
131-140	-	1
141-150	-	-
151-160	-	-
161-170	-	1
171-180	-	-
181-190	-	1
191-200	-	1
201-210	-	-
211-220	-	1
221-230	-	-
231-240	1	-
241-250	-	-
251-260	1	1

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Auditors

In accordance with Section 21(1) of the Companies Act 1993, the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, continue in office. Their audit remuneration and fees paid for other services are detailed in note 10 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Interests register

The following are transactions recorded in the interests register for the year.

Group companies

Interested transactions

During the year ended 30 June 2015 the JWI Group has transacted with organisations in which a director has an interest. These transactions have been carried out on a commercial arms-length basis and are as follows:

- Bartercard Exchange Limited, (which was sold effective 30 June 2014) a company of which Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcolm were directors (resigned December 2014) and indirect shareholders, charged Bartercard fees to JWI during the financial year to the value of \$84,570 (2014: \$80,641).
- MHK Chartered Accountants Limited, a company of which Ian Malcolm is a director and a shareholder, provided accounting compliance and accounting services to the JWI Group during the financial year to the value of \$36,753 (2014: \$36,560).
- Pure SEO Limited, a company of which Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcolm are directors and indirect shareholders, provided internet search engine optimisation services to the Just Water Group during the financial year to the value of \$42,300 (2014: \$37,000).
- Telarc SAI New Zealand, a company of which Paul Connell is a director, (Paul Connell resigned as a Just Water International Director as at 22nd December 2014) provided certification of quality management systems to JWI during the financial year to the value of \$3,608 (2014: \$4,000).
- Daniel Overton & Goulding, a company of which Brendan Wood is a partner, provided legal services to the Just Water Group during the year to the value of \$1,769 (2014: \$0).

- The Harvard Group Ltd, a company of which Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcolm are directors and indirect shareholders, charged management fees for Tony Falkenstein to the Just Water Group during the financial year to the value of \$100,000 (2014: \$0).

Directors' remuneration

Details of the directors' remuneration are provided in the "Remuneration of directors" section.

Use of company information by directors

Pursuant to Section 145 of the Companies Act 1993, there were no recorded notices from directors requesting to use company information received in their capacity as directors that would not otherwise have been available to them.

Share dealings

There were no acquisitions and disposals of equity securities by directors of the JWI Group during the year ended 30 June 2015 other than in the course of The Harvard Group takeover offer.

Directors' loans

There were no loans by the JWI Group to any directors during the year or at balance date.

Directors' insurance

The JWI Group has arranged policies for directors' liability insurance which, with a deed of indemnity, ensures that generally directors will incur no monetary loss as a result of actions undertaken by them as directors. Certain actions are specifically excluded; for example, the incurring of penalties and fines that might be imposed in respect of breaches of the law.

The directors thank the management and staff for their continued dedication, support and positiveness during the year.

For and on behalf of the board:



Tony Falkenstein
Chairman and Chief Executive



Independent Auditors' Report

to the shareholders of Just Water International Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the Group financial statements of Just Water International Limited ("the Company") on pages 16 to 54, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements that include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the Group. The Group comprises the Company and the entities it controlled at 30 June 2015 or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal controls relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

We are independent of the Group. Our firm carries out other services for the Group in the areas of transactional advisory services. The provision of these other services has not impaired our independence.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 16 to 54 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

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Restriction on Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with the Companies Act 1993. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
1 September 2015

Auckland

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Just Water International Limited

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2015

	NOTE	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	8	16,526	17,077
Other operating income	9	11	275
Income		16,537	17,352
Employee costs	10	(6,890)	(7,025)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and consumables		(112)	(19)
Purchases of finished goods and consumables		(1,235)	(1,194)
Other expenses	10	(4,257)	(4,253)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation		4,043	4,861
Depreciation	7	(1,654)	(1,909)
Amortisation	7	(589)	(660)
Earnings before interest and tax		1,800	2,292
Interest expense		(702)	(968)
Earnings before income tax		1,098	1,324
Income tax expense	11	(367)	(339)
Earnings after income tax from continuing operations		731	985
Discontinued operations			
Net earnings after tax from discontinued operations	7, 27	678	1,161
Gain on sale from discontinued operations	27	221	-
Earnings after income tax from discontinued operations		899	1,161
Earnings after income tax		1,630	2,146
Other comprehensive income.			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(405)	(945)
Total comprehensive income		1,225	1,201
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the shareholders of the Parent			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)			
From continuing operations	30	0.8	1.1
From discontinued operations	30	0.8	1.3
From Profit for the year		1.6	2.4

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the above consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Just Water International Limited

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 30 June 2015

	NOTE	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	841	117
Trade and other receivables	13	1,702	2,801
Current tax receivables		28	-
Inventories	14	413	906
Total current assets		2,984	3,824
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	3,707	6,855
Intangible assets	18	5,425	9,987
Deferred tax asset	15	625	3,293
Other receivables	13	281	508
Other assets	17	605	976
Total non-current assets		10,643	21,619
Total assets		13,627	25,443
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing liabilities	20	159	520
Trade and other payables	19	1,462	2,881
Current tax payable		-	229
Deferred income		166	1,496
Total current liabilities		1,787	5,126
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing liabilities	20	619	12,413
Deferred tax liabilities	15	-	1
Total non-current liabilities		619	12,414
Total liabilities		2,406	17,540
Net assets		11,221	7,903
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	22,523	22,493
Accumulated losses		(11,302)	(12,932)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		-	(1,658)
Total equity		11,221	7,903

For and behalf of the Board



Tony Falkenstein
Chairman and Chief Executive



Ian Malcolm
Director

1 September 2015

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the above consolidated balance sheet

Just Water International Limited

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2015

	NOTE	SHARE CAPITAL \$'000	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE \$'000	ACCUMULATED LOSSES \$'000	TOTAL EQUITY \$'000
GROUP					
Balance at 1 July 2013		22,490	(713)	(15,078)	6,699
Profit after tax		-	-	2,146	2,146
Other comprehensive income		-	(945)	-	(945)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		-	(945)	2,146	1,201
Fair value of options issued	21	3	-	-	3
Balance at 30 June 2014		22,493	(1,658)	(12,932)	7,903
Profit after tax		-	-	1,630	1,630
Other comprehensive income		-	(405)	-	(405)
Discontinued operations		-	2,063	-	2,063
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,658	1,630	3,288
Shares issued	21	30	-	-	30
Balance at 30 June 2015		22,523	-	(11,302)	11,221

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the above consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Just Water International Limited

Consolidated cash flow statement For the year ended 30 June 2015

	NOTE	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		23,222	26,459
Interest received		5	16
Payments to suppliers and employees		(17,775)	(19,907)
Interest paid		(730)	(1,042)
Income tax paid		(642)	(537)
Purchases of non-current assets held for rental		(1,498)	(1,412)
Net cash generated from operating activities	28	2,582	3,577
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition through business combination		-	(360)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(200)	(1,343)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		7	177
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary	27	10,874	823
Purchases of intangible assets		(274)	(34)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		10,407	(737)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares		30	-
Proceeds from borrowings		4,785	3,440
Repayment of borrowings		(16,866)	(5,942)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,051)	(2,502)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts			
		938	338
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(99)	(408)
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and bank overdrafts		2	(29)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	12	841	(99)

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the above consolidated cash flow statement.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements for the Group are for the economic entity comprising Just Water International Ltd and its subsidiaries. The Group's principal activity is the rental and service of water coolers to customers as well as the sale of water and water products.

The Group comprised JWI and its division Just Water New Zealand, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Clearwater Filter Systems (Aust) Pty Limited (Clearwater), JWA Holdings Limited, Just Water Australia Pty Limited (JW Australia), Just Water Victoria Pty Limited (JW Victoria) and the Just Water Limited Partnership (JWLP). Clearwater, JW Australia, JW Victoria and the JWLP were sold on 1 May 2015. JWA Holdings Limited was amalgamated into JWI as at 30 June 2015.

Just Water International Limited is a limited liability company which is domiciled and incorporated in New Zealand. The address of its registered office is Unit 1, 36 Sale Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the board of directors on 1 September 2015. The board of directors have the power to amend the consolidated financial statements.

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant NZ IFRS accounting policies are set out below and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. There are no changes to accounting policies or related disclosures.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) in New Zealand. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable financial reporting standards. The Group has designated itself as a profit-oriented entity for the purposes of complying with NZ IFRS. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Group has adopted External Reporting Board Standard A1 Accounting Standards Framework (For-profit Entities Update) (XRB A1). XRB A1 establishes a for-profit tier structure and outlines which suite of accounting standards entities in different tiers must follow. The Group is a Tier 1 entity. There was no impact on the current or prior year consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Basis of preparation

2.2.1 Statutory base

Just Water International Limited is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993 and is an FMC reporting entity under Part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the Financial Markets Act 2013 and the NZX Main Board Listing Rules. In accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 because consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented for Just Water International Limited and its subsidiaries, separate financial statements for Just Water International Limited are no longer required to be prepared and presented.

2.2.2 Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.2.3 Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies, which significantly affect the measurement of financial performance, financial position and cash flows, have been applied.

2.3 Consolidation

2.3.1 Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Just Water International Limited ('Company') as at 30 June 2015 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Parent are accounted for at cost less impairment.

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.4 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

2.5.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.5.2 Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income.

2.5.3 Group companies

The results and financial position of all Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a

reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services, net of Goods and Services Tax, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenue is recognised as follows:

2.6.1 Sales income

The Group sells water and other products. Sales of goods are recognised when a Group entity delivers a product to the customer.

2.6.2 Rental income

Rental income relates to the rental of water-coolers to customers. Rental income is recognised over the period of rental contracts, including any rent free periods.

2.6.3 Service income

Service income comprises amounts received and receivable by the Group for the servicing of water-coolers under servicing contracts or ad hoc servicing by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance date in the ordinary course of business.

2.6.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

2.6.5 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.6.6 Deferred Income

Deferred income relates to rental and service income invoiced in advance and recognised as income over the period of each respective contract.

2.7 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if

they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

Current tax asset of one entity in the Group is offset against a current tax liability of another entity in the Group if, and only if, the entities concerned have a legally enforceable right to make or receive a single net payment and the entities intend to make or receive such a net payment or to recover the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The statements of comprehensive income have been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the balance sheets are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced. All items in the cash flow statements are stated inclusive of GST.

2.9 Leases

2.9.1 The Group is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment (PPE) where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in interest-bearing liabilities. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.9.2 The Group is the lessor

Assets leased to third parties under operating leases are included in PPE in the balance sheets. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned property, plant and equipment. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and depreciated over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible and tangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill which has an indefinite useful life is not subject to amortisation and is tested annually for impairment irrespective of whether any circumstances identifying a possible impairment have been identified. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheets.

2.12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Evidence of impairment may include a worsened ageing and indications that the debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delays in payments. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest-rate. The amount of the movement in the provision is

recognised in the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories consist of cooler equipment held for sale, finished goods and consumables. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis for consumables and individual purchase cost basis for coolers.

2.14 Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.14.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date which are classified as noncurrent assets. Loans and receivables include cash and cash equivalents and receivables in the balance sheets.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in the statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

2.15 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are shown at cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment. The cost of purchased PPE is the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attributable costs which have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service. Where parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives they are accounted for as separate items of PPE.

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

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Rental equipment	2-8 years
Motor vehicles	4-5 years
Office equipment	3-11 years
Leasehold improvements	5-12 years
Plant and equipment	4-7 years

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is the sooner.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income. Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

2.16 Intangible assets

2.16.1 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of businesses is included in intangible assets. Goodwill acquired in business combinations is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash generating units represents the Group's investment in each country of operation.

2.16.2 Other intangibles

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it related. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss component of the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are

indefinite. Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each balance date or where there are indicators of impairment

Software assets, licenses and capitalised costs of developing systems are recorded as intangible assets unless they are directly related to a specific item of hardware and recorded as property, plant and equipment and amortised over a period of four to six years.

2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

2.18 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are generally paid within normal terms of trade. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

2.20 Cash flow statement

This has been prepared using the direct approach. All cash flows are presented on a gross basis, unless described otherwise.

2.21 Employee benefits

2.21.1 Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the balance date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

2.21.2 Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made

in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the balance date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

2.21.3 Share-based payments

The Group's management awards high-performing employees bonuses in the form of share options, from time to time, on a discretionary basis. Share-based compensation plans are equity settled. The fair value of the employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value of the share options, is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital when the options are exercised.

2.21.4 Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to salary and wages, annual leave and sick leave to be settled within 12 months of the balance date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided up to the balance date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration rates that the Group expects to pay.

2.22 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

2.23 Comparatives

Certain comparative information has been reclassified in order to provide a more appropriate basis for comparison. Corresponding amounts for prior period have been represented to comply with the requirements of NZ IFRS 5 on discontinued operations.

2.24 Capitalised commission

Initial commission costs incurred in negotiating and arranging cooler rental contracts are capitalised and recognised as an expense over the average cooler rental contract term. Capitalised commission is amortised over a period of two or three years dependent upon the type of customer contract.

3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

3.1 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

3.2 Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average

number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments concerning the future. The resulting estimates may not equal related actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

4.1 Goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.16.1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates (note 18).

4.2 Deferred tax

The utilisation of the deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences is dependent on future tax profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences. Income tax losses are reviewed annually for each tax jurisdiction to ensure it is probable that these losses will be utilised based on current forecasts. If it is not probable they will be utilised, the losses are de-recognised (note 15).

4.3 Receivables

Management regularly reviews the receivables ledger and makes provision against those balances that management believes are not collectible (note 13).

4.4 Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in two different jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rate (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made (note 11).

4.5 Coolers

Management regularly reviews the status of cooler rental agreements and provide for coolers where these are deemed not recoverable from customers (note 16).

5. STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS THAT HAVE BECOME EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. Adoption of these standards did not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements. These are detailed as below.

5.1 NZ IAS 32: Financial instruments:

Presentation Amendment to NZ IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation' on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment clarifies that the right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event. It must also be legally enforceable for all counterparties in the normal course of business, as well as in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The amendment also considers settlement mechanisms. The amendment did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

5.2 NZ IAS 36: Impairment of assets

Amendments to NZ IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets', on the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units which had been included in NZ IAS 36 by the issue of NZ IFRS 13.

6. STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015 or later periods, but which the Group has not early adopted. These standards are not expected to significantly affect the Group. The Group is yet to assess the full impact of these standards and intends to adopt these as soon as they become effective.

6.1 NZ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

NZ IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of NZ IFRS 9 was issued in September 2014. It replaces the guidance in NZ IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. NZ IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's

business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in NZ IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. NZ IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under NZ IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The group intends to adopt NZ IFRS 9 on its effective date and has yet to assess its full impact.

6.2 NZIFRS 15: "Revenue from contracts with customers" (effective 1 January 2017)

NZ IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of consolidated financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces NZ IAS 18 'Revenue' and NZ IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted. The group intends to adopt NZ IFRS 15 on its effective date and is currently assessing its full impact. This standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group.

Just Water International Limited

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities, which earns revenue and incurs expenses and for which the chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews the operating results on a regular basis and makes decisions on resource allocation. The Group has determined its CODM to be the Board of Directors on the basis that it is this group which determines the allocation of resources to segments and assesses their performance.

Such components have been identified on the basis of internal reports that the CODM reviews regularly in order to allocate resources and to assess the performance of the Group.

The Group is organised into two reportable operating segments, namely New Zealand and Australia, reflecting the different geographical markets within which the Group operates. During the year the Group disposed of its Australian segment (note 27) and in 2014 disposed of its subsidiary Just Plants Limited. The operations of the entities disposed have been reflected as discontinued operations.

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segment.

		CONTINUING OPERATIONS NEW ZEALAND 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	TOTAL GROUP 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000
	NOTE			
External rental income	8	9,684	4,513	14,197
External sales and service income	8	6,842	2,324	9,166
Other operating income	9	11	1	12
Income		16,537	6,838	23,375
Employee costs	10	(6,890)	(2,682)	(9,572)
Other trading expenses		(5,604)	(2,582)	(8,186)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		4,043	1,574	5,617
Depreciation	16	(1,654)	(611)	(2,265)
Amortisation	17,18	(589)	(182)	(771)
Earnings before interest and tax		1,800	781	2,581
Interest expense		(702)	(28)	(730)
Earnings before income tax		1,098	753	1,851
Income tax expense	11	(367)	(75)	(442)
Earnings attributable to shareholders		731	678	1,409
Total assets		13,627	-	13,627
Total liabilities		2,406	-	2,406
Total additions to non-current assets excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets		1,047	451	1,498

Just Water International Limited

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION CONTINUED

		CONTINUING OPERATIONS NEW ZEALAND 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000	DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000	TOTAL GROUP 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
External rental income	8	10,097	6,161	16,258
External sales and service income	8	6,980	3,228	10,208
Other operating income	9	275	7	282
Income		17,352	9,396	26,748
Employee costs	10	(7,025)	(3,377)	(10,402)
Other trading expenses		(5,466)	(3,929)	(9,395)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation		4,861	2,090	6,951
Depreciation	16	(1,909)	(779)	(2,688)
Amortisation	17,18	(660)	(229)	(889)
Earnings before interest and tax		2,292	1,082	3,374
Interest expense		(968)	(74)	(1,042)
Earnings before income tax		1,324	1,008	2,332
Income tax expense	11	(339)	153	(186)
Earnings attributable to shareholders		985	1,161	2,146
Total assets		13,918	11,525	25,443
Total liabilities		14,586	2,954	17,540
Total additions to non-current assets excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets		2,270	684	2,954

Just Water International Limited

8. REVENUE

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Rental income	9,684	10,097
Sales income	5,936	6,033
Service income	906	947
Total revenue from continuing operations	16,526	17,077
Discontinued operations	6,837	9,389
Total revenue	23,363	26,466

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Foreign exchange gains - realised	8	262
Foreign exchange gains - unrealised	-	4
Interest income	3	9
Total other operating income from continuing operations	11	275
Discontinued operations	1	7
Total other operating income	12	282

Just Water International Limited

10. EXPENSES

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Continuing operations	12,494	12,491
Discontinued operations	5,264	7,306
Total expenses	17,758	19,797
Included in other expenses		
Directors' fees	125	107
Donations	2	7
Exchange losses - realised	-	4
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	85	243
Operating lease payments	605	603
Employee costs		
Wages and salaries	6,699	7,022
Restructuring costs	191	-
Share options granted to employees	-	3
Total employee costs	6,890	7,025
Auditors' fees		
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the Group's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance services		
Audit of the consolidated financial statements	166	170
Half-year agreed upon procedures	12	13
Total assurance services	178	183
Other services		
Transactional advisory services	8	56
Total other services	8	56
Total remuneration to auditor	186	239
Audit fees paid to audit the Shareholders Register (Grant Thornton)	1	1

Just Water International Limited

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Current tax	426	507
Deferred tax (note 15)	(59)	(168)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	367	339
Income tax expense from discontinued operations	75	(153)
Income tax expense	442	186
The current income tax in New Zealand for the year was calculated using the rate of 28% (2014: 28%).		
The current income tax in Australia is 30% (2014: 30%).		
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit before income tax expense	1,098	2,292
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the respective countries	307	642
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Imputation credits	-	(62)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	(238)
Prior period adjustments	57	(3)
Income tax expense	367	339
Imputation credit account		
Balance at end of year	3,223	2,909
Imputation credits		
Imputation credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 28% (2014: 28%)	3,223	2,909

The above amounts represent the balance of the imputation account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for:

- a) Imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax;
- b) Imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date; and
- c) Imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

Just Water International Limited

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Cash in hand	2	5
Short-term bank deposits	839	112
Total cash and cash equivalents	841	117

Cash and bank equivalents include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statements:

Cash and cash equivalents	841	117
Bank overdrafts (see note 20)	-	(216)
Total cash and bank overdraft	841	(99)

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Trade receivables	1,636	2,744
Provision for doubtful receivables	(192)	(231)
Net trade receivables	1,444	2,513
Related-party receivables (note 24)	330	416
Prepayments and other receivables	209	380
Trade and other receivables	1,983	3,309
Trade and other receivables	1,702	2,801
Other receivables (non-current)	281	508
Trade and other receivables	1,983	3,309

Bad and doubtful trade receivables

The movement in provision has been included in 'other expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

13 TRADE RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Movement in the provisions for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	231	189
Provision recognised	358	404
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(392)	(360)
Discontinued Operations	(5)	(2)
Balance at end of the year	192	231

As at 30 June 2015, trade receivables of \$231,000 (2014: \$470,000) were past due but not impaired for the Group. Based on previous years collection history management considers these amounts to be recoverable. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
1-30 days	1,078	1,942
Past due but not impaired		
30-60 days	231	430
90+ days	-	40
Total	1,309	2,412

As at 30 June 2015, trade receivables of \$289,000 (2014: \$298,000) were either partially or fully impaired and provided for by the Group. The amount of the provision is \$192,000 (2014: \$231,000) for the Group. The individually impaired receivables relate to customers who are in unexpected economic conditions. It was assessed that a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered. The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
1-30 days	38	34
30-60 days	16	17
90+ days	273	281
Total	327	332

The Group has a receivable from Bartercard of \$330,000 (2014: \$550,000) which is current \$49,000 (2014: \$42,000) and \$281,000 (2014: \$508,000) non-current.

14. INVENTORIES

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Finished goods	133	482
Consumables	280	424
Total Inventories	413	906

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income is \$1,235,000 (2014: \$1,194,000) at the Group.

Write downs of inventories to net realisable value recognised as an expense during 2015 of \$149,000 compared to income in 2014 of \$54,000 for the Group. The net movement in provision has been included in 'changes in inventories of finished goods and consumables' in the statements of comprehensive income.

15. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally-enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The movements on the deferred income tax account are as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Deferred tax asset/(liability)		
Beginning of the year	3,292	3,221
Statement of comprehensive income charge (note 11)	59	168
Discontinued operations	-	186
Forfeiture of deferred tax on disposal of subsidiary	(2,726)	-
Exchange differences	-	(283)
End of the year	625	3,292
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	463	2,453
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	162	840
Total deferred tax assets	625	3,293
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	-	(1)

The Group has no unrecognised tax effected losses in Australia as at 30 June 2015 (2014: \$173,000).

Continued recognition of the deferred tax asset is subject to continued compliance with the relevant tax legislation.

Just Water International Limited

15 DEFERRED TAX CONTINUED

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

	TAX LOSSES RECOGNISED	ACCRUALS	PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax assets: GROUP				
At 30 June 2013	2,592	345	346	3,283
Profit or loss	-	123	170	293
Exchange differences	(256)	(17)	(10)	(283)
At 30 June 2014	2,336	451	506	3,293
Disposal of subsidiary	(2,337)	(244)	(145)	(2,726)
Profit or loss	1	(45)	102	58
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2015	-	162	463	625

	CUSTOMER CONTRACTS	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax liabilities: GROUP				
At 30 June 2013	(8)	-	(54)	(62)
Profit or loss	7	-	54	61
At 30 June 2014	(1)	-	-	(1)
Profit or loss	1	-	-	1
At 30 June 2015	-	-	-	-

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	RENTAL EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	PLANT AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
GROUP					
As at 30 June 2013					
Cost	904	15,627	1,557	3,711	21,799
Accumulated depreciation	(568)	(9,774)	(1,007)	(3,107)	(14,456)
Net book amount	336	5,853	550	604	7,343
Year ended 30 June 2014					
Opening net book amount	336	5,853	550	604	7,343
Foreign currency movement in opening balance	(4)	(205)	(20)	(9)	(238)
Additions	-	1,224	1,417	131	2,772
Acquisition of business	-	206	-	-	206
Disposals	(5)	(320)	(211)	(4)	(540)
Depreciation charge	(132)	(1,882)	(374)	(300)	(2,688)
Closing net book amount	195	4,876	1,362	422	6,855
As at 30 June 2014					
Cost	886	15,163	2,316	3,782	22,147
Accumulated depreciation	(691)	(10,287)	(954)	(3,360)	(15,292)
Net book amount	195	4,876	1,362	422	6,855
Year ended 30 June 2015					
Opening net book amount	195	4,876	1,362	422	6,855
Foreign currency movement in opening balance	-	2	-	-	2
Additions	4	1,026	66	125	1,221
Disposals	-	(259)	-	(6)	(265)
Disposal of asset on sale of subsidiary	(10)	(1,550)	(188)	(93)	(1,841)
Depreciation charge	(129)	(1,512)	(371)	(253)	(2,265)
Closing net book amount	60	2,583	869	195	3,707
As at 30 June 2015					
Cost	795	9,284	1,823	3,147	15,049
Accumulated depreciation	(735)	(6,701)	(954)	(2,952)	(11,342)
Net book amount	60	2,583	869	195	3,707

Additions and disposals relating to rental equipment represent the transfer of rental equipment to and from inventory.

Finance leases: Motor vehicles for the Group include items capitalised under finance leases with a cost of \$1,028,000 (2014: \$1,295,000), together with accumulated depreciation of \$369,000 (2014: \$322,000).

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17. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
As at 30 June 2014		
Cost	2,029	2,885
Accumulated amortisation	(1,053)	(1,824)
Net book amount	976	1,061
Year ended 30 June 2015		
Opening net book amount	976	1,061
Foreign currency movement in opening balance	(3)	(27)
Additions	662	715
Disposals	-	(31)
Disposal of asset on sale of subsidiary	(326)	-
Amortisation charge	(704)	(742)
Closing net book amount	605	976
As at 30 June 2015		
Cost	1,322	2,029
Accumulated depreciation	(717)	(1,053)
Net book amount	605	976

Other assets primarily relate to capitalised commission.

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	SOFTWARE \$'000	GOODWILL \$'000	PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
GROUP				
As at 30 June 2013				
Cost	1,754	29,380	74	31,208
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,616)	(18,300)	(54)	(19,970)
Net book amount	138	11,080	20	11,238
Year ended 30 June 2014				
Opening net book amount	138	11,080	20	11,238
Foreign currency movement in opening balance	-	(455)	-	(455)
Additions	34	-	-	34
Acquisition of business	-	148	-	148
Disposals	-	(831)	-	(831)
Amortisation charge	(139)	-	(8)	(147)
Closing net book amount	33	9,942	12	9,987
As at 30 June 2014				
Cost	1,789	28,242	73	30,104
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,756)	(18,300)	(61)	(20,117)
Net book amount	33	9,942	12	9,987
Year ended 30 June 2015				
Opening net book amount	33	9,942	12	9,987
Foreign currency movement in opening balance	-	(302)	-	(302)
Additions	277	-	-	277
Disposals (refer note 27)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Disposal of asset on sale of subsidiary	-	(4,469)	-	(4,469)
Amortisation charge	(59)	-	(8)	(67)
Closing net book amount	251	5,171	3	5,425
As at 30 June 2015				
Cost	2,058	5,171	63	7,292
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,807)	-	(60)	(1,867)
Net book amount	251	5,171	3	5,425

Just Water International Limited

18 INTANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) identified accounting to business segment and country of operation. A CGU summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below.

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
New Zealand	5,171	5,171
Australia	-	4,771
Total goodwill	5,171	9,942

The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial forecasts approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rates do not exceed the long term average growth rates for the industry in which the CGUs operate.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations in 2015 are as follows:

	NEW ZEALAND
Terminal growth rate	1%
Discount rate - pre-tax	11.5%
5-year average growth rate	0.5%

Following the sale of the Australian entities no impairment review is required for Australia.

The key assumptions used for the value-in-use calculations in 2014 are as follows:

	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA
Terminal growth rate	1%	2.5%
Discount rate - pre-tax	12.7%	10.3%
5-year average growth rate	0.5%	2.5%

At balance date the Directors do not expect that a reasonably possible change in key assumptions would result in value-in-use falling below carrying value.

Just Water International Limited

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Trade payables	1,033	2,055
Related-party payables (note 24)	9	19
Accrued expenses	420	807
Total trade and other payables	1,462	2,881

20. INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Non-current		
Bank loans	-	11,635
Other loans/finance leases	619	778
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities	619	12,413
Current		
Bank overdraft	-	216
Bank loans	-	-
Other loans/finance leases	159	304
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	159	520

The Group is subject to a number of covenants under its banking agreements. During the year the Group complied with all of the required covenants.

The net bank facility drawn as at year end was \$0 (2014: \$11,851,000), the undrawn banking facility at year end was \$2,000,000 (2014: \$3,264,000).

Funds received from the sale of the Group's Australian subsidiaries were utilised during the year to fully repay bank loans and overdraft.

20 INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES CONTINUED

The Group has a number of assets subject to finance leases (refer to note 16) which have been classified as "Other loans" as above.

Assets pledged as security

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by a floating debenture over the Group assets.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest-rate changes and the contractual re-pricing dates are as follows:

	6 MONTHS OR LESS \$'000	6-12 MONTHS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
Group				
At 30 June 2015				
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Other loans/finance leases	105	105	682	892
At 30 June 2014				
Bank overdraft	216	-	-	216
Bank loans	4,935	-	6,700	11,635
Other loans/finance leases	274	98	882	1,254

The effective interest-rates at the balance date were as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014
Bank overdraft	7.30%	5.22 - 7.34%
Bank loans	6.07% - 6.61%	5.68% - 6.69%
Other loans	5.85%	3.90% - 9.20%

Just Water International Limited

21. SHARE CAPITAL

	GROUP 30 JUNE 2015 SHARES	GROUP 30 JUNE 2014 SHARES
Ordinary shares, issued and fully-paid	89,727,174	89,477,174

All ordinary shares rank equally with one vote attached to each fully-paid ordinary share. Shares have no par value. The Company is listed on the NZAX - the secondary market of the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares held.

Every holder of ordinary shares, present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Movements in ordinary share capital:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARE CAPITAL \$'000
Ordinary shares on issue as at 1 July 2014	89,477,174	22,490
Fair value of options issued to employees	-	3
Ordinary shares on issue as at 30 June 2014	89,477,174	22,493
Shares issued	250,000	30
Ordinary shares on issue as at 30 June 2015	89,727,174	22,523

Options

Share options are granted to selected employees. The exercise price is determined by adding a margin to the market value of the shares at the time the directors resolve to issue options. The exercise price of the granted options is as below. Employee share options are able to be exercised, in whole or in part, from the option grant date to the option expiry date which varies per employee as below. The exercise price as below may be beneath the actual share price on the exercise date. Options are conditional on the employees remaining in the employment of the Company unless special circumstances exist. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

Just Water International Limited

21 SHARE CAPITAL CONTINUED

	Group 2015		Group 2014	
	Average exercise price in \$ per share	Options (000's)	Average exercise price in \$ per share	Options (000's)
Outstanding at 1 July	0.13	600	0.12	250
Granted	-	-	0.14	350
Exercised	0.12	(250)	-	-
Lapsed	0.14	(350)	-	-
Outstanding at 30 June	-	-	0.13	600

Share options outstanding (in thousands) at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Option 000's 2015	Option 000's 2014
		30-11-2015	0.15
30-11-2016	0.14	-	250
Outstanding at 30 June		-	350

Fair value of share options granted

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 30 June 2014 was \$0.15 and \$0.14 cents per option. The fair value at grant date is independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The significant inputs into the model was a share price of \$0.13 respectively at the grant date, exercise price shown above, standard deviation of expected share price returns of 30 percent, dividend yield of 13 percent, option life of three years, and annual risk-free interest-rate of 3.6 percent. The volatility measured at the standard deviation of expected share price returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the last three years.

22. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the year ended 30 June 2015 (2014: nil)

Subsequent to year end the board of directors resolved not to pay a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2015

23. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

The Group has no capital commitments and no capital expenditure contracted but not recognised as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

Just Water International Limited

23 COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

Lease commitments: Group as lessee

Operating leases

The Group leases various offices and warehouses under non-cancellable operating leases. The leases have varying terms and renewal rights and escalation clauses based on the CPI index. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

A summary of the terms of the major lease agreements in place for the Group are as follows:

	INITIAL LEASE TERM	RIGHTS OF RENEWAL
Auckland offices/warehouse	-	Four month notice period
Hamilton offices/warehouse	Three years	One of three years each
Wellington offices/warehouse	Twelve years	Nil

The Group also leases various plant and machinery under cancellable operating leases. The Group is required to give six months' notice for termination of these leases.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Within one year	383	569
Later than one year but not later than five years	647	685
Later than five years	230	380
Discontinued operations	-	731
Commitments not recognised in the consolidated financial statements	1,260	2,365

Finance leases

The Group leases various motor vehicles under non-cancellable finance leases. The finance lease rentals are payable as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Within one year	210	142
Later than one year but not later than five years	682	787
Discontinued operations	-	153
Total finance leases recognised in the consolidated financial statements	892	1,082

23 COMMITMENTS CONTINUED

Lease commitments: Group as lessors

Operating leases

The Group leases assets to third parties under non-cancellable operating leases. No contingent rents are recognised as income in the period. Generally lease payments receivable arise from rental contracts of water-coolers which are contracted for a three-year period and most contracts automatically roll over for further periods. The amounts below only include receivables within the initial three-year period.

Expected minimum lease receipts in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are receivable as follows:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	8,626	8,958
Later than one year but not later than five years	6,877	7,320
Later than five years	-	-
Future lease receipts not recognised in the consolidated financial statements from continuing operations	15,503	16,278
Discontinued operations	-	5,741
Future lease receipts not recognised in the consolidated financial statements	15,503	22,019

24. RELATED PARTIES

The Group's ultimate parent is the Harvard Group, which owns or has voting entitlements for 79.0% of the company's shares. The remaining 21.0% is widely held. The Group's ultimate controlling parties are Ian Malcolm and Tony Falkenstein.

The Group has a number of loans and advances outstanding from other related parties at balance date (refer note 13). These advances do not have fixed repayment terms and all advances between related parties are unsecured.

Bartercard Exchange Limited charged Bartercard fees to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$84,570 (2014: \$80,641). Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcolm were previously shareholders of the company until they sold their interests effective 30 June 2014. They subsequently resigned as directors in December 2014. As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$6,435 (2014: \$6,580) and a Bartercard trade balance asset of \$330,382 (2014: \$411,670).

Pure SEO Limited, a company of which Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcom are directors and indirect shareholders, provided internet search engine optimisation services to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$42,300 (2014: \$37,000). As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$0 (2014: \$2,933). Balances are settled in cash.

Telarc SAI New Zealand, a company of which Paul Connell is a director, (Paul Connell resigned as a Just Water International Ltd director on 22nd December 2014) provided certification of quality management systems to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$3,608 (2014: \$4,000). As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$0 (2014: \$0). Balances are settled in cash.

MHK Chartered Accountants Limited, a company of which Ian Malcolm is a director and a shareholder, provided accounting compliance and accounting services to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$36,753 (2014: \$36,560). Ian Malcolm is also a shareholder of the Parent. As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$0 (2014 \$8,970). Balances are settled in cash.

Daniel Overton & Goulding, a company of which Brendan Wood is a partner, provided legal services to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$1,769 (2014: \$0). As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$0 (2014: \$0). Balances are settled in cash.

24 RELATED PARTIES CONTINUED

The Harvard Group Ltd, a company of which Tony Falkenstein and Ian Malcom are directors and indirect shareholders, provided Management fees for Tony to the Group during the financial year to the value of \$100,000 (2014: \$0). As at balance date the Group had a trade payable balance of \$0 (2014: \$0). Balances are settled in cash.

On 29 April 2015 The Harvard Group Limited granted Eldon Roberts an option to purchase 2,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in JWI owned by The Harvard Group Ltd. The exercise price for the granted option is \$0.15 per share. The option is conditional on the employee remaining in the employment of the Company, and can be exercised any time after 24 months from the grant date. The fair value of the share option granted at granted date was \$0.03 per share.

The following related-party balances are held by the Group at balance date:

	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Related-party receivables		
Bartercard Exchange Limited	330	416
Total related-party receivables	330	416
Related-party payables		
Bartercard Exchange Limited	7	7
Pure SEO Limited	2	3
MHK Chartered Accountants Ltd	-	9
Total related-party payables	9	19

The Group has a receivable from Bartercard of \$330,000 (2014: \$550,000) which is current \$49,000 (2014: 41,000) and \$281,000 (2014: \$509,000) is non-current.

Key management compensation is as follows:

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Short-term benefits	518	1,182
Share based payments	-	3
Restructuring costs	191	-
Total key management compensation	709	1,185

The number of key managers and directors for the year ended 30 June 2015 for the group was 6 (2014: 11).

Outstanding balance of employee entitlements as at 30 June 2015 is \$35,000 (2014: \$47,000). Balances are settled in cash.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management is carried out by the board with responsibility delegated through to the audit committee. The audit committee identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of purchases, borrowings, and assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. To manage this risk, each operating unit considers their foreign currency obligation on a monthly basis and forward cover is able to be taken if deemed appropriate.

The table below summaries the impact of increases/decreases of foreign exchange rates on the Group's post tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the New Zealand dollar had increased/decreased by 10 percent with all other variables held constant against the Australian dollar.

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	- 10 % PROFIT & EQUITY \$'000	+ 10 % PROFIT & EQUITY \$'000
GROUP			
As at 30 June 2015			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	841	-	-
Trade and other receivables	1,444	-	-
Total loans and receivables	2,285	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables excluding employee benefits	1,136	-	-
Interest-bearing liabilities	778	-	-
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,914	-	-
Total increase/(decrease)		-	-
As at 30 June 2014			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	117	9	(9)
Trade and other receivables	2,513	80	(80)
Total loans and receivables	2,630	89	(89)
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables excluding employee benefits	2,213	(122)	122
Interest-bearing liabilities	12,933	(18)	18
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	15,146	(140)	140
Total increase/(decrease)		(51)	51

Concentrations of foreign currency exposure

The following table shows the Group's financial exposure to Australian dollars as at the balance date.

	NZD \$'000	AUD \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
GROUP			
As at 30 June 2015			
Cash and cash equivalents	841	-	841
Trade and other receivables	1,444	-	1,444
Trade and other payables	1,136	-	1,136
Interest-bearing liabilities	778	-	778
As at 30 June 2014			
Cash and cash equivalents	24	93	117
Trade and other receivables	1,712	801	2,513
Trade and other payables	1,284	929	2,213
Interest-bearing liabilities	12,753	180	12,933

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings (note 20). Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. As at 30 June 2015 the Group did not have any interest rate swaps (2014: nil). During 2015 and 2014, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in New Zealand Dollars and Australian Dollars.

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	- 1 % PROFIT & EQUITY \$'000	+ 1 % PROFIT & EQUITY \$'000
GROUP			
As at 30 June 2015			
Financial liabilities			
Variable interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	-
Fixed interest-bearing liabilities	778	630	(630)
Total increase/(decrease)		630	(630)
As at 30 June 2014			
Financial liabilities			
Variable interest-bearing liabilities	216	2	(2)
Fixed interest-bearing liabilities	12,933	224	(224)
Total increase/(decrease)		226	(226)

25 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is managed on a regular basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. As part of the Group's financial risk policy, limits on customer exposures have been set and are monitored on a regular basis. The Group does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments due to the quality of the financial institutions dealt with.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as at 30 June by geographic region is as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
GROUP		
New Zealand	1,444	1,712
Australia	-	801
Total	1,444	2,513

(c) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances. The table below shows the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	NOTE	LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS \$'000	BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
GROUP					
As at 30 June 2015					
Trade and other payables	19	1,136	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	12	-	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	20	-	-	-	-
Finance loans	20	210	682	-	-
As at 30 June 2014					
Trade and other payables	19	2,213	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	12	216	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	20	670	12,386	-	-
Finance loans	20	372	871	11	-

25 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Capital Risk

The Group's capital comprises of ordinary shares, retained earnings and foreign currency translation reserve. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total external borrowings (including interest-bearing liabilities and 'trade and other payables' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. This is monitored by the Board at every board meeting.

The gearing ratio for the Group as at 30 June is:

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Total borrowings	2,241	15,814
Total cash and cash equivalents	841	117
Net debt	1,400	15,697
Total equity	11,221	7,903
Total capital	12,621	23,600
Gearing ratio	0.11	0.67

Refer to note 20 for consideration of debt covenants.

(e) Fair value estimation

Financial instruments are measured at fair value using the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3)

All the Group's financial instruments have been measured at the fair value measurement hierarchy of level 3.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are fair valued using the contractual cash flows. The effects of discounting are generally insignificant.

All financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. All financial liabilities are classified measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

	GROUP AS AT	GROUP AS AT
	30 JUNE 2015	30 JUNE 2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalent	841	117
Trade and other receivables	1,774	2,801
Total loans and receivables	2,615	2,918
Trade and other payables	1,135	2,513
Bank overdraft	-	216
Bank borrowings	-	11,635
Other loans	892	1,254
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,027	15,618

Just Water International Limited

26. SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries:

NAME OF ENTITY	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	CLASS OF SHARES	EQUITY HOLDINGS %	
			2015	2014
JWA Holdings Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	-	100
Clearwater Filter Systems (Aust) Pty Limited	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
Just Water Australia Pty Limited	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
Just Water Limited Partnership	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
Just Water Victoria Pty Limited	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
Non Trading				
Drinksafe International Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
Just Water Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
Just Water New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100
Vitablast Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100	100

27. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY

Disposal of Australian entities

During the year the Group sold 100% of the shares of the Australian entities to Waterlogic Australia Holdings Pty Ltd. Settlement was on 1 May 2015 and was for a cash consideration of \$11,245,000 which was received prior to 30 June 2015.

The effects of the disposal on the Group were:

	NOTE	\$'000
Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		438
Net Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		(62)
Net Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(295)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents		81
Earnings after tax from discontinued operations		
Net earnings after tax	7	678
Gain on sale		2,284
Foreign currency translation reserve recycled		(2,063)
Total earnings after tax from discontinued operations		899
Gain on sale of shares		
Sale proceeds received		11,245
Costs to sell		(371)
Net proceeds from sale of shares		10,874

27 DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY CONTINUED

	NOTE	\$'000
Carrying amount of assets and liabilities disposed of:		
Goodwill	18	4,469
Property, plant & equipment		1,841
Other assets		4,490
Total assets		10,800
Deferred income		(1,151)
Other liabilities		(1,059)
Total liabilities		(2,210)
Net assets disposed of		8,590
Net proceeds from sale of shares		10,874
Net assets disposed of		8,590
Gain on sale		2,284
Foreign currency recycled		(2,063)
Gain on sale from discontinued operations		221

Disposal of Just Plants

On 30 June 2014 the group sold 100% of its shares in Just Plants Limited for cash consideration of \$823,000. Loss on sale of the assets recognised was \$161,000.

Just Water International Limited

28. RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Profit for the year	1,630	2,146
Adjustments for		
Depreciation	2,265	2,688
Amortisation	771	889
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	113	251
Loss on sale of intangible assets	-	161
Loss on sale of other assets	-	31
Profit on sale of subsidiaries	(2,963)	-
Foreign currency translation reserve recycled	2,063	-
Share options Issued	30	3
Provision for doubtful debts	3	42
Provision for tax	(17)	3
Deferred tax	-	(71)
Movement in deferred income	(26)	(253)
Changes in working capital		
Inventories	(112)	54
Trade and other receivables	303	(722)
Trade and other payables	(431)	(421)
Purchases of non-current assets held for rental	(1,047)	(1,224)
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,582	3,577

29. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Group took out forward cover for US\$300,000. The period of this forward cover is for 12 months.

The Group entered into a non-conditional agreement to purchase premises at 103 Hugo Johnston Drive, Penrose for the sum of \$3,340,000. Settlement date is 31st August 2015.

Just Water International Limited

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 \$'000	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 \$'000
Profit from operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company		
Continuing operations	731	985
Discontinued operations	678	1,161
Total	1,409	2,146

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015 CENTS	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 CENTS
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Continuing operations	0.8	1.1
Discontinued operations	0.8	1.3
Total	1.6	2.4

Reconciliations of weighted average number of shares used in calculating earnings per share

	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015	GROUP YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	90,327	89,727
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options	-	600
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	90,327	90,327

Information concerning the classification of securities

Options

Options granted to employees are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The options have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share.

Statutory disclosures in relation to shareholders

TOP 20 LARGEST HOLDINGS LIST AS AT WEDNESDAY 25 AUGUST 2015

RANK	INVESTOR NAME	TOTAL	%
1	The Harvard Group Limited	61,371,994	68.4%
2	Springfresh Marketing Pty Limited	5,654,320	6.3%
3	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited	3,464,938	3.9%
4	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Ian Donald Malcolm as bare trustees for		
4	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Leon Fourie	2,000,000	2.2%
5	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Gregory Paul Whittred	2,000,000	2.2%
6	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Christopher Roy Saunders	2,000,000	2.2%
7	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Ian Donald Malcolm	1,268,000	1.4%
8	Heather Jeanette Falkenstein & Ian Donald Malcolm	1,268,000	1.4%
9	Ace Finance Limited	1,022,422	1.1%
10	Custodial Services Limited	1,013,136	1.1%
11	Anthony Edwin Falkenstein	796,310	0.9%
12	John Scott Stewart Richardson	796,013	0.9%
13	David Janek Kandziora	563,371	0.6%
14	Clyde Christopher Cooper & Farida Clyde Cooper	500,000	0.6%
15	Brian Arthur Kelly & Roxanne Elizabeth Marie Kelly & Jason Morice Kelly	500,000	0.6%
16	Richard Alexander Coutts	300,000	0.3%
17	Fredrick Bryson Richards	293,618	0.3%
18	Jeffrey Horn & Bernadette Mccarthy	252,557	0.3%
19	Brian Kelly Limited	250,000	0.3%
20	Don Nominees Limited	221,283	0.2%
		85,535,962	95.2%

SUBSTANTIAL SECURITY HOLDERS

Section 26 of the Securities Market Act 1988 requires disclosure of the substantial security holders in Just Water International Limited. As at 25 August 2015, the substantial security holders were as follows

SUBSTANTIAL SECURITY HOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	%
Anthony Edwin Falkenstein	70,896,832	79.0%
Ian Donald Malcolm	65,907,994	73.5%
The Harvard Group Limited	61,371,994	68.4%
Springfresh Marketing Pty Limited	5,654,320	6.3%

Under an Unincorporated Joint Venture Agreement as part of the takeover offer by The Harvard Group in 2014, The Harvard Group Ltd has the power to exercise shareholding rights for the following shareholders:

The Harvard Group, Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Ian Donald Malcolm, Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Christopher Roy Saunders, Anthony Edwin Falkenstein & Gregory Paul Whittred, Heather Jeannette Falkenstein & Ian Donald Malcolm.

The agreement gives The Harvard Group Ltd 79.0% of voting rights in Just Water International Ltd.

Just Water International Limited

EQUITY SECURITIES HELD AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

In accordance with NZAX Listing Rule 10.5.5 (c) the following table identifies the equity securities in which each director has a relevant interest as at 30 June 2015.

DIRECTOR	BENEFICIAL INTERESTS	NON-BENEFICIAL INTERESTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES
			IN WHICH RELEVANT INTERESTS HELD
Anthony Edwin Falkenstein	64,896,832	6,000,000	70,896,832
Ian Donald Malcolm	294,511	65,613,483	65,907,994

HOLDING RANGE AS AT 25 AUGUST 2015

RANGE OF EQUITY HOLDINGS	NUMBER OF HOLDERS	ISSUED CAPITAL	ISSUED CAPITAL %
1-1,000	216	36,238	0.04%
1,001-5,000	104	282,448	0.31%
5,001-10,000	53	397,157	0.44%
10,001-50,000	52	1,047,795	1.17%
50,001-100,000	11	796,021	0.89%
Greater than 100,000	30	87,167,515	97.15%
	466	89,727,174	100.0%



Just Water

Just the best!

Drink 2-4

 **Just Water**

Just Water International Limited

