Moa Group Limited Annual Report

for the year ended
31 March 2017


PALE
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MOA BREWING CO.
SOUTH PACIFIC I.P.A.
N.Z. Hopped I.P.A.
BREWED IN MARLBOROUGH
NEW ZEALAND

Contents.

Chairman's and CEO's Report.

Dear Moa Hunter,

Welcome to the annual report for the year ended March 31 2017.

FY17 has been another year of strong growth as Moa consolidates its position as New Zealand's leading Craft Beer brand. Thanks as always for being a Moa Hunter and being a big reason why we continue to grow.

We are currently the largest New Zealand owned brewer and whilst still small compared to our multi-national foreign competitors, we are number 3 in craft beer overall in our home market. Our shareholder base of close to 1,600 Moa Hunters is a massive strength for us and part of what makes Moa unique.

We are pleased to outline in this summary our product, brand and brewing strategy along with a summary of our financial performance. It is pleasing this year that Moa has continued its journey to becoming cash positive with continued growth and reducing cost structures.

The Craft Beer Market – our Beer.

The craft beer category continues to grow at double digit growth rates which underpins our confidence in the category and Moa. Craft beer is one of the most exciting and dynamic categories to be in as it drives higher price points and has so much more character than the mass beer market.

All this action continues to attract new competitors. Investment from the big players as they eye a share of this category making it both exciting and competitive, fuelling growth. The category is changing rapidly and the beer styles evolving; in most cases getting better all the time.

To continue to win in this changing environment, we must continue to lead and innovate. We are pretty chuffed with the new brews that came out in the last year. And even more excited about what we have coming up.

Here is a little highlight from the year just gone and part of what drove our growth:

- Session Pale Ale Cans - largest Cans in Grocery Craft
- Perris Sky Juice. Winner of the West Coast IPA challenge

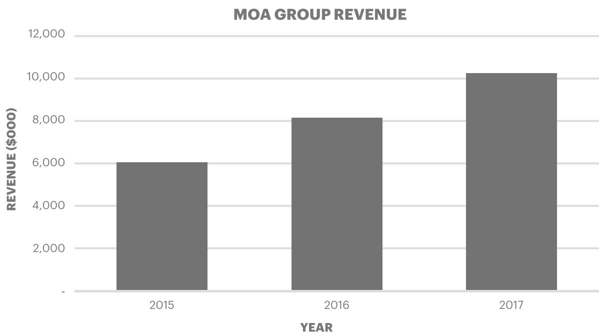
- Reserve 6 packs - our bigger beers went into more accessible 6 packs.

- These have added to a Moa line up which includes: The #1 and #2 products in Craft 12 packs - Original Lager and Session Pale Ale.
- Moa recently becoming the number 1 Craft brand in single large format bottles
- Moa has the largest New Zealand owned Cider 12 pack

We have new additions coming in FY18 that we will share with you first. Starting with our NZ Gold Ale, for the Rugby and Yacht racing activities of June. And soon moving onto a fantastic APA, utilising a fine blend of American Hops.

Financial Performance.

Moa Revenue grew from $8.2m in FY16 by 26% to $10.2m in this year. And we expect this type of growth to continue.



Importantly during the last year, Moa Gross margin has also improved. Gross margin grew from $2.4 m in FY16 by 26% to $3.0 m this year. We have continued to invest to gain growth and now see Moa at a point where the Company will generate positive cash during the coming year. The bottom line improved in FY17 from a loss of $3.0m to $2.3m.

In our view a lot of heavy lifting has been done, and whilst the category will continue to be competitive, we have a strong foundation that has set us up for sustained profitability and growth in the future. We believe Moa has sufficient cash reserves to travel though to a cash flow positive position.

The Moa Brand. Here and Abroad.

As Craft beer continues to grow, Moa needs to ensure it has a unique brand position. Whilst some craft beers choose to connect with a certain region or a certain demographic Moa believes the opportunity is to connect with a broad section of New Zealand and New Zealanders with both leading edge craft beer brews and also more accessible beer styles.

To complement this our aim is to create packaging and communications that speak to this diverse group of New Zealanders who make up our country.

Examples of this include;

- Our Session Pale Ale Cans

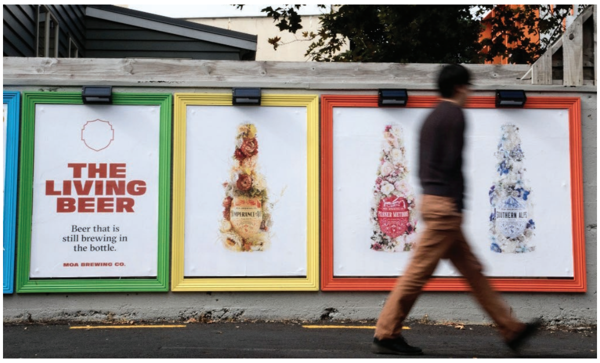
- Our connection with Coast to Coast

- Launch of South Pacific I.P.A.

- Promotion around the up coming Rugby and yacht racing.

- A Sponsor of RST Hunters Club

- Living Beer Campaign



In terms of export we lean to our country of origin; elements such as Marlborough and its wine heritage, the reputation of New Zealand Hops and our purity credentials.

Our export strategy has been reviewed for the coming year to become far more targeted at fewer more lucrative markets.

Australia, especially Sydney where we have a growing direct customer base, remains a key market along with what we are calling our China hub – China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea. These markets are demonstrating strong demand for high quality craft beer at commercially attractive returns hence we have made a commitment to appoint an in-market China Hub sales presence. We can't be all things to all markets, but there are key cities where we can focus on selling New Zealand's most loved craft beer.

Brewing.

We continue to Brew at our home, Jacksons Road Marlborough. This is proving to be the ideal Brewery for the NPD that is needed to drive the new brew creation and those high value high flavour brews that are the top end of craft.

Once these brews become established and gain volume we then need to look for brewing efficiency. For this stage we then brew at our contract brewing partner who has the capability for larger volumes. We will continue with this brewing strategy.

As we go into FY18, we see a very important year for Moa. This year we aim to demonstrate that the continued development and investment in new Brews, building our brand and distribution will show Moa gaining the scale we planned to drive a sustainable and profitable future.

As always we appreciate any feedback you may have if you want to reach out to us at moahunters@moabeer.com

And we look forward to sending out continued updates.

Keep up the Moa Hunting. Cheers to you all.

Geoff Ross
C.E.O.

Ashley Waugh
Chairman

Director Profiles.

Ashley Waugh
Independent Chairman

Ashley Waugh's early sales and marketing career was served with The Ford Motor Company in New Zealand, Australia and Taiwan. He returned to New Zealand in 1991 to take up a role with the New Zealand Dairy Board (now Fonterra), and since then he has had extensive experience in the fresh foods industry in Australia and New Zealand. He also led large scale global strategic initiatives. Ashley was elected to the board of Fonterra in 2015.

His most recent senior executive role was as CEO and Managing Director of Australian dairy food and juice company National Foods, at the time Australia's largest food and beverage company, supplying the grocery and food service markets.

Ashley is a Director of Fonterra, Seeka Kiwifruit Industries in Te Puke and Colonial Motor Company Limited.

Geoff Ross
Chief Executive Officer

Geoff was the founder and CEO of 42 Below, which was a listed company for three years prior to its sale to Bacardi in late 2006. Geoff is a director of Trilogy International, an NZX listed company focused on the skincare, home fragrances and body care products market. Prior to 42 Below and Trilogy International, he was a Managing Partner and Board member of DDB Advertising for two years and a Client Service Director and management team member for Saatchi & Saatchi in Wellington for eight years. Geoff is also a Trustee of the Melanoma Foundation and Pure Advantage.

Geoff has a Bachelor of Commerce (Agriculture).

David Poole
Executive Director

David has been involved in sales, business ownership and directorships since 1992, primarily through Bayley Corporation, NZ's largest full service real estate company. David has been the Australian Sales Manager for Moa since August 2013

Craig Styris
Non-Executive Director

Craig is an Investment Director at Pioneer Capital, an investor in New Zealand businesses that are focused on growth in large international markets, and is responsible for helping to source and manage investments for Pioneer Capital. Craig is also a Director of Pukeko Pictures, K9 Natural, Pet Doctors, Magic Memories and Rockit Global. Prior to joining Pioneer Capital, Craig was an Associate Director at Craigs Investment Partners (then ABN AMRO Craigs) and an Associate at Houlihan Lokey, an international investment bank, in its Los Angeles head office.

Craig has a Graduate Diploma in Finance and a Bachelor of Management Studies (Accounting and Economics). Craig also completed a year of undergraduate studies at the Haas School of Business, University of California at Berkeley.

Allan Scott
Non-Executive Director

Allan Scott is one of the pioneers of the wine industry in Marlborough and Managing Director of Allan Scott Wines, which produces estate wines from properties in Marlborough and Central Otago. Allan's viticultural career began in 1973, when the first commercial vineyards were planted in Marlborough, after which Allan established the family's first vineyard in 1975 with wife Catherine, while holding senior viticultural positions with national wine companies.

Allan is a former Chairman of Marlborough Wine & Food Festival Committee, Marlborough Winemakers, and the Wine and Food Network Group

Allan was awarded a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit in the Queen's Birthday honours in 2011

John Ashby
Independent Director

John is an independent director with extensive experience in the international food and beverage industry and has held CEO and senior executive roles with Whitbread UK, Lion Nathan, Kraft General Foods, Rio Beverages, Cerebos, Columbus Coffee, Bell Tea and Foodstuffs Auckland. He has degrees in Engineering and Commerce from Auckland University and is currently Deputy Chair of Asure Quality and Director of Tasti Products, Integria Healthcare, Columbus Coffee and Groenz Group.


MOA BREWING CO.
SOUTH PACIFIC I.P.A.
N.Z. Hopped I.P.A.
BREWED IN MARLBOROUGH
· NEW ZEALAND ·
5.7% Alc
330ml

Corporate Governance.

The overall responsibility for ensuring that the corporate governance and accountability of the Company is properly managed, thereby enhancing investor confidence, lies with the Board of Directors. On 1 February 2013 the Board adopted an updated Corporate Governance Code ("Code"). A copy of the Code is available on the Moa website www.moabeer.com.

The Code is generally consistent with the principles identified in the 'Corporate Governance in New Zealand Principles and Guidelines' report, released by the New Zealand Securities Commission in 2004. The Code materially complies with the NZX Corporate Governance Best Practice Code.

The Company will continue to monitor best practice in the governance area and updates policies to ensure it maintains the most appropriate standards.

The Company's principal governance statements are outlined in this report.

The Board Of Directors

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the strategic direction of Moa and supervising Moa's management for the benefit of shareholders.

The specific responsibilities of the Board include:

- Working with management to review and approve the business and financial plans that set the strategic direction of Moa
- Monitor the Company's performance against its approved strategic, business and financial plans and oversee the Company's operating results on a regular basis so as to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed
- Establishing and overseeing succession plans for the Chief Executive Officer and senior management
- Monitoring compliance and risk management
- Establishing and monitoring Moa's health and safety policies
- Ensuring effective disclosure policies and procedures are adopted
- Ensuring effective reporting processes and procedures
- Ensuring the quality and independence of the Company's external audit process

Board Meeting and Committee Attendance

During the year to 31 March 2017 the company held 11 regular Board meetings and a special meeting to consider equity raising planning. The Audit & Risk committee met on 3 occasions. Attendance by individual directors was as follows:

	BOARD MEETINGS		AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE MEETINGS	
	ELIGIBLE	ATTENDED	ELIGIBLE	ATTENDED
John Ashby	12	11	3	3
David Poole	12	12		
Geoff Ross	12	12	3	3
Allan Scott	12	12		
Craig Styris	12	12	3	3
Ashley Waugh	12	12	3	2

Ethical Conduct

The Code includes a policy on business ethics which is designed to govern the Board and management's conduct. The Code addresses conflicts of interest, receipt of gifts, confidentiality and fair business practices. A copy of the Code is available on the Moa website www.moabeer.com.

Board Membership

The Board currently consists of two independent directors, two non-executive directors and two executive directors, who are elected based on the value they bring to the Board.

Each Moa director is a skilled and experienced business person. Together they provide value by making quality contributions to corporate governance matters, conceptual thinking, strategic planning, policies and providing guidance to management.

As at 31 March 2017 the company's directors are:

Ashley Waugh	Independent Chairman
Geoff Ross	Chief Executive Officer/Director
Craig Styris	Non-Executive Director
Allan Scott	Non-Executive Director
David Poole	Executive Director
John Ashby	Independent Director

Profiles of current board members are shown on page 8

The number of elected directors and the procedure for their retirement and re-election at annual meetings of shareholders is set out in the Constitution of the Company.

Director Independence

In order for a director to be independent, the Board has determined that he or she must not be an executive of Moa and must have no disqualifying relationship as defined in the Code and the NZSX Listing Rules.

The Board has determined that Ashley Waugh and John Ashby are independent directors.

Geoff Ross, Craig Styris, David Poole and Allan Scott are not independent directors

Nomination and Appointment of Directors

The Board is responsible for identifying and recommending candidates. Directors may also be nominated by shareholders under NZSX Listing Rule 3.3.5.

A director may be appointed by ordinary resolution and all directors are subject to removal by ordinary resolution.

The Board may at any time appoint additional directors. A director appointed by the Board shall only hold office until the next annual meeting of the Company, but shall be eligible for election at that meeting.

One third of directors shall retire from office at the annual meeting each year. The directors to retire shall be those who have been longest in office since they were last elected or deemed to be elected.

Disclosure of Interests by Directors

The Code sets out the procedures to be followed where directors have an interest in a transaction or proposed transaction or are faced with a potential conflict of interest requiring the disclosure of that conflict to the Board. Moa maintains an Interests register in which particulars of certain transactions and matters involving directors are recorded. The Interests register for Moa is available for inspection at its registered office.

Directors' Share Dealings

The Company has adopted a Securities Trading policy, which sets out the procedure to be followed by directors, staff and associates trading in Moa listed securities, to ensure that trades are not made while that person is in possession of material information which is not generally available to the market. Details of directors' share dealings during the 12 months to 31 March 2017 are outlined on page 46

Directors' and Officers' Gender Composition

	2017		2016	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Directors	6	0	6	0
Officers	3	0	3	0
Total	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**

The Board at MOA recognise that along with relevant skills, diversity is a key driver of effective board performance. As the Moa business evolves the Board are committed to creating diversity among Directors while preserving the right mix of skills.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Company has directors' and officers' liability insurance with Chartis which ensures that generally, directors and officers will incur no monetary loss as a result of actions undertaken by them. The Company entered into an indemnity in favour of its directors under a Deed dated 10 October 2012.

Board Committees

The Board has two formally constituted committees. These committees, established by the Board, review and analyse policies and strategies which are within their terms of reference. The Committees examine proposals and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Board. Committees do not take action or make decisions on behalf of the Board unless specifically authorised to do so by the Board.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing risk management, treasury, insurance, accounting and audit activities of Moa, reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, meeting with and reviewing the performance of external auditors, making recommendations on financial and accounting policies, and reviewing external financial and performance reporting and disclosures.

The members of the Audit and Risk Committee are John Ashby (Chair), Ashley Waugh, Geoff Ross and Craig Styris.

Nominations and Remuneration Committee

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is responsible for overseeing management succession planning, establishing employee incentive schemes, reviewing and approving the compensation arrangements for the executive directors and senior management, and recommending to the full Board the remuneration of directors.

The members of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee are Ashley Waugh (Chair) and Craig Styris.

Remuneration

Remuneration of directors and executives is the key responsibility of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee. Details of directors and executives' remuneration and entitlements are set out on pages 46 to 48.

Directors' Remuneration

Directors' fees have been fixed at $75,000 per annum for the chair, $50,000 per annum for the chair of the Audit & Risk committee and $40,000 per annum for other directors. To provide for flexibility, shareholders have previously approved an aggregate cap on non-executive directors' fees of $300,000 for the purpose of NZSX Listing Rule 3.5.

The directors have agreed to apply 20% of their after tax directors' fees to the purchase on-market, or by subscription under Listing Rule 7.3.7, of shares in lieu of a cash payment. If required to ensure compliance with the Takeovers Code, some or all such shares may be issued to directors, and immediately reclassified on acquisition, as unlisted non-voting shares that otherwise have the same rights and rank equally as ordinary shares.

The directors are also entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable travel, accommodation and other expenses incurred by them in connection with their attendance at board or shareholder meetings, or otherwise in connection with Moa's business.

The Business Bakery LP has entered into a services agreement with Moa dated 10 October 2012, pursuant to which it has agreed to make Geoff Ross available to Moa to provide Chief Executive Officer services for a fee of $240,000 (2016: $240,000) per annum. Under the agreement, Moa paid a consultancy fee of $240,000 (2016: $240,000) in respect of services provided for the period ended 31 March 2017.

David Poole was paid $60,000 (2016: $140,000) for key market management services through First Seed Ltd.

Managing Risk

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's system of risk management and internal control and has procedures in place to provide effective control within the management and reporting structure.

Financial Statements are prepared monthly and reviewed by the Board progressively during the period to monitor performance against budget goals and objectives. The Board also requires managers to identify and respond to risk exposures.

A structured framework is in place for capital expenditure, including appropriate authorisations and approval levels.

The Board maintains an overall view of the risk profile of the Company and is responsible for monitoring corporate risk assessment processes.

Disclosure

The Company adheres to the NZX continuous disclosure requirements which govern the release of all material information that may affect the value of the Company's listed shares. The Board and senior management team have processes in place to ensure that all material information flows up to the Chair with a view to consultation with the Board and disclosure of that information if appropriate.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers acts as auditor of the Company, and has undertaken the audit of the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2017. Particulars of the audit and other fees paid during the period are set out on page 34.

Directors' Report.

The Board of Directors has pleasure in presenting the financial statements and audit report for Moa Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The financial statements presented are signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors and were authorised for issue on 30 May 2017.

Ashley Waugh
Chairman

John Ashby
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Moa Group Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of Moa Group Limited (the Company), including its subsidiary (the Group), present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2017, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of movements in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs NZ) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

We are independent of the Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, 188 Quay Street, Private Bag 92162, Auckland 1142, New Zealand
T: +64 9 355 8000, F: +64 9 355 8001, pwc.co.nz

Our audit approach

Overview

An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Overall group materiality: $300,000, which represents 3% of revenue.

We chose revenue as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is currently measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark for a growth business.

Our audit focussed on the following areas:

- Timing of revenue recognised prior to year-end
- Inventory costing
- Cash flow forecasts and capital adequacy considerations

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out above. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit, the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements and our application of materiality. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Timing of revenue recognised prior to year-end The Group recognises revenue in accordance with the accounting policy defined in note 2(d). Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the risks and rewards of the products have been transferred to the customer, which is typically upon delivery and acceptance by the customer. At times the Group makes large shipments to its major customers; the value of these shipments can be significant and there can be a period of up to a week between despatch and acceptance. Management only recognises revenue on shipments they expect to be delivered and accepted by customers on or before the year end. Based on our understanding of the sales recognition processes, level of controls, and consideration of the potential financial reporting incentives, we considered the significance of the risk of recording revenue too early to be higher than incorrectly recording revenue after year-end.	To address this matter, our audit procedures focussed on products that were invoiced and shipped 11 calendar days prior to year-end and on products that were delivered prior to year-end but returned post year-end. *Products invoiced and shipped prior to year-end* • We reviewed the agreements between the Group and its three major customers to determine the timing of the transfer of risks and rewards. We also obtained the standard sales agreements and general terms and conditions that apply to the Group's other customers. • We selected a sample of sales invoices dated during the 11 day period prior to year end and obtained third party confirmation of the date of delivery and confirmation of the date of customer acceptance of the deliveries and matched these against the date the invoice was recorded as revenue. • We obtained confirmations from a sample of the Group's customers at year end of any changes in the terms of their arrangements with the Group in the last 12 months. *Products delivered prior to year-end but are returned post year-end* • We reviewed credit notes issued between 31 March 2017 and 29 May 2017 to determine whether any relate to sales in the current financial year. As a result of the audit procedures performed we did not identify any material inconsistencies with the timing of the revenue recognised in the current year.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Inventory costing The value of inventory was $1.8 million at 31 March 2017 (2016: $1.8 million) and represents 19% of total assets. The carrying value of the Group's inventory is at the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with the accounting policy in note 2(p). The actual costs of work in progress and finished goods are based on a standard cost approach, adjusted for any material variances to standards, to ensure that they are valued at actual cost.	We tested inventory cost by: • agreeing the actual purchase price of a sample of raw materials to the costs used in the standard costing system; • ensuring that the bills of material for a sample of products were consistent with the recipes and components used in production; • reviewing the methodology to allocate production overheads and ensuring that the inputs to this calculation were consistent with accounting and operational records; and • analysing the significance of standard cost variances and considering whether these should be recognised as an expense during the year or capitalised into the cost of inventory at year-end. As a result of the procedures we did not identify any material errors with the costing of the inventory balance.
Cash flow forecasts and capital adequacy considerations The Group has reported net operating cash outflows and losses throughout its recent history as it has grown the scale of the business. For the year ended 31 March 2017 net operating cash outflows were $2.0 million (2016: $2.2 million) and the loss was $2.4 million (2016: $3.0 million). These cash outflows and losses have decreased in each of the last three years as Moa has grown its revenue from $4.6 million in the year ended 31 March 2014 to $10.2 million in the current year. At 31 March 2017 there was $2.7 million cash on hand and presently no other secured funding facilities. Management prepared a cash flow forecast that supports their conclusion that the Group has sufficient cash to continue to operate for at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements. This included sensitivities to the key assumptions, including revenue growth. These forecasts were approved by the Board on 29 May 2017.	Our audit procedures included: • assessing and evaluating the cash flow forecasting processes and the accuracy of previous forecasts by comparing actual performance results against past forecasts; • discussing the key assumptions underlying the current forecasts with management and the Directors and comparing them to recent trends of the business, including revenue growth, margin growth and management of operating expenses and working capital; • considering independent reports and data on the recent and forecast market growth of craft beer sales in New Zealand; and • assessing the disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of the accounting standards. Based on our analysis of the forecasts and the underlying assumptions we identified certain assumptions that were more susceptible to future variability in light of the growing craft beer market and growth in the Group, such as the rate of revenue growth and increases in gross margins.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Cash flow forecasts and capital adequacy considerations (continued) In the event that the forecast cash flows do not eventuate, management also considered funding options to enable the Group to continue its operations. These options are listed in note 3(e). The capital adequacy disclosures in note 3(e) reflect the Directors' considerations and conclusion. We have focussed on this area because there is judgement about the future performance of the Group to generate sufficient cash to meet its obligations.	We sensitised the cash flow forecasts and developed a range of cash flow outcomes based on historical trends and recent performance for all key assumptions, and the full year effect of the new distribution agreements that commenced in the year ended 31 March 2017. Our procedures did not identify matters that were inconsistent with the Directors' conclusions on the application of the going concern principle.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The Directors are responsible for the annual report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not, and will not, express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard, except that not all other information was available to us at the date of our signing.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

https://xrb.govt.nz/Site/Auditing_Assurance_Standards/Current_Standards/Page1.aspx

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we report to

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Troy Florence.

For and on behalf of:

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
29 May 2017

Auckland

Financial Statements.

For the year ended
31 March 2017

MOA GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2017

	NOTES	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 $'000	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 $'000
Revenue	5	10,245	8,154
Cost of sales		(7,192)	(5,754)
Gross profit		**3,053**	**2,400**
Expenses:	7		
Distribution		(978)	(1,053)
Administration		(2,011)	(1,953)
Sales and Marketing		(2,381)	(2,272)
Finance income/(expense)		7	89
Total expenses		**(5,363)**	**(5,189)**
Other gains / (losses)	6	(42)	(177)
Loss before income tax		(2,352)	(2,966)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss for the year		**(2,352)**	**(2,966)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,352)**	**(2,966)**
Losses per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company during the year:			
Basic losses (cents per share)	20	(4.6)	(6.2)
Diluted losses (cents per share)	20	(4.6)	(6.2)
Loss before income tax adjusted for:		(2,352)	(2,966)
Depreciation & Amortisation	7	400	329
Finance income		(7)	(89)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		(1,959)	(2,726)

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOA GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2017

	NOTES	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,700	1,564
Trade and other receivables	9	2,085	1,679
Derivative financial instruments		6	-
Inventories	10	1,824	1,815
Total current assets		**6,615**	**5,058**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	11	2,579	2,346
Intangibles	12	529	545
Deferred tax asset	13	-	-
Total non-current assets		**3,108**	**2,891**
Total assets		**9,723**	**7,949**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	2,093	1,892
Derivative financial instruments		-	17
Total current liabilities		**2,093**	**1,909**
Total liabilities		**2,093**	**1,909**
Net assets		**7,630**	**6,040**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	15	26,041	22,145
Share entitlement reserve	16	113	67
Accumulated losses		(18,524)	(16,172)
Total equity		**7,630**	**6,040**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOA GROUP LIMITED

Statement of Movements in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2017

		ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF MOA GROUP LIMITED			
		SHARE CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED LOSSES	SHARE ENTITLEMENT RESERVE	TOTAL EQUITY
	NOTE	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening balance as at 1 April 2015		**22,006**	**(13,206)**	**25**	**8,825**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(2,966)	-	(2,966)
Share based payments	16	-	-	42	42
Redeemable shares redeemed	15	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares in lieu of salaries and fees	15	106	-	-	106
Issue of shares in lieu of directors' fees	15	33	-	-	33
Balance as at 31 March 2016		**22,145**	**(16,172)**	**67**	**6,040**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2016		**22,145**	**(16,172)**	**67**	**6,040**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(2,352)	-	(2,352)
Share based payments	16	-	-	46	46
Issue of new shares	15	4,012	-	-	4,012
Cost of issuing new shares	15	(197)	-	-	(197)
Issue of shares in lieu of salaries and fees	15	79	-	-	79
Employee share options exercised	15	2	-	-	2
Balance as at 31 March 2017		**26,041**	**(18,524)**	**113**	**7,630**

The above statement of movements in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOA GROUP LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	NOTES	2017	2016
		$'000	$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		12,896	11,348
Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,928)	(13,465)
Interest received		7	81
Indirect taxation paid - net		(9)	(156)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**19**	**(2,034)**	**(2,192)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for plant and equipment		(621)	(394)
Payments for intangibles		(24)	(57)
Sale of plant and equipment		-	450
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(645)**	**(1)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from issue of shares	15	3,815	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**3,815**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,136	(2,193)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,564	3,757
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**2,700**	**1,564**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOA GROUP LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2017

1 General information

Moa Group Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiary (together 'the Group') operate in the beverage sector, brewing and distributing premium craft beers and cider. The Group has operations in New Zealand and sells to New Zealand and Australian businesses with growing exports to the rest of the world.

The Company was incorporated in New Zealand on 27 August 2012 and acquired its subsidiary Moa Brewing Company Limited on 1 October 2012.

The address of its registered office is 70 Richmond Road, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1021.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on the 29th May 2017.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the years presented unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). The Group is a for-profit entity for the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP. The consolidated financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other New Zealand accounting standards and authoritative notices that are applicable to entities that apply NZ IFRS. The consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis (note 3 (e)).

Moa Group 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 financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements, Part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the NZX Main Board Listing Rules. The information is presented in thousands of New Zealand dollars.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments that are revalued at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

No new or amended NZ IFRS standards or interpretations have impacted the preparation of these financial statements.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of Moa Group Limited and its 100% owned subsidiary Moa Brewing Company Limited (together the 'Group') as at 31 March 2017 and the trading results 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. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date control ceases. From that date they are deconsolidated.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of the subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree 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. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the subsidiary and the parent have been applied consistently.

(c) *Foreign currency translation*

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, 'the functional currency'. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the functional currency of both Moa Group Limited and its subsidiary.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions on any date are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates approximating the rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services, stated net of Goods and Services Tax, Excise Tax, rebates, returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, when the products have been delivered to the customer and possession taken, and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

(e) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(f) *Income tax*

The income tax expense or revenue for the year is the total of the current year's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted for any prior years' under or over provisions, plus or minus movements in the deferred tax balance except where the movement in deferred tax is attributable to a movement in reserves. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at balance date.

Movements in deferred tax are attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and any unused tax losses or credits. 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. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to 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 loss or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only to the extent that 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 controlled entities where the parent entity 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. The income tax expense or credit attributable to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities of individual entities are reported separately in the consolidated financial statements unless the entities have a legally enforceable right to make or receive a single net payment of tax and the entities intend to make or receive such a net payment or to recover the current tax asset or settle the current tax liability simultaneously.

(g) *Goods and services tax (GST)*

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the statement of financial position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced. All items in the statement of cash flows are also stated net of GST.

(h) *Excise tax*

All amounts in the statement of comprehensive income are shown exclusive of excise tax. The excise tax component of sales is included in receipts from customers in the statement of cash flows, and the excise tax payments are included in payments to suppliers and employees.

(i) *Leases*

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 or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

(j) *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(k) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and 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.

(l) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are due for settlement between 30-90 days from invoice date.

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, such as default or delinquency in payment, that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows, discounted to present value, if appropriate, at the effective interest rate. The movement in the amount of the provision is recognised in the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income within 'administration expenses'. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'administration expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

(m) 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. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

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 statement of financial position date which are classified as non current assets. The Group's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on transaction date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts are used to reduce exposure to market risks.

Company policy specifically prohibits the use of derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. All the Group's derivative financial instruments are held to economically hedge risk on committed trading transactions.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined by applying quoted market prices, where available, or by using inputs that are observable for the asset or liability.

The Group holds derivative instruments until expiry except where the underlying rationale from a risk management point of view changes, such as when the underlying asset or liability which the instrument hedges no longer exists, in which case early termination occurs.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and are then revalued to fair value at balance date. The gain or loss on revaluation is recorded either in earnings or equity depending on whether the instruments qualify for hedge accounting and the nature of the item being hedged. For a derivative instrument to be classified and accounted for as a hedge, it must be highly correlated with, and effective as a hedge of the underlying risk being managed. This relationship must be documented from inception.

(o) Fair value estimate

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to the short term maturity of these investments.

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

(p) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and where appropriate, either a contract manufacturing charge, or direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(q) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to expense the cost of the assets over their useful lives. The rates are as follows:

Plant and equipment	5.0%-50.0%
Leasehold improvements	10.0%
Furniture and office equipment	20.0%-33.3%
Marketing and trade equipment	10.0%-33.3%
Motor vehicles	20.0%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position 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 amount. These are included in the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income.

(r) Intangibles

Fixed life intangibles are amortised over the life of the asset. Software is amortised over the expected useful life of the asset, between 3 and 10 years.

(s) Impairment of non financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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 costs to sell 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).

(t) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 and 60 days of recognition.

(u) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables of respect of employees' services up to the reporting 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.

(v) Share based payments

The fair value of director and senior employee share schemes, under which the Group receives services from directors and employees as consideration for equity instruments in the Group, is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, including any equity market performance conditions and excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

The Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period. When the options are exercised the Company issues new ordinary shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital.

(w) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

(x) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing 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 April 2017 or later periods.

(i) Standards and interpretations early adopted by the Group

The Group has not early adopted any new accounting standards and IFRIC interpretations in the current financial year.

(ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are relevant to the Group, not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

NZ IFRS 9: Financial instruments (effective for 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 from April 2018 and has yet to assess its full impact.

NZ IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

NZ IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of 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 Group intends to adopt NZ IFRS 15 from April 2018 and is currently assessing its full impact.

NZ IFRS 16: Leases (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

NZ IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces the current guidance in NZ IAS 17. Under NZ IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Under NZ IAS 17, a lessee was required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). NZ IFRS 16 now requires a lessee to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. Included is an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees.

The Group intends to adopt NZ IFRS 16 from April 2019 and is currently assessing its full impact. This standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group.

There are no other NZ IFRSs or NZ IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

3 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and foreign exchange risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of derivative financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group's entities, being NZ dollars (NZD). The currency risk arises primarily with respect to sales to international customers in US dollars (USD) and Australian dollars (AUD), and to the purchase of materials, services and plant in US dollars (USD).

The Group uses natural hedges where possible and monitors its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast revenue received from international customers and in respect of forecast material purchases. The Group will continue to review its currency risk strategy as the business grows and the proportion of international sales and purchases changes.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure at the reporting date to foreign currency risk on the monetary assets and liabilities against its functional currency, expressed in NZ dollars.

	USD	AUD
	$'000	$'000
Trade and other receivables	39	61
Trade and other payables	(117)	(12)
Cash and cash equivalents	40	25
Total as at 31 March 2016	**(38)**	**74**
Trade and other receivables	17	41
Trade and other payables	(107)	(22)
Cash and cash equivalents	51	114
Total as at 31 March 2017	**(39)**	**133**

Sensitivity analysis – underlying exposures

A 10% weakening or strengthening of the NZ dollar against the US and Australian currencies as at 31 March 2017 would have an immaterial impact on reported equity and the net result for the year.

The Group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's fair value interest rate risk as at 31 March 2017 arises from its bank deposits.

(iii) Price risk

The Group does not enter into commodity contracts or other price-related derivative arrangements, therefore it is not exposed to price risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as from the Group's receivables due from customers. Cash and deposit balances are held with financial institutions rated at least an A+ Credit Rating by Standard and Poors.

The Group's four largest customers represent approximately 75% of sales, with no one customer more than 30% of sales. Credit risk is concentrated within New Zealand and Australia and in the fast moving consumer goods market. The Group has established credit policies under which each new customer is assessed for creditworthiness before payment and delivery terms and conditions are agreed.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of potential losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets as summarised in Notes 9 and 14.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Also refer Note 3(e).

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows in respect of financial liabilities. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying value as the impact of discounting is not significant

Maturities of financial liabilities		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
NON-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables - less than 3 months		1,883	1,721
Trade and other payables - more than 3 months		-	-
Total	**14**	**1,883**	**1,721**

Employee entitlements and GST payable do not meet the definition of a financial liability and have been excluded from the table above.

(d) Financial instruments by category

Assets as per balance sheet		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES			
Trade and other receivables	9	1,933	1,468
Cash and cash equivalents		2,700	1,564
ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Derivatives		6	-
Total		**4,639**	**3,032**

Prepayments and GST receivable do not meet the definition of a financial asset and have been excluded from the table above

Liabilities as per balance sheet		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST			
Trade and other payables	14	1,883	1,721
LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Derivatives		-	17
Total		**1,883**	**1,738**

Employee entitlements and GST payable do not meet the definition of a financial liability and have been excluded from the table above.

(e) Capital adequacy and going concern

The Company maintains a capital base adequate to achieve the goals of the business. The Board continually monitors the future funding requirements of the business.

The Board has reviewed the latest management forecasts, including sensitivities, covering the period 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. These forecasts show continued sales growth in the business together with the benefits from cost reductions implemented in prior years and continued control of working capital employed in the business. The Board considers that while the Group is looking to invest in growth opportunities, the Group will be able to meet its commitments as they fall due, based on the growth and improvement in the forecasts that show headroom under a range of reasonable sensitivities.

In the period covered by these statements the Company raised $2.75 million of equity through placements of new shares to institutional investors. Around the same time a further $1.3 million was raised through a fully subscribed rights issue to existing shareholders. The Board and management continually assess cash management options. While further cash is not needed at this time, Board and management consider that options such as bank funding, equity contributions from existing shareholders or further share placements are feasible if further cash is required. If needed, these options could be implemented in a timely manner.

Based on these factors the Board considers that by continuing to operate, the Group does not create a substantial risk of serious loss to creditors and that, accordingly, the business is a going concern.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, expectations of future events and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and the judgements applied are as follows:

- Judgement is exercised in determining the timing and extent of recognition of the benefit of tax losses. The benefit of tax losses can be recognised as an asset if its recovery is 'probable' (more likely than not). In the absence of any track record of profitability, convincing evidence is needed of how the losses will be recovered in the future, before any deferred tax asset is recognised.

  The Group has not recognised any benefit as at 31 March 2017 in respect of the tax losses generated.

- The carrying values of the Group's assets principally rely on the expectation of continued growth in sales, which supports the current assessment that there are no impairments. If those growth expectations change, or the expected profitability of the Group otherwise changes, there may be impairments of the Group and/or Group's assets in future periods.

5 Segment information

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.

Although certain geographies do not currently meet the NZ IFRS 8 quantitative thresholds, management has concluded that these segments should be reported as they are closely monitored by the chief operating decision maker as potential growth segments and are expected to materially contribute to Group revenue in the future.

The chief operating decision maker assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation). This measurement basis excludes the effects of non-recurring expenditure from operating segments. Interest income and costs are not allocated to segments as this type of activity is driven by the Group's head office function which manages the cash position of the Group. Head office costs are allocated to New Zealand sales as this segment represents the largest proportion of the Group's sales.

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	12 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2016			
	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Segment revenue	6,889	670	595	8,154
EBITDA	(2,581)	(370)	225	(2,726)
Depreciation and amortisation	(329)	-	-	(329)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure	530	-	-	530

	12 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017			
	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Segment revenue	9,472	321	451	10,245
EBITDA	(1,868)	(215)	124	(1,959)
Depreciation and amortisation	(400)	-	-	(400)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure	668	-	-	668

A reconciliation of EBITDA to the Group's loss before tax for the year is shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenues from external customers are derived from sale of goods in the beverage sector.

The total of non-current assets is $3,108,000 (2016: $2,891,000), all of which are located in New Zealand.

Segment assets and liabilities are not included within the reporting to the chief operating decision maker and hence have not been included within the segment information tables above.

6 Other (losses)

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Foreign Exchange (Losses) - Net	(14)	(32)
Disposal of Fixed Assets - (Losses)	(28)	(193)
Other	-	48
Total	**(42)**	**(177)**

7 Expenses

		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC EXPENSES:			
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION			
Depreciation	11	337	269
Amortisation	12	63	60
Total depreciation and amortisation		**400**	**329**
RENTAL EXPENSE RELATING TO OPERATING LEASES			
Minimum lease payments		266	280
Total rental expense relating to operating leases		**266**	**280**
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE			
Salaries and wages (1)		1,802	1,658
Kiwisaver		45	41
Share based payments		46	44
Total employee benefits		**1,893**	**1,743**
FEES PAID TO THE AUDITOR:			
Audit of the annual financial statements		77	69
Other assurance services (2)		-	3
Total remuneration for audit and other services		**77**	**72**

(1) Employee benefit expense disclosed above does not include the consultancy fees payable to key management (refer Note 18).

(2) Statutory audit of the Company's share register

8 Income tax

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(2,352)	(2,966)
Tax at 28%	(659)	(830)
TAX EFFECT OF NON-DEDUCTIBLE ITEMS:		
- Non-deductible expenses	19	30
Temporary differences not recognised	72	(89)
Tax benefit (asset) not recognised	568	889
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**

9 Trade and other receivables

		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
Trade receivables		1,931	1,461
Provision for doubtful receivables		(5)	(1)
Total		**1,926**	**1,460**
Amount due from related parties	18	29	44
Prepayments		74	128
Other Receivables		56	47
Total		**2,085**	**1,679**

(a) Impaired receivables

As at 31 March 2017 current trade receivables of the Group with a nominal value of $5,000 (2016: $1,000) were impaired and provided for.

(b) Past due but not impaired receivables

As at 31 March 2017, trade receivables of $88,000 (2016: $152,000) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
1 - 30 days overdue	8	-
31 - 60 days overdue	32	71
61+ days overdue	48	81
Total	**88**	**152**

(c) Provision for impairment of receivables

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance	1	73
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	5	1
Reversal of amounts previously provided	(1)	-
Receivables written off during the period as uncollectible	-	(73)
Closing balance	**5**	**1**

The creation and release of the provision for impaired receivables has been included in 'Administration expenses' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the provision account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovery.

The other balances within total trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

Refer to note 3(a)(i) for an analysis of Group's exposure to foreign currency risk in relation to trade and other receivables.

The Group does not hold any collateral as security. Refer to Note 3 for more information on the risk management policy of the Group.

10 Inventories

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Raw materials	789	538
Work in progress	191	213
Finished goods	845	1,064
Total	**1,824**	**1,815**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense comprised the entire 'cost of sales' in the current and previous years.

There was no change in the obsolete inventory provision in the year (2016: writeback of $69,000).

11 Plant and equipment

	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS	MARKETING AND TRADE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2016						
Opening net book amount	2,314	24	244	202	-	2,784
Additions	351	59	32	31	-	473
Disposals	(642)	-	-	-	-	(642)
Depreciation	(138)	(25)	(4)	(102)	-	(269)
Closing net book amount	**1,885**	**58**	**272**	**131**	**-**	**2,346**
Cost	2,300	116	284	403	-	3,104
Accumulated depreciation	(416)	(58)	(12)	(272)	-	(758)
Net book amount	**1,885**	**58**	**272**	**131**	**-**	**2,346**
2017						
Opening net book amount	1,885	58	272	131	-	2,345
Additions	428	9	28	109	47	621
Disposals	(50)	-	-	-	-	(50)
Depreciation	(194)	(43)	(7)	(93)	-	(337)
Closing net book amount	**2,069**	**24**	**293**	**147**	**47**	**2,579**
Cost	2,668	125	312	512	47	3,664
Accumulated depreciation	(600)	(101)	(19)	(365)	-	-1,085
Net book amount	**2,069**	**24**	**293**	**147**	**47**	**2,579**

The long term contract brewing agreement with McCashin's Brewery in Nelson required the Group to contribute plant and equipment to increase production capacity at McCashin's Brewery. The Group retains ownership of this plant and equipment until the end of the contract brewing agreement, when it will be sold to McCashin's Brewery for a nominal amount.

12 Intangible Assets

	RESOURCE CONSENT	PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS	SOFTWARE	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2016				
Opening net book amount	548	-	-	548
Additions	56	1	-	57
Amortisation	(60)	-	-	(60)
Closing net book amount	**544**	**1**	**-**	**545**
Cost	604	1	-	605
Accumulated amortisation	(60)	-	-	(60)
Net book amount	**544**	**1**	**-**	**545**
2017				
Opening net book amount	544	1	-	545
Additions	32	-	15	47
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(63)	-	-	(63)
Closing net book amount	**513**	**1**	**15**	**529**
Cost	636	1	15	652
Accumulated amortisation	(123)	-	-	(123)
Net book amount	**513**	**1**	**15**	**529**

13 Deferred tax

Moa Group Limited and its subsidiary formed a consolidated tax group effective from 1 October 2012 being the date of the acquisition of the subsidiary.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising from tax losses are as follows:

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Tax Losses in subsidiary at date of acquisition	-	1,389
Tax losses after 1 October 2012	4,839	4,317
Prior period adjustments	-	(396)
Timing differences	86	89
Total deferred tax unrecognised	**4,925**	**5,399**

These losses have no expiry date but are subject to shareholder continuity requirements being met from the time the tax losses arose until their utilisation. The shareholder continuity requirements were not met during the current year when the additional shares were issued, therefore the tax losses existing at the date of acquisition of subsidiary are no longer available.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised in relation to tax losses until utilisation of those losses becomes probable.

The Group has no imputation credits available at 31 March 2017 (2016:nil)

14 Trade and other payables

		2017	2016
	NOTES	$'000	$'000
Trade payables		1,672	1,395
Amount due to related parties	18	53	64
Accrued expenses		158	262
GST payable		53	52
Employee entitlements		157	119
Total trade and other payables		**2,093**	**1,892**

15 Contributed equity

	ORDINARY		UNLISTED NON VOTING		REDEEMABLE		CONTRIBUTED
	SHARES	$000S	SHARES	$000S	SHARES	$000S	CAPITAL $000S
At 31 March 2015	**47,700,883**	**22,006**	**-**	**-**	**100,000**	**-**	**22,006**
Shares issued to directors in lieu of directors fees	37,451	12	42,034	21	-	-	33
Shares issued to directors in lieu of management services fees	42,000	21	168,000	85	-	-	106
Voting shares converted (2)	(516,200)	-	516,200	-	-	-	-
Redeemable shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-
At 31 March 2016	**47,264,134**	**22,039**	**726,234**	**106**	**-**	**-**	**22,145**
Shares issued to directors in lieu of fees (3)	131,243	79	-	-	-	-	79
Rights issue and placements to institutions net of costs of issuing (1)	5,495,308	3,815	-	-	-	-	3,815
Voting shares converted (2)	(9,250)		9,250	-	-	-	-
Non voting shares converted (2)	735,484	106	(735,484)	(106)	-	-	-
Staff options exercised and shares issued	13,168	2	-	-	-	-	2
At 31 March 2017	**53,630,087**	**26,041**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,041**

All issued shares are fully paid.

(1) Issue of Ordinary Shares

In September 2016 the Group issued 3,767,124 ordinary shares to new investors under a placement and 1,728,184 ordinary shares to existing investors under a 1 for 30 rights issue.

(2) Conversion of unlisted non-voting shares

The terms of appointment of directors stipulates they take 20% of their fees in shares at market prices instead of cash although under the terms of the Company's constitution directors can elect to receive all fees by way of Group shares.

To comply with the Takeovers Code, The Business Bakery LP on behalf of Grant Baker and Geoff Ross and Pioneer Capital on behalf of Craig Styris have elected to take either listed or non-listed non-voting ordinary shares in lieu of directors' fees where necessary. The non-listed non-voting ordinary shares had the same rights and terms and ranked equally with ordinary shares except they do not carry voting rights.

The unlisted non-voting shares issued to directors are also entitled to distributions and therefore have been included within contributed equity in the appropriate years. They can be reclassified as listed voting shares by notice from the holder to the Company.

As at 31 March 2016 there were 726,234 unlisted non-voting shares on issue. At the time of the issue of new Ordinary Shares above all non-voting shares were reclassified as listed voting shares.

(3) MOA Salary Reinvestment Scheme

In August 2015 the board approved the Salary Reinvestment Scheme which enabled employees and executive directors to receive ordinary shares in the Company instead of a proportion of their cash remuneration.

Shares issued under the scheme were valued at a 20-day volume weighted average price from the start of the period in which remuneration is reinvested.

Shares to a value of $79,000 were issued under the scheme in the year (2016: $105,630).

16 Share entitlement reserve

MOA Employee Share Option Plan

On 23 September 2015 the directors issued 1,220,000 options allowing eligible staff to subscribe for ordinary shares in the company at a price of $0.282 (being the 20-day Volume Weighted Average Price of MOA shares on the date of issuance).

The options have been valued using the Black-Scholes pricing model and vesting occurs in equal tranches on the first to third anniversaries of the date of issuance while the eligible employees remain in full time employment with the Group.

At 31 March 2017 the portion of the value of the options cost which has accrued is $88,496 (2016: $42,474). An amount of $46,222 has been recognised in these financial statements as share based payments expense (2016: $42,474) with an offset in equity (Share Entitlement Reserve).

17 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

There were no material capital commitments at 31 March 2017.

(b) Operating leases

The Group leases premises, plant and equipment, kegs and vehicles. Operating leases held over properties give the Group the right to renew the lease subject to a re-determination of the lease rental by the lessor.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Within one year	221	265
Later than one year but not later than five years	77	226
Later than five years	-	-
Total lease commitments	**298**	**491**

There are no sub-leases from the above.

18 Related party transactions

(a) Directors

The Directors serving during the year were

		DATE APPOINTED
Ashley Waugh	Independent Director	30 September 2014
	Independent Chairman	29 January 2015
Geoff Ross	Chief Executive Officer	27 August 2012
Craig Styris	Non-Executive Director	27 August 2012
Allan Scott	Non-Executive Director	27 August 2012
John Ashby	Independent Director	28 January 2015
David Poole	Executive Director	1 October 2015

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Chief Executive Officer Geoff Ross and Executive Director David Poole provide consulting and director services to the Group through associated companies, The Business Bakery LP, Southern Skies Holdings Ltd and 1st Seed Ltd respectively. Craig Styris provides director services through Pioneer Capital Management Ltd. Director fees for the year were payable to Ashley Waugh, John Ashby and Allan Scott. Other key management comprise senior executives of the group

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Directors' fees	242	245
Management services	300	360
Senior employees' short term benefits	364	536
Share based payments	23	21
Total	**929**	**1,162**

(c) Other transactions

(i) With its major shareholders

Moa Brewing Company Limited leases its Jackson Road, Marlborough premises from Allan Scott Wine Estates Ltd (ASWEL) under a Deed of Lease agreement between ASWEL and the company dated 17 September 2010. Lease costs were $36,000 (2016: $36,000).

(ii) With its employees

A senior executive was provided with an unsecured loan of $59,000 at market interest rates in order that they could participate in the 2014 rights issue to the full extent of shares held. The loan is repayable over four years. The balance owed at 31 March 2017 was $21,821 (2016:$36,112).

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES		
- ASWEL	7	8
- Senior executives	22	36
Total	**29**	**44**
PAYABLES TO RELATED PARTIES		
- Senior executives	2	-
- ASWEL	-	1
- Non-Executive Directors	12	-
- 1st Seed Ltd	11	4
- The Business Bakery	24	24
- Southern Skies Holdings Ltd	-	35
- Independent Directors	5	-
Total	**53**	**64**

19 Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Loss for the year	**(2,352)**	**(2,966)**
Depreciation and amortisation	400	329
Loss on disposal of assets	28	193
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	14	6
Shares in lieu of management fees	79	106
Shares in lieu of directors fees	-	33
Share based payment expense	46	42
ADJUSTED FOR MOVEMENTS IN OTHER WORKING CAPITAL ITEMS		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	9	(262)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(407)	86
Increase/(Decrease) in tax provisions	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	149	239
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(2,034)**	**(2,192)**

20 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic losses per share are calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year.

	2017	2016
Loss after tax ($000)	(2,352)	(2,966)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue	50,903,105	47,764,622
Basic losses per share (cents)	(4.6)	(6.2)
Diluted losses per share (cents)	(4.6)	(6.2)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES		
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	47,990,368	47,700,883
Issued ordinary shares at the end of the year	53,630,087	47,990,368
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	50,903,105	47,764,622
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	50,903,105	47,764,622

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted losses per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding and to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. As at 31 March 2017 the effect of un-exercised options vested to staff under the MOA Employee Staff Option Scheme (see note 15) is anti-dilutive.

21 Events occurring after balance date

There have been no subsequent events since 31 March 2017.

Shareholder & Statutory Information.

Company shares

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the main board of the equity security market operated by NZX Limited. On the 13th June 2017 the Company had listed voting securities comprising 53,630,087 fully paid, ordinary shares.

Twenty largest shareholders

The following table shows the names and holdings of the 20 largest registered holdings of listed ordinary shares of the Company as at 13th June 2017:

INVESTOR	NOTES	SHARES HELD	% OF ISSUED SHARES
Pioneer Capital I Nominees Limited	1	12,095,227	22.55%
The Business Bakery Lp	2	11,423,566	21.30%
New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited		4,132,951	7.71%
Allan Scott Wines & Estates Limited	3	3,767,128	7.02%
JBWERE (Nz) Nominees Limited		1,356,992	2.53%
Justin Matthew Bade		1,175,000	2.19%
Malcolm Gifford Quarrie & Susan Jane Quarrie		582,461	1.09%
Gareth Hughes & Wilson Mckay Trustee Company Limited		556,403	1.04%
Wai Hung Yuen		533,760	1%
Custodial Services Limited		511,728	0.95%
David Gerald Poole & Warren James Ladbrook & Gaylene Johanne Cadwallader		448,204	0.84%
Custodial Services Limited		437,715	0.82%
Malcolm Gifford Quarrie & Susan Jane Quarrie		369,985	0.69%
John Ross Griffith & Linda Dorothy Griffith & John Rex Griffith		304,804	0.57%
John Ross & Anna Ross & Professional Trustee Services Ltd		240,000	0.45%
ASB Nominees Limited		235,600	0.44%
James Hay Wallace		225,000	0.42%
Sky Hill Limited		218,406	0.41%
Michael Murray Benjamin		215,998	0.40%
Forsyth Barr Custodians Limited		210,665	0.39%
Total		**39,041,593**	**72.80%**

Notes:

1 "Pioneer Capital" includes shares held by Pioneer Capital I Nominees Limited, Pioneer Capital Moa Limited, Pioneer Capital Management Limited and Pioneer Capital Curtis Limited.

2 "The Business Bakery" includes shares held by The Business Bakery LP and Moa Investments (2014) Limited.

3 Allan Scott Wines & Estates includes shares held by the company and those held jointly by Allan and Catherine Scott.

Substantial Security Holders

This information is given pursuant to section 35C of the Securities Markets Amendments Act 2006.
On the 13th June 2017 the Company had listed voting securities comprising 53,630,087 fully paid, ordinary shares.

SUBSTANTIAL SECURITY HOLDER	NOTES	SHARES HELD	% OF ISSUED SHARES
Pioneer Capital	1	12,095,227	22.55%
The Business Bakery	2	11,423,566	21.30%
Allan Scott Wines & Estates	3	3,767,128	7.02%
PIE Funds Management (held by New Zealand Central Securities Depository)		3,551,294	6.62%

Notes:

1 “Pioneer Capital” includes shares held by Pioneer Capital I Nominees Limited, Pioneer Capital Moa Limited, Pioneer Capital Management Limited and Pioneer Capital Curtis Limited.

2 “The Business Bakery” includes shares held by The Business Bakery LP and Moa Investments (2014) Limited.

3 Allan Scott Wines & Estates includes shares held by the company and those held jointly by Allan and Catherine Scott.

Spread of Security Holders as at 13th June 2017

SIZE OF HOLDING	HOLDER COUNT	%	SHARE HOLDING	%
1-1,000	166	10.17	121,175	0.23
1,001-5,000	758	46.42	2,034,621	3.79
5,001-10,000	315	19.29	2,253,620	4.20
10,001-50,000	331	20.27	6,732,	12.55
50,001-100,000	27	1.65	1,794,585	3.35
100,000+	36	2.20	40,693,415	75.88
Total	**1,633**	**100.00**	**53,630,087**	**100.00**

Statement of Directors’ Relevant Interests

Directors held the following relevant interests in equity securities in the Company as at 13th June 2017:

NAME	NOTES	SHARES
Geoff Ross	1	12,780,558
Craig Styris	2	12,119,227
David Poole	4	11,871,770
Allan Scott	3	3,767,128
Ashley Waugh		101,804
John Ashby		31,920

1 Relevant interest in listed ordinary shares held by The Business Bakery LP as a limited partner and via JBWere (NZ) Nominees on behalf of an associated family trust.

2 Relevant interest in listed ordinary shares and unlisted non-voting shares as beneficial owner jointly with Amanda Styris in shares held by Styris Investments Limited and also a relevant interest in the shares held by Pioneer Capital.

3 Relevant interest in shares held by Allan Scott Wines and Estates Limited as registered holder and beneficial owner and shares held jointly with Catherine Scott.

4 Relevant interest in listed ordinary shares and non-voting shares held by The Business Bakery LP as a general partner and shares held as a registered holder and trustee for associated family trust

Directors’ Remuneration and Other Benefits

The names of the directors of the Company who held office during the year ended 31 March 2017 and the details of their remuneration and value of other benefits received for services to Moa Group Limited for the period ended on 31 March 2017 were:

NAME	NOTES	$	NATURE OF REMUNERATION
Geoff Ross	1	240,000	Management fees
Craig Styris	2	40,000	Director’s fees
Allan Scott		40,000	Director’s fees
Ashley Waugh		75,000	Director’s fees
John Ashby	3	50,000	Director’s fees
David Poole	4	100,000	Director’s fees & consultancy fees

1 Paid to The Business Bakery LP as described below under “Directors’ remuneration”.

2 Paid to Pioneer Capital and disclosed as “Directors remuneration”.

3 Paid to Strategy in Action Ltd and disclosed as “Directors remuneration”.

4 Paid to 1st Seed Ltd and disclosed as “Directors remuneration”.

Ashley Waugh and John Ashby were considered to be independent directors. Geoff Ross, David Poole, Allan Scott, and Craig Styris were not considered to be independent directors as at 31 March 2017.

Entries Recorded in the Interests Register

The following entries were recorded in the Interests Register of the Company during the period to 31 March 2017.

Director Share Dealings

During the accounting period ended 31 March 2017 the directors disclosed under section 148 of the Companies Act 1993 that they were issued, acquired or disposed of relevant interests in Company shares:

NAME	NUMBER OF SHARES ACQUIRED	NATURE OF RELEVANT INTEREST	CASH CONSIDERATION PAID	DATE OF ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL	NOTES
Ashley Waugh	10,600	Voting/ shares	6,784	7 Jun 2016	
John Ashby	10,000	Voting/ shares	6,250	8 Jun 2016	
David Poole	127,000	Voting/ shares	81,142	4 Jul 2016	
David Poole	84,000	Voting/ shares	57,440	6 Jul 2016	
David Poole	17,607	Voting/ shares	n/a	16 Sep 2016	1
Geoff Ross	70,426	Voting/ shares	n/a	27 Sep 2016	1
Geoff Ross	386,636	Voting/ shares	282,244	14 Oct 2016	2
Allen Scott	116,892	Voting/ shares	85,331	14 Oct 2016	2
Geoff Ross	13,064	Voting/ shares	9,537	14 Oct 2016	2
Allen Scott	4,627	Voting/ shares	3,778	14 Oct 2016	2
Ashley Waugh	2,993	Voting/ shares	2,185	14 Oct 2016	2
John Ashby	960	Voting/ shares	701	14 Oct 2016	2
John Ashby	799	Voting/ shares	583	14 Oct 2016	2

1 Shares issued in lieu of consultancy/management fees

2 Allocations issued via 2016 Rights Issue (see note 15)

Other Directorships

The following represents the interests of directors in other companies as disclosed to the Company and entered in the Interests Register:

GEOFF ROSS	Trilogy International Limited - *Director* The Business Bakery LP - *Director of general partner and limited partner through associated family trust*
CRAIG STYRIS	Orion Corporation Limited - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* OMNI Orthopaedics Inc - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* SLI Systems Limited - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* Project Garlic Limited *(aka. YikeBike - Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* Pukeko Pictures LP/GP - *Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)* Natural Foods Limited *(aka K9 Natural) - Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)* SNS Investments Limited - *Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)* Wherescape Software Limited - *Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)* KonnectNet Limited - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* Magic Memories Group Holdings Limited - *Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)* Waikato Milking Systems Limited - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* Lifestream Group Limited - *Shareholder (via Pioneer Capital)* Rockit Global Limited - *Shareholder and Director (via Pioneer Capital)*
ALLAN SCOTT	Allan Scott Family Wines and Estates Limited - *Director* Hounds Trust - *Trustee and Beneficiary*
ASHLEY WAUGH	Colonial Motor Company Limited - *Director* Fonterra Cooperative Group - *Director* Seeka Kiwifruit Industries Limited - *Director* Puke-Roha Ltd - *Director*
JOHN ASHBY	AsureQuality Limited - *Deputy Chairman* Coffee Connection Limited/Cafe Brands Limited - *Director and Shareholder* Medicine Mondiale CT/Mondiale Technologies Limited - *Trustee and Director* Tasti Products Limited - *Director* Integria Healthcare Limited - *Director* Groenz Group Limited - *Director* SiA Limited - *Director and Shareholder*
DAVID POOLE	The Business Bakery LP - *General partner and limited partner through associated family trust*

Directors' Remuneration

The chairman receives an annual fee of $75,000, the chairman of the Audit and Risk committee receives an annual fee of $50,000, while the remaining directors each receive an annual fee of $40,000. Actual fees received in the period to 31 March 2017 are stated above under the heading 'Directors' remuneration and other benefits'.

The Business Bakery LP (associated with Chief Executive Officer Geoff Ross) is paid fees in connection with the Executive Director services provided on its behalf by Geoff Ross pursuant to a consulting agreement dated 10 October 2012. The annual service fee under that consulting agreement is $240,000 plus GST.

Indemnity and Insurance

The Company entered into an indemnity in favour of its directors under a deed dated 10 October 2012. The Company has insured all of its directors against liabilities and costs referred to in section 162(5) of the Companies Act 1993.

Employees' Remuneration

During the period, the number of employees, not being directors of the Company, who received remuneration and the value of other benefits exceeding NZ$100,000 was as follows:

REMUNERATION RANGE $NZ	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
100,000 – 110,000	1
110,000 – 120,000	1
130,000 – 140,000	1
210,000 – 220,000	1

NZX Waivers Obtained during the Period to 31 March 2017

None were obtained.

Audit Fees

The amounts payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditor of the Company are as set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Corporate Directory.

Directors

ASHLEY WAUGH	Independent Chairman
GEOFF ROSS	Chief Executive Officer
DAVID POOLE	Executive Director
CRAIG STYRIS	Non-Executive Director
ALLAN SCOTT	Non-Executive Director
JOHN ASHBY	Independent Director

Financial calendar

Half year results announced	NOVEMBER
Half year report published	DECEMBER
End of financial year	31 MARCH
Annual results announced	MAY
Annual report published	JUNE

Registered Office and Address for Service

70 Richmond Road,
Grey Lynn,
Auckland, 1021

Telephone: +64 9 367 9481
Facsimile: +64 9 367 9471
www.moabeer.com

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Banker

Bank of New Zealand

Solicitors

Chapman Tripp

Company Publications

The Company informs investors of the Company's business and operations by issuing an Annual Report and an Interim Report.

Enquiries

Shareholders with enquiries about transactions or changes of address should contact Link Market Services Limited on +64 9 375 5998. Other questions should be directed to the Company at the registered address.

Share Register

Link Market Services Limited
Level 7, Zurich House,
21 Queen Street, Auckland
PO Box 91976, Auckland, 1142

Telephone: +64 9 375 5998
Facsimile : +64 9 375 5990

Stock Exchange

The Company's shares trade on the NZX main board equity security market operated by NZX Limited under the code MOA.

MOA

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