

Acquisition of businesses

ACQUISITION OF INTELL ENERCARE SOLUTIONS INC.

On June 6, 2017, Just Energy completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Intell Enercare Solutions Inc., a complete service provider for supply, design and installation of energy saving technologies, for up to \$11.0 million, subject to closing adjustments. The purchase price consideration included cash consideration of \$2.2 million. There is contingent consideration where Just Energy will pay up to \$9.0 million to the sellers over three years provided that certain EBITDA targets are satisfied. The EBITDA target with respect to the contingent consideration for 2018 is \$3,500. For the 2019 and 2020 years, it is \$3,000 and \$2,500, respectively. The fair value of the contingent consideration at acquisition was estimated to be \$7.8 million based on the three-year forecast provided by the seller at the time of acquisition. The acquisition of Intell Enercare Solutions Inc. was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

For an allocated breakdown of the purchase price to identified assets and liabilities acquired in the acquisition, see Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

ACQUISITION OF DB SWDIREKT GMBH AND DB SWPRO GMBH

On December 8, 2016, Just Energy completed the acquisition of 95% of the issued and outstanding shares of SWDirekt, a retail energy company, and 51% of the issued and outstanding shares of SWPro, a sales and marketing company, for \$6.4 million, subject to closing adjustments. Terms of the deal include a \$2.2 million payment upon the achievement of sales targets.

The acquisition of SWDirekt and SWPro was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Just Energy allocated the purchase price to the identified assets and liabilities acquired based on their fair values at the time of acquisition.

For an allocated breakdown of the purchase price to identified assets and liabilities acquired in the acquisition, see Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

ACQUISITION OF EDGEPOWER, INC.

On February 28, 2018, Just Energy completed the acquisition of the issued and outstanding shares of EdgePower, Inc. ("EdgePower"), a privately held energy monitoring and management company operating out of Aspen, Colorado. EdgePower provides lighting and HVAC controls, as well as enterprise monitoring, in hundreds of commercial buildings in North America. Just Energy acquired 100% of the equity interests of EdgePower for the purposes of integrating their lighting and HVAC controls with the commercial business. The fair value of the total consideration transferred is US\$14.0 million, of which US\$7.0 million was paid in cash and US\$7.0 million was settled through the issuance of 1,415,285 Just Energy common shares. The goodwill that was acquired as part of this acquisition relates primarily to the EdgePower workforce and synergies between Just Energy and EdgePower.

In addition, the former shareholders of EdgePower are entitled to a payment of up to a maximum of US\$6.0 million, payable in cash, subject to continuing employment and the achievement of certain annual and cumulative performance thresholds of the EdgePower business. The payment is calculated as 20% of EBITDA for the EdgePower business for the years of 2019–2021 with minimum thresholds that must be met. As at the acquisition date, the amount recognized for management remuneration was \$nil. The amount of revenue and loss of EdgePower since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statements of income for the reporting period is \$209 and \$112, respectively. The revenue and profit or loss for the current reporting period, assuming the acquisition date for EdgePower that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period, would be \$4,282 and \$2,469, respectively.

For an allocated breakdown of the purchase price to identified assets and liabilities acquired in the acquisition, see Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Contractual obligations

In the normal course of business, Just Energy is obligated to make future payments for contracts and other commitments that are known and non-cancellable.

PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD

(thousands of dollars)

	Less than 1 year	1–3 years	4–5 years	After 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	\$ 616,434	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 616,434
Long-term debt	122,115	193,410	260,000	–	575,525
Interest payments	30,815	41,386	24,300	–	96,501
Premises and equipment leasing	4,874	7,388	6,691	7,302	26,255
Gas, electricity and non-commodity contracts	1,867,383	1,202,940	69,658	31,041	3,171,022
	\$ 2,641,622	\$ 1,445,124	\$ 360,649	\$ 38,343	\$ 4,485,738

On August 1, 2017, Just Energy announced that it reached an agreement with its joint venture partner, Red Ventures LLC, to end the exclusive relationship for online sales of the Just Energy brand in North America. To facilitate the transaction, Just Energy acquired the outstanding 50% interest of each of Just Ventures LLC in the United States and Just Ventures L.P. in Canada. Under the terms of the agreement, the purchase price is a function of go-forward earnings based on the current client base and is payable in quarterly installments over five years estimated at \$99.8 million. As at March 31, 2018, the current liabilities amount to \$26.4 million and long-term liabilities amount to \$56.6 million.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

In the opinion of management, Just Energy has no material pending actions, claims or proceedings that have not been included either in its accrued liabilities or in the consolidated financial statements. In the normal course of business, Just Energy could be subject to certain contingent obligations that become payable only if certain events were to occur. The inherent uncertainty surrounding the timing and financial impact of any events prevents any meaningful measurement, which is necessary to assess any material impact on future liquidity. Such obligations include potential judgments, settlements, fines and other penalties resulting from actions, claims or proceedings.

Transactions with related parties

Just Energy does not have any material transactions with any individuals or companies that are not considered independent of Just Energy or any of its subsidiaries and/or affiliates.

Off balance sheet items

The Company has issued letters of credit in accordance with its credit facility totalling \$113.4 million (March 31, 2017 – \$109.2 million) to various counterparties, primarily utilities in the markets where it operates, as well as suppliers.

Pursuant to separate arrangements with several bond agencies, The Hanover Insurance Group and Charter Brokerage LLC, Just Energy has issued surety bonds to various counterparties including states, regulatory bodies, utilities and various other surety bond holders in return for a fee and/or meeting certain collateral posting requirements. Such surety bond postings are required in order to operate in certain states or markets. Total surety bonds issued as at March 31, 2018 were \$56.5 million (March 31, 2017 – \$55.9 million).

Critical accounting estimates

The consolidated financial statements of Just Energy have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Certain accounting policies require management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, cost of sales, selling and marketing, and administrative expenses. Estimates are based on historical experience, current information and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The emergence of new information and changed circumstances may result in actual results or changes to estimated amounts that differ materially from current estimates.

The following assessment of critical accounting estimates is not meant to be exhaustive. Just Energy might realize different results from the application of new accounting standards promulgated, from time to time, by various rule-making bodies.

RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The allowance for uncollectible accounts reflects Just Energy's best estimates of losses on the accounts receivable balances. Just Energy determines the allowance for doubtful accounts on customer receivables by applying loss rates based on historical results to the outstanding receivable balance. Just Energy is exposed to customer credit risk on its continuing operations in Alberta, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, California, Michigan, Georgia, the U.K. and commercial direct-billed accounts in British Columbia. Credit review processes have been implemented to perform credit evaluations of customers and manage customer default. If a significant number of customers were to default on their payments, it could have a material adverse effect on the operations and cash flows of Just Energy. Management factors default from credit risk in its margin expectations for all the above markets.

Revenues related to the sale of energy are recorded when energy is delivered to customers. The determination of energy sales to individual customers is based on systematic readings of customer meters generally on a monthly basis. At the end of each month, amounts of energy delivered to customers since the date of the last meter reading are estimated, and corresponding unbilled revenue is recorded. The measurement of unbilled revenue is affected by the following factors: daily customer usage, losses of energy during delivery to customers and applicable customer rates.

Increases in volumes delivered to the utilities' customers and favourable rate mix due to changes in usage patterns in the period could be significant to the calculation of unbilled revenue. Changes in the timing of meter reading schedules and the number and type of customers scheduled for each meter reading date would also have an effect on the measurement of unbilled revenue; however, total operating revenues would remain materially unchanged.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Just Energy has historically performed its annual impairment test using a value-in-use, discounted cash flow projection model. The change in the goodwill impairment model was made for the purpose of reducing the amount of unobservable inputs and did not avoid or delay an impairment charge. Just Energy considers the relationship between its market capitalization and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at March 31, 2018, the market capitalization of Just Energy was above the book value of its equity.

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and intangible assets with indefinite lives has been allocated to one of five cash-generating units ("CGU"). These units are U.K. Consumer, North America Consumer, U.K. Commercial, North America Commercial and the Germany division. The goodwill associated with the EdgePower acquisition was not allocated to an operating segment for the purposes of the impairment test as at March 31, 2018.

The recoverable amount of each of the CGUs has been determined based on a fair value less costs of disposal model using actual EBITDA of the operating segment multiplied by the entity's EBITDA multiple. The EBITDA multiple and the EBITDA of the operating segment that have been utilized in the fair value less costs of disposal model are consistent with external sources of information and are considered a Level 2 input within the fair value hierarchy.

The EBITDA multiple is derived from the expected return on investment by Just Energy's investors which equated to 8.5 for the year ended March 31, 2018. A 5% decrease in the EBITDA multiple would not have an impact on the results of the impairment test.

DEFERRED TAXES

In accordance with IFRS, Just Energy uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax basis.

The tax effects of these differences are reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position as deferred income tax assets and liabilities. An assessment must be made to determine the likelihood that our future taxable income will be sufficient to permit the recovery of deferred income tax assets. To the extent that such recovery is not probable, deferred income tax assets must be reduced. The reduction of the deferred income tax asset can be reversed if the estimated future taxable income improves. No assurances can be given as to whether any reversal will occur or as to the amount or timing of any such reversal. Management must exercise judgment in its assessment of continually changing tax interpretations, regulations and legislation to ensure deferred income tax assets and liabilities are complete and fairly presented. Assessments and applications differing from our estimates could materially impact the amount recognized for deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets of \$9.4 million and \$23.0 million have been recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. These assets primarily relate to mark to market losses on our derivative financial instruments and tax loss carryforward in the U.S. Management believes there will be sufficient taxable income and taxable temporary differences that will permit the use of these future tax assets in the tax jurisdictions where they exist. When evaluating the future tax position, Just Energy assesses its ability to use deferred tax assets based on expected taxable income and taxable temporary differences in future periods.

Deferred income tax liabilities of \$6.9 million and \$1.7 million have been recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. These liabilities are primarily due to mark to market gains on the derivative financial instruments, and intangible assets acquired through share acquisitions of the Company.

The enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 in the U.S. resulted in a reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate effective January 1, 2018 and other tax measures. As at March 31, 2018, the deferred taxes in the U.S. have been recognized at the substantially enacted federal income tax rate of 21% and the respective state income tax rates.

SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries that are not wholly owned by Just Energy require judgment in determining the amount of control that Just Energy has over that entity and the appropriate accounting treatments. In these financial statements, management has determined that Just Energy controls SWDirekt and SWPro and, therefore, has treated the portion that is not owned by Just Energy as a non-controlling interest.

USEFUL LIFE OF KEY PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Each significant component is depreciated over its estimated useful life. A component can be separately identified as an asset and is expected to provide a benefit of greater than one year. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, existing long-term sales agreements and contracts, current and forecasted demand, and the potential for technological obsolescence and regulations. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment and depreciation rates used are reviewed at least annually to ensure they continue to be appropriate.

Depreciation and amortization expense from operations for the year ended March 31, 2018 recorded in the consolidated financial statements of cash flows were \$4.1 million and \$16.7 million, respectively, compared with \$6.6 million and \$15.9 million, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2017.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Just Energy has entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments as part of the business of purchasing and selling gas, electricity and JustGreen supply. Just Energy enters into contracts with customers to provide electricity and gas at fixed prices and provide comfort to certain customers that a specified amount of energy will be derived from green generation or carbon destruction. These customer contracts expose Just Energy to changes in market prices to supply these commodities. To reduce its exposure to commodity market price changes, Just Energy uses derivative financial and physical contracts to secure fixed-price commodity supply to cover its estimated fixed-price delivery or green commitment.

Just Energy uses a forward interest rate curve along with a volume weighted average share price to value its share swap. The Eurobond conversion feature is valued using an option pricing model.

Just Energy's objective is to minimize commodity risk, other than consumption changes, usually attributable to weather. Accordingly, it is Just Energy's policy to hedge the estimated fixed-price requirements of its customers with offsetting hedges of natural gas and electricity at fixed prices for terms equal to those of the customer contracts. The cash flow from these supply contracts is expected to be effective in offsetting Just Energy's price exposure and serves to fix acquisition costs of gas and electricity to be delivered under the fixed-price or price-protected customer contracts. Just Energy's policy is not to use derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

Just Energy's U.S., U.K., Germany and Ireland operations introduce foreign exchange-related risks. Just Energy enters into foreign exchange forwards in order to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in cross border cash flows.

The consolidated financial statements are in compliance with IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation; IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement; and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure. All the mark to market changes on Just Energy's derivative instruments are recorded on a single line on the consolidated statements of income. Due to commodity volatility and to the size of Just Energy, the swings in mark to market on these positions will increase the volatility in Just Energy's earnings.

The Company's financial instruments are valued based on the following fair value ("FV") hierarchy:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The main cause of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is changes in the forward curve prices used for the fair value calculations. For a sensitivity analysis of these forward curves, see Note 15 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018. Other inputs, including volatility and correlations, are driven off historical settlements.

Just Energy common and preferred shares

As at May 16, 2018, there were 148,394,152 common shares and 4,653,349 preferred shares of Just Energy outstanding.

In May 2017, Just Energy announced it has entered into an at-the-market issuance ("ATM offering") sales agreement pursuant to which Just Energy may, at its discretion and from time to time, offer and sell in the United States preferred shares having an aggregate offering price of up to US\$150 million. As at May 16, 2018, Just Energy has issued an additional 613,349 preferred shares for aggregate total gross proceeds of \$19.4 million under the ATM offering.

Normal course issuer bid

Just Energy has the ability to make a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to purchase for cancellation a portion of the outstanding 5.75% convertible debentures as well as the Just Energy common shares up to March 16, 2018. Under each NCIB, Just Energy may purchase debentures and common shares representing 10% of the outstanding public float at close of business February 28, 2017 up to daily and total limits. For the year ended March 31, 2018, Just Energy had purchased \$11.9 million of common shares through the NCIB program, compared to \$6.5 million purchased in the prior year.

On March 15, 2018, Just Energy announced a renewal of the NCIB for its common shares and a new NCIB for the 6.75% convertible debentures. No purchases have been made as of May 16, 2018.

As of March 27, 2018, Just Energy has fully redeemed the 5.75% convertible debentures.

Just Energy believes that the debentures and common shares may trade in a range that may not fully reflect their value. As a result, Just Energy believes that the purchase of the debentures and common shares from time to time can be undertaken at prices that make the acquisition of such securities an appropriate use of Just Energy's available funds. In addition, purchases under each of the

NCIBs may increase the liquidity of the debentures and common shares and will enable Just Energy to deleverage its balance sheet. Just Energy intends to continue to buy back debentures and common shares when the circumstances present themselves in a way that maximizes value for Just Energy. The Company's current priority is the repurchase of debentures at attractive prices.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. Just Energy intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standard	Change summary	Effective for fiscal years commencing after:
IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")	IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value.	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15")	IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to recognize revenue earned from contracts with a customer, regardless of the type of revenue transaction or industry.	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 2, Share-based Payments ("IFRS 2")	IFRS 2 clarifies how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions.	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16")	IFRS 16 brings most leases onto the balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases.	January 1, 2019

Effective April 1, 2018, Just Energy has adopted IFRS 15, the new revenue recognition standard which replaces IAS 18. The core principle of IFRS 15 is to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for the goods and services provided. The standard also specifies that direct incremental costs of obtaining and fulfilling a contract that are expected to be recovered should be capitalized and amortized over the useful life of customers. Based on our assessment, we do not expect that IFRS 15 will have a material impact on the accounting for revenue streams upon adoption of the standard. The major impact to the business relates to the accounting treatment of direct incremental costs incurred to obtain customer contracts. Incremental costs are costs that would not have been incurred had that individual contract not been obtained – for example, sales commissions. Just Energy pays commission expenses on both its consumer and commercial business. Currently, based on the requirements of IAS 18, due to the different terms and conditions of the contracts, the Company in general capitalizes commissions relating to contracts associated with its commercial business and expenses commissions on the consumer side of the business as part of its selling and marketing costs. Under IFRS 15, all upfront costs relating to commissions will be eligible for capitalization. These assets will be disclosed as long-term and short-term contract assets on the statements of financial position and amortized to the statements of income over the expected term of the customer contracts. Had Just Energy early adopted the standard in fiscal 2018, approximately \$17.0 million of the \$233.0 million expensed during the year would be eligible for capitalization, of which approximately \$3.0 million would be amortized to the statements of income.

For more information on the new accounting pronouncements not yet applied, as well as the Company's analysis of accounting impacts, reference Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Risk factors

Described below are the principal risks and uncertainties that Just Energy can foresee. It is not an exhaustive list, as some future risks may be as yet unknown and other risks, currently regarded as immaterial, could turn out to be material.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is a potential loss that may be incurred as a result of changes in the market or fair value of a particular instrument or commodity.

Commodity price risk

Just Energy's cost to serve its retail energy customers is exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices. Although Just Energy enters into commodity derivative instruments with its suppliers to manage the commodity price risks, it is exposed to commodity price risk where estimated customer requirements do not match actual customer requirements or where it is not able to exactly purchase the estimated customer requirements. In such cases, Just Energy may suffer a loss if it is required to sell excess supply in the spot market (compared to its weighted average cost of supply) or to purchase additional supply in the spot market. Such losses could have a material adverse impact on Just Energy's operating results, cash flow and liquidity.

A key risk to Just Energy's business model is a sudden and significant drop in the commodity market price resulting in an increase in customer churn, regulatory pressure and resistance on enforcement of liquidation damages and enactment of provisions to reset the customer price to current market price levels which could have a significant impact on Just Energy's business.

Commodity volume balancing risk

Depending on several factors including weather, Just Energy's customers may use more or less commodity than the volume purchased by Just Energy for delivery to them. Just Energy bears the financial responsibility, is exposed to market risk and, furthermore, may also be exposed to penalties by the LDCs for balancing the customer volume requirements. Although Just Energy manages the volume balancing risk through balancing language in some of its retail energy contracts, enters into weather derivative and insurance transactions to mitigate weather and volume balancing risk, and leverages natural gas storage facilities to manage daily delivery requirements, increased costs and/or losses resulting from occurrences of volume imbalance net of Just Energy's risk management activities could have a material adverse impact on Just Energy's operating results, cash flow and liquidity.

Interest rate risk

Just Energy is exposed to interest rate risk associated with its working capital facility. Current exposure to interest rate risk does not economically warrant the use of derivative instruments. Just Energy may enter into derivative instruments to mitigate insurance rate risk; however, large fluctuations in interest rates and increases in interest costs net of Just Energy's risk management activities could have a material adverse impact on Just Energy's cash flow and liquidity.

Foreign exchange rate risk

Just Energy is exposed to foreign exchange risk on foreign investment outflow and repatriation of foreign currency denominated income against Canadian dollar denominated common share dividends. In addition, Just Energy is exposed to translation risk on foreign currency denominated earnings and foreign investments. Just Energy enters into foreign exchange derivative instruments to manage the cash flow risk on foreign investments and repatriation of foreign funds. Currently, Just Energy does not enter into derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange translation risk. Large fluctuations in foreign exchange rates may have a significant impact on Just Energy's earnings and cash flow. In particular, a significant rise in the relative value of the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar or U.K. pound could materially reduce reported earnings and cash flow.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Just Energy is at risk of not being able to settle its future debt obligations including convertible debentures and commercial notes. Increase in liquidity risk may put Just Energy's cash dividend at risk or require Just Energy to raise additional funds. Liquidity risk may cause Just Energy to close down, sell or otherwise dispose of all or part of the business of Just Energy's subsidiaries.

Credit agreement and other debt

Just Energy maintains a credit facility of up to \$342.5 million for working capital purposes, pursuant to a credit agreement with various lenders (the "Credit Agreement"). The lenders under the Credit Agreement, together with certain suppliers of Just Energy and its affiliates, are party to the Credit Agreement and related security agreement, which provide for a joint security interest over all customer contracts in North America. There are various covenants pursuant to the Credit Agreement that govern activities of Just Energy and its affiliates. The restrictions in the Credit Agreement may adversely affect Just Energy's ability to finance its future operations and capital needs and to pursue available business opportunities. Should Just Energy or its subsidiary default under the terms of the Credit Agreement, the credit facility thereunder may become unavailable and may materially reduce Just Energy's liquidity. There can be no assurance that Just Energy would be able to obtain alternative financing or that such financing would be on terms favourable to Just Energy. In addition, Just Energy may not be able to extend, renew or refinance the credit facility on terms favourable to Just Energy, or at all, which would materially and adversely affect Just Energy's liquidity position, in which case Just Energy could be forced to sell assets or secure additional financing to make up for any shortfall in its payment obligations under unfavourable circumstances.

Just Energy has significant levels of other debt, including convertible debentures, which could further limit Just Energy's ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, restructuring, acquisitions or general corporate purposes, which could make Just Energy more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse industry developments or limit flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in its business. There can be no assurance that Just Energy would be able to refinance or replace such debt on terms favourable to Just Energy, or at all, which would materially and adversely affect Just Energy's liquidity position.

Working capital requirements (availability of credit)

In several markets where Just Energy operates, payment is provided to Just Energy by LDCs only when the customer has paid the LDC for the consumed commodity, rather than when the commodity is delivered. Just Energy also manages natural gas storage facilities where Just Energy must inject natural gas in advance of payment. These factors, along with seasonality in energy consumption, create a working capital requirement necessitating the use of Just Energy's available credit. In addition, Just Energy and its subsidiaries are required to post collateral to LDCs and Electricity System Operators. Any changes in payment terms managed by LDCs, any termination of extended payment terms by commodity suppliers, any increase in cost of carrying natural gas storage inventory, and any increase in collateral posting requirements could result in significant liquidity risk to Just Energy.

Earnings seasonality and volatility

Just Energy's business is seasonal in nature. In addition to regular seasonal fluctuations in its earnings, there is significant volatility in its earnings associated with the requirement to mark its commodity contracts to market. The earnings volatility associated with seasonality and mark to market accounting may affect the ability of Just Energy to access capital and increase its liquidity risk.

Cash dividends are not guaranteed

The ability to pay dividends on common and preferred shares and the actual amount of dividends on common shares will depend upon numerous factors, including profitability, fluctuations in working capital, debt service requirements (including compliance with Credit Agreement obligations), additional issuance of senior preferred shares or indebtedness and the sustainability of margins. Cash dividends are not guaranteed and will fluctuate with the performance of Just Energy and the availability of cash liquidity from ongoing business operations.

Share ownership dilution

Just Energy may issue an unlimited number of common shares and up to 50,000,000 preferred shares without the approval of shareholders which would dilute existing shareholders' interests.

SUPPLY COUNTERPARTY RISK

Counterparty risk is a loss that Just Energy would incur if a counterparty fails to perform under its contractual obligations.

Credit risk

Just Energy enters into long-term derivative contracts with its counterparties. If a derivative counterparty were to default on its contractual obligations, Just Energy would be required to replace its contracted commodities or instruments at prevailing market prices, which may negatively affect related customer margin or cash flows. Just Energy mitigates credit risk by procuring a majority of its derivatives from investment grade rated counterparties, therefore restricting its exposure to unrated counterparties.

Supply delivery risk

Just Energy's business model is based on contracting for supply of electricity or natural gas to deliver to its customers. Failure by Just Energy's supply counterparties to deliver these commodities to Just Energy due to business failure, supply shortage, force majeure, or any other failure of such counterparties to perform their obligations under the applicable contracts would put Just Energy at risk of not meeting its delivery requirements with LDCs, thereby resulting in penalties, price risk, liquidity and collateral risk and may have a significant impact on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of Just Energy. Just Energy attempts to mitigate supply delivery risk by diversifying its commodity procurement and purchasing from multiple suppliers.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISK

Legal and regulatory risk is a potential loss that may be incurred as a result of changes in regulations or legislation affecting Just Energy's business model, costs or operations, as well as being a risk of potential litigation against Just Energy resulting in impact to Just Energy's cash flow.

Regulatory environment

In most jurisdictions in which Just Energy operates, Just Energy is required to be licensed by the relevant regulatory authority. Just Energy's commodity business is dependent on continuing to be licensed in existing markets and receiving approval for additional licenses in new and existing markets. If Just Energy is denied a license, has a license revoked or is not granted renewal of a license, Just Energy's financial results may be negatively impacted. Additionally, the denial or revocation or non-renewal of a license in one jurisdiction may adversely impact Just Energy's current or future licenses in other jurisdictions and relationships with the various regulatory agencies.

Just Energy is able to operate in deregulated segments of the natural gas and electricity industries under currently effective state, provincial and federal regulations. If the competitive restructuring of the natural gas and electricity utility industries is altered, reversed, discontinued or delayed, Just Energy's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected. The retail energy industry is highly regulated. Regulations may be revised or reinterpreted, or new laws and regulations may be adopted or become applicable to Just Energy or its operations. Such changes may have a detrimental impact on Just Energy's business, including Just Energy's ability to use its sales and marketing channels. In certain deregulated electricity markets, proposals have been made by governmental agencies and/or other interested parties to partially or fully re-regulate areas of these markets. Other proposals to re-regulate may be made and legislated or other attention to the electric and gas restructuring process may: (i) delay or reverse the deregulation process; (ii) interfere with our ability to do business; (iii) inhibit our growth; (iv) increase our commodity, operating or financing costs; or (v) otherwise impact Just Energy's profitability. If competitive restructuring of electricity and natural gas markets is altered, reversed, discontinued or delayed, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected. For example, in December 2016, the New York Public Service Commission ("PSC") established an evidentiary hearing process to consider whether to adopt a complete prohibition on retail energy supplier service to mass market customers, or other market, reforms such as requiring that retail energy suppliers' charges be no greater than utility supply charges, and requiring the tariffing of retail energy suppliers' service, including the potential for the PSC to, void existing retail energy supply contracts if it tariffs retail energy services. The New York PSC is also considering the extent to which retail energy suppliers should be subject to Article 4 of the Public Service Law, which sets forth the PSC's authority to establish rates to ensure that they are just and reasonable rates and to accordingly regulate such rates. Similarly, several other states are taking preliminary actions to more closely monitor and control marketing activities, in particular as those activities relate to retail electricity markets. Negative outcomes in these matters or any future litigation or regulatory actions could result in significant settlements, damages or other penalties and could also increase legal costs, divert management attention from other business issues or harm Just Energy's reputation with customers, any of which could adversely affect our financial results and the viability of Just Energy's business.

Just Energy may receive complaints from consumers which may involve sanctions from regulatory and legal authorities. The most significant potential sanction is the suspension or revocation of a license which would prevent Just Energy from selling in a particular jurisdiction.

Just Energy is exposed to changes in energy market regulations that may put onus on Just Energy to adhere to stricter renewable energy compliance standards, procure additional volume of capacity and transmission units and pay regulated tariff and charges for transmission and distribution of energy, which may change from time to time. In certain cases, Just Energy may not be able to pass through the additional costs from changes in energy market regulations to its customers that may impact Just Energy's business, financial condition and cash flows.

Just Energy's business model involves entering into derivative financial instruments to manage commodity price and supply risk. Financial reforms in the U.S., Canada and Europe may require Just Energy to comply with certain aspects of reporting, record keeping, position limits and other risk mitigation and price transparency rules that result in increased scrutiny of commodity procurement activities. Costs resulting from Just Energy's compliance with certain new regulatory requirements as well as increased costs of doing business with Just Energy's counterparties who may be subject to even greater regulatory requirements could have a material impact on Just Energy's business.

In June 2016, a majority of voters in the U.K. elected to withdraw from the European Union in a national referendum. The decision to withdraw has created significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.K. and the European Union, including determining which European Union-derived laws to replace or replicate in the event of the U.K.'s withdrawal. These developments, or the perception that they can occur, have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, which may significantly reduce global market liquidity and restrict the ability of key market participants to operate in certain financial markets. Any of these factors could depress economic activity, restrict our access to capital or disrupt the operations and growth strategies of our subsidiaries in the region, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Litigation

In addition to the litigation referenced herein (see "Legal proceedings" on page 53) and occurring in the ordinary course of business, Just Energy may in the future be subject to class actions and other actions arising in relation to its consumer contracts and marketing practices. This litigation is, and any such additional litigation could be, time consuming and expensive and could distract the executive team from the conduct of Just Energy's daily business and may result in costly settlement arrangements. An adverse resolution or reputational damage of any specific lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on Just Energy's business or results of operations and the ability to favourably resolve other lawsuits.

In certain jurisdictions, independent contractors that contracted with Just Energy to provide door-to-door sales have made claims, either individually or as a class, that they are entitled to employee benefits such as minimum wage or overtime pursuant to legislation, even though they have entered into a contract with Just Energy that provides that they are not entitled to benefits normally available to employees. Just Energy's position has been confirmed in some instances and overturned by regulatory bodies and courts in others, and some of these decisions are under appeal. Should the regulatory bodies or claimants ultimately be successful, Just Energy would be required to remit unpaid tax amounts plus interest and might be assessed a penalty, of which amounts could be substantial.

RETAIL RISK

Retail customer risk is a potential loss that may be incurred as a result of change in customer behaviour and from an increase in competition in the retail energy industry.

Consumer contract attrition and renewal rates

Just Energy may experience an increase in attrition rates and lower acceptance rates on renewal requests due to commodity price volatility, increased competition or change in customer behaviour. There can be no assurance that the historical rates of annual attrition will not increase substantially in the future or that Just Energy will be able to renew its existing energy contracts at the expiry of their terms. Any such increase in attrition or failure to renew could have a material adverse impact on Just Energy's business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, liquidity and prospects.

Customer credit risk

Just Energy has customer credit risk in various markets where bills are sent directly to customers for energy consumption from Just Energy. If a significant number of direct bill customers were to default on their payments, it could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flow and liquidity of Just Energy.

For the remaining customers, the LDCs provide collection services and assume the risk of any bad debts owing from Just Energy's customers for a fee. There is no assurance that the LDCs that provide these services will continue to do so in the future, which would mean that Just Energy would have to accept additional customer credit risk.

Competition

A number of companies and incumbent utility subsidiaries compete with Just Energy in the residential, commercial and small industrial market. It is possible that new entrants may enter the market as marketers and compete directly for the customer base that Just Energy targets, slowing or reducing its market share. If the LDCs are permitted by changes in the current regulatory framework to sell natural gas or electricity at prices other than at cost, their existing customer bases could provide them with a significant competitive advantage. This could limit the number of customers available for marketers, including Just Energy, and impact Just Energy's growth and retention.

Sales channel risk

Just Energy's residential customers are generally acquired through the use of online advertising, retail stores, telemarketing and door-to-door sales. Commercial customers are primarily solicited through commercial brokers and independent sales agents. Just Energy's ability to increase revenues in the future will depend significantly on the success of these marketing techniques, as well as its ability to expand into new sales channels to acquire customers. There is no assurance that competitive conditions will allow this sales channel strategy to continue or whether new sales channels will be successful in signing up new customers. Further, if Just Energy's services are not attractive to, or do not generate sufficient revenue for, commercial brokers, retail stores and sales partners, Just Energy may lose these existing relationships, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

Retailer and product acceptance risk

Just Energy's profitability and growth depends upon the customer's broad acceptance of energy retailers and their products. There is no assurance that customers will widely accept Just Energy or its retail and value added energy products. The acceptance of Just Energy's products may be adversely affected by Just Energy's ability to offer a competitive value proposition, and customer concerns relating to product reliability and general resistance to change. Unfavourable publicity involving customer experiences with other energy retailers could also adversely affect Just Energy's acceptance. Lastly, market acceptance could be affected by regulatory and legal developments. Failure to achieve deep market penetration may have material adverse effects on Just Energy's business, financial condition and results of operations.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS RISKS

Business operations risk is a potential loss occurring from an unplanned interruption or cyber-attack, manual or system errors, or business earnings risk unique to the retail energy sales industry.

Cyber risk

Just Energy's business requires retaining important customer information that is considered private, such as name, address, banking and payment information, drivers' licenses, and Social Security and Social Insurance numbers. Although Just Energy protects this information with restricted access and enters into cyber risk insurance policies, there could be a significant adverse impact to the business, its reputation and its customer relations should the private information be compromised due to a cyber-attack on Just Energy's information technology systems.

Just Energy's vendors, suppliers and market operators rely on information technology systems to deliver services to Just Energy. These systems may be prone to cyber-attacks, which could result in market disruption and impact Just Energy's business operations, finances and cash.

Just Energy is also subject to federal, state, provincial and foreign laws regarding privacy and protection of data. Changes to such data protection laws may impose more stringent requirements for compliance and impose significant penalties for non-compliance. Just Energy's failure to comply with federal, state, provincial and foreign laws regarding privacy and protection of data could lead to significant fines and penalties imposed by regulators, as well as claims by our customers. There can be no assurance that the limitations of liability in Just Energy's contracts would be enforceable or adequate or would otherwise protect Just Energy from any such liabilities or damages with respect to any particular claim. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against Just Energy that exceeds its available insurance coverage could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Information technology systems

Just Energy relies on Information Technology ("IT") systems to store critical information, generate financial forecasts, report financial results and make applicable securities law filings. Just Energy also relies on IT systems to make payments to suppliers, pay commissions to brokers and independent contractors, enroll new customers, send monthly bills to customers and collect payments from customers. Failure of these systems could have a material adverse effect on Just Energy's business and financial prospects or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations, which could result in a suspension or delisting of its common shares.

Model risk

The approach to calculation of market value and customer forecasts requires data-intensive modelling used in conjunction with certain assumptions when independently verifiable information is not available. Although Just Energy uses industry standard approaches and validates its internally developed models, should underlying assumptions prove incorrect or an embedded modelling error go undetected in the vetting process, this could result in incorrect estimates and thereby have a material adverse impact on Just Energy's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and liquidity.

Accounting estimates risks

Just Energy makes accounting estimates and judgments in the ordinary course of business. Such accounting estimates and judgments will affect the reported amounts of Just Energy's assets and liabilities at the date of its financial statements and the reported amounts of its operating results during the periods presented. Additionally, Just Energy interprets the accounting rules in existence as of the date of its financial statements when the accounting rules are not specific to a particular event or transaction. If the underlying estimates are ultimately proven to be incorrect, or if Just Energy's auditors or regulators subsequently interpret Just Energy's application of accounting rules differently, subsequent adjustments could have a material adverse effect on Just Energy's operating results for the period or periods in which the change is identified. Additionally, subsequent adjustments could require Just Energy to restate historical financial statements.

Risks from adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations

Implementation of and compliance with changes in accounting rules and interpretations could adversely affect Just Energy's operating results or cause unanticipated fluctuations in its results in future periods. The accounting rules and regulations that Just Energy must comply with are complex and continually changing. While Just Energy believes that its financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, Just Energy cannot predict the impact of future changes to accounting principles or Just Energy's accounting policies on its financial statements going forward.

Risks from deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting

Just Energy may face risks if there are deficiencies in its internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. The Board of Directors, in coordination with the Audit Committee, is responsible for assessing the progress and sufficiency of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures and makes adjustments as necessary. Any deficiencies, if uncorrected, could result in Just Energy's financial statements being inaccurate and in future adjustments or restatements of Just Energy's historical financial statements, which could adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of Just Energy.

Outsourcing and third party service agreements

Just Energy has outsourcing arrangements to support its call centre's requirements for business continuity plans and independence for regulatory purposes, billing and settlement arrangements for certain jurisdictions, scheduling responsibilities in certain jurisdictions and operational support for its operations in the United Kingdom. Contract data input is also outsourced as is some corporate business continuity, IT development and disaster recovery functions. Should the outsourced counterparties not deliver their contracted services, Just Energy may experience service and operational gaps that adversely impact customer retention and aggregation and cash flows.

In most jurisdictions in which Just Energy operates, the LDCs currently perform billing and collection services. If the LDCs cease to perform these services, Just Energy would have to seek a third party billing provider or develop internal systems to perform these functions. This could be time consuming and expensive.

Disruption to infrastructure

Customers are reliant upon the LDCs to deliver their contracted commodity. LDCs are reliant upon the continuing availability of their distribution infrastructure. Any disruptions in this infrastructure as a result of a hurricane, act of terrorism, cyber-attack or otherwise could result in counterparties' default and, thereafter, Just Energy enacting the force majeure clauses of their contracts. Under such severe circumstances there could be no revenue or margin for the affected areas.

Additionally, any disruptions to Just Energy's operations or sales office may also have a significant impact on business and financial prospects. Although Just Energy has insurance policies that cover business interruption and natural calamities, in certain cases, the insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover the potential loss.

OTHER RISKS**Integration of acquisitions**

Just Energy may acquire businesses from time to time. The ability to realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions will depend in part on Just Energy successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations, procedures and personnel in a timely and efficient manner, as well as on the ability to realize the anticipated growth and potential synergies from such acquisitions into Just Energy's current operations. There can be no assurance that Just Energy will be successful in integrating any acquired company's operations, or that the expected benefits will be realized.

Share price volatility risk

The common and preferred shares currently trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The trading price of the shares has in the past been, and may in the future be, subject to significant fluctuations. These fluctuations may be caused by events related or unrelated to Just Energy's operating performance and beyond its control. Factors such as actual or anticipated fluctuations in Just Energy's operating results (including as a result of seasonality and volatility caused by mark to market accounting for commodity contracts), fluctuations in the share prices of other companies operating in business sectors comparable to those in which Just Energy operates, outcomes of litigation or regulatory proceedings or changes in estimates of future operating results by securities analysts, among other things, may have a significant impact on the market price of the common shares or

preferred shares. In addition, the stock market has experienced volatility, which often has been unrelated to the operating performance of the affected companies. The preferred shares may be adversely affected by changes in market interest rates. These market fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the market price of the common and preferred shares, which may make it more difficult for shareholders to sell their shares.

Management retention risk

Just Energy's future success will depend on, among other things, its ability to keep the services of its management and to hire other highly qualified employees at all levels. Just Energy will compete with other potential employers for employees, and may not be successful in hiring and keeping the services of executives and other employees that it needs. The loss of the services of, or the inability to hire, executives or key employees could hinder Just Energy's business operations and growth.

Risks related to the preferred shares

Dividends paid on the preferred shares to a U.S. holder (or other non-resident holder) may be subject to Canadian withholding tax

Since Just Energy is incorporated in Canada, dividends on preferred shares paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited to a non-resident holder will be subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 25% of the gross amount of the dividends, subject to any reduction in the rate of withholding to which the non-resident holder is entitled under any applicable income tax treaty or convention between Canada and the country in which the non-resident holder is resident. For example, where a non-resident holder is a resident of the United States, is fully entitled to the benefits under the Canada-United States Tax Convention (1980), as amended, and is the beneficial owner of the dividend, the applicable rate of Canadian withholding tax is generally reduced to 15% of the amount of such dividend.

The preferred shares represent perpetual equity interests in the Company

The preferred shares represent perpetual equity interests in Just Energy and, unlike Just Energy's indebtedness, will not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date. As a result, holders of the preferred shares may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the preferred shares for an indefinite period of time. In addition, the preferred shares will rank junior in right of payment to all Just Energy's existing and future indebtedness (including indebtedness outstanding under the credit facility, the 6.5% convertible bonds and the 6.75% convertible debentures) and other liabilities, and any other senior securities the Company may issue in the future with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against Just Energy.

The preferred shares have not been rated

The Company has not sought to obtain a rating for the preferred shares, and the preferred shares may never be rated. It is possible, however, that one or more rating agencies might independently determine to assign a rating to the preferred shares or that the Company may elect to obtain a rating of the preferred shares in the future. In addition, the Company may elect to issue other securities for which Just Energy may seek to obtain a rating. If any ratings are assigned to the preferred shares in the future or if Just Energy issues other securities with a rating, such ratings, if they are lower than market expectations or are subsequently lowered or withdrawn, could adversely affect the market for or the market value of the preferred shares. Ratings only reflect the views of the issuing rating agency or agencies and such ratings could at any time be revised downward or withdrawn entirely at the discretion of the issuing rating agency. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold any particular security, including the preferred shares. Ratings do not reflect market prices or suitability of a security for a particular investor and any future rating of the preferred shares may not reflect all risks related to the Company or the Company's business, or the structure or market value of the preferred shares.

The preferred shares are subordinated to our existing and future indebtedness, and a purchaser's interests could be diluted by the issuance of additional equity interests in the Company, including additional preferred shares, and by other transactions

The preferred shares are subordinated to all of Just Energy's existing and future indebtedness (including indebtedness outstanding under the credit facility, the 6.5% convertible bonds and the 6.75% convertible debentures). Therefore, if Just Energy becomes bankrupt, liquidates our assets, reorganizes or enters into certain other transactions, the Company's assets will be available to pay its obligations with respect to the preferred shares only after the Company has paid all of its existing and future indebtedness in full. There may be insufficient assets remaining following such payments to make any payments to holders of the preferred shares then outstanding.

In addition, a significant amount of Just Energy's business is conducted through its subsidiaries. None of Just Energy's subsidiaries have guaranteed or otherwise become obligated with respect to the preferred shares and, as a result, the preferred shares will be structurally subordinated to all liabilities and other obligations of the Company's subsidiaries. Accordingly, Just Energy's right to receive assets from any of its subsidiaries upon its bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, and the right of holders of preferred shares to participate in those assets, is structurally subordinated to claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors. Even if the Company were a creditor of any of its subsidiaries, its rights as a creditor would be subordinate to any security interest in the assets of that subsidiary and any indebtedness of that subsidiary senior to that held by the Company.

Investors should not expect Just Energy to redeem the preferred shares on the date the preferred shares become redeemable by the Company or on any particular day afterwards

The preferred shares have no maturity or mandatory redemption date and are not redeemable at the option of investors under any circumstances. The preferred shares may be redeemed by Just Energy at its option at any time on or after March 31, 2022, in whole or in part, out of funds legally available for such redemption, at a redemption price of US\$25.00 per preferred share plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon to the date of redemption, whether or not declared. Any decision the Company may make at any time to redeem the preferred shares will depend upon, among other things, Just Energy's evaluation of its cash and capital position and general market conditions at that time and will be subject to limitations contained in the documents governing its indebtedness.

The Change of Control Conversion Right may make it more difficult for a party to acquire Just Energy or discourage a party from acquiring Just Energy

The Change of Control Conversion Right may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal to Just Energy or of delaying, deferring or preventing certain of our change of control transactions under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common shares and preferred shares with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-current market price of such equity securities or that unitholders may otherwise believe is in their best interests.

Just Energy could be prevented from paying cash dividends on the Series A preferred shares

Holders of preferred shares do not have a right to dividends on such shares unless declared or set aside for payment by the Company's Board of Directors. No dividends on preferred shares shall be authorized by Just Energy's Board of Directors or paid, declared or set aside for payment by the Company at any time when the authorization, payment, declaration or setting aside for payment would be unlawful under the Canadian Business Corporations Act or any other applicable law, or when the terms and provisions of any limiting documents, including the credit facility, prohibiting the authorization, payment, declaration or setting aside for payment thereof or provide that the authorization, payment, declaration or setting aside for payment thereof would constitute a breach of such documents.

Legal proceedings

Just Energy's subsidiaries are party to a number of legal proceedings. Other than as set out below, Just Energy believes that each proceeding constitutes a routine legal matter incidental to the business conducted by Just Energy and that the ultimate disposition of the proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated earnings, cash flows or financial position.

In March 2012, Davina Hurt and Dominic Hill filed a lawsuit against Commerce Energy Inc., Just Energy Marketing Corp. and the Company (collectively referred to as "Just Energy") in the Ohio Federal Court claiming entitlement to payment of minimum wage and overtime under Ohio wage claim laws and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") on their own behalf and similarly situated door-to-door sales representatives who sold for Commerce in certain regions of the United States. The Court granted the plaintiffs' request to certify the lawsuit as a class action. Approximately 1,800 plaintiffs opted into the federal minimum wage and overtime claims, and approximately 8,000 plaintiffs were certified as part of the Ohio state overtime claims. A jury trial on the liability phase was completed on October 6, 2014. The jury refused to find a willful violation by Just Energy but reached a verdict that supports the plaintiffs' class and collective action that certain individuals were not properly classified as outside salespeople in order to qualify for an exemption under the minimum wage and overtime requirements pursuant to the FLSA and Ohio wage and hour laws. Just Energy disagrees with the result of the October 2014 trial and is of the opinion that it is not supported by existing law and precedent. On January 9, 2015, the Court struck the plaintiffs' damage expert report. A separate damages phase on contested matters is scheduled for trial by the end of May 2018. Potential amounts owing have yet to be determined. Just Energy's appeal opportunities will remain open after conclusion of the damages phase. Just Energy strongly believes it complied with the law and continues to vigorously defend against the claims.

In August 2013, Levonna Wilkins, a former door-to-door independent contractor for Just Energy Marketing Corp. ("JEMC"), filed a lawsuit against Just Energy Illinois Corp., Commerce Energy Inc., JEMC and the Company (collectively referred to as "Just Energy") in the Illinois Federal District Court claiming entitlement to payment of minimum wage and overtime under Illinois wage claim laws and the FLSA on her own behalf and similarly situated door-to-door sales representatives who sold in Illinois. On March 13, 2015, the Court granted Wilkins' request to certify the lawsuit as a class action to include a class made up of Illinois sales representatives who sold for Just Energy Illinois and Commerce. On March 22, 2016, Just Energy's summary judgment motion to dismiss Wilkins' claims was denied. On June 16, 2016, the Court granted Just Energy's motion for reconsideration which objected to Wilkins' class definition and revised the definition to exclude sales representatives who sold for Commerce. Certain class plaintiffs were dismissed by agreement of the parties due to failure to appear at deposition or failure to fit within the revised class definition. Motion for decertification of the class was filed and remains pending and under review with the court. Just Energy strongly believes it complied with the law and continues to vigorously contest this matter.

In March 2015, Kevin Flood, a former door-to-door independent contractor for Just Energy Marketing Corp., filed a lawsuit against JEMC, Just Energy New York Corp. and the Company (collectively referred to as "Just Energy") in New York Federal District Court (Southern District) claiming entitlement to payment of minimum wage and overtime under New York wage claim laws and the FLSA on his own behalf and similarly situated door-to-door sales representatives who sold in New York. On January 25, 2016, the Court granted Flood's request to certify the lawsuit as a class action for the FLSA claims to include a class made up of New York sales representatives who sold for Just Energy New York. 167 individuals opted in to the FLSA class. Flood also filed a request to certify the lawsuit as a class action for alleged violations of the New York wage claim laws. On January 20, 2017, the Court granted Just Energy's motion for summary judgment dismissing Flood's claims and denied the motion to certify the class action. On February 16, 2017, Flood and opt-in plaintiffs filed an appeal of the dismissal of the Federal District Court's order to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Appellate oral argument was held on February 20, 2018 and the review remains pending with the court. Just Energy strongly believes it complied with the law and will vigorously contest the appeal of the dismissal.

In May 2015, Kia Kordestani, a former door-to-door independent contractor ("IC") sales representative for Just Energy Corp., filed a lawsuit against Just Energy Corp., Just Energy Ontario L.P. and the Company (collectively referred to as "Just Energy") in the Superior Court of Justice, Ontario, claiming status as an employee and seeking benefits and protections of the Employment Standards Act such as minimum wage, overtime pay, and vacation and public holiday pay on his own behalf and similarly situated door-to-door sales representatives who sold in Ontario. On Just Energy's request, Mr. Kordestani was removed as a plaintiff but replaced with Haidar Omarali, also a former door-to-door sales representative. In August 2015, Omarali filed a motion to certify a proposed class action of

door-to-door sales representatives, and the Court set a hearing for June 21, 2016. The Court issued its certification decision on July 27, 2016, which granted Omarali's request for certification with certain changes. Importantly, the Court refused to certify Omarali's request for damages on an aggregate basis, finding that any alleged class member damages "cannot be determined without proof by individual class members", and the Court left any further resolution on this issue to the common issues trial judge. The Court also refused to certify Omarali's request for the option of punitive damages against Just Energy and found that there was no evidence that Just Energy's conduct justified a punitive damages question, largely because the evidence presented showed that over the years Just Energy was "reassured that their sales agents were indeed ICs, not employees" by "various administrative agencies including the Canada Revenue Agency, the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board, and at least on one occasion before an employment officer of the Employment Standards Act". Examinations are being held during 2018. No trial date has been scheduled. Just Energy strongly believes it complied with the law and continues to vigorously contest this matter.

Controls and procedures

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of March 31, 2018, the Company's management, with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the rules adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, and have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. These controls include policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

All control systems contain inherent limitations, no matter how well designed. As a result, the Company's management acknowledges that its internal control over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud. In addition, management's evaluation of controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues that may result in material misstatements, if any, have been detected.

Management assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, using the Internal Control - Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and based on that assessment concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2018.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Corporate governance

Just Energy is committed to maintaining transparency in its operations and ensuring its approach to governance meets all recommended standards. Full disclosure of Just Energy's compliance with existing corporate governance rules is available at www.justenergygroup.com and is included in Just Energy's Management Proxy Circular. Just Energy actively monitors the corporate governance and disclosure environment to ensure timely compliance with current and future requirements.

Outlook

Just Energy is executing a strategic shift from a retail energy provider to a consumer company focused on differentiated value-add products, unparalleled customer satisfaction and profitable customer growth. Historically, Just Energy operated as a retail energy provider and was viewed as offering price-based, invisible products which consumers didn't fully understand. Today, Just Energy is transforming from an era of price-based commodities sold through third parties to a future as a customer-centric consumer company with a more profitable offering of tangible value-add products and services where Just Energy owns and controls the customer relationships. Just Energy's future as a consumer company centres on real value creation and value delivery, while participating in the significant growth opportunities supported by the Company's sales, marketing and customer service expertise.

To achieve profitability and optimize growth in fiscal 2019 and beyond, Just Energy will drive sales growth through its retail and other primary channels while developing additional strategic, alternative channels. Just Energy will also deploy a consistent value creation product strategy across the consumer business.

Management provided guidance for fiscal 2019 Base EBITDA in the range of \$200 million to \$220 million. This expectation reflects the implementation of IFRS 15 for the full fiscal year.

The Company remains committed to its current dividend policy.

Management's responsibility for financial reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Just Energy Group Inc. and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated financial statements include some amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects. Financial information presented elsewhere in this annual report has been prepared on a consistent basis with that in the consolidated financial statements.

Just Energy Group Inc. maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and that the Company assets are properly accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and is composed entirely of non-management directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors, to discuss auditing, internal controls, accounting policy and financial reporting matters. The committee reviews the consolidated financial statements with both management and the external auditors and reports its findings to the Board of Directors before such statements are approved by the Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the external auditors, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) on behalf of the shareholders. The external auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee, with and without the presence of management, to discuss their audit and their findings as to the integrity of the financial reporting and the effectiveness of the system of internal controls.

On behalf of Just Energy Group Inc.



Pat McCullough
Chief Executive Officer



Jim Brown
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
May 16, 2018

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

The management of Just Energy Group Inc. ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and has designed such internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Management has used "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which is a recognized and suitable framework developed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (COSO). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has evaluated the design and operation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, and has concluded that such internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent auditors appointed by the shareholders of the Company who have audited the consolidated financial statements, have also audited internal control over financial reporting and have issued their report on the following page of this annual report.



Pat McCullough
Chief Executive Officer

Toronto, Canada
May 16, 2018



Jim Brown
Chief Financial Officer

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Just Energy Group Inc.

OPINION ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

We have audited Just Energy Group Inc.'s ("Just Energy's") internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, Just Energy maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated financial statements of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and our report dated May 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

BASIS FOR OPINION

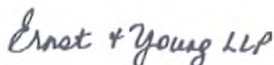
Just Energy's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Just Energy's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to Just Energy in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

DEFINITION AND LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The logo for Ernst & Young LLP, featuring the company name in a stylized, handwritten-style font.

Toronto, Canada
May 16, 2018

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Just Energy Group Inc.

OPINION ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Just Energy Group Inc. ("Just Energy"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Just Energy as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), Just Energy's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and our report dated May 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of Just Energy's internal control over financial reporting.

BASIS FOR OPINION

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

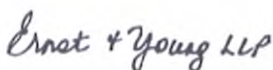
Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Those standards also require that we comply with ethical requirements, including independence. We are required to be independent with respect to Just Energy in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB.

An audit includes performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included obtaining and examining, on a test basis, audit evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to Just Energy's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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



We have served as Just Energy's auditor since 2011.
Toronto, Canada
May 16, 2018

Consolidated statements of financial position

As at March 31
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 48,861	\$ 57,376
Short-term investments	7	-	26,255
Restricted cash	8	3,515	3,620
Trade and other receivables	9	395,730	369,491
Unbilled revenues		301,577	218,413
Gas in storage		11,812	12,350
Prepaid expenses, deposits and other current assets	10	109,697	114,555
Fair value of derivative financial assets	15	218,769	11,656
Corporate tax recoverable		5,617	2,986
		1,095,578	816,702
Non-current assets			
Investments	11	36,314	15,561
Property, plant and equipment	12	18,893	21,682
Intangible assets	13	401,926	357,987
Other non-current assets	14	19,987	-
Fair value of derivative financial assets	15	64,662	3,010
Deferred tax asset	21	9,449	23,013
		551,231	421,253
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,646,809	\$ 1,237,955
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	\$ 616,434	\$ 499,169
Deferred revenue		41,684	17,546
Income taxes payable		7,304	13,913
Fair value of derivative financial liabilities	15	86,288	168,793
Provisions	20	4,714	8,215
Current portion of long-term debt	19	121,451	-
		877,875	707,636
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	19	422,053	498,088
Deferred lease inducements		773	1,088
Fair value of derivative financial liabilities	15	51,871	178,724
Other non-current liabilities	18	56,576	-
Deferred tax liability	21	6,918	1,745
		538,191	679,645
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,416,066	1,387,281
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Shareholders' capital	22	1,215,826	1,198,439
Equity component of convertible debentures		13,029	13,508
Contributed surplus (deficit)		(22,693)	58,266
Deficit		(1,066,931)	(1,489,900)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		91,934	70,361
Non-controlling interest		(422)	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		230,743	(149,326)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$1,646,809	\$ 1,237,955

Commitments and Guarantees (Note 31)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Approved on behalf of Just Energy Group Inc.

Rebecca MacDonald
Executive Chair

H. Clark Hollands
Corporate Director

Consolidated statements of income

For the years ended March 31
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where indicated and per share amounts)

	Notes	2018	2017
OPERATIONS			
Sales	24	\$ 3,626,570	\$ 3,757,054
Cost of sales	25(b)	2,985,643	3,061,083
GROSS MARGIN		640,927	695,971
EXPENSES			
Administrative		194,699	168,433
Selling and marketing		233,040	226,308
Other operating expenses	25(a)	95,498	84,637
		523,237	479,378
Operating profit before the following		117,690	216,593
Finance costs	19	(55,972)	(78,077)
Change in fair value of derivative instruments and other	15	474,356	374,791
Other income		3,174	807
Profit before income taxes		539,248	514,114
Provision for income taxes	21	20,674	43,231
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$ 518,574	\$ 470,883
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of Just Energy		\$ 509,276	\$ 446,412
Non-controlling interest	18	9,298	24,471
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$ 518,574	\$ 470,883
Earnings per share available to shareholders	27		
Basic		\$ 3.41	\$ 3.02
Diluted		\$ 2.62	\$ 2.42

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended March 31
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$ 518,574	\$ 470,883
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Unrealized gain on translation of foreign operations		3,710	575
Unrealized gain on revaluation of investments, net of tax		17,863	-
		21,573	575
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		\$ 540,147	\$ 471,458
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of Just Energy		\$ 530,849	\$ 446,987
Non-controlling interest	18	9,298	24,471
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		\$ 540,147	\$ 471,458

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency)

For the years ended March 31
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS			
Accumulated earnings (losses)			
Accumulated earnings (losses), beginning of year		\$ 259,571	\$ (186,841)
Profit for the year, attributable to shareholders		509,276	446,412
Accumulated earnings, end of year		768,847	259,571
DIVIDENDS			
Dividends, beginning of year		(1,749,471)	(1,672,720)
Dividends declared and paid	30	(86,307)	(76,751)
Dividends, end of year		(1,835,778)	(1,749,471)
DEFICIT		\$ (1,066,931)	\$ (1,489,900)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Accumulated other comprehensive income, beginning of year		\$ 70,361	\$ 69,786
Other comprehensive income		21,573	575
Accumulated other comprehensive income, end of year		\$ 91,934	\$ 70,361
SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL			
Common shares			
Common shares, beginning of year	22	\$ 1,070,076	\$ 1,069,434
Share-based units exercised		11,954	7,191
Acquisition of subsidiary	17	8,966	
Repurchase and cancellation of shares		(11,941)	(6,549)
Common shares, end of year		1,079,055	1,070,076
Preferred shares			
Preferred shares, beginning of year		\$ 128,363	\$ -
Shares issued		9,260	132,973
Shares issuance costs		(852)	(4,610)
Preferred shares, end of year		136,771	128,363
SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL		\$ 1,215,826	\$ 1,198,439
EQUITY COMPONENT OF CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES			
Balance, beginning of year		\$ 13,508	\$ 25,795
Add: Issuance of convertible debentures	19(b)	7,130	5,899
Less: Redemption of convertible debentures	19(e)	(7,609)	(18,186)
Balance, end of year		\$ 13,029	\$ 13,508
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (DEFICIT)			
Balance, beginning of year		\$ 58,266	\$ 43,459
Add: Share-based compensation expense	25(a)	18,353	6,076
Redemption of convertible debentures	19(e)	7,126	18,328
Non-cash deferred share grant distributions		45	40
Less: Purchase of non-controlling interest	18	(89,010)	-
Share-based units exercised	22	(11,954)	(7,191)
Share-based compensation adjustment		(5,519)	(2,446)
Balance, end of year		\$ (22,693)	\$ 58,266
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			
Distributions to non-controlling shareholders		\$ (9,603)	\$ (24,471)
Foreign exchange impact on non-controlling interest		(117)	-
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest		9,298	24,471
Balance, end of year		\$ (422)	\$ -
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		\$ 230,743	\$ (149,326)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the years ended March 31
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
Net inflow (outflow) of cash related to the following activities			
OPERATING			
Profit before income taxes		\$ 539,248	\$ 514,114
Items not affecting cash			
Amortization of intangible assets	25(a)	16,699	15,941
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	25(a)	4,115	6,579
Amortization included in cost of sales	25(b)	3,116	2,974
Share-based compensation	25(a)	18,353	6,076
Financing charges, non-cash portion		14,547	23,198
Other		(369)	(363)
Change in fair value of investments		1,289	-
Change in fair value of derivative instruments and other	15	(474,356)	(374,791)
Adjustment required to reflect net cash receipts from gas sales	32	(2,876)	(681)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	33	(36,425)	(22,756)
Income taxes paid		(21,319)	(19,840)
Cash inflow from operating activities		62,022	150,451
INVESTING			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(4,838)	(8,315)
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(30,938)	(18,074)
Acquisition of businesses	17	(10,832)	(3,994)
Short-term investments	7	25,532	(26,255)
Investments in businesses	11	-	(5,394)
Decrease in restricted cash	8	-	3,875
Cash outflow from investing activities		(21,076)	(58,157)
FINANCING			
Dividends paid		(86,261)	(76,710)
Repayment of long-term debt		(100,000)	(401,261)
Issuance of long-term debt		100,000	160,000
Debt issuance costs		(4,115)	(7,592)
Credit facilities withdrawal		53,857	68,258
Issuance of preferred shares		9,260	132,973
Preferred shares issuance costs		(2,114)	(5,422)
Shares repurchase		(11,941)	(6,549)
Distributions to non-controlling interest		(9,603)	(24,471)
Cash outflow from financing activities		(50,917)	(160,774)
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash balances		1,456	(1,740)
Net cash outflow		(8,515)	(70,220)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		57,376	127,596
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		\$ 48,861	\$ 57,376
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid		\$ 38,551	\$ 53,343

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where indicated and per share amounts)

1 ORGANIZATION

Just Energy Group Inc. ("JEGI", "Just Energy" or the "Company") is a corporation established under the laws of Canada to hold securities and to distribute the income of its directly or indirectly owned operating subsidiaries and affiliates. The registered office of Just Energy is First Canadian Place, 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The consolidated financial statements consist of Just Energy and its subsidiaries and affiliates. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2018.

2 OPERATIONS

Just Energy is a leading retail energy provider specializing in electricity and natural gas commodities, energy efficiency solutions and renewable energy options. With offices located across the United States ("U.S."), Canada, the United Kingdom ("U.K."), Germany, Ireland and Japan, Just Energy serves residential and commercial customers, providing homes and businesses with a broad range of energy solutions that deliver comfort, convenience and control. Just Energy is the parent company of Amigo Energy, Green Star Energy, Hudson Energy, Interactive Energy Group, Just Energy Advanced Solutions, Tara Energy, terrapass and EdgePower, Inc.

By fixing the price of natural gas or electricity under its fixed-price or price-protected program contracts for a period of up to five years, Just Energy's customers offset their exposure to changes in the price of these essential commodities. Variable rate products allow customers to maintain competitive rates while retaining the ability to lock into a fixed price at their discretion. Just Energy derives its margin or gross profit from the difference between the price at which it is able to sell the commodities to its customers and the related price at which it purchases the associated volumes from its suppliers.

In addition, Just Energy markets smart thermostats, offering the thermostats as a stand-alone unit or bundled with certain commodity products. The smart thermostats are manufactured and distributed by ecobee Inc. ("ecobee"), a company in which Just Energy holds an 8.5% fully diluted equity interest. Just Energy also offers green products through its JustGreen program. The JustGreen electricity product offers customers the option of having all or a portion of their electricity sourced from renewable green sources such as wind, solar, hydropower or biomass. The JustGreen gas product offers carbon offset credits that allow customers to reduce or eliminate the carbon footprint of their homes or businesses. Additional green products allow customers to offset their carbon footprint without buying energy commodity products and can be offered in all states and provinces without being dependent on energy deregulation.

Just Energy markets its product offerings through a number of sales channels including door-to-door marketing, broker, retail and affinity relationships, and online marketing. Prior to August 1, 2017, the online marketing of gas and electricity contracts was primarily conducted through Just Ventures LLC and Just Ventures L.P. (collectively, "Just Ventures"), a joint venture in which Just Energy held a 50% equity interest. This exclusive relationship ended on July 31, 2017. See Note 18 for further information.

3 FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements were based on IFRS issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2018.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the functional currency of Just Energy, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except where indicated. The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, except as disclosed in the accounting policies set out below.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Just Energy and its directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition and control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as Just Energy, using consistent accounting policies. All intercompany balances, income, expenses, and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

All highly liquid temporary cash investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents. For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Restricted cash includes cash and cash equivalents, where the availability of funds is restricted by debt arrangements or held in escrow as part of prior acquisition agreements.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments include investments in equities and fixed income producing securities and are held for trading.

Accrued gas receivable/accrued gas payable or gas delivered in excess of consumption/deferred revenue

Accrued gas receivable is stated at fair value and results when customers consume more gas than has been delivered by Just Energy to local distribution companies ("LDCs"). Accrued gas payable represents the obligation to the LDCs with respect to gas consumed by customers in excess of that delivered to the LDCs.

Gas delivered to LDCs in excess of consumption by customers is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Collections from customers in advance of their consumption of gas result in deferred revenue.

Assuming normal weather and consumption patterns, during the winter months, customers will have consumed more than what was delivered, resulting in the recognition of unbilled revenues/accrued gas payable; however, in the summer months, customers will have consumed less than what was delivered, resulting in the recognition of gas delivered in excess of consumption/deferred revenue.

These adjustments are applicable solely to the Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Michigan gas markets.

Gas in storage

Gas in storage represents the gas delivered to the LDCs in Illinois, Indiana, New York, Ohio, Georgia, Maryland, California and Alberta. The balance will fluctuate as gas is injected into or withdrawn from storage.

Gas in storage is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value with cost being determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and, where relevant, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary and/or the present value of all dismantling and removal costs. Where major components of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the components are recognized and depreciated separately. Just Energy recognizes, in the carrying amount, the cost of replacing part of an item when the cost is incurred and if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item can be reliably measured. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Just Energy recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of income as a general and administrative expense when incurred. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset category	Depreciation method	Rate/useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	20%
Office equipment	Declining balance	20%
Computer equipment	Declining balance	30%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease
Thermostats	Straight-line	5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated statements of income.

The useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Business combinations

All identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at the acquisition date at fair value. The Company records all identifiable intangible assets including identifiable assets that had not been recognized by the acquiree before the business combination. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. During the measurement period (which is within one year from the acquisition date), Just Energy may adjust the amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. Adjustments related to facts and circumstances that did not exist at the consolidated balance sheet date are taken to the income statement. The Company records acquisition-related costs as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred with the exception of certain costs relating to registering and issuing debt and equity securities which may be recorded in equity. Non-controlling interests are recognized at their proportionate share of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities, unless otherwise indicated.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, which is the excess of the cost of the business combination over Just Energy's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any negative difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statements of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of Just Energy's operating segments that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets and liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those segments.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired outside of a business combination are measured at cost on initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and/or accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense related to intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the expense category associated with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets consist of gas customer contracts, electricity customer contracts, sales network, brand and goodwill, acquired through business combinations and asset purchases, as well as software, commodity billing and settlement systems and information technology system development.

Internally generated intangible assets are capitalized when the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, the future economic benefit is measurable, Just Energy can demonstrate how the asset will generate future economic benefits and Just Energy has sufficient resources to complete development. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The brand and goodwill are considered to have indefinite useful lives and are not amortized, but rather tested annually for impairment. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible asset category	Amortization method	Rate/useful life
Customer contracts	Straight-line	Term of contract
Contract relationships	Straight-line	Term of contract
Commodity billing and settlement system	Straight-line	5 years
Sales network and affinity relationships	Straight-line	5-8 years
Information technology system development	Straight-line	3-5 years
Software	Straight-line	1 year
Technology	Straight-line	15 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

Just Energy assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired at each reporting date. If such an indication exists or when annual testing for an asset is required, Just Energy estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts of goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are estimated at least annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is determined by discounting estimated future pre-tax cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model has to be used. The recoverable amount of assets that do not generate independent cash flows is determined based on the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income if an asset's carrying amount or that of the CGU to which it is allocated is higher than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses of CGUs are first charged against the value of assets in proportion to their carrying amount.

In the consolidated statements of income, an impairment loss is recognized in the expense category associated with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, Just Energy estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each segment to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the segment is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date and whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Just Energy as a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Just Energy as a lessor

Leases where Just Energy does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities

Just Energy classifies its financial assets as either (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) other financial assets, or iv) available-for-sale, and its financial liabilities as either (i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or (ii) other financial liabilities. Appropriate classification of financial assets and liabilities is determined at the time of initial recognition or when reclassified in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which Just Energy commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). Included in this class are primarily physical delivered energy contracts, for which the own-use exemption could not be applied, financially settled energy contracts and foreign currency forward contracts.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 15. Related realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets in this category include receivables. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment. The effective interest amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are held at fair value with gains and losses included in other comprehensive income. Just Energy uses this classification for assets that are not derivatives and are not held for trading purposes or otherwise designated at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortized cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or when Just Energy has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

Just Energy assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired at each reporting date. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, Just Energy first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If Just Energy determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of other income in the consolidated statements of income.

Loans and receivables, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to other operating costs in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by Just Energy that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Included in this class are primarily physically delivered energy contracts, for which the own-use exemption could not be applied, financially settled energy contracts and foreign currency forward contracts.

Gains or losses on liabilities held-for-trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities include long-term debt issued and are initially measured at fair value. Fair value is the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred, trade and other payables and bank indebtedness. Transaction costs related to the long-term debt instruments are included in the value of the instruments and amortized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest expense is included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of income.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Derivative instruments

Just Energy enters into fixed-term contracts with customers to provide electricity and gas at fixed prices. These customer contracts expose Just Energy to changes in consumption as well as changes in the market prices of gas and electricity. To reduce its exposure to movements in commodity prices, Just Energy enters into contracts with suppliers that expose the Company to changes in prices for the purchase and sale of power and natural gas. These contracts are treated as derivatives as they do not meet the own-use criteria under IAS 32. The primary factors affecting the fair value of derivative instruments at any point in time are the volume of open derivative positions and the changes of commodity market prices. Prices for power and natural gas are volatile, which can result in material changes in the fair value measurements reported in Just Energy's consolidated financial statements in the future.

Just Energy analyzes all its contracts, of both a financial and non-financial nature, to identify the existence of any "embedded" derivatives. Embedded derivatives are accounted for separately from the underlying contract at the inception date when their economic characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried as held-for-trading or designated as fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

All derivatives are recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative is entered into and are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. Derivatives are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position as other financial assets when the fair value is positive and as other financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Just Energy does not utilize hedge accounting; therefore, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded directly to the consolidated statements of income and are included within change in fair value of derivative instruments and other.

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

12/14/2018 2:56:30 PM

in

Case No(s). 02-1828-GA-CRS

Summary: Application - Renewal Certification Competitive Retail Natural Gas Suppliers - Exhibit C-1 (Part 6 of 7) electronically filed by Mrs. Gretchen L. Petrucci on behalf of Just Energy Solutions Inc.