

CONSOLIDATED WATER CO LTD

Form 424B3

July 01, 2003

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**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(B)3
Registration No. 333-104902**

PROSPECTUS

1,767,662 Ordinary Shares

We are selling 1,200,000 ordinary shares offered in this prospectus and the selling shareholder is selling 567,662 ordinary shares. We will not receive any proceeds from the ordinary shares sold by the selling shareholder.

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 265,150 additional ordinary shares on the same terms and conditions as the ordinary shares purchased in this offering solely to cover over-allotments of shares.

Our ordinary shares are listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market's National Market under the symbol CWCO. On June 30, 2003, the last reported sale price for our ordinary shares was \$15.42 per share.

Before investing, you should review the Risk Factors beginning on page 10.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Initial price to public	\$ 14.75	\$ 26,073,015
Underwriting discounts	\$ 0.80	\$ 1,414,130
Proceeds, before expenses, to Consolidated Water	\$ 13.95	\$ 16,740,000
Proceeds to the selling shareholder	\$ 13.95	\$ 7,918,885

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, on behalf of the underwriters, expects to deliver the ordinary shares on or about July 3, 2003.

JANNEY MONTGOMERY SCOTT LLC

WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC

The date of this prospectus is July 1, 2003

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[Company logo and
photos of service territories]

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary calls your attention to selected information in this prospectus, but may not contain all the information that is important to you. Unless otherwise indicated, all the information contained in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters will not exercise their over-allotment option. To understand this offering fully and for a more complete description of this offering, you should read this entire document carefully, including particularly the Risk Factors section, as well as the documents we have referred you to in the section called Where You Can Find More Information. Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts listed in this prospectus are in United States Dollars and any references to \$ or U.S.\$ are to United States Dollars. References in this prospectus to CI\$, BZE\$, or BAH\$ or BDS\$ are to Cayman Islands Dollars, Belizean Dollars, Bahamian Dollars or Barbados Dollars, respectively.

Our Business

Our company, Consolidated Water Co. Ltd., uses reverse osmosis technology to produce freshwater from seawater. We process and supply water to our customers in the Cayman Islands, Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. We sell water to a variety of customers, including public utilities, commercial and tourist properties, residential properties and government facilities. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, we sold 443 million U.S. gallons of water and reported total revenue of \$4.0 million and net income of \$1.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2002, we sold 640 million U.S. gallons of water and reported total revenue of \$12.2 million and net income of \$2.6 million.

On February 7, 2003, we acquired interests in five companies which operate a total of seven plant facilities. These acquisitions increase our daily water production capacity in the Cayman Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and expand our geographic presence to include Barbados and the British Virgin Islands. As a result of these acquisitions, our daily capacity has more than tripled from approximately 2.9 to 10.9 million U.S. gallons per day. With one of these acquisitions, we obtained the exclusive right through 2009 to distribute the DWEER™ Energy Recovery System for use in reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants in the Caribbean basin. We believe the DWEER™ System gives us a distinct competitive advantage when bidding for new plant construction projects. (See Recent Acquisitions).

Assuming our acquisitions occurred January 1, 2002, pro forma revenues would have been \$21.6 million and pro forma net income would have been \$4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, representing increases over reported results of approximately 77.9% and 71.3%, respectively. Assuming our acquisitions occurred January 1, 2002, pro forma revenues would have been \$5.5 million and pro forma net income would have been \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, representing increases over reported results of approximately 36.5% and 17.6%, respectively. We are presenting this pro forma information to illustrate the impact that these acquisitions would have had on our operations if they had occurred on January 1, 2002. The notes to our unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements describe the adjustments made to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The following table shows the countries in which we currently operate, the percent of our revenues, the number of water plants and the water capacity for the year ended December 31, 2002. The first column contains the percentage of our actual revenues, actual number of water plants and the water capacity attributable to each country for 2002. The second column indicates what the percentage of our revenues,

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including our share of net profits in equity investments, the number of water plants and the water capacity would have been in 2002 had we acquired these interests on January 1, 2002.

	For the year Ended December 31, 2002			Pro Forma Data For the year Ended December 31, 2002		
	Revenue	Number of Plants	Capacity**	Revenue	Number of Plants	Capacity**
	(Assuming the recent acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, 2002)					
Cayman Islands	86.9%	3	2.4	63.7%	6	5.3
Belize	12.1%	1	0.4	6.4%	1	0.4
Barbados				3.2%	1	1.3
British Virgin Islands*				8.4%	2	1.2
Bahamas	1.0%	1	0.1	18.3%	2	2.7

* The British Virgin Islands company is not consolidated and the revenues reflected represent fees received.

** Millions of U.S. gallons of water per day

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to provide water services in areas where the supply of potable water is scarce. We have focused on the Caribbean basin and adjacent areas as our principal market because these areas have: little or no naturally occurring fresh water; limited local regulations and taxes allowing us to benefit from higher returns than more highly regulated countries; and a large proportion of tourist properties, which historically have generated higher volume sales than residential properties.

To execute this strategy, we plan to grow our business by:

continuing to develop our production and distribution infrastructure and provide high quality potable water to our licensed area in the Cayman Islands;

expanding our existing operations in the Cayman Islands, Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas;

extending our operations to other markets outside of our current areas of operation where there is a need for potable water; and

broadening our existing and future operations into complementary services.

Our Address and Telephone Number

Our company, formerly known as Cayman Water Company Limited, was incorporated in August 1973 under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our registered office is located at Trafalgar Place, West Bay Road, Grand Cayman. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1114GT, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies and our telephone number is (345) 945-4277.

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[Map of plant locations]

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The Offering

Ordinary shares offered	1,200,000
Ordinary shares offered by the selling shareholder	567,662
Ordinary shares outstanding before this offering	4,275,568
Ordinary shares to be outstanding after this offering	5,475,568
Nasdaq National Market symbol	CWCO
Ordinary shares 52-week price range (through June 30, 2003)	\$11.24 to \$15.91
Current annualized dividend rate	\$0.42 per share
Use of Proceeds	We plan to use a portion of the net proceeds of this offering, estimated to be \$15.5 million, to repay some of our debt and to complete our acquisition of Waterfields. The balance of the net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.
Over-allotment Option	We have granted the underwriters of this offering an option to purchase from us up to an additional 265,150 ordinary shares.

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Set forth below is a summary of our audited consolidated financial data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2002 and unaudited consolidated financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002. We believe that we have made all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of our unaudited financial data. Our results for the interim period ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of our results for the full year. The information is expressed in U.S. dollars. This summary financial data is derived from and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the section of this prospectus entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

We voluntarily adopted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, effective January 1, 2000. Previously, financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2000	2003(1)	2002
	(in thousands, except for per share data)			(unaudited) (in thousands, except for per share data)	
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Water sales and service income	\$ 12,154	\$ 11,248	\$ 9,796	\$ 4,019	\$ 3,185
Cost of water sales and services	6,882	6,109	5,423	2,074	1,667
Gross profit	5,272	5,139	4,373	1,945	1,518
Indirect expenses	2,644	2,500	2,062	927	579
Income from operations	2,628	2,639	2,311	1,018	939
Other income (expenses)	(52)	126	94	6	(12)
Taxes				(6)	
Net income	\$ 2,576	\$ 2,765	\$ 2,405	\$ 1,018	\$ 927
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23

	As of December 31,			As of
	2002	2001	2000	March 31, 2003
	(in thousands)			(unaudited) (in thousands)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Total current assets	\$ 3,622	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,193	\$ 10,270
Total assets	25,508	22,721	21,846	57,703
Current liabilities	2,170	1,942	2,393	14,718
Long term debt	2,075	1,214	1,226	18,323
Total liabilities	4,382	3,247	3,619	33,177
Stockholders' equity	21,126	19,474	18,227	24,526

(1) The results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 include results of the acquired companies from February 1, 2003.

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The following sets forth unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial data for our company for the year ended December 31, 2002 giving effect to our recent acquisitions of DesalCo Limited, DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd., Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. and Waterfields Company Limited which are summarized in the following section entitled Recent Acquisitions, as if such acquisitions had been completed on January 1, 2002 for purposes of consolidated statement of income data and as if such acquisitions had been completed on March 31, 2003 for purposes of consolidated balance sheet data.

The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions. The aggregate purchase price for the acquisitions, including transaction costs, was approximately \$36.4 million and consisted of \$34.1 million in cash and 185,714 of our ordinary shares valued at approximately \$2.3 million. Our acquired interests in Ocean Conversion (BVI) have been accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment in Ocean Conversion (BVI) is recorded at cost and adjusted for our share of earnings or losses, less dividends.

The information for the unaudited consolidated statement of income data for the year ended December 31, 2002 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, the audited combined financial statements of Ocean Conversion (Cayman), DesalCo, DesalCo (Barbados) and Ocean Conversion (BVI) and the audited financial statements of Waterfields included in this prospectus beginning at page F-1. The information for the unaudited consolidated statement of income data and the balance sheet data at and for the period ended March 31, 2003 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Waterfields Company Limited. The pro forma adjustments relating to the acquisition of these entities are based upon available information and assumptions that are considered reasonable under the circumstances. Final adjustments could differ from these adjustments.

	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003
	(unaudited) (in thousands, except for per share data)	
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:		
Sales	\$ 21,623	\$ 5,485
Cost of sales	12,840	2,956
Gross profit	8,783	2,529
Indirect expenses	4,563	1,239
Income from operations	4,220	1,290
Other income (expenses)	353	(71)
Taxes and minority interests	(158)	(23)
Net income	\$ 4,415	\$ 1,196
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.06	\$.29
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.03	\$.28

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	As of March 31, 2003
	(in thousands)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:	
Total current assets	\$ 14,514
Total assets	68,666
Current liabilities	23,737
Long term liabilities	20,403
Total liabilities	44,140
Stockholders equity	24,526

Recent Acquisitions

On February 7, 2003, we completed several acquisitions enabling us to expand our operations to the British Virgin Islands and Barbados, while increasing our presence in the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas. Specifically, we acquired equity and other interests in four companies providing potable water services in Nassau, the Bahamas; Tortola, British Virgin Islands; St. James, Barbados and the Cayman Islands and a fifth company providing management, engineering and construction services to these companies for a total purchase price of \$25.5 million in cash and 185,714 of our ordinary shares. We also have an agreement to acquire an additional 13.5% of the shares of Waterfields, the acquired company providing water services in the Bahamas, for approximately \$1.4 million and have also engaged in a tender offer conducted outside of the United States for an additional 64.7% of the remaining shares of Waterfields for approximately \$6.7 million, bringing our holdings in Waterfields to 90.9%. We have received government approval for the Waterfields transaction, and we expect to complete this transaction by July 31, 2003. In addition to the Waterfields acquisition, our recently-acquired wholly-owned subsidiary, DesalCo Limited, sold 100% of the non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., to Sage Water Holdings (BVI) Ltd., the remaining shareholder of Ocean Conversion (BVI), for \$2.1 million cash. Upon completion of all of these transactions, we will have paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$34.1 million in cash (including transaction costs) and issued 185,714 of our ordinary shares, which we are required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission for resale.

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The following chart shows our ownership interest in these companies following completion of these acquisitions:

DesalCo Limited Cayman Islands
DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd. Barbados

On February 7, 2003, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding stock of DesalCo Limited, a Cayman Islands company, for approximately \$11.4 million. DesalCo provides management and engineering services to Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. and engineering services to Waterfields Company Limited. These services include all management support, including accounting, financial reporting, audit coordination, personnel management, plant management and maintenance. In addition to these management and engineering services, DesalCo owns all of the stock of DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd., a Barbados company, which operates a desalination plant for and sells desalinated water to Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. which owns a golf resort in St. James, Barbados. Sandy Lane Properties is our only customer in Barbados. The operating agreement between Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. and DesalCo was assigned to DesalCo (Barbados), although DesalCo provides some management, engineering, purchasing and other services for a fixed monthly fee and receives a share of the revenues generated by the desalination plant.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, DesalCo, is currently the exclusive distributor in the Caribbean basin for the DWEERTM System produced by DWEER Technology Ltd. for use in reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants through 2009. Based upon its operating specifications, the DWEERTM Energy Recovery System for reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants is one of the most energy efficient systems of its kind. The DWEERTM distributorship agreement may be terminated by DWEER Technology Ltd. if we fail to diligently promote the sale and use of the DWEERTM System or if we challenge the validity of any DWEERTM intellectual property.

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Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited Cayman Islands
Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. British Virgin Islands

On February 7, 2003, we purchased all of the voting stock and profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, a Cayman Islands company, and through DesalCo, 50% of the issued and outstanding voting stock and certain profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., a British Virgin Islands company, for approximately \$14.1 million and 185,714 of our ordinary shares.

Ocean Conversion (Cayman) sells desalinated water under various licenses and agreements to the Water Authority Cayman, which in turn distributes the water to customers outside our exclusive licensed area via pipeline. All of the non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) is owned by DesalCo and was acquired by us in the DesalCo transaction as previously discussed. As a result of these two transactions, we own 100% of the voting and non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (Cayman).

Ocean Conversion (BVI) sells desalinated seawater on the island of Tortola to the Department of Water and Sewerage of the Ministry of Communications and Works of the British Virgin Islands government, which in turn distributes the water to customers via its own pipeline. All of the non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (BVI) is owned by DesalCo and was acquired by us in the DesalCo transaction as previously discussed. As part of our agreement to acquire Ocean Conversion (BVI), we surrendered 18.2% of our profit sharing rights to Ocean Conversion (BVI) in return for the issuance to DesalCo of an additional 45,000 non-voting shares of Ocean Conversion (BVI). DesalCo sold these 45,000 shares of non-voting stock and all of its previously acquired shares of non-voting stock to the remaining shareholder, Sage Water Holdings (BVI) Ltd., for approximately \$2.1 million in cash. We share equal control of the voting stock and the profit sharing rights of Ocean Conversion (BVI) with Sage Water Holdings and Sage Water Holdings owns all of the shares of non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (BVI). As a result of these transactions, we hold 43.5% of the economic interests in Ocean Conversion (BVI).

Waterfields Company Limited The Bahamas

In connection with our acquisition of DesalCo, we acquired control of 12.7% of the stock of Waterfields Company Limited currently owned by DesalCo, as well as the engineering service agreement between Waterfields and DesalCo. Waterfields owns and operates a reverse osmosis seawater desalination plant and sells desalinated seawater on a take or pay basis to the Water & Sewerage Corporation of the Bahamas, which in turn distributes the water to customers via its own pipeline. We have an agreement with Bacardi & Co. Ltd. pursuant to which we will acquire approximately 13.5% more of the stock of Waterfields and we will be assigned the management agreement between Waterfields and Bacardi for an aggregate price of \$1.4 million. In addition to the transaction with Bacardi, we also have an agreement to acquire an additional 64.7% of the shares of Waterfields for approximately \$6.7 million through a tender offer conducted outside the United States to the remaining shareholders of Waterfields. We have received government approval for each of these transactions, and we expect to complete these transactions by July 31, 2003. As a result of the tender offer and the transactions with Bacardi and DesalCo, we will own 90.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of Waterfields. While we will not own all of the shares of Waterfields, we will control the right to appoint all of the directors of its board of directors.

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RISK FACTORS

We have described for you below all of the known material risks involved in investing in the ordinary shares which we offer under this prospectus. You should carefully consider each of the following risk factors and all of the information in this prospectus.

Our exclusive license for our service area in the Cayman Islands may not be renewed in the future and requires that we obtain prior approval for any rate increase for reasons other than inflation.

In the Cayman Islands, we presently operate as a public water utility under an exclusive license originally issued to us in December 1979 by the government of the Cayman Islands. Our existing license expires on July 11, 2010. If we are not in default of any terms of the license, we have a right of first refusal to renew the license on terms that are no less favorable than those which the government offers to a third party. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that we will be able to renew our license on favorable terms. We would retain ownership of our production infrastructure and substantially all of our distribution infrastructure if our license were not renewed.

Under our existing license, we must obtain prior approval from the Cayman Islands government to increase our rates for any reason other than inflation. Our ability to raise our rates is limited by this requirement, including potential delays and costs involved in obtaining government approval for a rate increase. Failure to obtain adequate rate increases could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We rely on water supply agreements with our customers in Belize, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands and Barbados which, upon their expiration, may not be renewed or may be renegotiated on less favorable terms to us.

We presently operate as a bulk water supplier under water sales agreements in Belize with our customer, Belize Water Services Limited, in the Bahamas with our customers, the Water & Sewerage Corporation and South Bimini International Ltd., in Barbados with our customer, Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. and in the British Virgin Islands with our customer, the Department of Water & Sewerage of the Ministry of Communications & Works of the British Virgin Islands government. Upon expiration, these agreements may not be renewed or may be renewed on less favorable terms.

We are now subject to additional water supply licenses which may not be renewed or may be renegotiated on terms unsatisfactory to us.

As a result of our recent acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman), it now operates as our subsidiary. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) sells water to the Water Authority Cayman under three water supply licenses expiring in March 2006, November 2008 and October 2009, respectively. While we intend to renegotiate these licenses prior to expiration, we cannot provide any assurances that the government will renew these licenses or that we will be able to negotiate new licenses on satisfactory terms. Failure to renegotiate the licenses on satisfactory terms could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Termination of our exclusive distributorship agreement with DWEER Technology Ltd. would eliminate the competitive advantage that we presently have over our competition in obtaining new plants in the Caribbean basin.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, DesalCo, is currently the exclusive distributor in the Caribbean basin for the DWEER™ System produced by DWEER Technology Ltd. for use in reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants through 2009. As a result, none of our competitors is able to offer this technology when bidding for new reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants in the Caribbean basin. As the DWEER™ System is one of the most energy efficient recovery systems of its kind, the distributorship agreement with DWEER Technology Ltd. gives us a unique competitive advantage. If the distributorship agreement were terminated or not renewed on equally favorable terms, we would lose this competitive advantage, and it may be more difficult for us to obtain new contracts for plants in the Caribbean basin.

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The British Virgin Islands government has taken the position that our water supply agreement is operating on a month-to-month basis.

The term of Ocean Conversion (BVI)'s existing water supply agreement in the British Virgin Islands is uncertain. Ocean Conversion (BVI) believes that the existing water supply agreement with the British Virgin Islands Water and Sewerage Department was automatically extended to May 2006 when the British Virgin Islands government did not make a required buyout payment in May 1999. The British Virgin Islands government has taken the position that the water supply agreement continues on a month-to-month basis. Thus, it is possible that the government could attempt to terminate the agreement at any time. Based upon our expected income from operations in the British Virgin Islands in 2003 using existing contract rates, we anticipate that we would lose approximately \$375,000 of net income per quarter if the British Virgin Islands government terminated our agreement. While Ocean Conversion (BVI) is currently attempting to negotiate a further extension of this agreement, there is no guarantee that an extension will be granted, or that if granted, such extension will be on terms favorable to Ocean Conversion (BVI). Failure to negotiate this agreement on favorable terms to us could have an adverse effect on our result of operations.

We may not be able to successfully integrate the new assets that we acquired in the recent acquisitions.

Increasing our size in a relatively short period of time has placed a significant strain on our management resources. Management may be required to spend additional time and money on integration that would otherwise be spent developing our business and services and may not be successful in integrating the acquired assets into our current operations. For example, integrating our new assets requires us to expand our management information systems and control our operating expenses. As a result, we cannot assure you that the acquisitions will provide us with the expected benefits. In addition, we cannot assure you that these acquisitions will not have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

The costs of integrating our new assets may affect our ability to pay dividends.

We have historically sought to pay cash dividends to our shareholders out of our net income on a quarterly basis if funds are available. The costs associated with integrating our new assets, however, may reduce our net income. If our net income is reduced, we will have fewer funds available to pay dividends. In addition, our bank loan agreement with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. requires that we pay dividends from current cash flow.

Our business is affected by tourism, weather conditions, the economies of the locations where we provide service, the U.S. and European economies and the international political climate.

Tourist arrivals and weather conditions within our operating areas affect the demand for our water to a greater extent in the Cayman Islands and in Belize than in the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands and Barbados. In the Cayman Islands and Belize, the highest demand is normally in the first two quarters of each calendar year. The lowest demand for water occurs in the third quarter of each calendar year. A significant percentage of tourists visiting the Cayman Islands and Belize come from the U.S. or certain European countries. In addition, development activity in our service areas in the Cayman Islands is significantly impacted by the U.S. economy. Accordingly, a significant downturn in tourist arrivals to the Cayman Islands or in the U.S. or European economies for any reason would be detrimental to our revenues and operating results. After the events of September 11, 2001, tourism decreased in the Cayman Islands and has not yet returned to historical levels. Additional terrorist activities in the United States, Europe or in the areas served by us or extended hostilities in the Persian Gulf would likely have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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We may have difficulty accomplishing our growth strategy within and outside of our current operating areas.

Even though we have an exclusive license for our present operating area in the Cayman Islands as well as supply agreements in the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, Barbados and Belize, our ability to expand our operating areas is often subject to the approval of the respective governments in each location.

Further, part of our long-term growth strategy is to expand our water supply and distribution operations to other locations outside the areas in which we normally operate. Our expansion into new locations depends on our ability to obtain necessary permits, licenses and approvals to operate in new territories in a timely and cost efficient manner.

Our expansion to territories outside of our current operating areas includes significant risks, including the following:

regulatory risks, including government relations, local regulations and currency controls;

risks related to operating in foreign countries, including political instability, reliance on local economies, environmental or geographical problems, immigration restrictions and shortages of materials and skilled labor;

risks related to development of new operations, including assessing the demand for water, engineering difficulties and inability to begin operations as scheduled; and

risks relating to greater competition in these new territories, including the ability of our competitors to gain or retain market share by reducing prices.

Even if our expansion plans are successful, we may have difficulty managing our growth. We cannot assure you that any new operations outside of our current operating areas will attain or maintain profitability or that the results from any new operations will not negatively affect our overall profitability.

We do not own a majority interest in Ocean Conversion (BVI).

We recently acquired 50% of the voting shares of Ocean Conversion (BVI) which allows us to appoint three of the six directors of that company. Sage Water Holdings (BVI) Ltd., which owns the remaining 50% of the voting shares, is entitled to appoint the remaining three directors. If there is a tie vote of the directors on any matter, the president of the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association is entitled to appoint a temporary director to break the tie. As a result, we will have to share the management of Ocean Conversion (BVI) with Sage Water Holdings. Although we will provide management and engineering services to Ocean Conversion (BVI), we will not fully control the operations of the company.

Our operations in the Caribbean could be harmed by hurricanes.

A significant hurricane could cause major damage to our equipment and properties and the properties of our customers, including the large tourist properties in these areas. This would result in decreased revenues and profits from water sales until our damaged equipment and properties were repaired and our customers and the tourism industry returned to the status quo before the hurricane. We do not insure our underground water distribution system on the Cayman Islands.

Contamination to our water may cause disruption in our services and adversely affect our revenues.

Our processed water may become contaminated by naturally-occurring or man-made compounds and events. In the event that a portion of our processed water is contaminated, we may have to interrupt the supply of that water until we are able to install treatment equipment or substitute the flow of water from an uncontaminated water production source. In addition, we may incur significant costs in order to treat a contaminated source of plant feed water through expansion of our current treatment facilities, or development of new treatment methods. Our inability to substitute processed water from an uncontaminated water source,

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or to adequately treat the contaminated plant feed water in a cost-effective manner may have an adverse effect on our revenues.

In addition, after the events of September 11, 2001, we have taken steps to heighten employee awareness of threats to our water supply. We have and will continue to bear costs for security precautions to protect our facilities, operations and supplies. We are not aware of any specific threats to our facilities, operations or supplies. It is possible, however, that we would not be in a position to control the outcome or the costs of such events should they occur, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations.

We could be negatively affected by potential government actions and regulations.

Any government that regulates our operations may enact legislation or adopt new regulations, including but not limited to:

- restricting foreign ownership of us;
- providing for the expropriation of our assets by the government;
- providing for changing water quality standards;
- requiring unilateral changes to or renegotiation of our exclusive licenses; or
- causing currency exchange fluctuations or devaluations or changes in tax laws.

We rely heavily on the efforts of several key employees.

Our success depends upon the abilities of our executive officers. In particular, the loss of the services of Jeffrey Parker, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, or Fredrick McTaggart, our President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, could be detrimental to our operations and our continued success. Although Messrs. Parker and McTaggart entered into three-year employment agreements commencing in 1998 and 2000, respectively, and which automatically extend every year for an additional one-year term, we cannot guarantee that Messrs. Parker or McTaggart will continue to work for us during the terms of their agreements. Also, none of our employees has entered into a non-compete agreement with us.

Provisions in our articles of association and an option deed adopted by our board of directors may discourage a change in control and may make it more difficult for you to sell your ordinary shares.

Our articles of association include provisions which may discourage or prevent a change in control. For instance, our board of directors consists of three groups and each group serves a staggered term of three years. Also, our board of directors may refuse to register any transfer of shares on our books for any reason.

We have also adopted an option deed, which is similar to a poison pill. The option deed may discourage a change in control by causing substantial dilution to a person or group who attempts to acquire us on terms not approved by the board of directors. The option deed will expire on July 31, 2007.

As a result of these provisions, you may not have an opportunity to sell your ordinary shares at a higher market price, which, at least temporarily, typically accompanies attempts to acquire control of a company through a tender offer, open market purchases or otherwise.

There may be a risk of variation in currency exchange rates.

Although we report our results in United States dollars, the majority of our revenue is earned in Cayman Islands dollars and Belizean dollars. Currently, our Bahamas revenue is earned in United States dollars. When we acquire control of Waterfields, we will earn a majority of our Bahamas revenue in Bahamian dollars. In addition, as a result of our recent acquisitions, we will earn revenue in the British Virgin Islands whose currency is in United States dollars and Barbados, whose currency is in Barbados dollars. All of the currencies in our operating areas have been fixed to the United States dollar for over 20 years. As a result, we do not intend to hedge against any exchange rate risk associated with our reporting in United States dollars. If any of

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these fixed exchange rates becomes a floating exchange rate, however, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Service of process and enforcement of legal proceedings commenced against us in the United States may be difficult to obtain.

Service of process on us and our directors and officers, fourteen out of seventeen of whom reside outside the United States, may be difficult to obtain within the United States. Also, since substantially all of our assets are currently located outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against us may not be collectible.

Based upon the advice of our Cayman Islands legal counsel, Charles Adams, Ritchie & Duckworth, there is no reciprocal statutory enforcement of foreign judgments between the United States and the Cayman Islands, so foreign judgments originating from the United States are not directly enforceable in the Cayman Islands. A prevailing party in a United States proceeding against us or our officers or directors would have to initiate a new proceeding in the Cayman Islands using the United States judgment as evidence of the party's claim. A prevailing party could rely on the summary judgment procedures available in the Cayman Islands, subject to available defenses in the Cayman Islands courts, including, but not limited to, the lack of competent jurisdiction in the United States courts, lack of adequate service of process in the United States proceeding, and the possibility that enforcement or recognition of the United States judgment would be contrary to the public policy of the Cayman Islands.

Based upon the advice of our Cayman Islands legal counsel, Charles Adams, Ritchie & Duckworth, depending on the nature of damages awarded, civil liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for original actions instituted outside the Cayman Islands may or may not be enforceable. For example, a United States judgment awarding remedies unobtainable in any legal action in the courts of the Cayman Islands (for example, treble damages, which would probably be regarded as penalties), would not likely be enforceable under any circumstances.

Shares eligible for future sale under Rule 144 of the Securities Act may adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

Before this offering, there were 4,275,568 ordinary shares issued and outstanding. With the exception of 955,041 ordinary shares held by our officers, directors, ten percent (10%) shareholders and other affiliates (as such term is defined under the Securities Act of 1933), 3,104,813 of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares may be immediately sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These shares may be sold under Rule 144 or under the exemption provided by Section 4(1) of the Securities Act for transactions by any person other than an issuer, underwriter or dealer. Of the 955,041 ordinary shares held by our officers, directors, ten percent (10%) shareholders and other affiliates, 889,432 shares are eligible for resale in compliance with Rule 144, including the 567,662 ordinary shares held by the selling shareholder. Any substantial sale of the ordinary shares under Rule 144, or otherwise, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the ordinary shares. In connection with our recent acquisitions, we are obligated to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the 185,714 shares issued to one of the sellers by June 30, 2003. The registration statement will also cover 30,000 shares acquired by one of our consultants.

You will incur immediate and substantial dilution of the book value of your investment in our ordinary shares.

The offering price of our ordinary shares is substantially more than the book value per ordinary share. As a result, a purchaser of ordinary shares pursuant to this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution of \$7.36 per ordinary share in book value from the offering price of \$14.75 per ordinary share.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We discuss in this prospectus and in documents which we have incorporated into this prospectus by reference matters which are not historical facts, but which are forward-looking statements. We intend these forward-looking statements to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, our future plans, objectives, expectations and events, assumptions and estimates about us and our industry in general.

The forward-looking statements in this prospectus reflect what we currently anticipate will happen. What actually happens could differ materially from what we currently anticipate will happen. We are not promising to make any public announcement when we think forward-looking statements in this prospectus are no longer accurate whether as a result of new information, what actually happens in the future or for any other reason.

Important matters that may affect what will actually happen include, but are not limited to, tourism in the areas we service, our ability to manage, integrate and realize the benefits from our recent acquisitions, scheduled new construction within our licensed areas, the U.S. and Caribbean economies, regulatory matters, weather conditions in the Caribbean, availability of capital for expansion of our operations, and other factors described in the Risk Factors section above, as well as elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**USE OF PROCEEDS**

At an offering price of \$14.75 per share, we estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of 1,200,000 ordinary shares offered by us in this prospectus, after deducting underwriters' discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be approximately \$15,471,000 (approximately \$19,170,000 if the underwriters exercise the over-allotment option in full). We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares by the selling shareholder. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to repay the current balance of approximately \$6,556,126 on the six-month bridge loan under our Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. facility used to finance the recent acquisitions and approximately \$8,113,020 will be used to complete our acquisition of Waterfields described in Recent Acquisitions. The balance of the net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. The six-month loan currently bears interest at a variable rate and the balance is due on August 6, 2003. The interest rate to date has ranged from 4.06% to 4.09%.

PRICE RANGE OF ORDINARY SHARES

Our ordinary shares are listed on the Nasdaq National Market and trade under the symbol CWCO. On June 30, 2003, we had 579 holders of record of the ordinary shares. Listed below for the periods indicated are the high and low closing bid prices for the ordinary shares on the Nasdaq National Market for the periods indicated. The high and low bid prices in the table reflect interdealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Five Most Recent Fiscal Years		
Year ended December 31, 1998	\$ 8.250	\$ 5.250
Year ended December 31, 1999	8.000	6.000
Year ended December 31, 2000	8.016	6.000
Year ended December 31, 2001	11.900	6.875
Year ended December 31, 2002	15.200	11.240
2001		
First Quarter	\$ 9.500	\$ 6.875
Second Quarter	9.820	8.188
Third Quarter	11.720	8.900
Fourth Quarter	11.900	10.000
2002		
First Quarter	\$ 14.750	\$ 11.490
Second Quarter	15.100	13.130
Third Quarter	15.200	11.240
Fourth Quarter	14.740	11.581
Most Recent Six Months		
January 2003	15.470	14.550
February 2003	14.760	14.180
March 2003	15.050	13.770
April 2003	14.890	13.500
May 2003	14.745	14.180
June 2003	15.910	14.200

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We have paid cash dividends on our ordinary shares since 1985. Our board of directors' policy has been to pay cash dividends out of accumulated profits on a quarterly basis if funds are available. Our board of directors established a policy, although not a binding obligation, that, subject to their annual review, we will maintain a dividend pay-out ratio in the range of 50% to 60% of net income. Our payment of any future cash dividends, however, will still depend upon our earnings, financial condition, capital demand and other factors, including the condition in our loan agreement with Scotiabank, that dividends be paid from current cash flow. Our board of directors declares and approves all interim dividends. It is a requirement of our Articles of Association for the board of directors to seek shareholder approval of the final dividend, if any, at the annual meeting of our shareholders.

We pay dividends directly to those shareholders holding ordinary shares in their respective names. With respect to shareholders holding ordinary shares in street name, we distribute the dividend payment to the Depository Trust Company as paying agent for those shareholders.

In December 2001, we increased our per share dividend from \$0.10 to \$0.105 per quarter and paid dividends in this amount during the year ended December 31, 2002.

On May 28, 2003, President Bush signed into law the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the "Act"). The Act makes significant changes in the treatment of dividends. Prior to the passage of the Act, dividends had been treated in the same manner as other ordinary income and taxed at the individual's highest marginal bracket. The Act treats dividends from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations in the same manner as long-term capital gains (at maximum rates through 2008 of fifteen percent (15%)). This reduced rate on dividends expires on December 31, 2008 and is retroactive to January 1, 2003. A dividend for purposes of U.S. federal income taxation are distributions out of current or accumulated earnings and profits determined under U.S. federal income tax principles.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows our capitalization as of April 30, 2003:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis giving effect to the purchase of 11,758 shares of Waterfields from Bacardi & Co. and through our tender offer, which we expected to finance with loan proceeds of approximately \$8.1 million and intend to complete on or before July 31, 2003.

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to reflect the net proceeds of approximately \$15.5 million from the sale by us of 1,200,000 ordinary shares in this offering at a price of \$14.75 per share after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses.

This information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	April 30, 2003(3)		
	Actual	Pro Forma	Pro Forma As Adjusted
	(in thousands)		
Bank indebtedness			
Current portion of long-term debt(1)	\$ 12,299	\$ 20,412	\$ 4,941
Long-term debt(1)(2)	18,323	18,323	18,323
Other long-term liabilities	136	136	136
Stockholders' equity			
Class A and B Ordinary Shares par value \$1.20 per share 9,900,000 authorized; 4,275,568 issued and outstanding	5,131	5,131	6,571
Redeemable Preference Shares par value \$1.20 per share 100,000 authorized; 18,914 issued and outstanding	22	22	22
Stock and options earned but not issued	60	60	60
Additional paid in capital	10,487	10,487	24,518
Retained earnings	9,312	9,312	9,312
Stockholders' equity	25,012	25,012	40,483
Total Capitalization	\$ 55,770	\$ 63,883	\$ 63,883

- (1) We repaid \$1.5 million of our six-month bridge loan with Scotiabank on June 10, 2003 and we repaid our entire \$979,000 loan with European Investment Bank on June 20, 2003.
- (2) All of our long term debt is secured. As part of the acquisition of our interests in Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, we agreed to indemnify the seller in respect of a guarantee given by the seller to the bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd. for 100% of the borrowings of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited totaling U.S. \$2.4 million. We are in the process of refinancing Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited's loan with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. and we will guarantee 100% thereof. In addition, as part of the acquisition of our interests in Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., we agreed to indemnify the seller in respect of a guarantee given by the seller to the bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd. for 55% of the borrowings of Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. totaling US\$1.25 million. We are in the process of refinancing Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd's loan with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. and we will guarantee 50% thereof. None of our other long-term debt is guaranteed.

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- (3) Significant changes in our capitalization from the date of the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated balance sheet dated March 31, 2003, are limited to the exercise of options for 35,609 ordinary shares with exercise prices of \$7.88 and \$7.10. The total par value and additional paid in capital recorded on exercise were approximately \$43,000 and \$234,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

Our net book value at March 31, 2003 was \$24,526,347, or \$5.78 per ordinary share. Net book value per share represents the amount of total assets less total liabilities, divided by the number of our ordinary shares outstanding on March 31, 2003. After giving effect to the sale of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares offered by us at a public offering price of \$14.75 per share less estimated offering expenses, including underwriting discounts and commissions, our pro forma book value as of March 31, 2003 would have been approximately \$40,202,847, or \$7.39 per share. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma net book value of \$1.61 per share to existing shareholders and an immediate dilution of \$7.36 per share to new investors purchasing our ordinary shares in this offering. Therefore, investors purchasing ordinary shares in the offering would have paid \$14.75 for an ordinary share having a pro forma net book value of \$7.39 per share after the offering. The following table illustrates this dilution but does not give effect to the exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option in the offering:

Public offering price per share		\$ 14.75
Net book value per share before this offering	\$ 5.78	
Increase attributable to this offering	\$ 1.61	
	<u> </u>	
Pro forma book value after this offering		\$ 7.39
		<u> </u>
Book value dilution per share to new investors in this offering		\$ 7.36
		<u> </u>

The following tables show a comparison between the effective cash cost of shares and options acquired by our directors or senior management during the last five years and the price of the ordinary shares in this offering:

	Shares Acquired		Total Consideration	Percentage of Total Consideration
	Number	Percentage		
Shareholders Purchasing in this Offering	1,200,000	20.4%	\$ 17,700,000(1)	82.2%
Directors and Senior Management	443,478(2)	7.5%	\$ 3,833,229	17.8%

- (1) Assumes no exercise of the underwriter's over-allotment option.
- (2) Assumes the exercise of an aggregate of 415,855 options to acquire ordinary shares by our directors and senior management.

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BANK FINANCING AGREEMENTS

On February 7, 2003, we entered into a loan agreement with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. to finance the recent acquisitions and refinance a portion of our existing debt. The facilities are comprised of the following:

\$2 million revolving line of credit bearing interest at the floating base rate as established by Cayman Island Class A licensed banks from time to time. The present interest rate is 5.25%.

\$20 million seven-year term loan bearing interest at an annually adjusted floating rate of LIBOR plus 1.5% to 3%, depending on the ratio of our consolidated debt to our consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The present interest rate is 4.06%.

\$17.1 million six-month bridge term loan bearing interest on the same basis as the seven-year term loan. The present interest rate is 4.06%.

We have used the proceeds from these facilities to refinance our existing debt, for working capital and to finance our recent acquisitions. As of February 28, 2003, we have drawn down \$28,056,126 from our Scotiabank facilities. We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repay the current balance of approximately \$6,556,126 borrowed under the six-month bridge term loan described above.

We are required to make monthly payments of interest for all borrowings under the revolving line of credit and quarterly payments of interest for all amounts drawn down under the two term loans. We are obligated to make 28 equal quarterly payments of principal under the seven-year term loan and all amounts borrowed under the six-month term loan must be repaid as of August 6, 2003.

We have collateralized all borrowings under the three facilities by providing Scotiabank with a first lien on all of our assets, including the capital stock we acquired in our recent acquisitions.

The loan agreement for the three facilities contains standard terms and conditions for similar bank loans made in the Cayman Islands, including acceleration of the repayment of all borrowings either upon the demand of Scotiabank or in the event of default under the loan agreement. In addition, we will require consent of Scotiabank, which may not be unreasonably withheld, before we do any of the following:

enter into a merger, acquire or change our line of business;

incur any additional borrowings, enter into guarantees or other contingent liabilities or further encumber our assets;

make any advances to our shareholders or affiliates; or

make aggregate capital expenditures in excess of \$2 million during any fiscal year.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

We voluntarily adopted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, effective January 1, 2000. Previously, financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The consolidated financial information includes the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The operating results of these subsidiaries have been included in the financial statements since the date of acquisition. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Set forth below is selected financial data based upon our consolidated financial statements. The table contains information (expressed in U.S. dollars) derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2002 and unaudited consolidated financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002. We believe that we have made all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of our unaudited financial data. Our results for the interim period ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of our results for the full year. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the more detailed financial statements and related notes beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2000	2003(1)	2002
	(in thousands, except for per share data)			(Unaudited) (in thousands, except for per share data)	
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Water sales and service income	\$ 12,154	\$ 11,248	\$ 9,796	\$ 4,019	\$ 3,185
Cost of water sales and services	6,882	6,109	5,423	2,074	1,667
Gross profit	5,272	5,139	4,373	1,945	1,518
Indirect expenses	2,644	2,500	2,062	927	579
Income from operations	2,628	2,639	2,311	1,018	939
Other income (expenses)	(52)	126	94	6	(12)
Taxes				(6)	
Net income	\$ 2,576	\$ 2,765	\$ 2,405	\$ 1,018	\$ 927
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23

	As of December 31,			As of
	2002	2001	2000	March 31, 2003
	(in thousands)			(Unaudited) (in thousands)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Total current assets	\$ 3,622	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,193	\$ 10,270
Total assets	25,508	22,721	21,846	57,703
Current liabilities	2,170	1,942	2,393	14,718
Long term debt	2,075	1,214	1,226	18,323
Total liabilities	4,382	3,247	3,619	33,177

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Stockholders equity	21,126	19,474	18,227	24,526
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(1) The results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 include results of the acquired companies from February 1, 2003.

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UNAUDITED CONDENSED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements are presented to give effect to transactions which were completed in February 2003 or which we anticipate completing on or before July 31, 2003 with the shareholders of DesalCo Limited (DesalCo), DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd. (DesalCo (Barbados)), Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited (Ocean Conversion (Cayman)), Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. (Ocean Conversion (BVI)) and Waterfields Company Limited (Waterfields). DesalCo, DesalCo (Barbados), Ocean Conversion (Cayman), Ocean Conversion (BVI) and Waterfields are herein referred to as the acquired companies and the transactions collectively as the recent acquisitions .

As of March 31, 2003, we owned 100% of DesalCo and its wholly owned subsidiary, DesalCo (Barbados), 100% of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) and 43.5% of Ocean Conversion (BVI). Additionally, as of March 31, 2003, we had 50% of the profit sharing rights of Ocean Conversion (BVI). After completion of the remainder of the recent acquisitions, we will own 90.9% of Waterfields.

In accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X, an unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated balance sheet is being presented as of March 31, 2003 as if the remaining recent acquisitions had occurred on March 31, 2003 and an unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated statement of income is being presented for the year ended December 31, 2002 and the period ended March 31, 2003 as if the recent acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2002.

The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2003 and for the period then ended are based on unaudited financial records of our company and Waterfields Company Limited. The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated statement of income at December 31, 2002 is based on our audited historical consolidated financial statements and the audited historical financial statements and combined financial statements of the acquired companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002. Our audited and unaudited historical financial statements and those of the acquired companies used in the preparation of these unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements were all prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Audits were conducted in accordance with United States generally accepted auditing standards. The audited and unaudited financial statements or audited combined financial statements of each of the acquired companies, and the audit reports thereon where applicable, are included within this document and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements.

We used the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisitions. Under the purchase method of accounting, the total estimated purchase price, calculated as described in Note 2 to the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements, is allocated to the net tangible and intangible assets of each of the recent acquisitions based on fair values. Our acquired interests in Ocean Conversion (BVI) have been accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, our investment in Ocean Conversion (BVI) is recorded at cost and adjusted for our share of earnings or losses, less dividends.

The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements, including the pro forma adjustments and explanatory notes thereto, are for illustrative purposes only. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the results of the periods presented. The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements are not intended to represent or be indicative of our consolidated results of operations or financial condition that would have been reported had the recent acquisitions been completed as of the dates presented, and should not be taken as representative of our future consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET****OF CONSOLIDATED WATER CO. LTD.
As at March 31, 2003**

	<u>CWCO</u>	<u>WCL</u>	<u>Pro Forma Adjustments and Notes*</u>	<u>Pro Forma Consolidated</u>
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,723,974	\$ 478,305	2,120,250 a	\$ 6,322,529
Accounts receivable	2,770,139	878,179		3,648,318
Inventory	946,429	604,954		1,551,383
Prepaid expenses and deposits	448,934	162,337		611,271
Deferred expenditures	1,300,401			1,300,401
Current portion of loans receivable	1,080,127			1,080,127
Total Current Assets	10,270,004	2,123,775		14,514,029
Loans receivable	4,045,385			4,045,385
Property, plant and equipment	21,062,174	7,552,802		28,614,976
Investment in affiliates	13,349,712		(2,120,250)a (1,012,501)b	10,216,961
Intangible assets	6,301,893			6,301,893
Goodwill	2,673,733		2,299,102 b	4,972,835
Total Assets	\$ 57,702,901	\$ 9,676,577		\$ 68,666,079
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	2,418,809	414,112		2,832,921
Current portion of long term debt	12,298,653	492,694	8,113,020 b	20,904,367
Total Current Liabilities	14,717,462	906,806		23,737,288
Long term debt	18,322,857	1,259,960		19,582,817
Other long term liabilities	136,235			136,235
Minority interests in Waterfields			683,392 b	683,392
Profit sharing provision				
Total Liabilities	33,176,554	2,166,766		44,139,732
Stockholders Equity				
Redeemable preferred stock	22,697			22,697
Common stock	5,087,951	769,000	(769,000)b	5,087,951
Stock and options earned but not issued	60,270			60,270
Additional paid in capital	10,253,420	6,710,375	(6,710,375)b	10,253,420
Retained earnings	9,102,009	30,436	(30,436)b	9,102,009
Total Stockholders Equity	24,526,347	7,509,811		24,526,347
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 57,702,901	\$ 9,676,577		\$ 68,666,079

* The letters refer to a description of the pro forma adjustments in Note 4.

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME****OF CONSOLIDATED WATER CO. LTD.
For the year ended December 31, 2002**

	CWCO	WCL	Combined**	Pro Forma Adjustments and Notes*			Pro Forma Consolidated
Water sales	\$ 12,154,689	\$ 4,086,872	\$ 12,247,281	\$ (5,427,108)c	(2,281,486)d(i)		\$ 20,780,248
Service and other operating income			483,406	563,311 e	(202,045)d(ii)	(1,680)d(iii)	842,992
Total revenue	12,154,689	4,086,872	12,730,687				21,623,240
Cost of sales	(6,882,177)	(2,552,496)	(6,589,779)	1,558,058 c	2,281,486 d(i)	(655,235)f	(12,840,143)
Gross profit	5,272,512	1,534,376	6,140,908				8,783,097
Indirect expenses	(2,644,004)	(926,406)	(1,367,480)	508,265 c	202,045 d(ii)	(334,975)g	(4,562,555)
Income from operations	2,628,508	607,970	4,773,428				4,220,542
Other income (expenses)							
Interest and other income	51,788	9,172	869,679	(24,539)c	(38,220)d(iv)		867,880
Interest expense	(103,986)	(103,389)				(1,685,385)g	(1,892,760)
Profit sharing			(1,307,080)	815,526 c	491,554 h		
Equity in net income of OC(BVI)				1,377,650 c			1,377,650
	(52,198)	(94,217)	(437,401)				352,770
Net income before income taxes and minority interest	2,576,310	513,753	4,336,027				4,573,312
Income taxes			(111,232)				(111,232)
Minority interest in Waterfields					(46,906)b		(46,906)
Net income	\$ 2,576,310	\$ 513,753	\$ 4,224,795			7	\$ 4,415,174
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.65					5	\$ 1.06
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.63					5	\$ 1.03
Weighted average number of							

**common stock
used in the
determination
of:**

Basic earnings per share	3,969,861	4,151,575
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Diluted earnings per share	4,087,532	4,269,246
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>		

* The letters refer to a description of the pro forma adjustments in Note 4.

** The combined accounts represent a combination of the financial statements of DesalCo Limited and subsidiary (DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd.), Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, and Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd.
See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF****INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED WATER CO. LTD.****For the three months ended March 31, 2003**

	<u>CWCO</u>	<u>WCL</u>	<u>Pro Forma Adjustments and Notes*</u>		<u>Pro Forma Consolidated</u>
Water sales	\$ 3,824,093	\$ 1,079,474	547,452i	(208,332)d(i)	\$ 5,242,687
Service and other operating income	194,632		130,269i	(82,497)d(ii)	242,404
Total revenue	4,018,725	1,079,474			5,485,091
Cost of sales	(2,074,039)	(711,904)	(352,585)i	208,332d(i) (25,964)f	(2,956,160)
Gross profit	1,944,686	367,570			2,528,931
Indirect expenses	(926,635)	(199,590)	(188,469)i	82,497d(ii) (7,287)g	(1,239,484)
Income from operations	1,018,051	167,980			1,289,447
Other income (expenses)					
Other income	44,560	1,593	5,243i		51,396
Interest expense	(293,383)	(15,506)		(200,848)g	(509,737)
Profit sharing	62,334		32,607i		94,941
Equity in net income of OC(BVI)	192,429		100,365i		292,794
	5,940	(13,913)			(70,606)
Net income before income taxes and minority interest	1,023,991	154,067			1,218,841
Income taxes	(5,993)		(2,447)i		(8,440)
Minority interest in Waterfields				(14,175)b	(14,175)
Net income	\$ 1,017,998	\$ 154,067			\$ 1,196,226
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.25			5	\$.29
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.24			5	\$.28
Weighted average number of common stock used in the determination of:					
Basic earnings per share	4,121,698				4,190,047
Diluted earnings per share	4,251,195				4,323,544

* The letters refer to a description of the pro forma adjustments in Note 4.

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of presentation

The unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X. Since our historical financial statements and those of each of the acquired companies were prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles and the accounting policies are substantially comparable, management did not make any accounting policy conformance adjustments to the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements reflect management's preliminary allocation of the purchase price. Property, plant and equipment, investments in affiliates, intangible assets and goodwill have all been assigned preliminary allocations which are subject to the completion of management's review of the estimated replacement costs of property, plant and equipment and the anticipated discounted cash flows of existing contracts. Management expects to complete the process of allocating the purchase price within one year of the date of the acquisitions.

Transactions and balances between any of the companies, including us and each of the acquired companies have been eliminated in the preparation of the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

The Bahamian dollar amounts presented for Waterfields Company, Ltd. in its primary financial statements are identical to the U.S. dollar amounts presented in the pro forma financial statements because the official fixed exchange rate for conversion of U.S. dollars into Bahamian dollars as determined by the Central Bank of the Bahamas has been fixed since 1973 at U.S. \$1.00 = BAH \$1.00.

2. Acquisitions and Purchase Price Allocation

We acquired interests in five companies consisting of DesalCo Limited, DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd., Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Ltd., Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., and Waterfields Company Limited. The incorporation of DesalCo's significant engineering and plant construction experience into our consolidated company will enable us to participate in future bids for larger plants as both an original equipment manufacturer and as an operator. The acquisition of DesalCo (Barbados), Ocean Conversion (BVI) and Waterfields gives us greater geographical diversification, thereby spreading political and weather risks. Finally, the acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) makes us the sole operator of reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants supplying potable water by pipeline in Grand Cayman.

The excess of the purchase price over the value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed results in goodwill of \$4,972,835. Management negotiated the individual purchase agreements based on the deemed value of the established business in each jurisdiction as well as the potential to further expand into each geographic market. In certain jurisdictions, management believes there is a significant shortage of potable water, however, new entries into these markets are difficult and costly. The successful completion of the recent acquisitions will not only allow us to expand our present business, but also to further expand into markets with high demand.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table illustrates the purchase consideration and allocation of the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired in the recent acquisitions:

Purchase price	
Cash consideration, including acquisition costs of \$500,000	\$ 34,113,742
Issuance of 185,714 ordinary shares to selling shareholders	2,291,711
	<hr/>
Total purchase price	36,405,453
Less: proceeds from sale of non-voting Ocean Conversion (BVI) shares	(2,120,250)
	<hr/>
Net purchase price of acquisitions, including acquisition costs and non-cash consideration	\$ 34,285,203
Allocated to:	
Historical book value of assets and liabilities as follows:	
Current assets	\$ 7,253,427
Property, plant and equipment	8,314,326
Investment in affiliate Ocean Conversion (BVI)	9,898,949
Intangible assets	4,868,861
Other assets	4,224,145
	<hr/>
Total assets acquired	34,559,708
Current liabilities	(1,560,468)
Long term debt and liabilities	(3,631,872)
	<hr/>
Total liabilities assumed	(5,192,340)
Net assets acquired	29,367,368
Adjustments:	
Relocation and termination costs	(55,000)
	<hr/>
Total allocation	\$ 29,312,368
	<hr/>
Excess purchase price over allocation to identifiable assets and liabilities (goodwill)	\$ 4,972,835
	<hr/>

The preliminary purchase price allocation performed by management assumes that fair value approximates the carrying value of net tangible assets as reflected in the audited financial statements of each of the acquired companies. Specifically, due to the recent or pending nature of the transactions, management has not assigned fair values to property, plant and equipment based on net replacement value. The fair value of intangible assets is based on management's estimates using discounted cash flow techniques at a discount rate of 15%. The estimates used in the valuation of intangible assets were based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Accordingly, actual results may vary from those presented.

3. Intangible assets

In conjunction with the purchase price allocation indicated in note 2, management has identified and assigned fair values, based on estimated discounted cash flows, to the following intangible assets:

(a) Management Services Agreement between DesalCo and Ocean Conversion (BVI) valued at \$650,978 with effect through May 31, 2006. Management has determined that the management services agreement has an indefinite life as both the intent and ability to renew the

agreement with minimal cost is present based on DesalCo's 50% voting rights on the board of directors of Ocean Conversion (BVI).

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**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(b) DWEER Distributor Agreement between DesalCo and DWEER Technology Ltd. valued at \$239,263 with effect through September 2009. The fair value is amortized over the remaining term of the agreement based on estimated economic benefits.

(c) Water Production and Supply License between us and Water-Authority Cayman for the Red Gate Road plant valued at \$3,870,952 with effect through November 2008. The fair value is amortized over the remaining term of the agreement based on estimated economic benefits.

(d) Water Production and Supply License between us and Water-Authority Cayman for the North Sound Road plant valued at \$107,668 with effect through October 2009. The fair value is amortized over the remaining term of the agreement based on estimated economic benefits.

4. Pro forma adjustments

The significant pro forma adjustments applied to the historical financial statements in the preparation of the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the following:

(a) To reflect the proceeds from the sale of 165,000 non-voting Ocean Conversion (BVI) shares at a price of \$12.85 per share.

(b) Our 12.7% interest in Waterfields was recorded using the cost basis of accounting at March 31, 2003. We have negotiated to purchase an additional 78.2% of the outstanding interests in Waterfields. This adjustment presents our investment in Waterfields on the consolidation method of accounting. The total consideration paid to the selling shareholders for 90.9% of Waterfields was \$9,125,521. The excess of the purchase price over 90.9% of the net assets of Waterfields at March 31, 2003 of \$2,299,102 was recorded as goodwill and a minority interest equal to the remaining 9.1% of equity interests owned by other parties was recorded as a long-term liability.

(c) To remove all statement of income amounts for Ocean Conversion (BVI) that are included in the combined accounts and record our investment in Ocean Conversion (BVI) and profits thereon under the equity method based on ownership of 43.5% of the total voting and non-voting shares outstanding.

(d) To eliminate transactions and balances between or among us and the acquired companies as follows:

i. Bulk water purchases by us from Ocean Conversion (Cayman)

ii. Service revenue earned by DesalCo from Waterfields and Ocean Conversion (Cayman)

iii. Dividends paid on our shares held by Ocean Conversion (Cayman)

iv. Dividends received by DesalCo as a result of 1,911 shares held in Waterfields

(e) DesalCo has a management services agreement with Ocean Conversion (BVI), the income from which was eliminated in the combined accounts for the year ended December 31, 2002. As Ocean Conversion (BVI) is recorded as an equity investment, this income should not be eliminated from DesalCo in the pro forma statement of income and as such, this adjustment reverses the previous elimination.

(f) To record amortization of intangible assets purchased over their useful lives based on estimated economic benefits as discussed at note 3.

(g) To record interest expense and the amortization of costs incurred to secure debt totaling \$37,100,000 used to finance the purchase of the acquired companies and to refinance existing loans of \$1,687,500. The debt bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.75% on a term loan of \$20,000,000 maturing in 2010 and a short term loan of \$17,100,000 outstanding until the proceeds from an equity

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

offering are received. Costs of \$859,617 associated with securing the financing are recorded as deferred expenditures on the balance sheet and are amortized to the statement of income over the terms of the respective loans. On a pro forma basis, interest expense on this debt and the amortization of financing costs for the year ended December 31, 2002 are \$1,685,385 and \$334,975, respectively based on average variable rates of 4.5% and 4.1% for the respective periods. On a pro forma basis, interest expense on this debt and the amortization of financing costs for the period ended March 31, 2003 are \$380,275 and \$7,287, respectively, resulting in adjustments of \$200,848 and \$7,287, respectively. A change of 1/8% in LIBOR would result in a change in the pro forma interest expense of \$21,067 for the year ended December 31, 2002 and \$4,597 for the period ended March 31, 2003.

(h) To eliminate the profit sharing charge relating to Ocean Conversion (Cayman) that would not have been paid during the year ended December 31, 2002 if we had owned 100% of the outstanding voting and non-voting shares and profit sharing rights on January 1, 2002.

(i) To adjust for operations of the acquired companies from January 2003 to February 1, 2003, the date we began including the results of the companies acquired on February 7, 2003.

5. Pro forma earnings per share

The calculation of unaudited pro forma basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of our ordinary shares outstanding assuming the shares issued as part consideration for the recent acquisitions were issued on January 1, 2002 as follows:

	December 31, 2002		March 31, 2003	
	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Historical weighted average shares				
Class A Common Stock	3,969,861	4,063,731	4,121,698	4,231,703
Historical weighted average shares				
Class B Common Stock	0	0	0	0
Historical weighted average shares				
Preferred Stock	0	23,801	0	19,492
Total historical weighted average shares	3,969,861	4,087,532	4,121,698	4,251,195
Adjustments:				
185,714 shares of Class A Common Stock issued as consideration (outstanding since pro forma acquisition date of January 1, 2002)	185,714	185,714	76,349	76,349
4,000 shares of Class A shares Common Stock held by Ocean Conversion (Cayman)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
	181,714	181,714	72,349	72,349
Pro forma weighted average shares				
Class A Common Stock	4,151,575	4,245,445	4,194,047	4,304,052
Pro forma weighted average shares				
Class B Common Stock	0	0	0	0
Pro forma weighted average shares				
Preferred Stock	0	23,801	0	19,492
Total pro forma weighted average shares	4,151,575	4,269,246	4,194,047	4,323,544

6. Restructuring costs

Management has assessed costs and formulated plans to relocate certain activities and employees and to terminate employment contracts of certain other employees of DesalCo Limited. These assessments are still in

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**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

progress. Based on a preliminary analysis to date, costs of approximately \$55,000 will be incurred after completion of the recent acquisitions for severance pay and relocation costs related to DesalCo Limited. These estimated costs are reflected in the unaudited condensed pro forma consolidated financial statements.

7. Non-recurring income

DesalCo Limited developed DWEERTM technology used in reverse osmosis plants and held patents related to the technology in a number of countries. During the year ended December 31, 2002, DesalCo sold the DWEERTM technology and the related patents for \$750,454. Management considers this income non-recurring in nature.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Overview

We have been operating our business on Grand Cayman since 1973 and have been using reverse osmosis technology to convert seawater to potable water since 1989. We currently have an exclusive license from the Cayman Islands government to process potable water from seawater and then sell and distribute that water by pipeline to Seven Mile Beach and West Bay, Grand Cayman. We obtain water from our three reverse osmosis plants on Grand Cayman (Governor's Harbour, West Bay and Britannia plants), which together are capable of producing approximately 2.4 million U.S. gallons per day. We own our reverse osmosis plants and substantially all of the 65 miles of our underground pipeline distribution infrastructure. In addition to our business in the Cayman Islands, we have been providing potable water to Belize Water Services Limited from our reverse osmosis seawater conversion plant in Ambergris Caye, Belize since July 2000 and to South Bimini International Ltd. in the Bahamas from our New Providence seawater conversion plant since July 2001.

We recently acquired interests in five companies which operate a total of seven plant facilities. These acquisitions provide us with facilities and contracts to supply additional potable water service in the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Barbados and the British Virgin Islands, as well as a Bermuda-based desalination facility management, engineering and construction services firm. The total capacity of these plants is approximately 8.0 million U.S. gallons per day. These recent acquisitions increased the daily capacity of the plants that we operate from approximately 2.9 to 10.9 million U.S. gallons per day. Pro forma revenues which take into account the recent acquisitions after elimination of intercompany sales for the year ended December 31, 2002 would have been \$21.6 million if the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2002. Pro forma consolidated net income for the same period would have been \$4.4 million. If these acquisitions had taken place on January 1, 2002, our pro forma revenues would have increased by approximately 77.9% and our pro forma net income would have increased by 71.3% for the year ended December 31, 2002. In addition, the capacity of the plants that we operate would have increased by approximately 276% for the year ended December 31, 2002. See Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements on page 22. The pro forma adjustments relating to the acquisition of these entities are based upon available information and assumptions that are considered reasonable under the circumstances. Final adjustments could differ from these adjustments.

Water Sales

Water sales income is comprised of retail water sales, via pipeline, to our individual Cayman Islands customers, and bulk water sales.

Expenses

Expenses include the cost of water sales (direct expenses) and our indirect, or general and administrative, expenses. Direct expenses include royalty payments to the Cayman Islands government; electricity and chemical expenses; production equipment and facility depreciation costs; equipment maintenance and expenses, operational staff costs and amortization of intangible assets. Indirect, or general and administrative, expenses consist primarily of salaries and employee benefits for administrative personnel, stock compensation expenses, office lease payments, depreciation on fixed assets used for administrative purposes and, legal and professional fees. There are no income taxes in the Cayman Islands and we are currently exempt from taxes in the British Virgin Islands and Belize. We may be liable for gross revenue tax in the Bahamas as disclosed in our discussion of our Bahamas operations in the Business section of this prospectus but do not currently pay any taxes in the Bahamas. We pay income tax in Barbados.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to trade

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accounts receivable, deferred expenditures, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and stock and stock option incentive plans. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. We believe the following critical accounting policies are the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require management's more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Trade accounts receivable: We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Management continuously evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable and records allowances for doubtful accounts based on estimates of the level of actual write-offs which might be experienced. These estimates are based on, among other things, comparisons of the relative age of accounts and consideration of actual write-off history.

Deferred expenditures: These costs were incurred in connection with the recent acquisitions and financing transactions. Costs relating to the acquisitions will be included as part of the purchase price allocation and we will seek to repay a portion of our existing debt with the net proceeds of this offering. If we do not proceed with this offering we may be required to expense the amounts relating to the financing transactions.

Property, plant and equipment: Management makes estimates for the useful life of assets and reviews its policies from time to time. In 2001, we carried out an extensive engineering analysis of our potable water productions and distribution equipment in Grand Cayman. As a result of the analysis, management reassessed the useful economic lives of certain assets. The reassessment resulted in reduced depreciation of \$197,472, or \$0.05 per share on a basic and fully diluted basis for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Intangible assets: Intangible assets recorded are amortized over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142. Management tests for impairment by evaluating the remaining useful life of an intangible asset that is being amortized each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. Impairment is tested based on projected discounted future cash flows using a discount rate reflecting our average cost of funds. If our estimated projections are greater than our actual results there may be an impairment that has not been reflected in the accounts. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are recorded at fair value and are not amortized. Management reevaluates the indefinite useful life of such intangible assets at each reporting period. In addition, intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually for impairment by comparing the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value.

Goodwill: We account for acquisitions under the purchase method using the accounting standards established in Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. These rules require us to assess goodwill which arises from the acquisition under the purchase method for impairment at least annually or more frequently if certain indicators are present. These statements require estimates in both the purchase price allocation and the fair value of our reporting units. Impairment of goodwill is tested based on projected discounted future cash flows of our reporting units using a discount rate reflecting our average cost of funds.

Results of Operations

Due to the recent acquisitions, management changed our internal organizational structure to effectively assimilate the business activities of the acquired companies. Consequently, management no longer considers it appropriate to report separate business segments based on geographical location. Under the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards 131, Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, management now considers the following as separate business segments: (i) the operations to supply water to retail customers, (ii) the operations to supply water to bulk customers, and (iii) the provision of engineering and management services. Segmented financial information that was reported in previous periods for the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas has been reclassified to Retail Water, and financial information for Belize has been reclassified to Bulk Water. Services is a new business segment created as a result of the recent

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acquisition. Accordingly, the segment disclosures for our quarter ended March 31, 2003 are different from our segment disclosures for the periods ended December 31, 2002, December 31, 2001 and December 21, 2000.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2003 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2002

Revenue

Total revenue increased by 26.2% from \$3,184,805 to \$4,018,725 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002.

Revenue from our retail water (Retail) operations decreased by 1.4% from \$2,858,899 to \$2,818,953 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This decrease was due to slightly lower sales in our primary market in the Cayman Islands.

Revenue from our bulk water (Bulk) operations increased by 208.4% from \$325,906 to \$1,005,140 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This increase was due to our recent acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited.

Revenue from services (Services) increased from nil to \$194,632 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This increase was due to our recent acquisition of DesalCo Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd.

Cost of Sales

Total cost of sales increased by 24.5% from \$1,666,452 to \$2,074,039 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002 for the reasons explained below, while our total revenue increased by 26.2% for the same period.

Cost of sales of our Retail operations decreased by 14.2% from \$1,421,687 to \$1,219,878 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002, while our Retail revenue decreased by 1.4% for the same period. This decrease in cost of sales resulted primarily from the cancellation of the Governor's Harbour plant operating contract on February 7, 2003, which decreased our water purchase expense. Due to our recent acquisitions and cancellation of the Governor's Harbour plant operating contract, we expect our Retail cost of sales going forward to remain at this lower percentage of Retail revenues.

Cost of sales of our Bulk operations increased by 200.9% from \$244,765 to \$736,469 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002, while our Bulk revenue increased by 208.4% for the same period. This increase in cost of sales resulted almost entirely from the operating costs of our recent acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited which included the amortization costs of the intangible assets that was recognized in conjunction with our recent acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited. We generally sell water to our Bulk customers at a lower profit margin than to our Retail customers.

Cost of sales of our Services reporting segment were \$117,692 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and relate to our recent acquisition of DesalCo Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd. which included the amortization cost of the intangible asset that was recognized in conjunction with our recent acquisition of DesalCo Limited.

Gross Profit

Overall gross profit margin increased from 47.7% to 48.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002, for the reasons explained below.

Gross profit margin for our Retail operations increased from 50.3% to 56.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. The primary reason for this increase is that our Retail cost of sales decreased as a result of the cancellation of the Governor's Harbour plant operating contract.

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Gross profit margin for our Bulk operations increased from 24.9% to 26.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. The primary reason for this increase is the inclusion of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, which produced a higher gross profit margin than our other Bulk operation.

Gross profit margin for our Services reporting segment was 39.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

General and Administrative Expenses

Total general and administrative expenses increased by 59.9% from \$579,356 to \$926,635 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. General and administrative expenses represented 18.2% and 21.3% of total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

General and administrative expenses for our Retail operations increased by 5.4% from \$537,981 to \$567,077 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This increase is comprised primarily of higher insurance and rent costs.

General and administrative expenses for our Bulk operations increased by 578.0% from \$41,375 to \$280,536 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This increase is almost entirely the result of the inclusion of the general and administrative expenses of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited. We expect to reduce general and administrative expenses as we assimilate the administrative functions of our recent acquisitions.

General and administrative expenses for our Services reporting segment were \$79,022 for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This is entirely the result of our recent acquisitions of DesalCo Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd. We expect to reduce general and administrative expenses as we assimilate the administrative functions of our recent acquisitions.

Other Income (Expenses)

Total other income (expenses) changed by 147.5% from expense of \$12,497 to income of \$5,940 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002. This increase was due primarily to income and profit sharing from our equity investment in Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., which was offset by the increased interest expense related to the loan interest and bank fees incurred in connection with our recent acquisitions. We expect loan interest costs to decrease when we complete this offering, since we are using the proceeds to repay a portion of our debt. We are also amortizing our bridge financing fees over a period of six months at which time it will be fully amortized.

Net Income

Net income increased by 9.9% from \$926,500 to \$1,017,998 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 when compared to the same three-month period in 2002 as the result of factors explained above. We expect net income to increase when we have repaid the acquisition bridge financing from Scotiabank using the proceeds from this offering, and have fully amortized the bank fees related to this bridge financing.

Dividends

On January 31, 2003, we paid a dividend of \$0.105 to shareholders of record on December 31, 2002, and on April 30, 2003, we paid a dividend of \$0.105 to shareholders of record on March 31, 2003. We have consistently paid dividends to owners of our ordinary and redeemable preferred shares since we began declaring dividends in 1985. Our board of directors has established a policy, but not a binding obligation, that we will seek to maintain a dividend pay-out ratio in the range of 50% to 60% of net income. While this policy is subject to modification by our board of directors, we expect to continue increasing our dividends, if our earnings grow. Our payment of any future cash dividends, however, will depend upon our earnings, financial condition, capital demand and other factors, including the condition in our new loan agreement effective

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February 7, 2003, with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. that dividends be paid only from current cash flows.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Water sales

Total water sales increased by 8.1% from \$11,248,105 to \$12,154,689 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively. Total water sales increased as a result of several factors detailed below.

Our Cayman operation added \$574,570 to water sales, which is an increase of 5.8% over the prior year and represents 63.4% of the total increase of water sales. The number of U.S. gallons we sold increased by 10.3% over the prior year. This is the result of supplying approximately 52 million U.S. gallons of water to the Hyatt Hotel and the Britannia golf course. Our water sales to customers other than the Hyatt Hotel and the Britannia golf course were essentially flat when compared to the prior year, despite a 9.4% reduction in tourist air arrivals to the Cayman Islands due to continued air travel concerns and the downturn of the U.S. economy.

Our Belize operation added \$240,323 to water sales, which is an increase of 19.5% over the prior year and represents 26.5% of the total increase of water sales. In June 2002, the automatic inflation adjustment decreased our Belize water rates by an average of 0.08%. This was more than offset by a 20.0% increase in the number of U.S. gallons sold over the prior year. This increase occurred because during the year ended December 31, 2001, we experienced equipment malfunctions which temporarily reduced the production capacity of our plant by 50%.

The addition of the Bahamas operations increased water sales by \$91,691, which is an increase of 348.2% over the prior year and represents 10.1% of the total increase of water sales. This was the result of a 348.4% increase in the number of U.S. gallons sold over the prior year.

Cost of water sales

Cost of water sales increased by 12.7% from \$6,109,117 to \$6,882,177 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively, while water sales revenues increased by 8.1%.

Our Cayman operations increased cost of water sales by \$526,748, which is an increase of 9.9% over the prior year and represents 68.1% of the total increase of cost of water sales. Water sales revenue for our Cayman operations increased 5.8%. The cost of water sales increased as a result of direct costs incurred to operate the Britannia plant, which was acquired on February 1, 2002. These costs included salaries and benefits for additional staff, equipment maintenance costs, electricity, chemicals and insurance, which will continue now that we operate the Britannia plant. Higher insurance costs also increased cost of water sales due to higher premium rates from our insurance provider, and additional insured values following the purchase of the Britannia plant and the insurance for the full replacement value of all our reverse osmosis desalination plants. Some of this increase was offset after the Britannia plant was purchased by a decrease in water purchase costs resulting from lower volume purchases from Ocean Conversion (Cayman). We were unable to take full advantage of the lower per gallon production costs of the Britannia plant as it operated at less than full capacity in the eleven months that we owned the Britannia plant due to contractual minimum purchase requirements from Ocean Conversion (Cayman).

Our Belize operation increased cost of water sales by \$144,334, which is an increase of 20.1% over the prior year and represents 18.7% of the total increase of cost of water sales. Water sales revenue for our Belize operation increased 19.5%. We completed rebuilding the second diesel engine, in accordance with the engine manufacturer's preventive maintenance recommendations, which increased our cost of water sales. Also increasing our cost of water sales were additional repairs and maintenance on the existing reverse osmosis equipment. We also settled various claims for compensation made by our customer in Belize in March 2002. These claims were the result of our equipment failures that occurred in August and September 2001 and a minor miscalculation in the annual inflation adjustment formula in our contract. The miscalculation dated back to November 1995, which was prior to our acquisition of Belize Water Limited, and upon correction, reduced our unit rate for water to our customer by \$0.09 per 1,000 U.S. gallons.

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The addition of the Bahamas operations increased cost of water sales by \$101,978, which is an increase of 218.7% over the prior year and represents 13.2% of the total increase of cost of water sales. Water sales revenue for our Bahamas operation increased 348.2%.

Gross profit

Gross profit margins decreased from 45.7% to 43.4% for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively.

Gross profit margins for our Cayman operations decreased from 46.5% to 44.4% for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively. The primary reasons for this decrease are (i) approximately two thirds of the water produced by our Britannia plant was sold to the Hyatt Hotel and Britannia golf course at a lower rate than our standard commercial water rate, (ii) due to flat water sales to other customers, we were unable to utilize full production capacity of the Britannia plant, and (iii) we were not able to acquire water from our lowest price source as a result of minimum water purchase obligations that we had with Ocean Conversion (Cayman).

Gross profit margins for our Belize operations decreased from 41.7% to 41.4% for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively. The reason for the decrease in the gross profit margins is increased cost of water sales over prior year periods due to the settlement costs with Belize Water Services Ltd. as discussed above and additional repairs and maintenance on the reverse osmosis equipment in Belize.

Gross profit margins for our Bahamas operations increased from a negative 77.1% to a negative 25.9% for the year ended December 31, 2002. The low gross profit margins were due to low water sales resulting from a reduction of tourism and a relatively higher proportion of fixed costs such as depreciation, which we expected in the early phases of the Bimini Sands Resort development project. Both of these are temporary factors and are not expected to continue in the future. Our Bahamas operation has generated positive cash flow since January 2002.

Indirect expenses

Indirect expenses increased by 5.8% from \$2,500,060 to \$2,644,004 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively. Indirect expenses were at 22.0% and 21.8% of total income for the year ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively.

Our Cayman operations increased indirect expenses by \$104,328, which is an increase of 4.5% over the prior year and represents 72.5% of the total increase of indirect expenses. We attribute this increase to our accounting for stock compensation costs, unanticipated professional fees relating to our December 31, 2001 audit and Form 10-K review together with increased insurance premiums on our commercial and directors and officers insurance. Stock compensation costs increased \$266,773 as a result of an increase in our share price during the last fiscal quarter. Unanticipated professional fees relating to our December 31, 2001 audit and 10-K review were \$59,311 and our commercial and directors and officers insurance increased by \$78,503. We also had additional reporting costs in 2002 due to increased demand for our annual report and proxy statements. These increases were mostly offset by a reduction in bonus costs and subscription costs compared to the prior year.

Our Belize operations increased indirect expenses by \$34,805, which is an increase of 18.2% over the prior year and represents 24.2% of the total increase of indirect expenses. We had additional costs as a result of higher insurance premiums and increased costs to repatriate funds.

The addition of the Bahamas operations as of July 11, 2001 increased indirect expenses by \$4,811, which is an increase of 116.6% over the prior year and represents 3.3% of the total increase of indirect expenses. These costs relate to the administration of the Bahamas operations for a full year.

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Other income (expense)

Other income and expense consists of income earned from non-operational activity, interest income, and interest expense. Until February 1, 2002, other income also included settlement fee payments for the supply of water to the Britannia development by the Hyatt Hotel, which had its own water production facility.

Other income and expense decreased by 141.5% from income of \$125,645 to expense of \$52,198 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively. This decrease was a result of the February 1, 2002 termination of the dispute settlement agreement with Cayman Hotel and Golf Inc., the owner of Hyatt Grand Cayman Resort and Britannia golf course.

Dividends

In March 2001, we increased our per share dividend to ordinary shareholders from \$0.10 to \$0.105 per quarter and paid dividends of this amount during the year ended December 31, 2002.

Net income

Net income decreased by 6.8% from \$2,764,573 to \$2,576,310 for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively, as a result of the factors indicated above.

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2000

Water sales

Total water sales increased by 14.8% from \$9,795,751 to \$11,248,105 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively. Total water sales increased as a result of several factors detailed below.

Our Cayman operation added \$660,174 to water sales, which is an increase of 7.1% over the prior year and represents 45.5% of the total increase of water sales. Of this increase, 70% was due to a 5.1% increase in the number of U.S. gallons sold. This increase was due to a larger customer base and increased usage by commercial, residential and government customers, primarily Water Authority-Cayman, which experienced temporary shortfalls in its production capacity. The remaining 30% of the increase was due to an increase in water rates of approximately 2.4% in accordance with our license agreement.

Our Cayman Island average water rate for the first nine months of 2001 was \$20.54 per thousand U.S. gallons. For the final three months of 2001, our rates were reduced by 1.2% using the Cayman Islands Consumer Price Index automatic adjustment formula contained in our license. Our rates were automatically reduced by 0.39% in January 2002.

Our Belize operation added \$765,847 to water sales, which is an increase of 164.7% over the prior year and represents 52.7% of the total increase of water sales. Virtually all of the increase was due to an additional six months of operations over the prior period. The number of U.S. gallons sold in 2001 was however 21% higher than the annual figures of the prior year due to increased demand met from an expansion of the plant completed in March 2000.

The addition of the Bahamas operations as of July 11, 2001 increased water sales by \$26,333, which represents 1.8% of the total increase of water sales.

Cost of water sales

Cost of water sales increased by 12.6% from \$5,423,297 to \$6,109,117 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively, while our water sales revenue increased 14.8% for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Our Cayman operations increased cost of water sales by \$171,425, which is an increase of 3.3% over the prior year and represents 25.0% of the total increase of cost of water sales. Water sales revenue for our Cayman operations increased 7.1%. Although cost of water sales increased, it increased at a lower rate than

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our water sales because we benefit from efficiency savings in our water production operation when we produce more water.

The addition of the operations of Belize Water Limited as of July 21, 2000 increased the cost of water sales by \$467,769, which is an increase of 186.8% over the prior year and represents 68.2% of the total increase of cost of water sales. Water sales revenue for our Belize operations increased 164.7% for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase in cost of water was due to increased water production to meet increased sales and machinery repairs related to the August and September 2001 equipment malfunctions, all of which were remedied in 2002.

The addition of the Bahamas operations as of July 11, 2001 increased cost of water sales by \$46,626, which represents 6.8% of the total increase of cost of water sales.

Gross profit

Gross profit margins increased from 44.6% to 45.7% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Gross profit margins for our Cayman operations increased from 44.6% to 46.5% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively, as a result of decreased depreciation expense of approximately \$197,000 from our reassessment of the useful economic lives of certain assets and increased plant efficiencies. These lower expenses were offset by additional labor costs associated with plant maintenance, increased insurance premiums and an additional six months of intangible amortization for the Belize water supply contract.

Gross profit margins for our Belize operations decreased from 46.2% to 41.7% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively, as a result of repair costs and higher electricity costs resulting from the temporary utilization of a less efficient electric motor during the repair period.

Gross profit margins for our Bahamas operations was a negative 77.1%. This was due to low water sales and a relatively higher proportion of fixed costs such as depreciation, which we expected in the early phases of the Bimini Sands Resort development project. Both of these are temporary factors and are not expected to continue in the future.

Indirect expenses

Indirect expenses increased by 21.3% from \$2,061,722 to \$2,500,060 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively. Indirect expenses were at 20.8% and 22.0% of total income for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Our Cayman operations increased indirect expenses by \$276,812, which is an increase of 13.6% over the prior year and represents 63.2% of the total increase of indirect expenses. Of this increase, 49.0% is due to the creation of a new executive position, Director of Special Projects.

Our acquisition of Belize Water Limited as of July 21, 2000 increased indirect expenses by \$157,400, which is an increase of 470.9% over the prior year and represents 35.9% of the total increase of indirect expenses. This increase was primarily due to an additional six months of indirect expenses over the previous period and the reallocation of certain employee duties.

The addition of the Bahamas operations as of July 11, 2001 increased indirect expenses by \$4,126, which represents .9% of the total increase of indirect expenses. These costs related to the administration of the Bahamas operations.

Other income

Other income increased by 33.5% from \$94,088 to \$125,645 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively, as a result of a slight decrease in interest income on available cash balances.

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Net income

Net income increased by 15.0% from \$2,404,820 to \$2,764,573 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively as a result of the movements indicated above.

Dividends

In December 2000, we increased our per share dividend to ordinary shareholders from \$0.08 to \$0.10 per quarter and paid dividends of this amount during the year ended December 31, 2001.

Reassessment of Useful Economic Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

During the year ended December 31, 2001, we carried out an extensive engineering analysis of our potable water production and distribution equipment in Grand Cayman. As a result of the analysis, management reassessed the useful economic lives of certain assets. The reassessment resulted in reduced depreciation of \$197,472, or \$.05 per share on a basic and fully diluted basis for the year ended December 31, 2001. The assets affected and the basis for management's decisions are described below:

Seven Mile Beach Distribution System

During 2001, we revised our master distribution plan that was originally set out in 1997. In doing so, we determined that a previously planned relocation of our Governor's Harbour reverse osmosis plant was no longer advantageous. Therefore, the removal and relaying of pipeline to this service area in conjunction with this relocation was no longer needed. Furthermore we determined that certain planned pipeline replacements were not necessary. Finally, the government revised its plans for significant road improvements in the service area, therefore, alleviating anticipated major changes to our Seven Mile Beach distribution system.

As a result of the above plan reassessments, we concluded that a pipeline with the characteristics of our Seven Mile Beach Distribution System would have a useful economic life of 40 years. We, therefore, extended the useful economic life of this system from 20 to 40 years. Fourteen years have elapsed to date.

Governor's Harbour Vapor Compression (VC) Building

As discussed above, we previously planned to relocate our Governor's Harbour plant, which would have resulted in the removal of the VC building in which it was housed. When we determined that the plant should remain in its current location in 2001, we reassessed the building's useful life. Giving consideration to our plans to use the building in the future, the high-quality construction and foundation of the building, as well as the fact that it accommodates large high-pressure pumps for the plant, we concluded that the building had a remaining useful economic life of 20 years from 2001. Two years have elapsed since this useful economic life was determined.

Distribution System Meters

Our policy is to replace customer water meters according to manufacturer recommendations, which suggest replacement on service years or water volume. The manufacturer of our water meters advised us that they were extending the guarantee for a certain model to cover higher volumes and a longer period of time. Based on the revised guarantee, we reassessed the useful economic lives of all such models in service to 10 years, being the mid-point of a guaranteed time-frame of 6 to 15 years.

Vermeer Trencher

We own a Vermeer trencher to construct water distribution pipelines within our franchise area. As discussed above, we originally planned to make major changes to our distribution system as a result of a proposed relocation of our Governor's Harbour plant and significant road improvements planned by the government. These projects would have required heavy utilization of this asset. Given the changes in plans identified above and the minor projects for which the trencher will be required, we reassessed the useful economic life to be 20 years. Four years have elapsed to date.

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West Bay Reverse Osmosis Plant

Our West Bay reverse osmosis plant was manufactured and installed in 1995 and expanded in 1998 with state-of-the-art technology. At the time, we had concerns about potential accelerated obsolescence of the equipment because of continuing research and development in the reverse osmosis field, and as such, the original useful economic life was determined to be 10 years. In 2001, we concluded with management that there were no indicators that significant changes were pending in the industry. Given the like-new condition of the plant, its three year history of meeting operational requirements and expected future use, management reassessed the remaining useful economic life of the West Bay Plant to be 12 years at such time.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Prior to our completion of the recent acquisitions, we generated cash primarily from our operations in the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Belize and, to a lesser extent, from the sale of our shares and through loans and credit facilities obtained from two banks. As a result of our recent acquisitions, we began to generate cash from our recently acquired operations in the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Barbados; and from our equity investment in the British Virgin Islands. Cash flow is affected by the timely receipt of customer payments, by operating expenses, the timeliness and adequacy of rate increases (excluding automatic adjustments to our rates for inflation and electricity costs), and various factors affecting tourism in the Cayman Islands, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Barbados and the Bahamas, such as weather conditions and the economy. We use cash to fund our operations in the Cayman Islands, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Barbados and the Bahamas, to fund capital projects, to expand our infrastructure, to pay dividends, to repay principal on our loans, to repurchase our shares when appropriate and to take advantage of new investment opportunities which expand our operations.

Operating Activities

Cash generated from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2003 was \$652,299 and \$1,174,341, respectively. We generate cash through the utilization of our existing plants, equipment and resources in all segments of our business, minimization of water losses and operating efficiencies created by our management team. Through our recent acquisitions, we expect our revenues to approximately double. We believe that our administrative staff will be able to manage all our combined operations so that our indirect costs will not increase in proportion to water sales.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2003 was \$1,681,993 and \$24,018,741, respectively. Cash in the amount of \$23,955,837 was used for our recent acquisitions. During the same period in 2002, our investing activities consisted of expenditures for new property, plant and equipment, including \$1,500,000 on the purchase of the Britannia reverse osmosis plant. We also continued to expand our water distribution system in the Cayman Islands by constructing additional pipelines to service new developments within our exclusive licensed area.

Financing Activities

On February 7, 2003, we utilized a credit facility with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. in order to finance our recent acquisitions and refinance our existing debt. Cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2003 was \$1,690,541 and \$26,000,070, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2003, our primary financing activity was to borrow \$28,056,126 from our Scotiabank facilities from which we used \$1,687,500 to repay our Royal Bank of Canada credit facility. If we are unable to complete this offering by August 2003, we have the option of converting the bridge loan to a term loan and will continue to pay interest at our current level and incur additional bank fees. During the three months ended March 31, 2002, our primary financing activity was a borrowing under our Royal Bank of Canada credit

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facility for an additional \$1,500,000 in order to finance our investment in the Britannia reverse osmosis plant, plus an increase in our short-term bank indebtedness.

Material Commitment for Capital Expenditures and Contingencies

At March 31, 2003, we had committed approximately \$1,080,000 for capital expenditures for the purchase, construction and site preparation of two water storage tanks at our Governors Harbour plant. We intend to finance these projects using cash from operations.

On February 7, 2003, we entered into a loan agreement with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. to finance the recent acquisitions, to refinance our existing debt and for working capital. The facilities are comprised of the following:

\$2 million revolving line of credit bearing interest at the floating base rate as established by Cayman Island Class A licensed banks from time to time. The present interest rate is 5.25%.

\$20 million seven-year term loan bearing interest at an annually adjusted floating rate of LIBOR plus 1.5% to 3%, depending on the ratio of our consolidated debt to our consolidated earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation. The average interest rate for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was 4.08%. The current interest rate is 4.06%.

\$17.1 million six-month bridge term loan bearing interest on the same basis as the seven-year term loan. The average interest rate for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was 4.08%. The present interest rate is 4.06%.

We have committed to purchase an additional 13.5% equity interest in Waterfields Company Limited, a Bahamian company, from Bacardi & Co. for approximately BAH\$1.4 million. Completion of this purchase is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, including the receipt of government approvals and the commitment of holders of at least 51% of Waterfields stock to sell their shares to us. In addition to the transaction with Bacardi, we also have an agreement to acquire an additional 64.7% of the shares of Waterfields Company Limited, for a total purchase price of approximately \$6.7 million, through a tender offer conducted outside of the United States to the remaining shareholders of Waterfields Company Limited. The completion of the tender offer is contingent on the completion of the Bacardi transaction and governmental approval. We have received governmental approval and expect to complete these transactions on or before July 31, 2003.

As of March 31, 2003, we have drawn down \$28,056,126 from our Scotiabank facilities. We intend to repay a portion of this debt with the proceeds of this offering.

We will be required to make monthly payments of interest for all borrowings under the revolving line of credit and quarterly payments of interest for all amounts drawn down under the two term loans. We will be obligated to make 28 equal quarterly payments of principal under the seven-year term loan and all amounts borrowed under the six-month term loan must be repaid at the maturity date for this facility.

We have collateralized all borrowings under the three facilities by providing Scotiabank with a first lien on all of our assets, including the capital stock we acquired in our recent acquisitions.

The loan agreement for the three facilities contains standard terms and conditions for similar bank loans made in the Cayman Islands, including acceleration of the repayment of all borrowings either upon the demand of Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. or in the event of default under the loan agreement.

As part of our acquisition of our interests in Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, with the approval of Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd., we have guaranteed the performance of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited to the Cayman Islands government, pursuant to the water supply contract with the Water Authority-Cayman dated April 25, 1994 as amended.

As part of the acquisition of our interests in Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited, we agreed to indemnify the seller in respect of a guarantee given by the seller to the bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd. for 100% of the borrowings of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited totaling US\$2.4 million. We are in the

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process of refinancing Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Limited's loan with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. and we will guarantee 100% thereof.

As part of the acquisition of our interests in Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd., we agreed to indemnify the seller in respect of a guarantee given by the seller to the bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd. for 55% of the borrowings of Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. totaling US\$1.25 million. We are in the process of refinancing Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd's loan with Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd. and we will guarantee 50% thereof.

As a result of our pending acquisition of a controlling interest in Waterfields Company Limited, we will be required to provide a performance guarantee to the Water and Sewerage Corporation of the Bahamas in relation to the water supply contract between Waterfields Company Limited and the Water & Sewerage Corporation.

Impact of Inflation

Under the terms of our Cayman Islands license, Belize, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands and Barbados water sales agreements, there is an automatic price adjustment for inflation on an annual basis, subject to temporary exceptions.

We, therefore, believe that the impact of inflation on our net income, measured in consistent dollars, will not be material.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Credit Risk

We are not exposed to significant credit risk on retail customer accounts in the Cayman Islands and Bimini, Bahamas, as our policy is to cease supply of water to customers whose accounts are more than 45 days overdue. Our main exposure to credit risk is from our bulk water sales customers in Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Barbados and the Cayman Islands.

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2003, we had loans outstanding of \$905,384 from the European Investment Bank at fixed interest rate of 3.36%, and \$28,056,126 from Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd., at an annually adjusted floating rate of LIBOR plus 1.5% to 3%, depending on the ratio of our consolidated debt to our consolidated earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation. We are subject to interest rate risk to the extent that LIBOR or Scotiabank (Cayman Islands) Ltd.'s prime lending rate changes.

Foreign Exchange Risk

All of our foreign currencies have fixed exchanged rates to the U.S. dollar. If any of these fixed exchange rates become a floating exchange rate, however, our results of operation could be adversely affected.

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BUSINESS

Introduction

Our company, Consolidated Water Co. Ltd., uses reverse osmosis technology to produce freshwater from seawater. We process and supply water to our customers in the Cayman Islands, Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. We sell water to a variety of customers, including public utilities, commercial and tourist properties, residential properties and government facilities. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, we sold 443 million U.S. gallons of water and reported total revenue of \$4.0 million and net income of \$1.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2002, we sold 640 million U.S. gallons of water and reported total revenue of \$12.2 million and net income of \$2.6 million.

On February 7, 2003, we acquired interests in five companies which operate a total of seven plant facilities. These acquisitions increase our daily water production capacity in the Cayman Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and expand our geographic presence to include Barbados and the British Virgin Islands. As a result of these acquisitions, our daily capacity has more than tripled from approximately 2.9 to 10.9 million U.S. gallons per day. With one of these acquisitions, we obtained the exclusive right through 2009 to distribute the DWEER™ Energy Recovery System for use in reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants in the Caribbean basin. We believe the DWEER™ System gives us a distinct competitive advantage when bidding for new plant construction projects. (See Recent Acquisitions).

Market and Service Areas

Although we are currently only operating in the Cayman Islands, Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, we believe that our potential market consists of any location where there is a need for potable water. Most water-deficient nations in the world have access to vast amounts of seawater, yet cannot economically process significant quantities for consumption. The desalination of seawater, either through distillation or reverse osmosis, is the most widely used process for producing fresh water in areas with an insufficient natural supply. We believe our experience in the development and operation of reverse osmosis desalination plants provides us with a significant opportunity to successfully expand our operations beyond the markets in which we currently operate.

Prior to our acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman), the market that we serviced under our exclusive license in the Cayman Islands consisted of Seven Mile Beach and West Bay, Grand Cayman, two of the three most populated areas in the Cayman Islands. Our plants and water distribution system are equipped with efficient, state-of-the-art technology and we believe we have consistently provided high quality water to our customers. The Cayman Islands government, through Water Authority-Cayman, supplies water to parts of Grand Cayman, which are not within our licensed area, as well as to Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. As a result of our acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman), we operate all of the reverse osmosis desalination plants of Water Authority-Cayman on Grand Cayman and supply water under licenses and supply agreements held by Ocean Conversion (Cayman) with Water-Authority Cayman.

As of July 2002, the population of the Cayman Islands was approximately 36,300. The Cayman Islands comprise three islands, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, located approximately 460 miles south of Miami, Florida. The three islands have a total area of approximately 100 square miles. The figures published by the Cayman Islands Government Department of Tourism show that for the year ended December 31, 2002 the tourist air arrivals decreased 9.4% and tourist cruise ship arrivals increased 29.6% from the previous year. Total visitors increased to 1.6 million persons for the year ended December 31, 2002 from 1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2001.

During 2002, construction continued slowly within our franchise area on the 360-room Ritz Carlton Hotel, condominiums and golf course development, but construction activity has become more active with the award of a general construction contract to a large construction company from the United States. The developer of this project has announced an anticipated completion date of late 2003. We are not currently aware of any similar large developments in the final planning stages or under construction within our service area in the Cayman Islands.

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On May 6, 2002, the government of the Cayman Islands amended the Development and Planning Law to permit construction of buildings up to seven stories high in certain zones within our franchise area, including commercial and hotel zones. Previously, buildings in these zones were only permitted to be built to five stories. We believe that this change in the law will facilitate the development of certain properties within our franchise area that may have otherwise not developed under the former height restrictions.

Our current operations in Belize are located on Ambergris Caye. Specifically, we supply water for distribution to residential, commercial and tourist properties in the town of San Pedro. This town is located on the southern end of Ambergris Caye. Ambergris Caye is one of many islands located east of the Belize mainland and off the southeastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula. Ambergris Caye is approximately 25 miles long and, according to the Belize National Population Census 2000, has a population of about 4,500 residents, which has increased approximately 144% over the past ten years. We provide bulk potable water to Belize Water Services Limited which distributes this water to this market. Belize Water Services Limited currently has no other source of potable water on Ambergris Caye.

A 185 mile long barrier reef, which is the largest barrier reef in the western hemisphere, is situated just offshore of Ambergris Caye. This natural attraction is rapidly becoming a choice destination for scuba divers and tourists. According to information published by the Belize Trade and Investment Development Service, tourism is Belize's second largest source of foreign income, next to agriculture.

Our current operations in the Bahamas are located on South Bimini Island and in New Providence. The Bimini Islands consist of North Bimini and South Bimini, and are two of 700 islands which comprise the Bahamas. The Bimini Islands are located approximately 50 miles east of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida and are a premier destination for sport fishing enthusiasts. The population of the Bimini Islands is approximately 1,600 persons and the islands have about 200 hotel and guest rooms available for tourists. The total land area of the Biminis is approximately 9 square miles.

New Providence, Lyford Caye and Paradise Island, connected by several bridges, are located approximately 150 miles east southeast of the Bimini Islands. With an area of 151 square miles and a population of approximately 211,000, it is the political capital and the commercial hub of the Bahamas. The largest city, Nassau, with its famed Cable Beach, accounts for more than two-thirds of the four million tourists who visit the Bahamas annually.

The British Virgin Islands, like the Cayman Islands, are an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom and are situated east of Puerto Rico. They consist of 16 inhabited and more than 20 uninhabited islands, of which Tortola is the largest and most populated island. The islands are the center for many large yacht-chartering businesses. As of July 2002, it had a population of approximately 21,250. Our current operations in the British Virgin Islands are located in Tortola and Jost Van Dyke.

Barbados, located northeast of Venezuela between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, is an independent sovereign nation member of the British Commonwealth. As of July 2002, it had a population of approximately 276,600. While traditionally known for its cultivation of sugar cane, more recently, the economy has diversified to include tourism and light manufacturing. Our current operations in Barbados are located in St. James.

Our Growth Strategy

Our strategy is to provide water services in areas where the supply of potable water is scarce. We have focused on the Caribbean basin and adjacent areas as our principal market because these areas have: little or no naturally occurring fresh water; limited local regulations and taxes allow for higher returns than most highly regulated countries; and a large proportion of tourist properties, which historically have generated higher volume sales than residential properties.

Our growth strategy is as follows:

We intend to continue to develop our production and distribution infrastructure and provide high quality potable water to our licensed area in the Cayman Islands. We have increased our share of the

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potable water market in the Cayman Islands as a result of our purchase of the Britannia plant and recent acquisition of Ocean Conversion (Cayman). We also intend to explore the feasibility of either acquiring or obtaining the license from the Cayman Island government to operate Water Authority-Cayman, which supplies water to parts of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

We intend to expand our existing operations in the Cayman Islands, Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. For example, through negotiations with Belize Water Services Limited, we are seeking to amend the terms of our current water supply agreement in Ambergris Caye to extend the term of our agreement and to increase the guaranteed minimum quantities supplied under our current water supply agreement. We intend to seek new water supply agreements for other areas in Belize. Similarly, as the development of resort properties in Bimini continues, we expect to sell more water to additional customers further utilizing our current plant until the installation of a larger plant becomes necessary. We also believe that the water supply needs in New Providence, Bahamas are growing and we intend to pursue the possibility of meeting these expanded needs through the use of desalinated water. In the British Virgin Islands, work is near completion to expand the capacity of our existing plant on the island of Tortola from 1.2 million to 1.6 million U.S. gallons per day. We expect to complete the expansion in the first half of 2003. We are presently conducting preliminary studies to determine whether to construct a second plant on the island of Tortola.

We intend to expand our operations to other markets outside of our current areas of operation where there is need for potable water. In addition to our recent acquisitions, we are currently involved in preliminary discussions to operate water-making plants and to supply water in other new markets and may pursue these opportunities either on our own or through joint ventures. So far, we have focused on various locations throughout the Caribbean basin and Central America.

We intend to broaden our existing and future operations into complementary services. Prior to the installation of a central wastewater system by the Cayman Islands government, we provided wastewater services on Grand Cayman. We may reenter this field in the Cayman Islands and intend to use our expertise to provide such services outside of the Cayman Islands.

Cayman Islands Operations

Our Cayman Islands operations currently produce potable water at six reverse osmosis seawater conversion plants in Grand Cayman, namely our Governor's Harbour plant, West Bay plant, Britannia plant, Lower Valley plant, Red Gate Road plant and North Sound Road plant. We own the properties where two of our three water plants are located and have a 25-year lease for the site on which the third plant is located. The remaining three plants we operate for Water Authority-Cayman are located on land owned by the Cayman Islands government. We rent approximately 3,200 square feet of space for our executive offices at Trafalgar Place, West Bay Road, Grand Cayman under a lease which expires on January 31, 2004, with an extension provision until January 31, 2005.

Our Operations under the License in the Cayman Islands

Our exclusive operational license was issued to us by the Cayman Islands government in 1979. Unless renewed, the license terminates on July 11, 2010.

Two years prior to the expiration of the license, we have the right to negotiate with the government to extend the license for an additional period of time agreed to by the government and us. Unless we are in default under the license, the government may not grant a license to any other party without first offering the license to us on terms that are no less favorable than those which the government offers the license to a third party.

We must provide, within our licensed area, any requested piped water service that, in the opinion of the Executive Council of the Cayman Islands government, is commercially feasible. Where service is not considered commercially feasible, we may require the potential customer to contribute toward the capital costs

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of pipe-laying. We then repay these contributions to the customer, without interest, by way of a 10% discount on future billings for water sales until this advance in aid of construction has been repaid. We have been installing additional pipeline when we consider it to be commercially feasible, and the Cayman Islands government has never objected to our determination regarding commercial feasibility.

Under our exclusive license, we pay a royalty to the government of 7.5% of our gross water sales revenue. Other than the selling prices provided in our agreements with the Westin Hotel, the Hyatt Hotel and Britannia golf course and SafeHaven golf course, the selling price of water under the license varies depending upon the type and location of the customer and the monthly volume of water purchased. The license provides for an automatic adjustment for inflation or deflation on an annual basis, subject to temporary limited exceptions, and an automatic adjustment for the cost of electricity on a monthly basis. The Water Authority-Cayman, on behalf of government, reviews and approves the calculations of the price adjustments for inflation and electricity costs.

If we want to adjust our prices for any reason other than inflation or electricity costs, we have to request prior approval of the Executive Council of the Cayman Islands government. If the parties fail to agree, the matter is referred to arbitration. The last such price increase that we requested was granted in full in June 1985.

Residential and Commercial Operations in the Cayman Islands

We enter into standard contracts with hotels, condominiums and other properties located in our licensed area to provide potable water to such properties. We currently have agreements on differing terms and rates to supply potable water to the 309-room Marriott Hotel, the 343-room Westin Hotel, the 354-room Hyatt Hotel and Britannia golf course, and to supply non-potable water to the SafeHaven golf course. We bill on a monthly basis based on metered consumption. Receivables are typically collected within 30 to 35 days after the billing date and receivables not collected within 45 days subject the customer to disconnection from our water service. In 2002, bad debts represented less than 1% of our total sales for the year. Customers who have had their service disconnected must pay re-connection charges.

In the Seven Mile Beach area, our primary customers are the hotels and condominium complexes which serve the tourist industry. In the West Bay area, our primary customers are residential homes. Occasionally, we also supply to, or buy from, on an as-needed basis, the Water Authority-Cayman, which serves the business district of George Town and other parts of Grand Cayman.

Wastewater Services in the Cayman Islands

We began providing sewerage services in Governor's Harbour on Grand Cayman in 1973. In 1987, the Cayman Islands government, through Water Authority-Cayman, constructed a public sewerage system in part of the Seven Mile Beach area where Governor's Harbour is located. On September 1, 1988, Water Authority-Cayman began processing sewage delivered by the pipelines and lift stations in that area. We stopped our processing of sewage on that date. In October 2001, we reached an agreement with the Water Authority-Cayman pursuant to which Water Authority-Cayman assumed, in November 2002, the operation of two remaining sewage lift stations, which we had operated.

Demand for Water in the Cayman Islands

In the past, demand on our pipeline distribution has varied throughout the year. However, a change in tourism patterns has resulted in year-round tourism and has created more uniform demand for water throughout the year. Demand depends upon the number of stay-over tourists visiting the Cayman Islands and

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the amount of rainfall during any particular time of the year. The table below lists the total volume of water we supplied to all of our customers for each of the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000:

Year Ended December 31,		
2002	2001	2000
(in thousands of U.S. gallons)		
522,995	474,138	451,298

*Description of Our Plants in the Cayman Islands**Governor s Harbour Plant*

We own, operate and maintain our Governor s Harbour plant and the 8,745 square feet of buildings in which it is housed. The plant is located on 3.2 acres, including 485 feet of waterfront on which we have an 8,745 square foot building, which contains the water treatment facility. The current capacity of our Governor s Harbour plant is 1.2 million U.S. gallons per day.

West Bay Plant

We own, operate and maintain a plant located on 6.1 acres in West Bay. On this site, we have a 2,600 square foot building which houses our water production facilities, a 2,400 square foot building which houses the potable water distribution pumps, a water quality testing laboratory, office space and water storage capacity consisting of three 1.0 million U.S. gallon potable water tanks. The current capacity of our West Bay plant is 710,000 U.S. gallons per day.

Britannia Plant

On February 1, 2002, we purchased the Britannia plant, which consists of four seawater reverse osmosis production units with a combined nominal production capacity of 440,000 U.S. gallons of water per day, an 840,000 U.S. gallon bolted steel water tank, potable water high service pumps, and various ancillary equipment to support the operation. We have entered into a lease of the 0.73 acre site and steel frame building which houses the plant, from Cayman Hotel and Golf Inc., for a term of 25 years at an annual rent of \$1.00.

Operations Acquired as a Result of Our Recent Acquisitions

We recently purchased all of the voting stock and certain profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (Cayman) and 50% of the issued and outstanding voting stock and certain profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (BVI) for approximately \$14.1 million and 185,714 of our ordinary shares. Simultaneously with the completion of this transaction, we also purchased all of the issued and outstanding stock of DesalCo for approximately \$11.4 million. As a result of our recent acquisitions, we own 100% of the stock of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) as well as all of the profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (Cayman). While our ordinary shares issued in the acquisition are not currently registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, we are obligated to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to these shares by June 30, 2003 pursuant to the terms of a registration rights agreement.

Following completion of our acquisition of all of the outstanding stock of each of DesalCo and Ocean Conversion (Cayman), we assumed operational control of four water production plants in the Cayman Islands, one of which we already owned, but had contracted with Ocean Conversion (Cayman) to operate

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until December 2004. The following table provides additional information about the three newly acquired plants and their current operations:

Plant	Customer	Contract/License Expiration Date	Capacity	Ownership of Property
Red Gate Road, Grand Cayman	Water Authority- Cayman	November 30, 2008	1.3 million U.S. gallons per day	Water Authority- Cayman
Lower Valley, Grand Cayman	Water Authority- Cayman	March 31, 2006	792,000 U.S. gallons per day	Water Authority- Cayman
North Sound Road Grand Cayman	Water Authority- Cayman	October 31, 2009	792,000 U.S. gallons per day	Water Authority- Cayman

Red Gate Road Plant

Under the terms of the water production and supply license between Ocean Conversion (Cayman) and the government of the Cayman Islands, Ocean Conversion (Cayman) is allowed to use the property on which the Red Gate Road plant is located to produce approximately 1.3 million U.S. gallons of desalinated water per day for sale to the Water Authority-Cayman. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) has possession of all of the buildings, equipment feed water wells and brine disposal wells with the exception of the piping from the wells to the plant (including feed water and brine disposal) and the main electrical service disconnect, both of which are owned by Water Authority-Cayman. The property on which the plant is located is also owned by Water Authority-Cayman. The plant was originally powered only by electricity, but was upgraded in 1994 to include diesel driven high-pressure pumps. The original electric driven pumps are still in place as backups, although the electric pumps alone are not capable of powering the plant at the full production rate. Upon expiration of the water production and supply license, as extended, Water Authority-Cayman will take possession of the plant, including all buildings and equipment, for no consideration. This license was extended in November 2001 for a period of seven years and no further extension options are included in the present license.

Lower Valley Plant

Ocean Conversion (Cayman) sold the Lower Valley plant and related equipment to Water Authority-Cayman under a seven-year vendor-financed sale and operating agreement. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) operates the electrically-powered 792,000 U.S. gallons per day rated plant and supplies desalinated water to Water Authority-Cayman. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) leases the property on which the plant is located from Water Authority-Cayman for a minimal annual rent for the duration of the sale and operating agreement, which expires on March 31, 2006. The sale and operating agreement contains a provision to extend the operating portion of the agreement for an additional period of seven years. Responsibility for operation of the plant passes to Water Authority-Cayman upon expiration of the sale and operating agreement.

The North Sound Road Plant

The North Sound Road plant was completed in October 2002. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) sold the plant and equipment to Water Authority-Cayman under a seven-year vendor-financed sale and operating agreement. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) operates the electrically-powered 792,000 U.S. gallons per day rated plant and supplies desalinated water to Water Authority-Cayman. Ocean Conversion (Cayman) leases the property on which the plant is located from Water Authority-Cayman for a minimal annual rent, for the duration of the sale and operating agreement. Responsibility for operation of the plant passes to Water Authority-Cayman upon expiration of the sale and operating agreement in October 2009.

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Management Services Agreement

DesalCo provides a Managing Director as well as management and engineering services for each of the plants operated by Ocean Conversion (Cayman) for a monthly fee of \$30,900. The services include management support, audit coordination, personnel management and plant management and maintenance. DesalCo also purchases various parts and materials for Ocean Conversion (Cayman) at a specified mark-up of 10%, and provides design services for new plants at a rate of 13% of the project costs. DesalCo also receives a bonus of 4% of the annual net operating income of Ocean Conversion (Cayman).

Water Distribution

Feed water for each of the reverse osmosis seawater desalination units is drawn from deep wells on the properties. Wastewater is discharged into brine wells on the properties below the level of the feed water intakes.

Electricity to the plants is supplied by Caribbean Utilities Co. Ltd., a publicly traded utility company. At all three plant sites from which we supply water to our distribution pipeline, we maintain diesel driven, standby generators with sufficient capacity to operate our distribution pumps and other essential equipment during any temporary interruptions in the electricity supply. In the event of an emergency, our distribution system is connected to the George Town, Grand Cayman Island distribution system of Water Authority-Cayman.

Our Cayman Islands license requires that our potable water meet the World Health Organization's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. On February 1, 2003, we entered into a license amendment with Water Authority-Cayman under which we are required by November 1, 2003 to improve the aesthetic quality of our potable water supply in our licensed area to the same quality as that supplied by Ocean Conversion (Cayman) to Water Authority-Cayman. We will improve the water quality by reducing the total dissolved solids in that potable water supply to less than 200 parts per million. We anticipate making capital expenditures of approximately \$500,000 on new plant and equipment and increasing operating costs by approximately 1%.

Our potable water distribution system in the Cayman Islands covers the Seven Mile Beach and West Bay areas of Grand Cayman and consists of approximately 65 miles of polyvinylchloride and polyethylene water pipes, valves, curb stops, meter boxes and water meters. We extend our distribution system periodically as new property developments are completed. We have a main pipe loop covering most of the Seven Mile Beach area. We place extensions of smaller diameter pipe off of our main pipe to service new developments in our exclusive service area. This system of building branches from the main pipe keeps our construction costs low and allows us to provide service to new areas in a timely manner.

Developers are responsible for laying the pipeline within their development at their own cost, but in accordance with our specifications. When the development is completed, the developer then transfers operation and maintenance of the pipeline to us.

We have a comprehensive layout of our pipeline system, which is maintained in a computer aided design (CAD) system. This system is integrated with digital aerial photographs and a computer generated hydraulic model, which allows us to accurately locate pipes and equipment in need of repair and maintenance. It also helps us to plan extensions of and upgrades to our existing pipeline system.

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The following table shows, for each of the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, our approximate number of customers and total metered sales of water:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
Approximate Number of Customers	3,100	3,000	2,800
Metered Sales (in thousands of U.S. gallons):			
Commercial	405,545	358,711	345,940
Residential	103,661	104,002	97,759
Government Facilities	13,789	11,425	7,599
Total Metered Sales	522,995	474,138	451,298

The table above does not precisely represent the actual number of customers we service. In hotels and condominiums, we only have one customer, which is the operator of the hotel or the condominium, but we actually supply water to all of the units within that hotel or condominium development. Of the customers indicated in the table above, as of 2002, 49.8% were hotels, condominiums and other commercial customers, 49.5% were residential and 0.7% were government facilities.

Except for the prices provided in our agreements with the Westin Hotel, the Hyatt Hotel and Britannia golf course and SafeHaven golf course, our contractual and average sales prices for 1,000 U.S. gallons of water sold for the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	Average Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons	Contractual Range of Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons
2000	\$ 20.19	\$ 18.62 - \$22.34
2001	\$ 20.61	\$ 19.07 - \$23.16
2002	\$ 19.74	\$ 8.50 - \$22.74

We have a two-year agreement expiring on December 31, 2004 with Safehaven Ltd. to supply non-potable water on demand to irrigate an 18-hole golf course. After December 31, 2004, the agreement may be terminated by either party upon four months notice. In 2002, we supplied 39 million U.S. gallons of water to Safehaven Ltd.

Before 1991, any owner of property within our licensed area could install water-making equipment for its own use. Since 1991, that option is only available to private residences, although water plants then in existence could be maintained but not replaced or expanded. When the Marriott Hotel was built in 1990 in our licensed area, the developer installed its own reverse osmosis seawater desalination equipment. On February 4, 1994, we entered into an agreement with the owner of the Marriott Hotel to supply between 60,000 and 180,000 U.S. gallons of water per month at our standard tariff rates. If we are requested to supply more than 180,000 U.S. gallons in a month, we will provide the water at our standard tariff rates on a best efforts basis. The Marriott Hotel continues to operate its own reverse osmosis equipment to produce water for themselves, although generally in amounts less than their total monthly requirements.

In 1995, we entered into a ten-year agreement with the owner of the Westin Hotel. This agreement requires us to supply up to 1.86 million U.S. gallons on a monthly basis to the hotel at a discount to our standard tariff rates, and to supply any additional demand on a best efforts basis. The Westin Hotel maintains storage capacity on-site, assists pressurization with on-site re-pumping facilities, and has provided us with a letter of credit that covers the cost of 45 days of water supply.

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In addition, on December 10, 2001, we entered into a twenty-five year agreement, which took effect February 1, 2002, pursuant to which we acquired the Britannia plant and are required to supply a minimum of 62 million U.S. gallons of potable water per year on demand to our customer, Cayman Hotel and Golf, Inc., the owner of the Hyatt Grand Cayman Resort and Britannia golf course. Our customer has committed to pay for a minimum of 62 million U.S. gallons of water per year on a take or pay basis. We are required by our government license to meet any water demand from our customer above the 62 million U.S. gallons per year.

Government

The Cayman Islands are a British Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom. The Queen of England appoints the Governor of the Cayman Islands to make laws with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly. There are 15 elected members of the legislative assembly and three members appointed by the Governor from the Civil Service. The Executive Council is responsible for day-to-day government operations. The Executive Council consists of five ministers who are chosen by the legislative assembly from its 15 popularly elected members, and the three Civil Service members. The Governor has reserved powers and the United Kingdom retains full control over foreign affairs and defense. The Cayman Islands are a common law jurisdiction and have adopted a legal system similar to that of the United Kingdom.

Customs, Duties and Taxes

We are exempt from, or receive concessionary rates of, customs duties on capital expenditures on plant and major consumable spares and supplies imported into the Cayman Islands as follows:

there are no taxes on our profit, income, distributions, capital gains or appreciations in the Cayman Islands;

we do not pay any import duty or taxes on permeator membranes, electric pumps and motors and chemicals which we purchase;

we pay duty at the rate of 10% of the cost, including insurance and transportation to the Cayman Islands, of other plant and associated materials and equipment to manufacture or supply water; and

Ocean Conversion (Cayman) pays all customs duties up to 10% in connection with materials and supplies imported for the Red Gate Road plant and Ocean Conversion (Cayman) is reimbursed for all excess amounts by Water Authority-Cayman.

A major source of revenue to the Cayman Islands government is a 7.5% or 9% stamp tax, depending on location, on the transfer of ownership of land in the Cayman Islands. During the period of November 14, 2001 to May 13, 2003 the stamp tax rate is temporarily set at 5%. To prevent stamp tax avoidance by transfer of ownership of the shares of a company, which owns land in the Cayman Islands (as opposed to transfer of the land itself), The Land Holding Companies (Share Transfer Tax) Law was passed in 1976. The effect of this law is to charge a company, which owns land or an interest in land in the Cayman Islands, a tax based on the value of its land or interest in land attributable to each share transferred. The stamp tax calculation does not take into account the proportion which the value of a company's Cayman land or interest bears to its total assets and whether the intention of the transfer is to transfer ownership or part of a company's entire business or a part of its Cayman land or interest.

Prior to our ordinary shares becoming quoted in the United States, we paid this tax on private share transfers. We have never paid the tax on transfers of our publicly traded shares. Since 1994, we requested that the Cayman Islands government exempt us from the share transfer tax. On April 10, 2003, we received notice that the Cayman Islands government had granted an exemption from taxation for all transfers of our shares. There is no time limit on the exemption nor are there any conditions to which the exemption is subject. The Land Holdings Companies Share Transfer Tax Law specifically permits the government to issue such exemptions. We believe it is unlikely that government will seek to collect this tax on transfers of our publicly traded shares between the period 1994 through April 10, 2003.

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Belize Operations

On July 21, 2000, we acquired Seatec Belize Ltd. and subsequently changed the name of the company to Belize Water Limited. Belize Water Limited, one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, provides potable water from our San Pedro reverse osmosis seawater conversion plant in Ambergris Caye, Belize, which is located in Central America.

Our Operations under the Contract in Belize

We have entered into a contract with Belize Water Services Limited to supply a minimum of 135,000 U.S. gallons of water per day to Belize Water Services Limited, which expires in 2011. While we own our production plant in Belize, we lease the parcel of land on which our plant is located from the Government of Belize at an annual rent of BZE\$1.00. The lease commenced on April 27, 1994 and the term is for 18 years. While we own the plant, at the end of the contract term, Belize Water Services Limited has the option to:

purchase the plant at a price determined by an independent appraisal;

extend the contract for a mutually agreed period of at least two years, and upon expiration of such extension, Belize Water Services Limited may either purchase the production plant at a price to be negotiated with us or may again extend the agreement for another ten years in exchange for the transfer of (50%) of the ownership of the production plant to Belize Water Services Limited at the time of the extension for \$1.00 with the transfer of the remaining 50% of the production plant at the expiration of the ten-year term for \$1.00; or

extend the agreement for ten years in exchange for the transfer of 50% of the ownership of the production plant to Belize Water Services Limited at the time of the extension for \$1.00 with the transfer of the remaining 50% of the production plant at the expiration of the ten-year term for \$1.00.

When we originally acquired Belize Water Limited in July 2000, we were contractually obligated to supply water to Belize Water and Sewerage Authority, a Belize government organization. In early 2001, Belize Water Services Limited, a private company, purchased Belize Water and Sewerage Authority and assumed our contract with the Belize Water and Sewerage Authority.

The base price of water supplied, and adjustments thereto, are determined by the terms of the contract, which provides for annual adjustments based upon the movement in the government price indices specified in the contract, as well as monthly adjustments for changes in the cost of diesel fuel and electricity.

We bill on a monthly basis based on metered consumption. Receivables are due within 21 days after the billing date. Interest of 1.5% per month is charged on any delayed payments.

In 2001, Belize Water Services Limited submitted claims for compensation for damages that it believed resulted from our equipment failures during August 2001. They further claimed for the rectification of a minor mistake in the water rate inflation adjustment formula in the water supply contract that was negotiated by the previous management and dates back to November 1995. We fully settled the claim for compensation that resulted from an equipment failure during the first week of August 2001 and also fully settled Belize Water Services Limited's claim for rectification of the inflation adjustment formula. We believe that correcting this minor mistake in the agreement will not have a significant impact on the profitability of our Belize operations going forward.

Belize Water Services Limited distributes our water primarily to residential properties, small hotels, and businesses that serve the tourist market.

Demand for Water in Belize

We have operated our plant in Belize since July 2000. We believe that water sales in Belize are less cyclical, but on a similar cycle to sales in the Cayman Islands. Although both operations cater to similar tourist markets, Belize has a greater proportion of residents to tourists. Sales were limited before March 2000 because the production capacity of the water plant was lower than demand and the 21% increase in the

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number of U.S. gallons supplied in 2001 over 2000 could be expected. Demand does, however, continue to grow as is evidenced by the 20% increase in the number of U.S. gallons supplied in 2002 over 2001.

Our sales in Belize were restricted in August and September 2001 because of several equipment failures at our plant. We believe that we could have sold more water during these months if our plant had been able to operate at full capacity. We have taken action to ensure this does not occur again by increasing our inventory of critical spare parts.

The total volume of water that we supplied to Belize Water Services Limited for the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (as per the previous owners of the company prior to July 2000) is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		
2002	2001	2000
(In thousands of U.S. gallons)		
112,537	93,778	77,514

Our contractual and average sales prices for 1,000 U.S. gallons of water sold to Belize Water Services Limited for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	Average Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons	Contractual Range of Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons
2001	\$ 13.12	\$ 13.06 - \$14.75
2002	\$ 13.07	\$ 13.04 - \$14.65

Description of Our San Pedro Plant

Our San Pedro plant is capable of producing 420,000 U.S. gallons per day that is sold under contract to Belize Water Services Limited, which distributes the water through its own distribution system to residential, commercial and tourist properties in Ambergris Caye, Belize. The San Pedro plant in Ambergris Caye consists of a one-story concrete block building, which contains two seawater reverse osmosis water production units.

Feed water for the reverse osmosis units is drawn from deep wells with associated pumps on the property. Wastewater is discharged into brine wells on the property below the level of the feed water intakes.

Electricity to our plants is supplied by Belize Electricity Limited. At the plant site, we maintain a diesel driven, standby generator with sufficient capacity to operate our essential equipment during any temporary interruptions in the electricity supply.

The Government in Belize and Customs, Duties and Taxes

Belize (formerly British Honduras) is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen of England as the constitutional head of state. Belize is an English common law jurisdiction with a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and local Magistrate Courts.

The Government of Belize has exempted Belize Water Limited from all duties and stamp taxes until January 28, 2005 and company taxes until January 28, 2006. While the Government of Belize confirmed its commitment in a letter dated June 29, 1992 from the Financial Secretary of Belize to support all future applications for extensions or additional tax exemptions for the life of the water supply contract, future exemptions must be approved by the Belizean legislature. We cannot give any assurance that we will be granted any further tax exemptions after January 28, 2006.

Bahamas Operations

Our Operations under the Contract in the Bahamas

In 2000, we entered into a water supply agreement with South Bimini International Ltd. pursuant to which on July 11, 2001, we began to provide potable water to the marina and condominium development,

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Bimini Sands Resort, and to the 40-room Bimini Beach Hotel. The developer of the Bimini Sands Resort has developed half of a 150-slip marina and constructed 72 condominium units, and plans to construct an additional 138 condominium units. Under our agreement, South Bimini International Ltd. is committed to pay for a minimum of 3,000 U.S. gallons of water per customer per month (36,000 U.S. gallons per customer per year) on a take or pay basis in relation to the Bimini Sands Resort. The price of water supplied is adjusted for inflation annually based on Bahamian and U.S. government indices, and adjusted monthly for changes in the cost of electricity.

Our water supply agreement with South Bimini International will expire upon the earlier of 2010 or, at the option of South Bimini International, four months after the second consecutive calendar month in which we supplied an average of 40,000 U.S. gallons per day. If the water supply agreement expires in 2010, South Bimini International has the option of renewing the agreement for another ten-year term. In the absence of a new agreement, we must remove all of our property and equipment from the plant.

Our contractual and average sales prices for 1,000 U.S. gallons of water sold to South Bimini International for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	Average Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons	Contractual Range of Sales Prices per 1,000 U.S. Gallons
2001	\$ 26.32	\$ 14.66 - \$26.32
2002	\$ 26.32	\$ 14.66 - \$26.32

We expect to complete our agreement to acquire a controlling interest in Waterfields and to continue selling desalinated seawater on a take or pay basis to the Water & Sewerage Corporation of the Government of the Bahamas under a long-term build, own and operate supply agreement. We have received government approval for these transactions and we expect to complete these transactions by July 31, 2003. The variable elements for direct and indirect costs are changed each year based on a variety of local and internationally published cost and price indices.

Demand for Water in the Bahamas

We have been supplying water in Bimini since July 2001 to the Bimini Sands Resort and the Bimini Beach Hotel. We believe that water sales in Bimini will be cyclical. We expect that our sales will be higher during the summer months when tourists and fisherman arrive from the United States by boat, and when several large fishing tournaments are traditionally held in Bimini. We expect that our sales will be lower during winter months, when the weather is not conducive to pleasure boat travel from the United States.

The total volume of water we supplied to South Bimini International during the year ended December 31, 2002 and the six months ended December 31, 2001 is as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2002	Six Months Ended December 31, 2001
(in thousands of U.S. gallons)	
4,484	1,000

Recently, we began supplying water to the Water & Sewerage Corporation of the Government of the Bahamas through our seawater conversion plant in New Providence as a result of our acquisition of a management and engineering services agreement with Waterfields. New Providence island does not have sufficient potable water production capacity to meet demand. Approximately 54% or 6 million U.S. gallons of potable water per day consumed in New Providence is transported by the Bahamian government by barge from Andros Island, which lies approximately 35 miles west of New Providence. The average cost of barged water is higher than the average cost of water sold by Waterfields. In 2002, the Waterfields plant sold 845 million U.S. gallons of potable water to the Water & Sewerage Corporation.

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Description of Our Bimini Plant in the Bahamas

We own our Bahamas water production facility in South Bimini, Bahamas. The plant consists of two 40 foot long standard refrigerated shipping containers, which contain a seawater reverse osmosis water production plant with a rated capacity of 115,000 U.S. gallons per day, a 250,000 U.S. gallon bolted steel potable water tank, and a high service pump skid. The facility is located on a parcel of land owned by South Bimini International Ltd., and we are allowed, under the terms of our water supply agreement, to utilize the land for the term of the agreement, without charge.

Feed water for the reverse osmosis units is drawn from deep wells with associated pumps on the property. Wastewater is discharged into brine wells on the property below the level of the feed water intakes.

Electricity to our plants is supplied by Bahamas Electricity Corporation. At the Bimini plant site, we maintain a diesel driven, standby generator with sufficient capacity to operate our distribution pumps and other essential equipment during any temporary interruptions in the electricity supply.

New Providence Plant Acquired as a Result of Our Recent Waterfields Acquisition

On February 7, 2003, we purchased all of the shares of DesalCo and as a result, we assumed control of the 1,911 shares or 12.7% of the shares of Waterfields owned by DesalCo. By July 31, 2003 or an earlier date agreed to by the parties, we expect to purchase an additional 2,025 shares or 13.5% of the shares of Waterfields for approximately \$1.4 million. Taken together, we will have acquired approximately 26.2% of the shares of Waterfields. We also expect to complete our agreement to acquire an additional 64.7% of the remaining shares of Waterfields for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$6.7 million through a tender offer conducted outside the United States to the remaining shareholders of Waterfields. We have received government approval for these transactions and we expect to complete these transactions by July 31, 2003. As a result, we will own 90.9% of the shares of Waterfields. While we may not own all of the outstanding shares of Waterfields, we will control the right to appoint all of the directors of its Board of Directors.

Waterfields owns its production and distribution plant in Nassau, the Bahamas, which is located on property owned by the Water & Sewerage Corporation of the Government of the Bahamas. Under the terms of a water supply agreement with Water & Sewerage Corporation, Waterfields supplies approximately 2.6 million U.S. gallons of desalinated water per day or approximately 16.8 million U.S. gallons per week to the Water & Sewerage Corporation from the plant. The Water & Sewerage Corporation distributes the water to its customers by pipeline. The water supply agreement expires on the later of December 4, 2012 or after the plant has produced approximately 13.1 billion U.S. gallons of water. At the conclusion of the initial term of the water supply agreement, the Water & Sewerage Corporation has the following options:

extend the term of the agreement for an additional five years at a reduced rate to be negotiated by the parties;

exercise a right of first refusal to purchase any materials, equipment or facilities that Waterfields intends to remove from the plant and negotiate a purchase price with Waterfields; or

require Waterfields to remove all materials, equipment or facilities from the plant.

On September 20, 2001, the Water & Sewerage Corporation reduced the required plant production level from approximately 16.8 million U.S. gallons per week to approximately 13.4 million U.S. gallons per week. This temporary reduction continues until June 30, 2003. If Waterfields fails to meet this threshold, it must pay an amount equal to the number of U.S. thousand gallons that it is under the threshold multiplied by the current price of water. For the period from July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003, the plant will be required to produce 15.1 million U.S. gallons per week to avoid penalties. From January 1, 2004, the plant will be required to produce 16.8 million U.S. gallons to avoid penalties. In January 2002, Waterfields incurred penalties for production shortfalls of \$11,960.

The plant was engineered and constructed by DesalCo and consists of four identical seawater reverse osmosis desalination production units and one brackish water reverse osmosis desalination production unit. All of the units utilize high-pressure pumps driven by Caterpillar diesel engines. Electricity is purchased from the

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Bahamas Electricity Corporation to power ancillary equipment and building lighting. The plant is equipped with a stand-by diesel powered generator that is capable of powering all equipment normally powered by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation.

Waterfields is currently managed by Bacardi and DesalCo pursuant to separate management and engineering services agreements, which provide monthly fees of approximately \$15,000 to each of Bacardi and DesalCo. As a result of the anticipated transaction with Bacardi, we will be assigned Bacardi's rights under the management services agreement with Waterfields. Under these management and engineering services agreements, we will have the right to provide the Managing Director for Waterfields as well high level management support including, accounting, personnel support and corporate management. DesalCo provides a Director of Operations, who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the plant. DesalCo also purchases various parts and materials for the plant at specified markup of 10% and provides design services for plant modifications at a rate of 4.69% of the projected cost.

Royal Bank of Canada and Waterfields currently provide a performance bond in favor of the Water and Sewerage Corporation, which is renewed annually, in the amount equal to 50% of the guaranteed annual sales to the Water and Sewerage Corporation. Bacardi and DesalCo also provided a joint and several guarantee of Waterfields' performance under the water supply agreement. We intend to ask the Water and Sewerage Corporation to replace this guarantee with a new guarantee given by us.

The Government in the Bahamas and Customs, Duties and Taxes

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is a constitutional parliamentary democracy with the Queen of England as the constitutional head of state. The basis of Bahamian law and legal system is the English common law tradition with a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and a Magistrate court.

We have not been granted any tax exemptions for our Bahamian operations. We did not pay any tax to the Bahamian government during 2001 or 2002, other than National Insurance Board tax on our employees. We calculate our potential tax liability based on our 2001 and 2002 sales to be less than \$2,000.

British Virgin Islands Operations

Ocean Conversion (BVI) Ltd. Acquisition

On February 7, 2003, we began operations in the British Virgin Islands when we purchased 50% of the issued and outstanding voting stock and certain profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (BVI), and all of the voting stock and certain profit sharing rights relating to Ocean Conversion (Cayman) for approximately \$14.1 million and the issuance of 185,714 of our ordinary shares. As a result of acquisition of DesalCo, we also acquired control over all of the non-voting shares of Ocean Conversion (BVI) owned by DesalCo. Ocean Conversion (BVI) supplies desalinated water produced from its Bagners Bay desalination plant in Tortola, British Virgin Islands, to the British Virgin Islands Water and Sewerage Department pursuant to the terms of a water supply agreement between Ocean Conversion (BVI) and the British Virgin Islands government.

Prior to the completion of the Ocean Conversion (BVI) transaction, Ocean Conversion (BVI) had a profit sharing agreement under which North American Mortgage & Finance Company Ltd. and Edmund Gibbons Limited, who sold their interests to us, received profit sharing payments equal to 247,500 multiplied by the dividend per share paid to other shareholders of Ocean Conversion (BVI). Sage Water Holdings (BVI) Ltd., the remaining shareholder, received profit sharing payments equal to 202,500 multiplied by the dividend per share paid to the other shareholders of Ocean Conversion (BVI). We surrendered 18.2% of our profit sharing rights to Ocean Conversion (BVI) in return for the issuance to DesalCo, of 45,000 non-voting shares by Ocean Conversion (BVI). DesalCo sold these shares of non-voting stock and all of the shares of non-voting stock it presently owns to Sage Water Holdings for approximately \$2.1 million in cash. We share control of the voting stock and the profit sharing rights of Ocean Conversion (BVI) equally with the remaining shareholder, Sage Water Holdings, which now owns all of the shares of non-voting stock of Ocean Conversion (BVI).

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Ocean Conversion (BVI) s Baughers Bay plant currently has a capacity of 1.2 million U.S. gallons per day, although a current expansion project will enable the plant to produce up to 1.6 million U.S. gallons per day. The Baughers Bay plant is a dual-train seawater reverse osmosis plant with an advanced energy recovery system. Ocean Conversion (BVI) generates its own electrical power on site using a large Caterpillar diesel driven generator unit. Ocean Conversion (BVI) also purchases electricity from the BVI Electric Co. to power ancillary equipment and provide building lighting.

Ocean Conversion (BVI) believes that the current water supply agreement with the British Virgin Islands government was automatically extended on May 31, 1999 to May 31, 2006 when the British Virgin Islands government did not make a buyout payment to Ocean Conversion (BVI) as required under the agreement. The British Virgin Islands government, however, has taken the position, that the agreement is in force on a month-to-month basis and the parties are currently negotiating to extend the contract for 15 years at a lower cost to the British Virgin Islands Water and Sewerage Department.

DesalCo provides a Vice President and Chief Executive Officer as well as other management and engineering services to Ocean Conversion (BVI) in the form of accounting services, personnel management and plant management for a monthly fee of \$16,639. DesalCo also receives a bonus of 4% of the annual net operating income of Ocean Conversion (BVI).

In 2003, Ocean Conversion (BVI) subscribed for 1,500 shares of JVD Ocean Desalination Ltd., representing 60% of the outstanding shares. Ocean Conversion (BVI) supplied JVD Ocean Desalination Ltd. with a seawater reverse osmosis desalination plant capable of producing 20,000 U.S. gallons per day to supply water to the island of Jost Van Dyke. DesalCo operates the plant on behalf of JVD Ocean Desalination Ltd.

Under the Articles of Association of Ocean Conversion (BVI), we are able to appoint three of the six directors of the company. Sage Water Holdings, which owns the remaining 50% of the issued and outstanding voting shares, is entitled to appoint the remaining three directors. If there is a tied vote on any matter, the President of the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association will be entitled to appoint a temporary director to break the tie.

The Government in the British Virgin Islands and Customs, Duties and Taxes

The British Virgin Islands is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom and a constitutional democracy. The British Virgin Islands are an English common law jurisdiction with a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Magistrates Court.

The British Virgin Islands imposes a corporate income tax at a rate of 15% of net income. Ocean Conversion (BVI) receives an exemption under the water supply agreement with the British Virgin Islands government from all taxes and from duties, levies and impositions on items which it imports for the Baughers Bay plant.

Barbados Operations

Recent DesalCo Acquisition

On February 7, 2003, we acquired all of the stock of DesalCo for approximately \$11.4 million.

In addition to the management and engineering services that DesalCo provides to Ocean Conversion (Cayman), Ocean Conversion (BVI) and Waterfields, DesalCo also owns all of the issued and outstanding stock of DesalCo (Barbados) Ltd., a Barbados company, which operates a desalination plant for Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. in St. James, Barbados. As a result of our acquisition of DesalCo, we acquired DesalCo (Barbados).

Under the terms of an operating agreement with Sandy Lane Properties Ltd., DesalCo operates a seawater desalination plant, which provides irrigation water for several golf courses on the Sandy Lane Resort in St. James, Barbados. The plant and property are owned by Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. and DesalCo operates the plant under the terms of a five-year operating agreement, which expires in December 2006. Sandy Lane Properties Ltd. has the option to cancel the operating agreement with three months prior notice to

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DesalCo, subject to certain penalties for early termination of the operating agreement. The operating agreement was assigned to DesalCo (Barbados) in January 2001 and DesalCo (Barbados) pays a monthly assignment fee to DesalCo equal to 8.0% of the gross revenue received under the operating agreement. DesalCo also provides certain engineering services and pays a portion of the plant manager's salary in exchange for a management fee of approximately \$14,000 per month and reimbursement of its expenses from Sandy Lane.

The Government in Barbados and Customs, Duties and Taxes

Barbados is an independent island nation and a member of the British Commonwealth. Barbados is an English common law jurisdiction with a Supreme Court.

The net income of DesalCo (Barbados) is subject to a 40% Barbados corporate tax, and all dividend payments and non-tax treaty supplier payments are subject to a Barbados withholding tax of 15%. All customs duties due on parts and equipment for the plant and value added taxes are paid by Sandy Lane Properties Ltd.

Reverse Osmosis Technology

The conversion of saltwater to potable water is called desalination. There are two primary forms of desalination: distillation and reverse osmosis. Both methods are used throughout the world and technologies are improving to lower the costs of production. Reverse osmosis is a separation process in which the water from a pressurized saline solution is separated from the dissolved material by passing it over a semi-permeable membrane. An energy source is needed to pressurize the saline (or feed) water for pretreatment, which consists of fine filtration and the addition of precipitation inhibitors. Pre-treatment removes suspended solids, prevents salt precipitation and keeps the membranes free of microorganisms. Next, a high-pressure pump enables the water actually to pass through the membrane, while salts are rejected. The feed water is pumped into a closed vessel where it is pressurized against the membrane. As a portion of the feed water passes through the membrane, the remaining feed water increases in salt content. This remaining feed water is discharged without passing through the membrane. As the discharged feed water leaves the pressure vessel, its energy is captured by an energy recovery device which is used to pressurize incoming feed water. The final step is post-treatment, which consists of stabilizing the water, removing hydrogen sulfide and adjusting the pH and chlorination to prepare it for distribution.

We use reverse osmosis technology to convert seawater to potable water. We believe that this technology is the most effective and efficient conversion process for our market. However, we are always seeking ways to maximize efficiencies in our current processes and to investigate new more efficient processes to convert seawater to potable water. We believe that the equipment at our plants is among the most energy efficient available and we monitor and maintain our equipment in an efficient manner. As a result of our many years of experience in seawater desalination, we believe that we have an expertise in the development and operation of desalination plants which is easily transferable to locations outside the Cayman Islands.

In addition, DesalCo is the exclusive distributor in the Caribbean basin for the DWEERTM Energy Recovery System produced by DWEERTM Technology Ltd. for use in reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants through 2009. An advanced energy recovery system, the DWEERTM System is utilized to efficiently recover energy from the high-pressure brine that is the by-product of the reverse osmosis desalination process. Unlike pump/turbine systems used in many desalination plants around the world, the DWEERTM System recovers approximately 95% of the energy used to pressurize the salinated (or feed) water after pretreatment. As a result, the DWEERTM System for reverse osmosis seawater desalination plants is one of the most energy efficient systems of its kind. The DWEERTM System is used on all desalination plants that DesalCo has designed and operated.

Competition

We do not compete with other utilities within our licensed area in the Cayman Islands. Although we have been granted an exclusive franchise for our present service area, our ability to expand our service area is limited at the discretion of the government. At the present time, we are the only non-municipal public water

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utility on Grand Cayman. The Cayman Islands government, through Water Authority-Cayman, supplies water to parts of Grand Cayman which are not within our licensed area.

On Ambergris Caye, in Belize, our water supply contract with Belize Water Services Limited is non-exclusive, and Belize Water Services Limited may seek contracts with other water suppliers to meet their future needs in San Pedro, Ambergris Caye, Belize. There are many companies throughout the world which provide desalination equipment and turnkey water supply contracts, including Ionics Inc. and Veolia Environnement, formerly Vivendi Environnement. We expect to compete with these companies and others for any future contracts in Belize.

On South Bimini Island in the Bahamas, we supply water to a private developer and do not have competitors. Aqua Design (an Ionics company) operates a seawater desalination plant on North Bimini Island. We can expect that Aqua Design and Veolia will compete with us for future water supply agreements with the Bahamian government on New Providence, Bahamas following our acquisition of Waterfields.

Aqua Design (an Ionics company) operates seawater desalination plants in West End, Tortola and on Virgin Gorda in the British Virgin Islands and generally bids against Ocean Conversion (BVI) for projects. There are currently water shortages in certain areas of Tortola, particularly on the eastern end of the island, and we believe that additional desalination plants will be required to alleviate these shortages. Ocean Conversion (BVI) is currently examining the feasibility of constructing a seawater desalination plant in East End, Tortola and has purchased a small plant for installation in Jost Van Dyke, a small island northwest of Tortola.

DesalCo (Barbados) operates a seawater desalination plant which provides irrigation water for several golf courses on the Sandy Lane Resort in St. James, Barbados. Ionics Inc. competed with us for this operating agreement. We can expect that Ionics and other companies of comparable size and financial resources will compete with us for future agreements with the Sandy Lane Resort as well as any other agreements which we may seek in Barbados.

To implement our growth strategy outside our existing operating areas, we will have to compete with companies such as Ionics Inc. and Veolia. These companies, among others, currently operate in areas in which we would like to expand our operations. These companies already maintain world-wide operations and have greater financial, managerial and other resources than us. We believe that our exclusive rights in the Caribbean basin to DWEER technology through 2009, our low overhead costs, knowledge of local markets and conditions, and our efficient manner of operating desalinated water production and distribution equipment will provide us a competitive advantage on projects, ranging in size up to 5 million U.S. gallons per day, in the Caribbean basin and surrounding areas.

Government Regulation

In the Cayman Islands, we are regulated by the Water Authority-Cayman on behalf of the Cayman Islands government and believe that our operations comply with all local laws and regulations.

We have been advised by our attorney in Belize that we may require a license from the Government of Belize under the Water Industry Act 2001 in relation to our water sales agreement with Belize Water Services Limited. We are currently reviewing our obligations under this new legislation, which was enacted to facilitate the privatization of the government Water and Sewerage Authority in February 2001. Our Belize operations are regulated by the terms and conditions of our water supply agreement with Belize Water Services Limited. However, the new Water Industry Act 2001 requires all water service providers to obtain a license from the Public Utilities Commission, which was created under the Water Industry Act 2001. The Public Utilities Commission has the power to set the terms and conditions on which all water services in Belize are provided to the public. The Water Industry Act 2001 also contains certain savings for operations which were in existence before the new law was enacted, which we believe may apply to our operations. To date we have not been advised by any government entity that we require such a license, and do not foresee any difficulty or significant additional costs obtaining a license if necessary. We believe that our operations in Belize comply with all other local laws and regulations.

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We believe that our operations in the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands and Barbados comply with all local laws and regulations, and we are currently reviewing our Bahamian tax status as previously disclosed.

Employees

Prior to the recent acquisitions, we employed a total of 41 persons. As a result of our recent acquisitions, we now employ 75 persons. We employ 50 persons in the Cayman Islands, eight of whom are executive and management personnel. Ten employees are engaged in administrative and clerical positions. The remaining staff is engaged in engineering, plant maintenance and operations, pipe laying and repair, leak detection, new customer connections, meter reading and laboratory analysis of water quality. Currently, we employ six persons in Belize to manage and operate our plant. Waterfields presently employs eight persons to operate the plant on New Providence, Bahamas. We directly employ one person in the Bahamas to manage and operate our water plant and distribution system on South Bimini. We presently employ five persons in Barbados to operate the water plant for Sandy Lane Properties. We presently employ six persons in Bermuda and will relocate three of them to the Cayman Islands. The remaining three employees in Bermuda will be made redundant and will be terminated. Currently, we manage the five employees of Ocean Conversion (BVI) in the British Virgin Islands. None of our employees is a party to a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Legal Proceedings

We are not currently a party to any legal proceeding.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Our Directors And Executive Officers**

Under our license with the Cayman Islands government, the Cayman Islands government must approve all of our executive officers and directors. This table lists information concerning our executive officers and directors:

Name	Age	Position
Jeffrey M. Parker	58	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Frederick W. McTaggart	40	Director, President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer
*Kenneth R. Crowley	38	Vice President of Overseas Operations
Gregory S. McTaggart	39	Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands)
*Robert B. Morrison	49	Vice President of Purchasing and Information Technology
*Gerard Pereira	32	Vice President of Engineering
Peter D. Ribbins	54	Director, Director Special Projects and Company Secretary
*Brent Santha	32	Vice President of Finance and Assistant Company Secretary
*William T. Andrews	54	Director
J. Bruce Bugg, Jr.	48	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
Brian E. Butler	52	Director
Steven A. Carr	52	Director
Carson J. Ebanks	47	Director
Richard L. Finlay	44	Director
Clarence B. Flowers, Jr.	47	Director
Wilmer Pergande	62	Director
Raymond Whittaker	48	Director

* We have appointed these persons to the indicated positions without obtaining the prior approval of the Cayman Islands government, as required under our license. As a consequence, we are in technical breach of the terms of our license. Our license requires the Cayman Islands government to give us reasonable notice of and a reasonable opportunity to cure this breach. Ultimately, if the breach were uncured, the Cayman Islands government could cancel the license. This breach will no longer exist after the transfer of our license to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Cayman Water Company Limited, whose directors have been approved by the Cayman Islands governor. The transfer has been approved by the Cayman Islands government and we anticipate that it will be effected by no later than July 1, 2003. If notice is given by the Cayman Islands government with respect to this breach prior to this transfer, the breach could be cured by removal of those directors causing the breach to exist. Following the completion of the transfer, no regulatory approvals will be necessary in connection with the appointment of our executive officers and directors, and we will no longer be in technical breach of our license.

Jeffrey M. Parker has been one of our directors since 1980, the Chairman of the Board since 1982 and Chief Executive Officer since 1994. In addition to serving as our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Mr. Parker is a Chartered Accountant and practices at Moore Stephens (Cayman Islands) Ltd. in the Cayman Islands, a member of Moore Stephens International Ltd. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Parker served as a director of The International Desalination Association representing the Caribbean & Latin America. Mr. Parker received his ACA designation as a chartered accountant in England and Wales in 1967, and his FCA designation in 1977.

Frederick W. McTaggart has been one of our directors since 1998, and the President and Chief Operating Officer since October 2000 and Chief Financial Officer since February 2001. From April 1994 to October 2000, Mr. McTaggart was the Managing Director of the Water Authority-Cayman, the government-owned

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water utility serving certain areas of the Cayman Islands. He received his B.S. degree in Building Construction from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1985. Mr. McTaggart is the brother of Mr. Gregory S. McTaggart, our Vice President of Operations.

Kenneth R. Crowley joined us in February 2003 as the Vice President of Overseas Operations. From 1998 to 2003, Mr. Crowley served as Operations Manager at DesalCo working to design, build and operate reverse osmosis plants with work exchanger energy recovery systems in the Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Barbados and British Virgin Islands. Prior to joining DesalCo, Mr. Crowley served as Operations Manager for Ocean Conversion (Cayman) where he was responsible for overseeing the operations and expansions of existing plants and the construction of a new plant. Mr. Crowley started in the desalination industry as an Operations Engineer for Reliable Water Company in 1989. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Maryland.

Gregory S. McTaggart is our Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands). Mr. McTaggart joined us in January 1991 as our resident engineer and has served in his current capacity since 1994. For three years before joining us, Mr. McTaggart worked for the Caribbean Utilities Company as a mechanical engineer. Mr. McTaggart obtained his B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1986. Mr. McTaggart is the brother of Frederick W. McTaggart, the President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and director.

Robert B. Morrison joined us as Vice President of Purchasing and Information Technology in March, 2003. From 1996 until joining us, Mr. Morrison served as Purchasing Manager at DesalCo. Prior to DesalCo, Mr. Morrison was Principal Purchasing Officer for Bermuda Government, Ministry of Works and Engineering, and Purchasing Manager for American-Standard in Toronto, Canada. He is co-founder and Past President of the Purchasing Management Association of Bermuda and Past President of the Mississauga District of the Purchasing Management Association of Canada.

Gerard Pereira was appointed Vice President of Engineering in March 2003. Since 1998, he has served as Operations Manager of Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Ltd. From 1995 to 1998, he was an Operations Engineer for Ocean Conversion (Cayman) Ltd. Mr. Pereira holds B.S. degrees and M.S. degrees in Chemical Engineering from the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Peter D. Ribbins is our Director-Special Projects and Secretary since 2000 and has served as a director since 1989. Mr. Ribbins joined us in 1983 as our General Manager, a position he held until 1989, when he was appointed Managing Director. He was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer in 1994 and resigned from that position in October 2000 for personal reasons. Mr. Ribbins obtained his B.S. degree in Kinanthropology from the University of Ottawa, Canada in 1971.

Brent J. Santha became our Vice President of Finance and Assistant Secretary in January 2003 after serving as our Management Accountant since January 2001. Prior to joining us, Mr. Santha was employed by Johnsen Archer Chartered Accountants from 1994 to 2000. He has been a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants since 1997. Mr. Santha received his B.A. degree in Accounting from the University of Regina, Canada in 1993.

William T. Andrews became one of our directors under the terms of Share Sale Agreement between DesalCo and us. Since 2002, he has been Managing Director of DWEER Technology Ltd., which designs and manufactures patented high efficiency energy reduction pumping equipment for seawater reverse osmosis desalination. On April 30, 2003, Dr. Andrews was appointed Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Calder AG, a privately-owned Swiss company, which supplies energy recovery devices, reverse osmosis pump units and pump systems to the desalination industry. From 1991 to 2003, Dr. Andrews was the Managing Director of DesalCo. He was formerly President of Reliable Water Inc., and Vice President of Polymetrics Inc., focusing on seawater reverse osmosis desalination in both cases. Dr. Andrews attended universities in England, receiving a bachelor's degree in Physics from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a doctorate in Atomic Physics at Oxford University, as a Rhodes Scholar. He is a registered Mechanical Engineer in California and Bermuda. Since 1976, Dr. Andrews has continuously been a member of the International Desalination Association (IDA). He has been a director of IDA since 1995, and is currently

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President. He is a member of the European Desalination Society and the Caribbean Water & Wastewater Association.

J. Bruce Bugg, Jr. has been a director and our Vice-Chairman of the Board since 1998. Mr. Bugg is also, and has been since 1997, the Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer of Argyle Investment Co., the general partner of Argyle Partners Ltd., the sole general partner of Argyle/ Cay-Water, Ltd. From 1996 to 1997, Mr. Bugg served as Vice Chairman of First Southwest Company and Chairman of its Investment Banking Group. Mr. Bugg received his B.B.A. degree in Business Administration from Southern Methodist University in 1976 and his J.D. from Southern Methodist University in 1979.

Brian E. Butler has been one of our directors since 1983. Since 1977, Mr. Butler has been the principal of Columbus Developments Ltd., a property development company specializing in luxury resort projects in the Cayman Islands.

Steven A. Carr has served as one of our directors since May 2000. Since 1994, Mr. Carr has been the President of Carr & Associates, a private investment firm located in Bryan, Texas. Before joining Carr & Associates, Mr. Carr held a variety of executive positions and participated in the ownership and management of a number of telecommunications ventures in the United States. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Carr served as an alternate director on our board of directors for his father, Hal N. Carr, until he was elected as one of our directors in May 2000. Mr. Carr is currently a director of the First National Bank of Bryan. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Carr is a senior lecturer at The Mays College Business School at Texas A&M University and a councilor of the Texas A&M Research Foundation. Mr. Carr received his B.S. degree in Social Psychology from Texas A&M University in 1973 and his M.A. degree in Telecommunication from the University of Texas in 1980.

Carson K. Ebanks became the government nominated director of our company in May of 2001. Mr. Ebanks was the Director of Planning for the Cayman Islands from 1991 – 1997. Since 1997, he has served the Cayman Islands Government as a Permanent Secretary currently for the Ministry of Community Services, Youth, Sports and Gender Affairs. Mr. Ebanks is a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society and a member of the American Planning Association. He holds a Bachelor of Environmental Studies (Hons. Urban and Regional Planning – Peace and Conflict Studies Minor) from the University of Waterloo and a Master of Arts – Planning in Community and Regional Planning from the University of British Columbia. He is a trustee of the National Gallery of the Cayman Islands. Mr. Ebanks has served on the Boards of the Trustees for the Cayman Islands Museum, the Cayman Islands Civil Service Co-operative Credit Union, the Housing Development Corporation and as the Vice President of the Cayman Islands Olympic Committee.

Richard L. Finlay has served as one of our directors since 1995. Until June 5, 2003 Mr. Finlay was an attorney with the Cayman Islands law firm of Charles Adams, Ritchie and Duckworth. Before joining this firm in 1993, he served as Director of Legal Studies of the Cayman Islands Government from 1989 to 1992. From 1983 to 1989, Mr. Finlay was a partner with the Canadian law firm of Olive, Waller, Zinkhan and Waller. Mr. Finlay has served as the Cayman Islands – representative to the International Company and Commercial Law Review and is a former editor of the Cayman Islands Law Bulletin.

Clarence B. Flowers, Jr. has been one of our directors since 1991. Mr. Flowers is, and has been since 1985, the principal of Orchid Development Company, a real estate developer in the Cayman Islands. Mr. Flowers also serves as a director of C.L. Flowers & Son, which manufactures wall systems in the Cayman Islands, and Cayman National Bank, a retail bank.

Wilmer Pergande has been one of our directors since 1978. Mr. Pergande is the Director of New Business Development, Process Water of GE Osmonics, Inc. of Minnetonka, Minnesota, a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Electric Company and the third largest water treatment company in North America. Before joining GE Osmonics, Mr. Pergande was the Chief Executive Officer of Licon International, Inc., a publicly traded manufacturer of liquid processing equipment. Previously, Mr. Pergande held several executive positions with Mechanical Equipment Company, Inc., a manufacturer of seawater conversion equipment.

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Raymond Whittaker has served as one of our directors since 1988. Mr. Whittaker was the Managing Director of TransOcean Bank & Trust, Ltd., a bank and trust company located in the Cayman Islands and a subsidiary of Johnson International, Inc., a bank holding company located in Racine, Wisconsin from October 1984 to December 2000. He is now the principal of his own company and management firm.

Composition of the Board of Directors

The board of directors is organized into three groups. Each group holds office for a three-year period and re-election of the board members is staggered so that two-thirds of the board members are not subject to re-election in any given year. The groups are organized alphabetically as follows:

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>
William T. Andrews	Carson K. Ebanks	Wilmer Pergande
J. Bruce Bugg, Jr.	Richard L. Finlay	Peter D. Ribbins
Brian E. Butler	Clarence B. Flowers, Jr.	Raymond Whittaker
Steven A. Carr	Frederick W. McTaggart	
	Jeffrey M. Parker	

The directors in Group 2 were re-elected at our annual shareholders meeting in May 2002. Those directors in Group 3 will be proposed for re-election in 2003, Group 1 in 2004 and then Group 2 again in 2005.

Under our license, the Cayman Islands government may nominate three persons to serve on our board of directors. We must cause one of the persons nominated by the government to be elected as a director. In May 2002, Carson K. Ebanks was elected as the government's nominee.

Under the terms of the Share Sale Agreement between DesalCo and us under which we acquired all of the stock of DesalCo on February 7, 2003, we appointed Dr. William T. Andrews to our board of directors as a director in Group 1.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The board of directors has established the following committees:

<u>Executive Committee</u>	<u>Audit Committee</u>	<u>Compensation Committee</u>	<u>Nominations Committee</u>
Fredrick W. McTaggart*	Brian E. Butler*	Richard L. Finlay*	Wilmer Pergande*
J. Bruce Bugg, Jr.	Steven A. Carr	Clarence B. Flowers, Jr.	J. Bruce Bugg, Jr.
Richard L. Finlay	Raymond Whittaker	Wilmer Pergande	Steven A. Carr
Clarence B. Flowers, Jr.	Richard Finlay		Richard L. Finlay
Jeffrey M. Parker			
Peter D. Ribbins			
Raymond Whittaker			

* Chairman

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Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation	
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	Securities Underlying Options	All Other Compensation (\$)
Jeffrey M. Parker	2000	94,590	143,314		26,294	
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2001	95,895	86,176		28,507	
	2002	95,895	39,243		26,159	
Frederick W. McTaggart	2000	116,400	21,171		5,609	
Director, President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer	2001	118,006	88,765		28,533	
	2002	118,006	66,006		26,427	
Peter D. Ribbins	2000	121,447	80,448		5,609	
Director, Director Special Projects	2001	118,006			27,646	
	2002	118,006			25,767	
Gregory S. McTaggart	2000	83,248	17,155	1,808	20,193	
Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands)	2001	85,932	8,759		20,800	
	2002	85,932			19,325	

Frederick McTaggart joined us in October 2000. The salary shown in 2000 for Frederick McTaggart is annualized based upon a full year of employment for comparative purposes. Frederick McTaggart's actual salary for 2000 was \$24,772.

The other annual compensation granted to Gregory McTaggart in 2000 is comprised of redeemable preferred shares issued to him under our share incentive plan. Under our share incentive plan, half of the redeemable preferred shares are issued at no cost to the employee and the employee may purchase for cash, an equal number of redeemable preferred shares at an exercise price of approximately 75% of the market price of the ordinary shares at the time of issuance. These shares issued to Gregory McTaggart in 2000 had a market price of \$5.47 per share on the date of grant. As a result of entering into an employment agreement in 2000, Gregory McTaggart is no longer eligible to participate in our share incentive plan.

All options granted to Jeffrey Parker, Frederick McTaggart, Peter Ribbins and Gregory McTaggart in 2000, 2001 and 2002 have exercise prices of \$7.10, \$10.84 and \$11.93 per share, respectively.

Stock Option Grants

The following table provides information, with respect to the chief executive officer and the other named executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table, concerning stock options granted in fiscal year 2002:

Name	Options Granted (#)	% of Total Options Granted To Employees	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Sh)	Expiration Date	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term		
					At 0% Annual Growth Rate (\$)	At 5% Annual Growth Rate (\$)	At 10% Annual Growth Rate (\$)

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		in Fiscal Year					
Jeffrey M. Parker	26,159	23%	11.93	03/18/06	73,507	135,464	197,422
Frederick W. McTaggart	26,427	24%	11.93	03/18/06	74,260	136,852	199,444
Peter D. Ribbins	25,767	23%	11.93	03/18/06	72,405	133,434	194,463
Gregory S. McTaggart	19,325	17%	11.93	03/18/06	54,303	100,074	145,846

The market value of these options on the grant date (December 31, 2002) was \$14.74.

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The following table provides information, with respect to the chief executive officer and the other named executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table, concerning the holding of unexercised options at the end of fiscal year 2002:

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised		Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options at Fiscal Year End	
			Exercisable (#)	Unexercisable (#)	Exercisable (\$)	Unexercisable (\$)
Jeffrey M. Parker	7,786	95,379	81,590		390,383	
Frederick W. McTaggart			60,669		228,391	
Peter D. Ribbins			59,022		223,077	
Gregory S. McTaggart	20,193	153,245	40,125		135,423	

Incentive Compensation*Employee Share Incentive Plan*

Since April 8, 1987, we have maintained an employee share incentive plan for our long-term employees who are not directors. This plan was amended in 2000 to exclude officers as participants under the plan. To become eligible for the employee share incentive plan, an employee must complete four years of service with us and then retain the shares for an additional four years before he can transfer or sell the shares. We may, at our option, offer to exchange the redeemable preferred shares issued to the employee for an equal number of ordinary shares at any time during the four year holding period. Within the four-year holding period, if an employee ceases to be employed by us, we, at the sole discretion of the board of directors, may redeem the redeemable shares held by that employee for less than four years at the price that the employee originally paid for the shares.

Under the plan, employees are issued redeemable preferred shares on an annual basis at no cost based on a formula which takes into consideration the employee's salary and the total dividend paid to ordinary shareholders as a percentage of the total shareholder's equity in each year. If an employee remains employed by us for at least four years, or a person or affiliated group of persons acquires 30% or more of our ordinary shares, we are obligated to exchange the redeemable preferred shares (whether or not the redeemable preferred shares have been held for four years) for the same number of ordinary shares. We are also obligated to exchange the redeemable preferred shares for an equal number of ordinary shares if an employee's employment with us or any of our affiliates terminates by reason of the employee's death, permanent disability or the employee reaches the age of 65 years. However, if an employee's employment with us or any of our affiliates terminates for any other reason, we may at any time up to and including the first anniversary of such termination, redeem the employee's redeemable preferred shares for cash equal to 75% of the average of the closing market price for our ordinary shares on each of the first seven trading days in the month of October of the year in which the redeemable preferred shares were issued to the employee.

Under the plan, when an employee is issued redeemable preferred shares, the employee is also granted an option to purchase an equal number of redeemable preferred shares at approximately 75% of the average market price of the ordinary shares. The exercise price is determined during the ten days after our annual shareholders' meeting. This option expires, unless exercised by the employee, within 40 days after the date of our annual shareholders' meeting. Since we adopted the employee share incentive plan, our employees have acquired 124,360 redeemable preferred shares, of which 104,620 have been redeemed for an equal number of ordinary shares.

Employee Share Option Plan

In 2001, we established an employee share option plan for certain long-term employees who participate in the employee share incentive plan. This plan was introduced in order to compensate these employees for adjustments in the employee share incentive plan. Under the share option plan, these employees are granted in

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each calendar year, as long as the employee is a participant in the employee share incentive plan, options to purchase ordinary shares. The price at which the option may be exercised will be the closing market price on the grant date, which is 40 days after the date of our annual shareholders' meeting. The number of options each employee is granted is equal to five times the sum of (i) the number of redeemable preferred stock which that employee receives at no cost and (ii) the number of redeemable preferred stock options which that employee exercises in that given year. The option may be exercised during the period commencing on the fourth anniversary of the grant date and ending on the thirtieth day after the fourth anniversary of the grant date.

Since we adopted the employee share option plan, we have granted 22,605 options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$9.20 with an expiration date of August 4, 2005 and 13,695 options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$14.69 with an expiration date of July 30, 2006.

Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan

In 1999, we implemented a non-executive directors' share grant plan for our directors who are not executive officers or serving as the Cayman Islands' government representative on our board. Under this plan, a director receives ordinary shares based upon the number of board and committee meetings that the director attends during the year. Each board meeting is worth the share equivalent of a \$1,200 fee and each committee meeting is worth the share equivalent of a \$600 fee. Attendance fees are accumulated throughout the year and then divided by the closing market price on October 1st (or the next trading day if October 1st falls on a non-trading day) of the preceding year to determine the number of shares to be granted for the current year.

As a result of the non-executive directors' share plan, the directors, as a group, as of December 31, 2002, are entitled to receive 2,748 ordinary shares (based upon the prevailing market price for the ordinary shares on October 1, 2001).

Employment Agreements and Related Transactions

We entered into a three-year employment agreement with Jeffrey M. Parker, our Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer. This agreement, as amended, was originally scheduled to expire on December 31, 2001, however, it extends automatically each year for an additional one-year term. Mr. Parker devotes at least 75% of his working time to us and the remainder of his working time to his accountancy practice. If we terminate Mr. Parker without cause, he is entitled to all financial benefits under the agreement for a period of two years and any unvested stock options for the year in which Mr. Parker is terminated automatically vest and become fully exercisable. Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Parker is granted an option to purchase that number of ordinary shares which equals 1% of our net profit for the year in which the grant occurs. The exercise price of the options to be granted is equal to the average of the closing market price of the ordinary shares on each of the first seven trading days in the month of October of that financial year. For the year ended December 31, 2002, Mr. Parker was granted an option to purchase 26,159 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.93 per share. All options granted to Mr. Parker after March 1999 expire on the third anniversary of the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements for the year of the grant.

Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Parker is entitled to receive an annual bonus for each completed financial year during which he serves in the capacities of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The amount of the bonus consists of the following two amounts: (a) 1.5% of our net profits for that financial year, before charging this bonus, dividends, or crediting any amounts arising from the re-valuation of our assets and (b) 15% of the amount by which our net profits for that financial year (calculated in the same manner as in (a) above) exceed the highest annual net profits earned by us in any prior financial year. Based upon our pro forma net income presented in the section of this prospectus entitled, "Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data," and assuming that our recent acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2002, Mr. Parker would have been entitled to a bonus for the year ended December 31, 2002 of approximately \$261,657.

In addition to serving as our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Parker owns an accountancy practice in the Cayman Islands. Until 1999, we paid the accountancy practice for services

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rendered to us by Mr. Parker through his practice. In 1999, we began paying Mr. Parker directly for his services. During 2001, his accounting practice provided us professional services for which we paid \$4,523. In addition, we reimbursed his accounting practice \$1,355 in 2001 and \$416 in 2002 for communication charges made on our behalf.

We entered into a three-year employment agreement with Frederick W. McTaggart, our President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer. This agreement, as amended, was originally scheduled to expire on October 16, 2003, although it extends automatically each year for an additional one-year term. If we terminate Mr. Frederick McTaggart without cause, he is entitled to all financial benefits under the agreement for a period of two years and any unvested stock options for the year in which Mr. Frederick McTaggart is terminated automatically vest and become fully exercisable. Pursuant to his agreement, Mr. Frederick McTaggart is granted an option to purchase that number of ordinary shares which equals 1% of our net profit for each year. The exercise price of the options to be granted will be equal to the average of the closing market price of the ordinary shares on each of the first seven trading days in the month of October of that financial year. For the year ended December 31, 2002, Mr. Frederick McTaggart was granted an option to purchase 26,427 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.93 per share. All options granted to Mr. Frederick McTaggart expire on the third anniversary of the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements for the year of grant.

Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Frederick McTaggart is entitled to receive an annual bonus for each completed financial year during which he serves in the capacities of President and Chief Operating Officer. The bonus consists of the following two amounts: (a) 2.5% of our net profits for that financial year, before charging this bonus, dividends or crediting any amounts arising from the re-valuation of our assets and (b) 5% of the amount by which our net profits for that financial year (calculated in the same manner as in (a) above) exceed the highest annual net profits earned by us in any prior financial year. Based upon our pro forma net income presented in the section of this prospectus entitled, Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data, and assuming that our recent acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2002, Mr. Frederick McTaggart would have been entitled to a bonus for the year ended December 31, 2002 of approximately \$163,257.

We entered into an employment agreement with Peter D. Ribbins, our former President and Chief Operating Officer and currently Director Special Projects. The agreement fixes the salary of Mr. Ribbins until October 31, 2003 and thereafter it will be determined by mutual consent. Until October 31, 2003, Mr. Ribbins will be granted an option to purchase that number of ordinary shares which equals 1% of our net profit for each year. The exercise price of the options to be granted will be equal to the average of the closing market price of the ordinary shares on each of the first seven trading days in the month of October of that financial year. For the year ended December 31, 2002, Mr. Ribbins was granted an option to purchase 25,767 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.93. All options granted to Mr. Ribbins expire on the third anniversary of the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements for the year of grant. If Mr. Ribbins' employment agreement is terminated, he will be allowed to purchase the medical insurance provided by us to our employees for the rest of his life.

We entered into a three-year employment agreement with Gregory McTaggart, our Vice President of Operations. This agreement was originally scheduled to expire on August 19, 2001, although it extends automatically each year for an additional one year term. Under the agreement, if we terminate Mr. Gregory McTaggart without cause, he is entitled to all financial benefits under the agreement for a period of one year. Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Gregory McTaggart is granted an option to purchase that number of ordinary shares which equals 0.75% of our net profit for that year. The exercise price of the options to be granted to Mr. Gregory McTaggart will be equal to the average of the closing market price of the ordinary shares on each of the first seven trading days in the month of October of the year in which the options are granted. For the year ended December 31, 2002, Mr. Gregory McTaggart was granted an option to purchase 19,325 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$11.93. All options granted to Mr. Gregory McTaggart expire on the third anniversary of the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements for the year of grant. As a result of the option grant described above, Mr. Gregory McTaggart was no longer eligible to participate in the employee share incentive plan for fiscal years after 1999.

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Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Gregory McTaggart is entitled to receive an annual bonus for each completed financial year during which he serves in the capacity of Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands). The bonus consists of 2.5% of the amount by which our net profits for that financial year (before charging this bonus, dividends or crediting any amounts arising from the re-valuation of our assets) exceed the highest annual net profits earned by us in any prior financial year. Based upon our pro forma net income presented in the section of this prospectus entitled, Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data, and assuming that our recent acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2002, Mr. Gregory McTaggart would have been entitled to a bonus for the year ended December 31, 2002 of approximately \$29,292.

We have entered into employment agreements with Gerard Pereira, our new Vice President of Engineering, Kenneth Crowley, our new Vice President of Overseas Operations and Robert Morrison, our new Vice President of Purchasing and Information Technology. Each employment agreement provides that the agreements shall remain in force unless terminated by either party upon 90 days written notice (except in cases of gross negligence or misconduct). Under the terms of Mr. Pereira's employment agreement, he is entitled to receive an annual bonus equal to 0.6% of the sum of the net profits of Ocean Conversion (BVI) and DesalCo (Barbados) (before charging this bonus, dividends or crediting any amounts arising from the re-valuation of our assets). Under the terms of Mr. Crowley's employment agreement, he is entitled to an annual bonus of 1.5% of the sum of net profits of Waterfields and Belize Water Limited (before charging this bonus, dividends or crediting any amounts arising from the re-valuation of our assets).

We have also entered into a two-year employment agreement with Brent Santha, our new Vice President of Finance and Assistant Secretary. The agreement will expire on January 1, 2005, unless extended by the parties. In addition to his salary, Mr. Santha is entitled to an annual bonus as determined in the discretion of our President and an option to purchase that number of ordinary shares which equals 0.25% of our net profit for that year. The exercise price of the options to be granted to Mr. Santha shall be equal to the average of the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the last trading day of that year. All options granted to Mr. Santha expire on the day before the third anniversary of the date of the auditor's report on the financial statement for the year of the grant. Mr. Santha may terminate this employment agreement upon three months written notice prior to the anniversary of this agreement. We may terminate this employment agreement without reason if we pay Mr. Santha 25% of his annual salary at the time the termination takes place.

Pension Plan

As with every employer in the Cayman Islands, we are required by the National Pension Law to provide a pension plan for our employees. We belong to the Cayman Islands Chamber Pension Plan, which is the largest pension plan in the Cayman Islands and is open to employers and their employees in the Cayman Islands. As of December 31, 2002, the Chamber Pension Plan reported that it had approximately \$65.28 million in assets. The Chamber Pension Plan is a non-profit entity which is administered by the Bank of Butterfield.

Under the National Pensions Law, all employees between the ages of 18 and 60 must contribute a specified minimum percentage of their earnings to the Chamber Pension Plan. Until recently, the exact percentage of contributions varied according to the age of each employee. Since June 1, 2002, however, all employees must contribute 5% of their earnings to the Chamber Pension Plan. An employee also has the option of contributing more than the prescribed minimum. The employer must match the contribution of the first 5% of each participating employee's salary to a maximum of \$72,000. Employees earning more than \$72,000 are not required to make contributions on amounts over \$72,000. All contributions by our employees are collected by us and paid into the Chamber Pension Plan on a monthly basis.

As a defined contribution plan, the amount that an employee receives upon retirement is directly related to the amount contributed to the plan by the employee while working. Once an employee retires (employees

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become eligible for retirement at age 60 in the Cayman Islands), an employee has the following options for receiving benefits:

receive a cash payout if the employee's retirement savings is less than \$6,000;

transfer the retirement savings to a life annuity for investment by a life insurance company and payment of a regular income stream to the employee for the remainder of the employee's life (and the employee's spouse's life if the employee is married at the time of retirement); or

transfer the retirement savings to a Retirement Savings Arrangement account with an approved provider or bank and receive regular income payments until the account is depleted.

Indemnification Provision

We have indemnified our directors and officers from and against all actions, proceedings, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses incurred in connection with their service as a director or officer. We have not indemnified our officers or directors for actions, proceedings, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses incurred by these officers or directors as a result of their willful neglect or default of their obligations to us.

To the extent that indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be available under the above provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is unenforceable in the United States.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL AND SELLING SHAREHOLDERS**

The table below sets forth the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares, par value C\$1.00 per share, of which 4,275,568 are outstanding before this offering, and our redeemable preferred shares, par value C\$1.00 per share, of which 18,914 are outstanding before this offering, by:

each person or entity that we know beneficially owns more than 5% of our ordinary shares or redeemable preferred shares;

each of our executive officers and directors;

all of our officers and directors as a group; and

the selling shareholder

Title of Class	Identity of Person or Group	Number of Shares Owned Before the Offering	Percentage of Shares Owned Before the Offering	Number of Shares Being Offered	Number of Shares Owned After the Offering	Percentage of Shares Owned After the Offering
Ordinary Shares	Argyle/Cay-Water, Ltd.	567,662	13.3%	567,662		
Ordinary Shares	Jeffrey M. Parker, Chairman of the Board and CEO	236,591	5.4%		236,591	4.3%
Ordinary Shares	Frederick W. McTaggart, Director, President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer	60,669	1.4%		60,669	1.1%
Ordinary Shares	Peter D. Ribbins, Director, Director-Special Projects and Company Secretary	158,622	3.7%		158,622	2.9%
Ordinary Shares	Gregory S. McTaggart, Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands)	71,131	1.7%		71,131	1.3%
Ordinary Shares	J. Bruce Bugg, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	570,351	13.3%	567,662	2,689	*
Ordinary Shares	Kenneth R. Crowley, Vice President of Overseas Operations					
Ordinary Shares	Robert B. Morrison, Vice President of Purchasing and Information Technology	100	*		100	*
Ordinary Shares	Gerard Pereira, Vice President of Engineering					
Ordinary Shares	Brent Santha, Vice President of Finance and Assistant Company Secretary					
Ordinary Shares	William T. Andrews, Director					
Ordinary Shares	Brian E. Butler, Director	17,091	*		17,091	*
Ordinary Shares	Stephen A. Carr, Director	45,132	1.1%		45,132	*
Ordinary Shares	Richard L. Finlay, Director	10,348	*		10,348	*

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Title of Class	Identity of Person or Group	Number of Shares Owned Before the Offering	Percentage of Shares Owned Before the Offering	Number of Shares Being Offered	Number of Shares Owned After the Offering	Percentage of Shares Owned After the Offering
Ordinary Shares	Clarence B. Flowers, Jr., Director	4,237	*		4,237	*
Ordinary Shares	Wilmer Pergande, Director	4,633	*		4,633	*
Ordinary Shares	Raymond Whittaker, Director	11,833	*		11,833	*
Ordinary Shares	Carson K. Ebanks, Director					
Ordinary Shares	Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (17 Persons)	1,190,738	26.4%	567,662	623,076	10.9%
		297	1.6%		297	1.6%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Gregory S. McTaggart, Vice President of Operations (Cayman Islands)					
		297	1.6%		297	1.6%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Director and Executive Officers as a Group (1 person)					
		2,901	15.3%		2,901	15.3%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Abel Castillo, Operations Manager					
		2,525	13.3%		2,525	13.3%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Margaret Julier, Officer Manager					
		3,790	20.0%		3,790	20.0%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	William Banker, Operations Manager					
		1,211	6.4%		1,211	6.4%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Chet Ritch, Operations					
		2,399	12.7%		2,399	12.7%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Rudy Ritch, Operations					
		1,195	6.3%		1,195	6.3%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Helbert Rodriquez, Operations					
		1,057	5.6%		1,057	5.6%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Ivan Tabora, Operations					
		1,015	5.4%		1,015	5.4%
Redeemable Preferred Shares	Elizabeth Triana, Customer Service					

An asterisk (*) in the above table indicates less than one percent.

The address for Jeffrey M. Parker, Frederick W. McTaggart, Peter D. Ribbins, Gregory S. McTaggart, Kenne