

The Sixth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited
Company

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 May 2016

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016**

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THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Paul Brosnan MA B.Sc.
Trevor McHugh BA B.S.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Paul Brosnan MA B.Sc.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 1, Block D
Leopardstown Business Centre
Ballyogan Road
Dublin 18

AUDITORS

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

BANKERS

Ulster Bank Ireland DAC
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

SOLICITORS

Lacy Walsh
77 Strand Road
Sandymount
Dublin 4

FOREST ASSET MANAGERS

Veon Limited
Unit 1, Block D
Leopardstown Business Centre
Ballyogan Road
Dublin 18

FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

Forest Enterprises Limited
Chapel Hill
Lucan
Co. Dublin

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The Sixth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company, launched in 1999, is a thirty year investment fund. The main activity of the company is to manage and maintain the woodlands and forestry assets of the company. All lands have been planted in accordance with the Funds' forestry management plan.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

As reported in prior years, the company's forest portfolio has reached a stage where infrastructural works are required on individual properties. This work programme encompasses a number of years and involves the creation of inspection paths, forest roads for harvesting purposes and related works. This positive step in the development of the forests marks the transition of the relevant properties into their productive stage as thinning activities take place following the timely creation of the necessary road infrastructure.

Funding for this work will have a combination of sources including: grant aid where available, the company's own resources and, where necessary, bank borrowings. As the primary objective of thinning is to create and develop additional value to the remaining forest crop, so it is the directors belief that it is critically important to have the road and related infrastructure built on time to ensure that thinning takes place on schedule.

As reported in prior years, the timber market data is showing strong demand both now and into the future for all forest products. Currently available forecasts continue to demonstrate that wood fibre is in strong demand in Ireland and that this is set to continue for the foreseeable future. While Ireland is forecast to reach peak production of forest products in the mid-2030s, there is a dramatic fall in forecasted domestic supply over the subsequent decade. Of note is that the UK is also scheduled to have a shortage of supply of wood fibre over a similar period. This represents a significant market opportunity for forest owners who may be in a position to grow their forests through the years of peak production and supply into a more restricted market during those following years.

The directors continue to put extensive work into developing the market for semi-mature forestry. Their efforts have played an important role in significantly increasing in interest in the Irish forestry sector among the international community. This resulted in the directors successfully completing the largest transaction in private forestry in Ireland in October 2015. This activity represents essential foreign direct investment into the forestry sector and is welcomed by the directors.

The outcome of the UK's recent referendum on their membership of the European Union is a matter that the directors are monitoring closely. Until the UK commences formal negotiations with the EU on their exit from the block, the directors cannot comment with any confidence on what the outcome may be for the Irish forestry sector. Nonetheless, the directors will continue to work with their colleagues and counterparts in the sector and report to shareholders as the situation develops over time on the medium term effects that Brexit will have on the forestry sector and, by extension, the company. While it is possible that the UK market may identify alternative sources of processed timber from non-EU suppliers, the Irish sawmilling sector has overcome many market difficulties during the recent recession which saw Irish processors open up new markets for Irish timber in France and the Benelux Countries. This experience will be a benefit to the sector as we progress through the current uncertainties presented by the UK's decision to exit the European Union.

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	2016
	€
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(52,081)
Taxation	(357)
Loss for the financial year	(52,438)

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 May 2016 (2015: €Nil).

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors, who served at any time during the financial year except as noted, were as follows:

Directors:

Paul Brosnan
Trevor McHugh

Secretary:

Paul Brosnan

Under the Articles of Association the directors are not required to retire by rotation.

INTEREST IN SHARE CAPITAL

The beneficial interests, including the interests of spouses and minor children, of the directors and secretary in office at 1 June 2015 and 31 May 2016 in the share capital of the company are less than 1% of the total share capital of the company.

The ordinary share capital of the company is held by I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited, which is controlled by the directors of the company.

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Unit 1, Block D, Leopardstown Business Centre, Ballyogan Road, Dublin 18.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The UK's decision to end their membership of the European Union has created a new market risk uncertainty for the company. As yet, the UK have not commenced formal negotiations with the EU on what trade deals will exist following their full exit from the EU. Until these negotiations commence it is not possible to say with any degree of confidence what effect this development will have on the company. The British market is a very important destination for processed Irish timber and so the UK's exit from the EU creates a new uncertainty for the company.

The main risks associated with forestry investment include fire, wind damage, public liability, disease, the future market price of timber and semi-mature forestry and adverse changes to existing tax advantages or grants. The directors continue to mitigate and where appropriate under expert advice, insure against the risks faced by the company.

Where events arise which require replanting to occur, for example due to a fire or wind throw event, there is an impact on overall performance due to loss of the forest timber growth to date of event. Although the insurance in place covers both the actual value of the standing timber based on discounted cash flows at time of event and the associated replanting costs to reconstitute the forestry stock, there would remain an impact to overall forestry fund performance. Older mid rotation forests increase in value at a higher rate, due to larger circumference annual growth, while replanted forests take time to establish and have much smaller annual circumference growth until mid-rotation is attained.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS:

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements is aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The company has not established an audit committee as the directors believe that due to the nature of the forestry assets under management, the illiquid nature of these assets and the consequent low level of transactions which occur annually that the activities that would be undertaken by an Audit Committee are adequately covered at meetings of the full board.

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

- The directors acknowledge that the directors are responsible for securing the company's compliance with its relevant obligations; and
- The directors confirm that the directors commenced the following three procedures in order to comply with the directors' obligations during the financial year:
 - (a) the drawing up of a "compliance policy statement" setting out the company's policies that, in the directors' opinion, are appropriate to the company, and respecting compliance by the company with its relevant obligations;
 - (b) the putting in place of appropriate arrangements or structures that are, in the directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations; and
 - (c) the conducting of a review, during the financial year of any arrangements or structures that have been put in place.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Brosnan
Director

Trevor McHugh
Director

10 March 2017:

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and the applicable regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("relevant financial reporting framework"). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

We have audited the financial statements of The Sixth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2016 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes 1 to 17. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("relevant financial reporting framework").

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2016 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 May 2016 and of the loss for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
(CONTINUED)**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Gerard Fitzpatrick
For and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

10 March 2017

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	2016 €	2015 €
INCOME	4	17,947	17,265
Administrative expenses		(61,944)	(74,856)
OPERATING LOSS		(43,997)	(57,591)
(Loss)/profit arising from windthrow event		(8,084)	38,624
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	5	(52,081)	(18,967)
Taxation charge	7	(357)	(357)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(52,438)	(19,324)
Retained deficit at the beginning of the reporting period		(38,316)	(18,992)
RETAINED DEFICIT AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD		(90,754)	(38,316)

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2016**

	<i>Notes</i>	2016 €	2015 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	2,336,420	2,329,430
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	3,192	2,699
Cash at bank and in hand		15,590	29,020
		18,782	31,719
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(209,190)	(155,973)
Net current liabilities		(190,408)	(124,254)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,146,012	2,205,176
Creditors: Amount falling due after more than one year	11	(489,332)	(496,058)
NET ASSETS		1,656,680	1,709,118
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	13	13,332	13,332
Share premium account	13	1,734,102	1,734,102
Retained deficit		(90,754)	(38,316)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,656,680	1,709,118

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 March 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Brosnan
Director

Trevor McHugh
Director

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

	2016 €	2015 €
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash outflow from operating activities		
Operating loss	(43,997)	(57,591)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(493)	7,187
Increase in creditors	38,407	28,767
Site repair provision included in creditors	-	(31,892)
Corporation tax paid	(357)	(2,836)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(6,440)</u>	<u>(56,365)</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(6,440)</u>	<u>(56,365)</u>
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(6,990)	(750)
Insurance proceeds	-	80,416
Net cash flow from investing activities	<u>(6,990)</u>	<u>79,666</u>
Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flow from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents In the financial year	(13,430)	23,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	29,020	5,719
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	<u>15,590</u>	<u>29,020</u>
Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>15,590</u>	<u>29,020</u>

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

General Information and Basis of Accounting

The Sixth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is Unit 1, Block D, Leopardstown Business Centre, Ballyogan Road, Dublin 18. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 3 to 6.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Revenue Recognition

Premia income receivable under Irish Government grant schemes is credited to the statement of income and retained earnings when receivable.

Revenue from the sale of timber is recognised when a contract is signed and when the standing timber is being removed.

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets represent land and forestry costs. Land costs comprise land purchase price, stamp duty, legal and professional costs, together with forest management consultancy fees incurred in the twelve month period from date of purchase of individual sites. Forestry costs comprise afforestation costs where appropriate.

The impact of the windthrow events takes into account the proportionate cost of the standing value of the timber that was damaged or destroyed as a result of a windthrow event, the reconstitution costs together with any insurance proceeds received or receivable relating to the event. The resulting gain or loss is taken to the statement of income and retained earnings.

Land and forestry costs are not depreciated.

Grants

Capital grants received and receivable under Irish Government grant schemes are recognised when received or when their receipt can be foreseen with virtual certainty.

Forestry grants in respect of afforestation costs which have been capitalised, are treated as deferred income and will be released to the statement of income and retained earnings when the related forests are clear felled.

Forest Timber Growth

Forest timber growth post acquisition is not recognised in the financial statements.

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

Taxation and Deferred taxation

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Balances that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Impairment of Assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced to below its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of land and forestry is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

THE SIXTH FORESTRY GROWTH PLAN PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements.

3. GOING CONCERN

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

The company reported a loss for the financial year amounting to €52,438 (2015: €19,324) and had net current liabilities at the balance sheet date of €190,408 (2015: €124,254). The company's largest creditor, I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited, was owed €144,835 (2015: €126,459) in respect of forestry management services. I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited has indicated that they have always recognised that due to the nature of the company's activities, revenues are periodic and therefore they will not require payment of outstanding debts until such time as the company is in a position to do so. I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited recognises and accepts that this period may be in excess of 12 months. This and the existing bank overdraft facility will enable the company to meet its other financial obligations as they fall due. The directors are, therefore, satisfied as to the appropriateness of the going concern basis.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount or classification of assets and liabilities which would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

4. INCOME	2016 €	2015 €
Harvesting income	17,947	17,265

Premia income is receivable on an annual basis for the first fifteen years, from date of planting, based on the species planted.

Income is primarily derived from its principal activity undertaken in Ireland.

5. LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2016 €	2015 €
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Management charges for ongoing administration/management/valuation	50,881	54,516
Harvesting costs	2,538	4,671
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	3,185	3,285

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

5.	LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION (CONTINUED)	2016 €	2015 €
	Auditors' remuneration disclosure (excluding Value Added Tax):		
	- Audit for individual company	3,185	3,285
	- Tax advisory services	1,100	1,100
	- Other assurance services	-	-
	- Other non-audit services	-	-
		=	=

6. **EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION**

There were no employees during the financial year (2015: €Nil).

7.	TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2016 €	2015 €
	(a) Analysis of the tax credit for the financial year:		
	The tax charge on the loss on ordinary activities for the financial year was as follows:-		
	Corporation tax on the loss for the financial year	-	-
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous financial years	357	357
		357	357

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the financial year:

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland (12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 €	2015 €
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(52,081)	(18,967)
	=	=
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2015: 12.5%)	(6,510)	(2,371)
Effects of:		
Profit from operation of woodlands not subject to corporation tax	6,510	2,371
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous financial years	357	-
Tax charge for the financial year	357	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

7. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

Based on current taxation legislation no corporation tax or deferred tax arises on the operating loss because of the exemption of profits from the occupation of woodlands from corporation tax.

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and Forestry €
Cost	
At 1 June 2015	2,329,430
Additions	6,990
31 May 2016	<u>2,336,420</u>
Net book values	
At 31 May 2016	<u>2,336,420</u>

At 31 May 2016, land and forestry comprise land costs €1,856,308 (2015: €1,849,318), and afforestation costs €480,112 (2015: €480,112).

In respect of prior financial year:

	Land and Forestry €
Cost	
At 1 June 2014	2,338,580
Additions	750
Disposals	(9,900)
31 May 2015	<u>2,329,430</u>
Net book values	
At 31 May 2015	<u>2,329,430</u>

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

9. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2016 €	2015 €
Trade debtors – premia income	-	-
VAT receivable	100	253
Prepayments and other debtors	3,092	2,446
	<u>3,192</u>	<u>2,699</u>
	<u><u>3,192</u></u>	<u><u>2,699</u></u>
10. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2016 €	2015 €
Creditors and accruals	209,190	155,973
	<u>209,190</u>	<u>155,973</u>
	<u><u>209,190</u></u>	<u><u>155,973</u></u>
11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2016 €	2015 €
Accruals	9,220	15,946
Deferred credits (Note 12)	480,112	480,112
	<u>489,332</u>	<u>496,058</u>
	<u><u>489,332</u></u>	<u><u>496,058</u></u>
12. DEFERRED CREDITS	2016 €	2015 €
Capital (Forestry) grant:		
At 1 June 2015	480,112	480,112
Addition	-	-
At 31 May 2016	<u>480,112</u>	<u>480,112</u>
	<u><u>480,112</u></u>	<u><u>480,112</u></u>

Forestry grants in respect of afforestation costs have been capitalised and treated as deferred credits. They will be released to the statement of income and retained earnings when the related forests are clearfelled.

Capital (Forestry) grants may be refundable in certain circumstances set out in the grant agreements.

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

13. CAPITAL AND RESERVES	2016 €	2015 €
Authorised:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	38,092	38,092
3,000 Redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each	3,809	3,809
	41,901	41,901
	41,901	41,901
Allotted, called-up and paid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each, (€0.317435 paid)	9,523	9,523
3,000 Redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each, (fully paid)	3,809	3,809
	13,332	13,332
	13,332	13,332
Unpaid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each, (€0.952303 unpaid)	28,569	28,569
	28,569	28,569
	28,569	28,569
Presented as follows:		
Called up share capital presented as equity	13,332	13,332
	13,332	13,332
	13,332	13,332

The redeemable preference shareholders do not have any right to attend or vote at Annual General Meetings.

The redeemable preference shares are the only shares entitled to participate in the growth of the forest investment and, as such, will be the only shares to rank for dividend and to participate in the distribution of any surplus arising when the forests are sold.

The company shall redeem the redeemable preference shares when the directors consider that it is in the best interests of the redeemable preference shareholders to do so. It is the intention of the company that the forests will be sold and all dividends paid thirty years after the establishment of the Fund at which time the redeemable share capital will be repaid.

Only ordinary shareholders have any voting rights and are entitled to attend and vote at Annual General Meetings.

Ordinary shares do not rank for dividend and will not participate in the final distribution of any surplus arising when the forests are sold.

Ordinary share capital is repayable at par when the forests are sold and the preference share capital is repaid.

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses.

The retained deficit represents cumulative losses.

THE SIXTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the company's financial liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2016 €	2015 €
Financial liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
• Trade and other creditors	209,190	155,973
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The directors of the company are also directors of I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited. During the financial year, the trading activity of the Forest Asset Manager, I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited, was transferred to Veon Limited which acquired majority shareholding in the Forestry Consultants, Forest Enterprises Limited and the directors were appointed as directors of Veon Limited and Forest Enterprises Limited. The company had the following transactions with these companies during the financial year:

1. €18,375 (2015: €41,296) was charged to the company by I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited as forestry management services. €144,835 (2015: €126,459) is due to I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited at 31 May 2016 for forestry management services. Forestry management fees of €22,917 (2015: €Nil) were charged by Veon Limited during the financial year and €22,917 (2015: €Nil) is due to Veon Limited at the financial year end.
2. €Nil (2015: €2,145) was charged to the company by I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited for reimbursement for design, print, postage and stationery costs. €2,145 (2015: €2,145) is due to I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited at 31 May 2016.
3. Forestry service fees of €9,589 (2015: €13,162) were charged by Forest Enterprises Limited during the financial year. €778 (2015: €3,570) is due to Forest Enterprises Limited at the financial year end.
4. The total remuneration for key management personnel cost for the financial year amounted to €Nil (2015: €Nil).

16. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO FRS 102

This is the first year the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standards 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements under previous Irish GAAP were for the financial year ended 31 May 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 June 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have been changed to comply with that standard. None of these changes have resulted in an adjustment to equity reported under previous Irish GAAP at 31 May 2015 or 1 June 2014 and there was no effect on losses previously reported for the financial year ended 31 May 2015.

17. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.