

The Second Irish Forestry Fund
Public Limited Company

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial period from
1 June 2018 to 21 May 2019

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019

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THE SECOND 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 Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

BANKERS

Ulster Bank Ireland DAC
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c
9 Terenure Road
Rathgar
Dublin 6

Bank of Ireland
College Green
Dublin 2

SOLICITORS

Lacy Walsh
26 Fitzwilliam Square
Dublin 2
D02 RR80

FOREST ASSET MANAGERS

Veon Limited
Unit 1
Leopardstown Business Centre
Ballyogan Road
Dublin 18

FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

Forest Enterprises Limited
Unit 1
Leopardstown Business Centre
Ballyogan Road
Dublin 18

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

272476

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the financial period from 1 June 2018 to 21 May 2019 (date of cessation of business).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company, launched in 1997, and originally envisaged a thirty year investment period. 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 Fund's forestry management plan.

As reported in prior years, the Company is facing significant new risks with others beginning to emerge. The new risks facing the company could not have been foreseen when the Company launched and have only developed over recent years. These include Brexit and a worsening US-China international trade war. Britain remains the largest export market for Irish timber products with upwards of 60% of Irish processed timber being exported into the British market. While Britain will continue to require timber imports, there are many sources for such timber, and it remains unclear what customs tariffs and administrative procedures will emerge which could act as barriers to Irish exports. The impact of tariffs, or any delays to the export of timber products into the British market, is likely to cause a fall in timber prices for forest owners, the magnitude of which is unknown at the current time.

Equally, the emerging international trade war creates significant new risks for the company. If existing trade flows for timber are interrupted, especially where these impact substantial export markets such as Scandinavia, it is likely that the British market will become better supplied by markets that compete with Ireland for access to the UK. Clearly this will result in falls in timber prices and such a situation has been experienced in the past.

New risks that are now emerging and which may impact on the company's future performance include climate change and Ireland's general economic performance. There are increasing warnings emerging about the risks facing the Irish economy. Should the Irish economy experience another downturn in the coming years it will have an impact on the Company. Experience demands that the Company must avoid seeking to sell its portfolio during such recessionary times. It is to be noted that Brexit is often cited as being the most likely catalyst for such a downturn and therefore this subject matter could have an even greater impact on the Company's performance than has been outlined earlier in this report.

Climate change is currently impacting timber flows across Europe. Unusually hot and dry summers in central Europe have promoted the outbreak of a particular pest and this has resulted in a glut of timber emerging into the European timber market as local governments seek to control the outbreak. While the Irish forestry sector must remain vigilant against the introduction of the pest into Ireland, the oversupply of timber in central Europe is resulting in more imports entering Britain from the continent. The effects of this are already visible in Ireland with reductions in timber prices being reported in the first half of 2019.

As reported in prior years, the directors have been investigating various strategic initiatives for the benefit of the Preference Shareholders. It was noted in prior years that this strategic flexibility would include the early disposal of the Company's forestry assets. During the period the Company received a compelling offer from a significant international investor for the Company's forest portfolio. In light of the information available to the Company, and in consideration of the new risks identified in this and in prior year's reports together with those pre-existing risks intrinsic to forestry, the directors are convinced that it is in the Preference Shareholders' best interest to lock in the value that they already have in their portfolio. The directors have therefore taken the strategic decision to dispose of the Company's forestry assets and return all profits to the Preference Shareholders.

In light of this decision, the Company exchanged binding contracts of sale on 18th April 2019 in relation to the Company's portfolio of forest lands including forestry. The sale completed successfully on 15th May 2019 and the directors are pleased to report that the Company is preparing for the return of capital and profits to the Preference Shareholders.

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

Period from
1/06/2018 to
21/05/2019
€

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	715,484
Taxation	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	<u>715,484</u>

GOING CONCERN

Following the sale of its forestry lands, the company ceased trading on 21 May 2019 and the directors will be proposing the winding up of the company. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis other than that of a going concern. Provision has also been made for any contractual commitments that have become onerous at the balance sheet date. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the balance sheet date.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS AND DIVIDENDS

As part of the forthcoming wind up process a Statement of Affairs, listing the assets and liabilities of the company, will be prepared and following completion, a dividend distribution will be declared and Preference Shares will then be redeemed shortly thereafter by the company. Until such time as the Statement of Affairs is completed the directors will not be in a position to advise the level of dividend distribution however it is envisaged that this will be established in July 2019.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors and secretary, who served at any time during the financial period 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 2018 and 21 May 2019 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 SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION

There was no political contribution made by the company during the financial period (31/05/2018: €Nil).

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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, 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, including an assessment of independent auditors, are adequately covered at meetings of the full board.

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

- Directors acknowledge that the directors are responsible for securing the company's compliance with its relevant obligations; and
- Directors confirm that the directors completed the following three procedures in order to comply with the directors' obligations during the financial period.
 - (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 period 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

Date: 28 June 2019

THE SECOND 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.

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 issued by the Financial Reporting Council* ("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.

Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company (the 'company')

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 21 May 2019 and of the profit for the financial period 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.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared on a basis other than that of going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 3 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements for the financial period from 1 June 2018 to 21 May 2019, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company**

Other information (Continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the group) to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- 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 and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

28 June 2019

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019**

	<i>Notes</i>	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
INCOME – discontinued operation	4	56,346	12,738
Administrative expenses		(63,804)	(35,520)
OPERATING LOSS – discontinued operation		(7,458)	(22,782)
Profit arising from disposal of tangible assets – discontinued operation		722,942	-
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	100
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6	715,484	(22,682)
Taxation charge	8	-	(25)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		715,484	(22,707)
Retained deficit at the beginning of the reporting period/year		(39,182)	(16,475)
Retained earnings/(deficit) at the end of the reporting period/year		676,302	(39,182)

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 21 MAY 2019**

	<i>Notes</i>	21/05/2019 €	31/05/2018 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	-	1,174,240
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	39,933	7,791
Cash at bank and in hand		1,372,501	-
		1,412,434	7,791
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(22,146)	(114,590)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		1,390,288	(106,799)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,390,288	1,067,441
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	-	(392,637)
NET ASSETS		1,390,288	674,804
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	14	11,092	11,092
Share premium account	14	702,894	702,894
Retained earnings/(deficit)	14	676,302	(39,182)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,390,288	674,804

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Brosnan
Director

Trevor McHugh
Director

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019

	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash outflow from operating activities		
Operating loss	(7,458)	(22,782)
Increase in debtors	(32,137)	(2,164)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(43,357)	5,140
Corporation tax paid	(25)	(50)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(82,977)	(19,856)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interests and similar income	-	100
Capital grants received	5,820	3,600
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(5,020)	(4,810)
Net proceeds from disposal of forestry land	1,503,745	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	1,504,545	(1,110)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the financial period/year	1,421,568	(20,966)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of financial period/year	(49,067)	(28,101)
Cash and cash equivalent at end of financial period/year	1,372,501	(49,067)
Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,372,501	-
Bank overdraft	-	(49,067)
	1,372,501	(49,067)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

General Information and Basis of Accounting

The Second Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The company registration number is 272476 and its address of the registered office is Unit 1, 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 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 and are stated at cost. 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 comprehensive income.

Land and forestry costs are not depreciated.

Gains and losses on the disposal of forestry and land represent the proceeds of sales less the tangible asset cost and the costs of disposal including legal, professional advisor and related costs.

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 comprehensive income when the related forests are clear felled or where the obligations have been transferred to a new owner as part of a sales transaction.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Forest Timber Growth

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

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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019

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.

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

Following the sale of its forestry portfolio, the company ceased trading on 21 May 2019. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis other than that of a going concern. Provision has also been made for any contractual commitments that have become onerous at the balance sheet date. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the balance sheet date.

4. INCOME

	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
Premia income	834	834
Harvesting income	55,512	11,904
	56,346	12,738

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

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

5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER INCOME

	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
Hunting licence	-	100

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019

**6. PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES
BEFORE TAXATION**

	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Forestry management service for ongoing administration/management/valuation	21,216	21,486
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Auditor's remuneration	3,230	2,885
Harvesting oversight	13,954	3,801
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(722,942)	-
Auditors' remuneration disclosure (excluding Value Added Tax):		
- Audit of individual company financial statements	3,230	2,885
- Tax advisory services	1,850	1,100
- Other assurance services	1,800	-
- Other non-audit services	30,346	-

7. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

There were no employees during the current financial period and previous financial year.

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019

8. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
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(a) Analysis of the tax charge for the financial period/year:

The tax charge on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the financial period/year was as follows:-

Corporation tax on the profit/(loss) for the financial period/year	-	25
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(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the financial period/year:

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

	Period from 01/06/2018 to 21/05/2019 €	Year ended 31/05/2018 €
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	715,484	(22,682)
Operating profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of tax in Ireland of 12.5% (31/05/2018: 12.5%)	89,435	(2,835)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
(Profit)/loss from operation of woodlands not subject to corporation tax	(89,435)	2,847
Interest and other income subject to a rate of tax higher than the standard rate	-	13
Tax charge for the current financial period/year	-	25

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

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

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019**

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

**Land and
Forestry
€**

Cost:

At 1 June 2018

1,174,240

Additions

5,020

Disposal

(1,179,260)

At 21 May 2019

-

Net book values:

At 21 May 2019

-

At 31 May 2018

1,174,240

At 21 May 2019, land and forestry comprise land costs €Nil (31/05/2018: €800,788), and afforestation costs €Nil (31/05/2018: €373,452).

10. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year

21/05/2019

31/05/2018

€

€

Prepayments and other debtors

2,908

7,728

VAT

37,020

63

Corporate tax refundable

5

-

39,933

7,791

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

21/05/2019

31/05/2018

€

€

Bank overdraft

-

49,067

Creditors and accruals

22,146

65,503

Corporation tax payable

-

20

22,146

114,590

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019**

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year **21/05/2019** 31/05/2018
€ €

Deferred credits:

Capital (Forestry) grant:

At 1 June 2018

392,637

389,037

Additions

5,820

3,600

Released

(398,457)

-

At 21 May 2019

-

392,637

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.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

21/05/2019
€

31/05/2018
€

Financial assets

Measured at undiscounted amount receivable

- Other debtors

-

4,918

Financial liabilities

Measured at undiscounted amount payable

- Bank overdraft
- Creditors and accruals

-

49,067

22,146

65,503

THE SECOND IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2018 TO 21 MAY 2019**

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES	21/05/2019 €	31/05/2018 €
Authorised:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	38,092	38,092
2,000 Redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each	2,539	2,539
	40,631	40,631
Allotted, called-up and paid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each (€0.317435 paid)	9,523	9,523
1,236 Redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each, fully paid	1,569	1,569
	11,092	11,092
Unpaid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each (€0.952303 unpaid)	28,569	28,569
Presented as follows:		
Called up share capital presented as equity	11,092	11,092

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 interest of the redeemable preference shareholders to do so.

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 earnings represent cumulative profits or losses.

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The directors of the company are also directors of I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited, I.F.S. Irish Forestry Services Limited, Veon Limited and Forest Enterprises Limited. The company had the following transactions with these companies during the financial period:

1. Forestry management service fees of €13,451 (31/05/2018: €13,965) were charged by Veon Limited during the financial period. On 29 June 2016, I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited transferred unpaid forestry management service fees of €43,176 to I.F.S. Irish Forestry Services Limited. At the financial period end, €Nil (31/05/2018: €43,176) is due to I.F.S. Irish Forestry Services Limited and €Nil (31/05/2018: €10,479) is due to Veon Limited.
2. Stationery fee of €855 (31/05/2018: €1,200) was charged by Veon Limited during the financial period. €2,055 (31/05/2018: €1,200) is due to Veon Limited at the financial period end.
3. Forestry management service fees of €21,719 (31/05/2018: €11,322) were charged by Forest Enterprises Limited during the financial period. €1,040 (31/05/2018: €6,698) is due to Forest Enterprises Limited at the financial period end.
4. Expenses in relation to preparation for plantation for sale of €15,000 (31/05/2018: €Nil) were charged by Forest Enterprises Limited during the financial period. €Nil (31/05/2018: €Nil) is due to Forest Enterprises Limited at the financial period end.
5. The total remuneration for key management personnel cost for the financial period amounted to €Nil (31/05/2018: €Nil).

16. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Following the sale of its forestry lands, the company ceased trading on 21 May 2019 and the directors will be proposing the winding up of the company after the financial period end.