

The Fourth Irish Forestry Fund
Public Limited Company

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 May 2018

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

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THE FOURTH 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

SOLICITORS

Lacy Walsh
26 Fitzwilliam Square
Dublin 2
D02 RR80

FOREST ASSET MANAGERS

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

FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

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

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

294519

THE FOURTH 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 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The Fourth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company, launched in 1998, 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 Fund's 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 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 referendum on their membership of the European Union is a matter that the directors are monitoring closely. Until the UK ratifies its withdrawal agreement and its implications are properly understood and the UK's future relationship with the EU becomes apparent, 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.

The directors are cognisant of the increasingly volatile economic cycles we have experienced over the past decade and remain alert to other current macro-economic issues, especially the risks associated with maturing illiquid forestry funds in an economic downturn or in an uncertain economic climate. With this in mind, the directors will monitor and investigate various strategic initiatives, including early disposal and maturity, for the benefit of the Preference Shareholders. The directors will therefore employ strategic flexibility to maximise and safeguard shareholder value and to minimise these risks.

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

2018
€

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation
Taxation

18,291
(1,673)

Profit for the financial year

16,618

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors and secretary, 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 2017 and 31 May 2018 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.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION

There was no political contribution made by the company during the financial year (2017: €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.

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 concluded formal negotiations with the EU on what trade deals will exist following their full exit from the EU. Until these negotiations conclude 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 windthrow 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 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 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 completed 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

Date: 8 March 2019

THE FOURTH 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 Fourth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

**Opinion on the financial statements of The Fourth 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 31 May 2018 and of the profit 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.

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 year ended 31 May 2018, 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.

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

Other information (Continued)

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.

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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

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.

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

14 March 2019

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

	<i>Notes</i>	2018 €	2017 €
INCOME	4	22,435	5,736
Administrative expenses		(76,276)	(63,432)
		(53,841)	(57,696)
OPERATING LOSS			
Profit arising from disposal of land		67,057	-
Interest receivable and similar income	5	5,075	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6	18,291	(57,696)
Taxation charge	8	(1,673)	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		16,618	(57,696)
Retained (deficit)/earnings at the beginning of the reporting period		(50,501)	7,195
Retained deficit at the end of the reporting period		(33,883)	(50,501)

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2018**

	<i>Notes</i>	2018 €	2017 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	2,611,346	2,668,069
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	25,440	3,725
Cash at bank and in hand		5,087	-
		30,527	3,725
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one financial year	11	(92,034)	(157,612)
Net current liabilities		(61,507)	(153,887)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,549,839	2,514,182
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(825,862)	(806,823)
NET ASSETS		1,723,977	1,707,359
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	13	20,951	20,951
Share premium account	13	1,736,909	1,736,909
Retained deficit	13	(33,883)	(50,501)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,723,977	1,707,359

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 March 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Brosnan
Director

Trevor McHugh
Director

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

	2018	2017
	€	€
Reconciliation of operating loss to net		
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Operating loss	(53,841)	(57,696)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(21,719)	1,199
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(51,138)	47,964
Corporation tax paid	-	(4)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(126,698)	(8,537)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interests and similar income	5,075	-
Capital grants received	57,600	-
Payment to acquire fixed assets	(63,075)	-
Net proceeds from disposal of forestry land	148,294	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	147,894	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the financial year	21,196	(8,537)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	(16,109)	(7,572)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5,087	(16,109)
Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,087	-
Bank overdraft	-	(16,109)

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

General Information and Basis of Accounting

The Fourth Irish Forestry Fund Public Limited Company is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The company registration number is 294519 and its 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 comprehensive income 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 comprehensive income.

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 comprehensive income when the related forests are clear felled.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Forest Timber Growth

Forest timber growth post acquisition 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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

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

The company reported a profit for the financial year amounting to €16,618 (2017: €57,696) and had net current liabilities at the balance sheet date of €61,507 (2017: €153,887). At the balance sheet date, the company’s largest creditors, I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited was owed €49,686 (2017: €49,686) and Veon Limited was owed €23,479 (2017: €58,816) in respect of forestry management services. I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited and Veon Limited have 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 and Veon Limited recognise and accept that this period may be in excess of 12 months. This together with the existing bank overdraft facility and planned balancing of forestry portfolio including sales if required will enable the company to meet its other financial obligations as they fall due while maximising the overall portfolio value. The directors are therefore satisfied as to the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting.

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	2018	2017
	€	€
Premia income	1,322	1,322
Harvesting income	21,113	4,414
	<u>22,435</u>	<u>5,736</u>
	<u><u>22,435</u></u>	<u><u>5,736</u></u>

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.

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER INCOME	2018	2017
	€	€
Hunting licence	75	-
Grant of deeds	5,000	-
	<u>5,075</u>	<u>-</u>

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2018	2017
	€	€
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Forestry management service for ongoing Administration / management / valuation	52,636	50,912
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	2,885	3,485
Harvesting oversight	11,766	2,648
Profit on disposal of land	(67,057)	-
	<u>52,636</u>	<u>50,912</u>

Auditors' remuneration disclosure excluding (Value Added Tax)	2018	2017
	€	€

Audit for individual company	2,885	3,485
Tax advisory services	1,100	1,100
Other assurance services	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-
	<u>2,885</u>	<u>3,485</u>

7. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

There were no employees during the financial year (2017: €Nil).

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

8. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES **2018**
€ 2017
€

(a) Analysis of the tax charge for the financial year:

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

Corporation tax on the loss for the financial year	1,669	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous financial years	4	-
	1,673	-
	1,673	-

(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:

	2018 €	2017 €
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	18,291	(57,696)
	18,291	(57,696)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2017 : 12.5%)	2,286	(7,212)
	2,286	(7,212)
Effects of:		
(Profit)/loss from operation of woodlands not subject to corporation tax	(655)	7,212
Interest and other income subject to a rate of tax higher than the standard rate	38	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous financial years	4	-
	1,673	-
Current tax charge	1,673	-

(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.

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS	Land and Forestry €
Cost:	
At 1 June 2017	2,668,069
Additions	63,075
Disposals	(119,798)
At 31 May 2018	2,611,346
Net book values At 31 May 2018	2,611,346
At 31 May 2017	2,668,069

At 31 May 2018, land and forestry comprise land costs €1,811,682 (2017: €1,887,444) and afforestation costs €799,664 (2017: €780,625).

10. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2018 €	2017 €
Prepayments	5,604	3,721
VAT refundable	19,836	-
Corporation Tax refundable	-	4
	25,440	3,725
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2018 €	2017 €
Bank overdraft	-	16,109
Creditors and accruals	90,365	141,103
VAT payable	-	400
Corporation tax payable	1,669	-
	92,034	157,612
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE FOURTH IRISH FORESTRY FUND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	€	€
Deferred Credits		
Capital (Forestry) grant:		
At 1 June 2017	806,823	806,823
Additions	57,600	-
Disposals	(38,561)	-
At 31 May 2018	825,862	806,823

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

Capital forestry grants may be refundable in certain circumstances set out in the grant agreements.

13. CAPITAL AND RESERVES	2018	2017
	€	€
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
Allotted, called-up and paid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each, (€0.571367 paid)	17,142	17,142
3,000 Redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each (fully paid)	3,809	3,809
	20,951	20,951
Unpaid:		
30,000 Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each, (€0.698354 unpaid)	20,950	20,950
Presented as follows:		
Called up share capital presented as equity	20,951	20,951

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

13. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

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. 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 preference share capital will be repaid.

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

The retained earnings represent cumulative profits.

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.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2018	2017
	€	€
Financial liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
• Bank overdraft	-	16,109
• Creditors and accruals	90,365	141,103
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

1. €49,686 (2017: €49,686) is due to I.F.S. Asset Managers Limited at 31 May 2018. Forestry management service fees of €40,777 (2017: €41,517) were charged by Veon Limited during the financial year and €23,479 (2017: €58,816) is due to Veon Limited at the financial year end.
2. Stationary fee of €3,454 (2017: €1,845) was charged by Veon Limited during the financial year. €Nil (2017: €3,690) was due to Veon Limited at the financial year end.
3. Forestry management service fees of €23,625 (2017: €12,043) were charged by Forest Enterprises Limited during the financial year. €12,750 (2017: €22,401) 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 (2017: €Nil).

16. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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