Company registration number: 249266

People for Trees (Ireland) CLG Trading as Crann (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2017

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People for Trees (Ireland) CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors

Mr. George Cunningham

Mr. Diarmuid McAree Mr. Peadar Collins

Mr. Mark Wilkinson

Mr Joe Barry

Ms. Natasha Kalvas (appointed 24/06/17).

Mr. Ercus Stewart (appointed 11/11/2017).

Ms Aoife Munn (appointed 24/06/2017, resigned 24/09/2017).

Ms. Siobhan Moloney (resigned 2017). Ms. Megan O' Beirne (resigned 2017)

Mr Tony Carey (resigned 2017).

Ms Sheila Rawle O' Sullivan (resigned 2017).

Mr Gerard Clarke (resigned 2017) Mr Goff Lalor (resigned 2017)

Secretary

Mr. Diarmuid McAree

Company number

249266

Registered office

People for trees (Ireland) Limited

1st Floor

59 Kenyon Street

Nenagh Co. Tipperary

Business address

P.O. Box 860

Celbridge Co. Kildare

Auditor

Duffy Burke & Co

Level One

Liosbán Business Park

Tuam Road Galway H91 V3VH

People for Trees (Ireland) CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information (continued)

Bankers

Bank of Ireland Banagher

Co. Offaly

Solicitors

Dockrell, Farrell & Company

Embassy House Herbert Lane Park

Dublin 4

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Mr. George Cunningham

Mr. Diarmuid McAree

Mr. Peadar Collins

Mr. Mark Wilkinson

Mr Joe Barry

Ms. Natasha Kalvas

Mr. Ercus Stewart

Ms Aoife Munn

Ms. Siobhan Moloney

Ms. Megan O' Beirne

Mr. Toney Carey

Ms. Sheila Rawle O' Sullivan

Mr. Gerard Clarke

Mr. Goff Lalor

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the promotion of the conservation and development of Irish broadleaf woodland resources. The company assists those involved in the planting of broadleaf and native Irish trees with a view to securing the sustainable use of Irish grown hardwoods and preservation of Irish forests.

Development and performance

The company has operated to the expected performance of the directors.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

At the end of the year the company has assets of €16,732 (2016: €11,655) and liabilities of €7,388 (2016: €8,752).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have identified that the key risks and uncertainties the charity faces relate to the risk of a decrease in the level of membership fee, donations and government grants.

Likely future developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future.

Dividends

As the company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital it is excluded from declaring a dividend.

Directors report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors 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 implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and 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 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. 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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.

Auditors

The auditors, Duffy Burke & Co, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 October 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. Diarmuid McAree

D.M. Anel

Director

Mr. Mark Wilkinson

Director

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Independent auditor's report to the members of People for Trees (Ireland) CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of People for Trees (Ireland) CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 December 2017 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 further described 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 (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, 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.

We have availed of exemptions in the IAASA Ethical Standards – Provisions Available for Small Entities so as that we may assist People for Trees (Ireland) CLG to prepare and submit returns to the Revenue Commissioners and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of People for Trees (Ireland) CLG (continued)

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- · in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

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.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of People for Trees (Ireland) CLG (continued)

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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/ Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our 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.

Gavan Duffy CPA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Duffy Burke & Co
Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Regulated by CPA Ireland
Level One
Liosbán Business Park
Tuam Road
Galway
H91 V3VH

20 October 2018

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	€	€
Turnover	5	34,853	32,245
Gross profit		34,853	32,245
Administrative expenses		(48,164)	(53,879)
Other operating income	6	19,750	20,192
Operating profit/(loss)	7	6,439	(1,442)
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	2	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		6,441	(1,442)
Tax on profit/(loss)		<u>-</u>	
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total			
comprehensive income		6,441	(1,442)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial			
year (as previously reported)		2,903	1,345
Prior period adjustments		- L	3,000
Retained earnings at the start of the financial	year (restated)	2,903	4,345
Retained earnings at the end of the financial y	ear	9,344	2,903

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2017

		2017	7	2016	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Current assets					
Debtors	11	4,025		4,225	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,332		2,330	
		6,357		6,555	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	2,987		(3,652)	
Net current assets			9,344		2,903
Total assets less current liabilities			9,344		2,903
Net assets			9,344		2,903
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	16		9,344		2,903
Members funds			9,344		2,903

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 October 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. Diarmuid McAree

Director

Mr. Mark Wilkinson

Director

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		6,441	(1,442)
Adjustments for:			
Government grant income		(19,750)	(20,192)
Other interest receivable and similar income		(2)	-
Accrued expenses/(income)		(375)	1,628
Changes in:			
Trade and other debtors		200	(4,000)
Trade and other creditors		(5,275)	(6,300)
Prior Year Adjustment Government Grant Income		•	3,000
Cash generated from operations		(18,761)	(27,306)
Interest received		2	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(18,759)	(27,306)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Government grant income		19,750	20,192
Net cash from financing activities		19,750	20,192
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		991	(7,114)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	12	(3,694)	3,420
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	12	(2,703)	(3,694)

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is People for trees (Ireland) Limited, 1st Floor, 59 Kenyon Street, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

5.	Turnover		
	Turnover arises from:		
		2017	2016
	Rendering of services	€ 20,720	€ 22,684
	Membership & donations	10,162	8,529
	Raffle & other income	3,971	1,032
		34,853	32,245
	The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the cundertaken in Ireland.	company which	n is wholly
6.	Other operating income		
		2017	2016
		€	€
	Government grant income	19,750	20,192
7.	Operating profit/(loss)		
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting).	2017	2016
		€	€
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	1,100	1,100
8.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2017	2016
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	€ 2	€
9.	Appropriations of profit and loss account		
		2017	2016
	Prior period adjustments	€	€ 3,000
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	6,441	(1,442)
	Other movements	-, 1 1	3,000
	At the end of the financial year	9,344	5,903

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

10.	Tangible assets			
		Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost	40	0.050	0.400
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	49	6,053	6,102
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	49	6,053	6,102
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2017		-	
	At 31 December 2016		-	
11.	Debtors			
			2017	2016
			€	€
	Trade debtors		4,025	4,225
12.	Cash and cash equivalents			
			2017	2016
			€	€
	Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts		2,332	2,330
	bank overdraits		(5,035)	(6,024)
			(2,703)	(3,694)
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2017	2016
			€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions Accruals		5,035 2,353	6,024
	Government grants		(10,375)	2,728 (5,100)
	Co.			
		3%	(2,987)	3,652

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

14. Government grants

	2017	2016
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(5,100)	(2,450)
Grants received or receivable	14,475	17,542
Released to profit or loss	(19,750)	(20,192)
At the end of the financial year	(10,375)	(5,100)
The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants	s are as follows:	
	2017	2016
Recognised in creditors:	€	€
Deferred government grants due within one year	(10,375)	(5,100)
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	19,750	20,192

The Department of Finance Circular 13/2014, Management of and Accountability for Grants from Exchequer Funds requires certain disclosures regarding grants received and grant expenditure to be included in the financial statements of the grantee. The table below lists monies received from both government sources and other sources that have been treated as if they were government grants. These grants have been expended for the purpose for which they were intended.

Programme:	Local Agenda 21 Environmental Partnership Fund	
Grantors:	Local Authorities	
Purpose Of Grant:		e to school programme" cation and tree planting of children.
	€	€
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2016	4,200	
Grant received in the period		6,575
Grant taken to income in financial year the 31/12/2017	4,750	
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2017		2,375
	8 950	8 950

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

Programme: Grantors: Purpose Of Grant:	Litter Grant Monaghan County Council Tree Planting		
	€	€	
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2016 Grant received in the period	900	900	
Grant taken to income in financial year the 31/12/2017		900	
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2017		- 1-	
	900	900	
Programme:	Forestry Programm	e SUP	
Grantors:	Department of Agric		
Purpose Of Grant:	Trees & planting eq Rebranding, Contra visits and Tidy Town	cting staff for	ishing, school
	€	€	
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2016	-		
Grant received in the period Grant taken to income in financial year the 31/12/2017	15,000	7,000	
Grants amounts deferred or due at 31/12/2017	10,000	8,000	
	15,000	15,000	
Financial instruments			
The carrying amount for each category of financial instru	ments is as follows:		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2017	2016
		€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured	at amortised cost		
Trade debtors		4,025	4,225
Other debtors (Deferred Government Grant Income) Cash at bank and in hand		10,375 2,332	5,100 2,330
		16,732	11,655
	75.	====	====
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Bank overdraft		5,035	6,024
Accruals		2,353	2,728
		7,388	8,752

15.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2017

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

17. Controlling party

As a members organisation the company has no controlling party as each member as equal voting rights.

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 20 October 2018.