

Eagle Forest Partnership
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 29 February 2016

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Eagle Forest Partnership

Statement of Total Profit/Loss and Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	<u>Feb 2016</u> \$	<u>Feb 2015</u> \$	<u>Budget</u> \$
<u>Forest Expenses</u>			
Fire Control	279	205	300
Management & Supervision Fees	8,853	8,896	12,620
Storm Damage	1,575	-	-
	<u>10,707</u>	<u>9,101</u>	<u>12,920</u>
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
Accountancy Fees	2,675	2,705	2,675
Administration	4,150	3,918	4,200
Audit Fees	1,575	1,575	1,595
Bank Fees	81	107	150
Depreciation for Period	363	443	363
Emission Trading Scheme	266	1,769	600
Legal Expenses	17	17	600
Mapping	47	-	-
Meeting Costs	284	252	300
Repairs & Maintenance - Fences	1,072	-	500
Repairs & Maintenance - Tracks & Dams	4,294	4,000	4,150
Statutory Supervisor	1,325	1,325	1,325
Subscriptions - Forest Health, Research, Kyoto	143	177	230
Sundry Expenses	302	506	2,000
Valuation - Forest	399	225	250
Weed & Pest Control	1,711	1,771	850
	<u>18,705</u>	<u>18,792</u>	<u>19,788</u>
<u>Standing Charges</u>			
Insurance - Public Liability	416	401	-
Insurance - Plantations	9,209	8,693	9,266
Rates	5,904	5,689	5,535
	<u>15,529</u>	<u>14,783</u>	<u>14,801</u>
<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>44,941</u>	<u>42,676</u>	<u>47,509</u>
<u>Less Expenses Recovered</u>			
Interest Received	2,306	1,405	980
Carbon Credit Sales (Net)	9,250	23,215	-
	<u>11,556</u>	<u>24,620</u>	<u>980</u>
<u>Loss for Tax Purposes</u>	<u>(33,385)</u>	<u>(18,056)</u>	<u>(46,529)</u>
Plantation Revaluation Increase (Decrease)	160,000	138,000	-
<u>Net Surplus/(Deficit)for Year</u>	<u>126,615</u>	<u>119,944</u>	<u>(46,529)</u>
Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
<u>Total Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>\$126,615</u>	<u>\$119,944</u>	<u>(\$46,529)</u>

Note: This Statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Eagle Forest Partnership
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<i>Capital Accounts</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<u>2016 Total</u>
Equity as at 1 March 2015		2,159,977	928,861	3,088,838
Total Comprehensive Income		0	126,615	126,615
Total Contributions From Partners		0	-	0
Total Transactions with Owners		0	-	0
Equity as at 29 February 2016		<u>2,159,977</u>	<u>1,055,476</u>	<u>3,215,453</u>

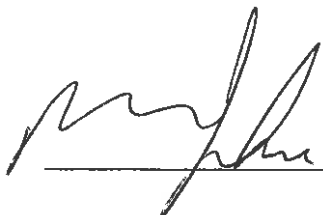
	<i>Capital Accounts</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<u>2015 Total</u>
Equity as at 1 March 2014	2,129,377	808,917	2,938,294
Total Comprehensive Income	0	119,944	119,944
Total Contributions From Partners	30,600	-	30,600
Total Transactions with Owners	30,600	-	30,600
Equity as at 28 February 2015	<u>2,159,978</u>	<u>928,861</u>	<u>3,088,839</u>

Note: This Statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Statement of Financial Position As at 29 February 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Feb 2016</u> \$	<u>Feb 2015</u> \$
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Calls in Arrears		33	33
Accrued Interest		-	194
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	29,619	61,106
Goods & Services Tax		<u>3,250</u>	<u>3,129</u>
		32,902	64,462
<u>Non Current Assets</u>			
<u>Plantations</u>	5		
Plantation Value		2,542,000	2,404,000
Revaluation for Year		<u>160,000</u>	<u>138,000</u>
	6	2,702,000	2,542,000
<u>Property, Plant and Equipment</u>	7		
Land		479,286	479,286
Land Improvements		<u>2,880</u>	<u>3,243</u>
		482,166	482,529
<u>Total Assets</u>		<u>3,217,068</u>	<u>3,088,991</u>
<u>Less Liabilities</u>			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accounts Payable		1,463	-
Calls in Advance		<u>152</u>	<u>152</u>
		1,615	152
<u>Total Net Assets</u>		<u>\$3,215,454</u>	<u>\$3,088,838</u>
Represented by:			
<u>Equity</u>			
Capital Contributions per Schedule		2,159,976	2,159,976
Retained Earnings		<u>1,055,477</u>	<u>928,862</u>
		<u>\$3,215,454</u>	<u>\$3,088,838</u>

 Partner  Partner

29 July 2016

Note: This Statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Cashflow Statement For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Feb 2016</u> \$	<u>Feb 2015</u> \$
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>			
Cash was provided from:			
Interest Received		2,500	1,211
Carbon Credit Sales (Net)		<u>9,250</u>	<u>23,215</u>
		11,750	24,426
Cash was applied to:			
Operating Expenses		43,116	41,851
Goods & Services Tax		<u>121</u>	<u>379</u>
		43,237	42,230
Net Cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	8	<u>(31,486)</u>	<u>(17,804)</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>			
Cash was provided from:			
Calls on Participatory Securities		-	30,576
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	8	<u>-</u>	<u>30,576</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>(31,486)</u>	<u>12,772</u>
Cash at Start of Year		<u>61,106</u>	<u>48,334</u>
Cash at End of Year		<u>\$29,620</u>	<u>\$61,106</u>

Note: This Statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements presented here are for the entity Eagle Forest Partnership, which is a Partnership registered under the Partnership Act 1908.

Eagle Forest Partnership is an issuer for the purposes of the Financial Reporting Act 1993. The financial statements of Eagle Forest Partnership have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993.

Segmental Reporting

The entity operates in the forestry industry at locations in the North Island of New Zealand.

Measurement Base

The accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of financial performance and financial position on an historical cost basis are followed, with the exception that certain assets specified below have been revalued.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and comply with the NZ equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. For this purpose, the Partnership has designated itself to be profit-oriented.

The information is presented in New Zealand dollars.

Specific Accounting Policies

The following specific accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and financial position have been applied:

- i Receivables and payables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Due allowance is made for impaired receivables (doubtful debts). The resulting carrying amount for receivables is not materially different from estimated realisable value.
- ii The forest plantations are recorded at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Any gains or losses in the fair value of the forest are recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- iii Eagle Forest Partnership has voluntarily entered the Emission Trading Scheme ("ETS") in relation to 327 ha of plantation forest. Emission units are received from, or transferred to the government in respect of carbon stock changes in respect of this land. Carbon stocks are calculated in accordance with the climate change (forestry sector) regulations 2008. Some units received will have to be returned to the government upon harvest of the forest stock. As a result, units received are held at a nominal value and the units held are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Some unit values will not be recorded in the income statement unless it is certain that the units will not be required to meet harvest obligations.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

- iv Revenue on sales of goods is recognised when they are delivered and ready for use by the customer.
- v The entity is not a party to financial instruments with off balance sheet risk.
- vi Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.
- vii Property improvements, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Land is recorded at cost. Depreciation has been calculated on a diminishing value basis.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is disposed of, any gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and is calculated as the difference between the sale price and the carrying value of the item.

Depreciation is provided for on a diminishing value basis on all tangible property, plant and equipment other than freehold land and capital work in progress, at depreciation rates calculated to allocate the assets' cost or valuation less estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

Major Depreciation periods are:
Land Improvements - average 14 years

- viii For the purposes of the cashflow statement, cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.
- ix All taxable profits or losses are assessed to the partners of the partnership.
- x The financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis, except for receivables and payables which are presented inclusive of GST.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies. All policies have been applied on bases consistent with those used in previous years.

2. AUDIT

These financial statements have been produced subject to audit, please refer to Auditor's Report.

3. BUSINESS

The principal activity of Eagle Forest Partnership is that of Afforestation. The partnership grows pinus radiata for the purpose of selling the harvest in 2024 and 2029.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	<u>Feb 2016</u>	<u>Feb 2015</u>
	\$	\$
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
B N Z Current Account	7,757	10,771
B N Z Deposit - Investment Fund	21,863	29,334
B N Z Term Deposit	-	21,000
	<u>\$29,619</u>	<u>\$61,106</u>

Deposit - Investment Fund

The deposit is available to fund any future obligation that Eagle Forest Partnership may assume under its arrangement with other partnerships in the Roger Dickie Group Investment Fund. Eagle Forest Partnership will contribute towards forest losses sustained by other partnerships and not covered by the Group Investment Fund.

The bank holds a registered first mortgage over the property.

5. PLANTATION DETAILS

The plantation is comprised of Pinus Radiata trees planted in the Gisborne and Wanganui District. The Net Stocked Area of approximately 327 hectares was planted in 1996 (162ha) and 2001 (165ha).

6. PLANTATION REVALUATIONS

Valuer

The plantation was valued as at 29 February 2016 by Jeff Schnell, Registered Forestry Consultant (NZIF), of PF Olsen Limited, forest consultants and managers. The estimated fair value of the plantation is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation Methodology

The valuation uses the following procedure:

- i Future Yields are forecast.
- ii Log prices are attached and harvest costs deducted to arrive at projected harvest revenues.
- iii Projected clearfell revenues are reduced to account for attrition.
- iv Future costs are added.
- v The effect of taxation is modelled from a purchaser's perspective.
- vi The resulting post-tax cashflow is discounted at the nominal discount rate, This generates a Net Present Value (NPV) by stand and by forest.

If the stand has a negative NPV after the discounting as above, then the stand value is assessed as the sum of the current replacement costs.

The fair value estimate excludes the value of the land and the improvements thereon.

Also excluded are any costs and revenues associated with subsequent crops, and any value arising from the Emissions Trading Scheme.

The key inputs used in obtaining fair value are as follows, along with their sensitivity to a significant increase or decrease.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

Projected Yield

The growth potential was determined for each crop type based on measurement data supplied by the forest manager. Where a crop has not been measured, the indices estimated in the original prospectus have been used. A clearfell age of 28 has been assumed for the majority of the radiata crops. Some small stands have been assigned other clearfell ages to coincide with the harvesting of larger neighbouring stands. Yields have been projected from measured starting points (where data allows) using appropriate growth models. The Atlas Forecaster modelling system has been used. A significant increase in this input would increase the fair value of the plantation.

Log Prices

The radiata pine log prices used in the valuation have been derived from prices paid at the Gisborne and Napier ports over the past three years. An exception to this is the radiata domestic pulp price, which has been derived from the three-year average price (averaged to December 2015) as reported by MPI. They range from \$54 to \$154 per m3 depending on grade. Log prices for other species are taken from recent industry publications and other sources. A significant increase in this input would increase the fair value of the plantation.

Projected Costs

All costs apart from rates have been assessed by PF Olsen, and are based on current industry standards and expressed in 2016 New Zealand dollars.

- i Tending costs vary with the age of the trees and depending on the rate of growth. The projected age of the pre-harvest inventory is two years prior to clearfell at this point the harvest plan can be prepared which forms the basis of specific costings for the harvest. Prior to the pre-harvest inventory and harvest plan being prepared tending costs used in the valuation represents an average across all crop costs and may differ when a pre-harvest inventory and harvest plan is completed.
- ii Annual costs for insurance, forest management and other costs have been expressed in dollars per hectare over the whole estate. Costs may vary from forest to forest depending upon a number of forest related management factors.
- iii Clearfell harvest costs are defined as all costs from stump to price point defined as at wharf or mill gate. They include costs for logging and loading, road and skid formation, harvest management and cartage. Costs are based on current average contract costs. Some of these costs vary depending on the size and volume per hectare harvested.
- iv Logging and loading costs are based on harvest operations in the North Island over the past year. These costs vary widely depending upon location of forest, terrain, and existing roading access. An average logging and loading cost is calculated for each crop type based on the proportion of area by terrain class. The estimate of the proportion of the area in each terrain class has been made by PF Olsen staff during the site visit carried out at the feasibility stage.
- v Road and skid formation costs have been re-assessed this year using a consistent basis across all forests. PF Olsen carried out detailed assessment of road formation costs for a representative sample of four forests. This assessment used topographic maps, together with information collected during the field inspections. The modelling uses an average per hectare cost however the actual costs could differ when a pre-harvest inventory and harvest plan is carried out.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

- vi Harvest management costs are set at an average price for all crop types. This is based on current industry efficient costs for management of similar sized operations.
- vii Cartage costs are based on a cost model which has been derived from current actual contract rates. Cartage distances are taken from the original feasibility reports. Until a pre-harvest inventory and harvest plan is completed, including where the logs will be sold, this cost could vary. Any significant change in costings or forest yield would affect the fair value of the plantation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used in the estimate of the tree crop market value is important. The value estimate of young immature forests in particular is very sensitive to the choice of discount rate. The discount rate used represents a real rate of return, which is over and above inflation. Rates quoted by financial institutions are generally nominal rates, which include inflation. The discount rate selected of 6.5% is based on rates derived from actual transactions in the last three years applied to post-tax cash flows. A significant increase in this input would decrease the fair value of the plantation.

Impact of the Emissions Trading Scheme

In respect of the pre-1990 forest land the carbon credits allocation, in the valuer's opinion, does not impact on the tree crop market value estimate. In respect of the post-1989 forest land premiums may have been paid for this carbon trading opportunity, but carbon credit prices have since declined significantly. It has not as yet been possible to quantify this premium or conclude that such premium still applies to any or all post-1989 forests. This valuation therefore does not include any value in respect of this carbon trading opportunity. A significant increase in this input would increase the fair value of the plantation.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Opening Value	Additions/ Deletions	Closing Value
<u>Land and Improvements - 2015 Year</u>			
Cost - March 2002	517,638	-	517,638
Accumulated Depreciation	(34,666)	(443)	(35,109)
Net Book Value	<u>482,972</u>	<u>(443)</u>	<u>482,529</u>

Land and Improvements - 2016 Year

Cost - March 2002	517,638	-	517,638
Accumulated Depreciation	(35,109)	(363)	(35,472)
Net Book Value	<u>482,529</u>	<u>(363)</u>	<u>482,166</u>

The latest capital value set by Quotable Value for rating purposes in July 2014 was \$529,000 (Gisborne District Council) and September 2013 was \$506,268 (Wanganui District Council)

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	<u>Feb 2016</u>	<u>Feb 2015</u>
	\$	\$
8. CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION		
<u>Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities.</u>		
Reported Surplus for Year	126,615	119,944
Non Cash Item - Depreciation	363	443
Non Cash Item - Forest Revaluation	<u>(160,000)</u>	<u>(138,000)</u>
	(33,022)	(17,613)
 Movements in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	-	382
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	- 1,463	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Accrued Interest	194	(194)
(Increase)/Decrease in GST	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(379)</u>
	1,535	(191)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	<u><u>(\$31,486)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$17,804)</u></u>
<u>Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Calls on Participatory Securities	-	30,600
(Increase)/Decrease in Calls in Arrears	-	(33)
Increase/(Decrease) in Calls in Advance	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>\$30,576</u></u>

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest Rate Risk

The partnership has no interest rate risk given that no money is owed to other financial institutions.

Credit Risk

Financial Instruments which potentially subject the partnership to credit risk principally consist of bank balances, deposits and accounts receivable as set out in the Statement of Financial Position. The amounts set out are the maximum exposures and are net of any recognised provision for losses on these financial instruments. No collateral is held for any of these amounts.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The partnership is not exposed to any concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the Partnership's ability to meet its financial obligations on time. For the most part the partnership generates sufficient cash flows from its Partners annual capital contribution to make timely payments.

Currency Risk

The partnership has no currency risk given that any financial instruments it deals with is all in New Zealand dollars.

Price Rate Risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments and the interest margin will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The risk is that financial assets may re-price at a different time and/or by a different amount than financial liabilities. The partnership considers that such risk is minimal given that no funds are owed to other financial institutions.

Financial Risk Strategy

The Partnership risk management strategy is to use 100% equity finance from the partners.

Eagle Forest Partnership
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

10. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There have been no significant events after balance date.

11. EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Eagle Forest Trustee Limited has replaced Corporate Trust Limited as trustee holding the Partnership land as registered proprietor in trust for the Partnership. Eagle Forest Trustee Limited holds 74,667 NZUs (2015 - 75,667) on the New Zealand Emission Unit Register on behalf of the partners. The Partnership elects to record these at their Nominal Amount (\$0). The Fair Value of these NZUs based on prices offered by brokers as at 29 February 2016 is \$709,336 (2015 - \$446,435)

During the year, 1,000 NZU's were sold. Of the 74,667 NZU Units held at balance date, 52,429 are able to be sold without liability for future repurchase on harvest.

12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At balance date, and also the previous balance date, there were no known capital commitments or contingent liabilities.

13. RELATED PARTIES

The partnership paid administration fees of \$4,150 and management fees and forest expenses of \$15,346 to companies in which R R Dickie, a partner, has a controlling interest. These amounts were charged on normal commercial terms and conditions. The amount outstanding at balance date was \$1,386 (2015 - \$0). No related party debts have been written off or forgiven during the year.

14. JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATE UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements of necessity involves judgement and estimation. The only significant estimation required for the year is the plantation valuation which includes factors such as expected discounted cashflow rates, harvest dates and current log prices at mill or at wharf, refer to the plantation note for details.

Forest Plantation

Eagle Forest Partnership is one of approximately 90 forests administered by Roger Dickie (NZ) Limited using a common forest manager, Forest Management New Zealand (FMNZ) and a common valuer PF Olsen Limited. With a forestry estate of this size PF Olsen is able to carry out rotational checks on selected forests to validate the accuracy of forest data that FMNZ provides for the purposes of the forest valuation.

Due to the nature of a growing forest it is not practical or economic to be physically counted each year. The treecrop valuation is how the underlying growing forest is represented in financial terms.

FMNZ has been providing forest management services to the company since inception and has been producing the required data for the forest valuer (PF Olsen). PF Olsen is, a forestry consultant in its own right and qualifies as an expert for financial reporting purposes.

Eagle Forest Partnership

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

PF Olsen in order to rely upon the physical data provided by FMNZ validates this information on a rotational basis in the following manner:

PF Olsen prepared the initial feasibility study that takes into account significant factors such as plantable area, topography and soils, climate, growth potential, forest development programme, planting and tending, and forecast yields.

Has knowledge of the geographic estate that the forest is growing in.

Inspects a subset of forests each year.

Carries out a ground-check map (to validate net stocked area, access).

Checks tending status, and uniformity of stocking, on a selection of stands (to validate measurement data provided).

Visual checks of stand condition (crop health, growth to date).

Checks for protection measures (e.g. water points, evidence pest control).

Seek explanations for any changes observed in net stocked area, crop typing.

Have relied on a systems audit of FMNZ carried out in the late 90's and the intention from PF Olsen is to conduct another systems audit during 2016.

15. PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Partners have subscribed for Participatory Securities in the Partnership. The number of Participatory Securities has been fixed at 375,000 and they have no nominal value. The partners are required to contribute capital, and to share partnership profits and losses, pro rata in accordance with the number of Participatory Securities held by them in the Partnership. Capital contributions are in accordance with an annually approved budget. The Partners are jointly and severally liable for all Partnership debts.

Roger Dickie No 31 Limited partnership capital is unpaid. As disclosed in the prospectus, the payment is deferred and will be debited against his share of income from log sales.

16. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS - (Early adoption of Standards, Interpretations and Modifications)

The partnership believes there will be no effects from accounting standards which have been issued but not yet effective.

Eagle Forest Partnership

IRD No 083-741-910

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 29 February 2016

	EQUITY ACCOUNTS				TAX RETURN	
	Balance 2015	Calls for Year	Sales Entries	Profit or Loss	Balance 2016	Share of Tax Loss
Ayia Anna Limited	46,895	-	-	-	46,895	696
Brown, C W	112,499	-	-	-	112,499	1,669
Bruce, A J & C as authorised agents	22,980	-	(11,490)	-	11,490	170
Bruce, A J & C as authorised agents	-	-	11,490	-	11,490	170
Burlington Assembly of God	77,597	-	-	-	77,597	1,151
Chen, H-L	22,500	-	-	-	22,500	334
Fletcher Futures Limited	89,999	-	-	-	89,999	1,335
Graban, P	243,759	-	-	-	243,759	3,617
Gardner, E C & J E	22,500	-	-	-	22,500	334
Johnston, R	22,782	-	-	-	22,782	338
Working Dog Investments Limited	45,000	-	-	-	45,000	668
Mathew, P P & T P	179,998	-	-	-	179,998	2,671
Pepper, M, M & G as Trustees	48,539	-	-	-	48,539	720
Mullen, B & L D	126,875	-	-	-	126,875	1,883
Speakman, N as Trustee	89,999	-	-	-	89,999	1,335
Roc-amadour Forestry Limited	23,796	-	-	-	23,796	353
Shah, M	89,999	-	-	-	89,999	1,335
Shakaut, R & S	100,757	-	-	-	100,757	1,495
Smith, D	51,504	-	-	-	51,504	764
Stubbe, R J	46,577	-	-	-	46,577	691
Werner, C & G as Trustees	471,091	-	-	-	471,091	6,990
Wilkinson, D C	96,989	-	-	-	96,989	1,439
Zuberi, A J	127,343	-	(63,677)	-	63,665	945
Zuberi, S	-	-	63,677	-	63,677	945
Roger Dickie No 31 Limited - see Note 15	0	-	-	-	0	1,335
	2,159,976	-	-	-	2,159,976	33,385
Retained Earnings	928,862	-	-	126,615	1,055,477	
Total Equity	3,088,838	-	-	126,615	3,215,454	

Note: This Statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Partners of Eagle Forest Partnership

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Eagle Forest Partnership on pages 1 to 13 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 29 February 2016 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cashflow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Administrator's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The administrator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the administrator determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the partnership.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Eagle Forest Partnership for the year ended 29 February 2016 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Eagle Forest Partnership as at 29 February 2016 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also report in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993. In relation to our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2016:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- (ii) In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the partnership as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Silks Audit
Chartered Accountants
Wanganui, New Zealand

Date: 29 July 2016