Consolidated Financial Statements

This section focuses on the results and performance of the Group. On the following pages you will find disclosures explaining Bord na Móna's Group results for the year.

Consolidated Income Statement

for the year ended 29 March 2017

	Note	29 March 2017 Before Exceptional Items €'000	29 March 2017 Exceptional Items (note 7) €'000	29 March 2017 Total €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Continuing Operations					
Revenue	3	406,228	-	406,228	432,820
Cost of sales		(266,104)	(1,432)	(267,536)	(295,851)
Gross profit/(loss)		**140,124**	**(1,432)**	**138,692**	**136,969**
Other income	7	4,528	-	4,528	8,044
Distribution expenses		(37,219)	-	(37,219)	(32,387)
Administrative expenses		(67,057)	(1,976)	(69,033)	(54,027)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	7 & 10	-	-	-	(23,643)
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	7 & 12	-	(10,718)	(10,718)	(847)
Restructuring costs	7 & 18	-	(1,505)	(1,505)	(7,259)
Pension past service curtailment gain	7 & 26	-	-	-	10,700
Operating profit/(loss)		**40,376**	**(15,631)**	**24,745**	**37,550**
Finance income	8	4,251	-	4,251	4,761
Finance costs	8	(16,408)	-	(16,408)	(19,652)
Net finance costs		**(12,157)**	**-**	**(12,157)**	**(14,891)**
Share of loss of joint ventures	14	(424)	-	(424)	(442)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**27,795**	**(15,631)**	**12,164**	**22,217**
Income tax expense	9	(7,115)	188	(6,927)	(5,828)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations		**20,680**	**(15,443)**	**5,237**	**16,389**
Discontinued operations					
Gain from discontinued operations, net of tax	29	-	-	-	893
Profit/(loss) for the year		**20,680**	**(15,443)**	**5,237**	**17,282**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the company		20,537	(15,443)	5,094	17,228
Non-controlling interests		143	-	143	54
		20,680	(15,443)	5,237	17,282

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statement

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

as at 29 March 2017

	Note	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Profit for the year		5,237	17,282
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension liability	26	10,950	11,438
Related tax on remeasurements of defined benefit pension liability	9	(1,369)	(1,372)
		9,581	10,066
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation		45	128
Cash flow hedges-effective portion of changes in fair value		13,665	(6,442)
Related tax on changes in fair value of hedges		(1,708)	805
Cash flow hedges - reclassified to profit or loss (cash payments)		(4,077)	(4,690)
Related tax on cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss (cash payments)		509	586
Cash flow hedges- reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)		(10,110)	7,806
Related tax on cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)		1,264	(976)
Share of joint venture other comprehensive income		471	(2,056)
		59	(4,839)
Other comprehensive income net of tax		**9,640**	**5,227**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**14,877**	**22,509**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		14,734	22,455
Non-controlling Interests		143	54
		14,877	22,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 29 March 2017

	Note	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	292,380	300,868
Goodwill and intangible assets	12	40,580	41,694
Investment properties	11	-	34,000
Derivative financial instruments	28	35,933	37,749
Joint venture	14	26,451	25,069
Retirement benefit asset	26	7,933	4,540
Total non-current assets		**403,277**	**443,920**
Current assets			
Inventories	13	99,611	104,347
Trade and other receivables	15	79,875	77,149
Assets held for sale	11	37,968	1,968
Cash and cash equivalents	23	16,116	98,174
Total current assets		**233,570**	**281,638**
Total assets		**636,847**	**725,558**
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the company			
Share capital	20	82,804	82,804
Share premium	20	1,959	1,959
Cash flow hedge reserve		(224)	233
Other reserves		(1,585)	(2,056)
Foreign currency translation reserve		769	724
Retained earnings		147,908	137,728
Equity attributable to owners of the company		**231,631**	**221,392**
Non-controlling interests		(465)	(608)
Total equity		**231,166**	**220,784**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	26	24,322	38,758
Loans and borrowings	19	144,328	166,019
Capital grant	17	10,071	12,103
Provisions	18	53,492	48,734
Deferred tax liabilities	9	15,271	11,081
Total non-current liabilities		247,484	276,695
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	19	42,095	75,862
Bank overdraft	19	200	29,006
Provisions	18	21,020	18,721
Trade and other payables	16	94,882	104,490
Total current liabilities		**158,197**	**228,079**
Total liabilities		**405,681**	**504,774**
Total equity and liabilities		**636,847**	**725,558**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

John Horgan
Chairman
22 June 2017

Mike Quinn
Managing Director
22 June 2017

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 29 March 2017

	Attributable to equity holders of the company								
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Cashflow hedge reserve	Other Reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interests	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 25 March 2015	82,804	1,959	3,144	–	596	120,575			
Total comprehensive income							–	–	–
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	17,228	17,228	54	17,282
Other comprehensive income									
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	–	–	–	–	–	10,066	10,066	–	10,066
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation difference	–	–	–	–	128	–	128	–	128
Cash flow hedge - effective portion of changes in fair value	–	–	(5,637)	–	–	–	(5,637)	–	(5,637)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss(cash payments)	–	–	(4,104)	–	–	–	(4,104)	–	(4,104)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)	–	–	6,830	–	–	–	6,830	–	6,830
Share of joint venture other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(2,056)	–	–	(2,056)	–	(2,056)
Transactions with owners of the company									
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(10,141)	(10,141)	–	(10,141)
At 30 March 2016	82,804	1,959	233	(2,056)	724	137,728	221,392	(608)	220,784
Total comprehensive Income									
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	5,094	5,094	143	5,237
Other comprehensive income					–	–	–	–	–
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	–	–	–	–	–	9,581	9,581	–	9,581
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation difference	–	–	–	–	45	–	45	–	45
Cash flow hedge - effective portion of changes in fair value	–	–	11,957	–	–	–	11,957	–	11,957
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss(cash payments)	–	–	(3,568)	–	–	–	(3,568)	–	(3,568)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)	–	–	(8,846)	–	–	–	(8,846)	–	(8,846)
Share of Joint venture other comprehensive income	–	–	–	471	–	–	471	–	471
Transactions with owners of the company									
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(4,495)	(4,495)	–	(4,495)
At 29 March 2017	82,804	1,959	(224)	(1,585)	769	147,908	231,631	(465)	231,166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Note	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		5,237	17,282
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	41,274	46,246
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	4,684	4,346
Fair value movement on investment properties	11	(2,000)	(7,489)
Profit on sale of property, plant equipment	10	(204)	(357)
Capital grants amortisation	17	(2,151)	(1,747)
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets	10 & 12	10,718	24,490
Gain on pension restructuring	26	-	(10,700)
Emission allowances surrendered		5,031	4,115
Share of loss of joint venture	14	424	442
Net finance costs	8	12,157	14,891
Tax expense	9	6,927	5,828
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital and provisions		**82,097**	**97,347**
Changes in:			
Trade and other payables		(12,045)	(8,270)
Trade and other receivables		(3,677)	9,647
Inventories		6,081	(2,866)
Provisions		(1,716)	6,625
Increase in cash contributions over pension charge		(7,307)	(11,816)
		(18,664)	**(6,680)**
Interest paid		(15,324)	(17,257)
Tax received/(paid)		627	(4,583)
Cash generated from operating activities		**48,736**	**68,827**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	554	1,661
Intangible asset purchase	12	(8,701)	(16,441)
Capital grant received	17	95	4,389
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(25,689)	(29,604)
Capital expenditure on investment properties	11	-	(1,906)
Acquisition of subsidiary undertaking (net of cash assumed)	22	(12,854)	-
Investment in joint venture	14	(1,335)	(24,008)
Interest received		174	71
Net cash used in investing activities		**(47,756)**	**(65,838)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of unsecured loan notes		(76,274)	-
Funds raised on Revolving Credit Facility		11,576	-
Cash receipts on derivatives	8	14,961	4,690
Dividends paid		(4,495)	(10,141)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(54,232)**	**(5,451)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(53,252)**	**(2,462)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	23	69,168	71,630
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	23	**15,916**	**69,168**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Bord na Móna plc (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Ireland. These consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 29 March 2017, comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in joint ventures. The company's registered office is Main Street, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

One ordinary share is held by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. 5% of the ordinary shares are held by the employees of the Group through an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP). The remainder of the issued share capital is held by the Minister for Finance (whose shares stand transferred to the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform under the Ministers and Secretaries Act 2011).

2. Significant accounting policies (including use of estimates and judgements)

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been consistently applied by all Group entities.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

The individual financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). A separate Company income statement is not presented in these financial statements as the Company has availed of the exemption provided by section 304 of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the balance sheet:

- investment property is measured at fair value;
- the defined benefit plan liability is recognised as the net of the fair value of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- derivatives are measured at fair value.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Euro has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and Company financial statements in conformity with IFRS and FRS 101 respectively requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the consolidated and Company financial statements are:

- Valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities - See note 26.
- Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment - See note 10.
- Measurement of provisions - See note 18.
- Measurement of goodwill - See note 12.
- Peat supply agreement - The Group has agreements in place to supply peat to the ESB until 2019. The price charged is based primarily on the price of other carbon-based fuels. The Group has considered the terms of the contracts and is satisfied that the contracts qualify for the 'own-use' exemption under IFRS from financial instrument accounting and that there are no embedded derivatives in the contracts requiring separation.
- Peat - The Group has determined that peat does not meet the definition of a biological asset under IFRS. The rationale is that there is no manual intervention involved in the creation of peat. In addition, peat in its current form is not considered a living animal or plant.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values. When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the note on Financial Instruments and Risk Management.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounting year

The financial year ends on the last Wednesday in March. These financial statements cover the 52-week period 31 March 2016 to 29 March 2017 (prior year: 53-week period 26 March 2015 to 30 March 2016).

Going concern

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

Newly effective IFRS requirements

A number of new IFRS requirements become effective in the current year but had no material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IFRSs that are not yet effective

A number of new IFRS requirements are effective for future periods and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. These include the following:

- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2018)*
- IFRS 16: Leases (effective from 1 January 2019)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS's 2014-2016*

* Not yet endorsed by the EU.

The Group is currently in the process of its assessment of the impact of these new IFRS requirements. In addition, there are a number of forthcoming IFRS requirements that are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations
The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Gains and losses on such settlements are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not subsequently remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity.

Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Joint ventures
A joint venture is an arrangement over which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its individual assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which joint control ceases.

Loss of control
When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity and recognises any consideration received at fair value. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests
Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Subsequently they are allocated their share of total comprehensive income.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment in the financial statements of the company.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign Currency

i. Foreign Currency Transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

ii. Foreign Operations
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into euro at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into euro at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign Currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI.

Exceptional items

The Group has adopted an Income Statement format which highlights significant items within the Group's results for the year. Exceptional items are those items of income and expense that the Group considers are material and/or of such a nature that their separate disclosure is relevant to a better understanding of the Group's financial performance. Judgement is used by the Group in assessing the particular items which, by virtue of their materiality and/or nature, are disclosed in the Group Income Statement and related notes as exceptional items. The tax element of exceptional items is included as exceptional tax.

Leases

At inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the underlying asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Leased assets

Assets held by the Group under leases that transfer to the Group substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Group's balance sheet.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement and statement of other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense;
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the net gain or loss on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss; and
- the reclassification of amounts related to cash-flow hedges previously recognised in OCI.

Interest income or expenses is recognised using the effective interest method.

The Groups' finance cost excludes interest capitalised on assets in the course of construction.

In addition the unwind of discounts on provisions and the net interest cost on defined benefit pensions are charged to finance costs.

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax
Current tax represents the amount expected to be payable or receivable in respect of taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable and receivable in respect of previous years. It is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Revenue

Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreement.

Rendering of services
The Group is involved in the provision of peatland services to the National Park and Wildlife Services. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

The Group recognises revenue from rendering of services in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue (continued)

Deferred revenue and accrued revenue
On receipt of payment from customers in advance of the performance of the Group's contractual obligations to its customers the Group recognises deferred revenue on the balance sheet, representing the Group's unperformed obligations under the contract terms. When the Group performs its obligations and thereby obtains the right to consideration, the related revenue is recognised in the income statement. The costs associated with the delivery of the services are charged to cost of sales as incurred.

Revenue earned on goods/service delivery but unbilled is recognised in accordance with contractual terms as accrued revenue on the balance sheet.

Investment property rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income is recognised as other income.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for-distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Freehold land other than peatland is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Peatland and all other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes:

- the cost of materials and labour:
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs associated with this; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) and depreciated separately.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of financing the construction of property, plant and equipment, the amount of finance costs capitalised is limited to the actual costs incurred on the borrowings during the period in respect of expenditure on the property, plant and equipment. The capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the asset is commissioned or where active development has been interrupted for an extended period of time.

Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Depletion and depreciation
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated from the date that they are available for use or in respect of assets in the course of construction from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

There are a number of different useful lives used over which the assets are depreciated as below:

Assets on a straight line basis
Other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis at the rates indicated:

Plant and machinery	5% to 12.5%	per annum
Windfarms	5%	per annum
Motor Vehicles	20%	per annum
Buildings	5% to 10%	per annum
IT Equipment	20% to 33.3%	per annum

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other asset categories

Generating assets
The Group's power plant at Edenderry is depreciated on an electrical output basis in order to relate the depreciation to the estimated production capability of the plant. The electrical output method of depreciation seeks to relate the depreciation charge to the estimated production capability of the plant.

The Group's peaking plant at Edenderry and the wind farms are depreciated on a straight line basis with the charge calculated to write the cost of the assets down to its estimated residual value. The use of the straight line basis of depreciation reflects the anticipated consumption of the economic benefit of the plants on a consistent basis over the useful life (twenty years) of the plants based on its availability to the grid.

Landfill
The infrastructural cost of the landfill asset is depreciated over the licensed life of twenty years. The landfill cells and the related capitalised costs for which there is a related environmental provision such as capping are depreciated on the basis of the usage of void space.

Assets in course of construction
No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

A depreciation charge is recorded in respect of peatland based on the peat reserves that will be consumed to meet the Group's supply obligations under Peat Supply Agreements.

Intangible assets and goodwill

i Recognition and measurement

Goodwill	Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.
Research and development	Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation from the date it is available for use and any accumulated impairment losses.
Other intangible assets (excluding emissions allowances)	Other intangible assets, including contracts, grid connections, customer lists and software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Grid connection – 20 years
- Software – 3-8 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Goodwill is not amortised but subject to annual impairment reviews.

Emission allowances

Purchased:
Emissions allowances purchased are recorded as intangible assets at cost and are not amortised as they are held for settlement of the emission liability. As emissions arise, a charge is recorded in the income statement to reflect the amount required to settle the liability to the Government Authority. This liability will include the carrying amount of the emission allowances held plus the current market value of any additional allowances required to settle the obligation. These allowances, together with any additional allowances received, are returned to the relevant Authority within four months of the end of that calendar year, in order to cover the liability for actual emissions during that year. The intangible asset is reduced on settlement of the liability.

Granted:
In accordance with the provisions of the European Union emissions trading scheme, emissions allowances covering a percentage of the expected emissions during the year are granted to one of the Bord na Móna companies at the beginning of each year by the relevant Government Authority. Emissions allowances granted are recognised at nil. The corresponding liability that will be settled using granted allowances is also recognised at nil.

Investment property

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item at the end of the previous reporting period) is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

i. Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

ii. Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Unit ("CGUs"). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Inventories

Inventories and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Coal stocks are valued at weighted average actual cost. Briquette stocks are valued on the lower of actual costs or the standard normalised cost. Growing media horticulture stocks are valued at weighted average actual costs.

Cost of milled peat includes all direct expenditure incurred in bringing products to their existing location and condition under normal operating conditions. The cost of milled peat stock harvested is determined at each peatland location as the cost of the annual harvest allocated over the normal levels of harvest production calculated based on standard tonnage. The unit cost is reduced to actual cost where actual cost per tonne is lower than standard cost per tonne. The costs of milled peat stocks include a peat depletion charge, direct labour, other costs and related production overheads. Variations from standard tonnage (i.e. up tonnages where the actual output tonnages are greater due to lower moisture content) are recognised on measurement of the peat when the stock pile is fully used. The additional bonuses of work groups which only arise when up-tonnage is recognised are provided for when the related up tonnages are identified and recognised as part of this measurement process.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion necessary to make the sale and any penalty payments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits.

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

In the statement of cash flows cash and cash equivalents are shown net of short-term overdrafts which are repayable on demand.

Pensions and post-retirement benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements.

Defined contribution schemes
Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit schemes: Group
The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements. Where the scheme rules require a surplus arising in the scheme to be shared between employer and the members, the amount attributable to the members is treated as an increase in the scheme liabilities. The movement in the share attributable to members is recognised in the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Remeasurements of the net defined liability, which compromise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit liability (asset) at the previous reporting date, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition
The Group initially recognises loans and receivables and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets – measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets
These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables
These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets
These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on debt instruments, are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. When these assets are derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss unless hedge accounting is being applied.

Cash flow hedges
When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The amount accumulated in equity is retained in OCI and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from retained earnings, net of any tax effects.

Ordinary dividends declared as final dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability when paid.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of that outflow can be measured reliably. If the effect is material, provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Grants

Government grants other than emission allowances are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

3. Revenues

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Continuing operations:		
Peat	79,747	85,767
PowerGen	92,865	103,421
Fuels	74,919	85,761
Horticulture	56,779	58,898
Resource Recovery	97,790	95,541
Other	4,128	3,432
	406,228	**432,820**

The Group is organised into six business units: Peat, Biomass, PowerGen, Fuels, Horticulture and Resource Recovery. All Biomass sales are internal sales only.

4. Employee benefit expenses

The average number of persons employed by the Group during the year, analysed by category:

	29 March 2017	30 March 2016
Manufacturing and production	1,417	1,382
Administration	581	555
Total	1,998	1,937
Peak employment	2,279	2,240

The aggregated payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Wages and salaries	87,646	92,368
Social security costs	9,422	9,456
Pension costs (defined contribution)	977	919
Pension costs (defined benefit)	2,250	3,071
Redundancy costs	1,505	6,372
	101,800	112,186
Staff costs capitalised	(2,121)	(1,769)
Past pension service credit*	–	(10,700)
Net staff costs	**99,679**	**99,717**

* In the prior year, the Group implemented a restructuring of the General Employee Superannuation Scheme that triggered a past service credit of €10.7 million recognised in the income statement. The restructuring included:

(i) a freeze on salaries for pensionable salaries to 1 April 2016;

(ii) a capping of pensionable salaries from 2 April 2016 to 1 November 2023 at the lower of price inflation or actual salary increases or 2% per annum;

(iii) a reduction in pensions of existing pensions-in-payment; and

(iv) a reduction in the benefits of deferred pensions of up to 10%.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

5. Directors' Remuneration

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Directors' fees	135	135
Salary	200	200
Amounts payable under long-term incentive schemes	–	31
Company contributions to pension schemes	66	77
Taxable Benefits	30	22
Other remuneration	359	337
	790	802

The directors' remuneration disclosure is made up of remuneration paid by Bord na Móna plc to all the directors of the Company, namely the Worker Participation directors, non-executive directors and executive directors. The number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued amounted to 4 (2016: 4). Some of the directors are currently in the defined benefit pension schemes. The aggregate amount paid or payable for past directors' retirement benefits (excluding amounts where the scheme was adequately funded) was €330,000 (2016: €328,000).

	Fees €'000	Other Remuneration €'000	Company Contribution to pension €'000	Total €'000
Directors appointed in accordance with the Worker Participation (State Enterprise) Acts 1977 and 1988 (No. of worker directors; 2017:4/2016:4)				
29 March 2017	50	359	16	425
30 March 2016	50	377	27	454
Non Executive Directors				
Other non-executive Directors (No. of non-executive directors; 2017:6/2016:6)				
29 March 2017	85	–	–	85
30 March 2016	85	–	–	85

	Fees €'000	Salary €'000	Performance related pay €'000	Company contributions to pension schemes €'000	Taxable benefits €'000	Total €'000
Executive Directors (Mike Quinn)						
29 March 2017	–	200	–	50	30	280
30 March 2016	–	200	–	50	13	263

The non-executive chairman receives a fee of €21,600 and each of the Directors, excluding the Managing Director and one non-executive director, receive an annual fee of €12,600. These amounts are adjusted on a pro rata basis where a term of office commences or concludes during the year.

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had the following interest in the ordinary shares at the start of the year, or at their date of appointment if later, and at the end of the year to 29 March 2017:

	29 March 2017 shares	30 March 2016 shares
Philip Casey	1,771	1,771
Kevin Healy	1,771	1,771
Seamus Maguire	1,771	1,771
Paschal Maher	1,771	1,771
Total	7,084	7,084

The above shares owned by the directors are held through the Employee Share Ownership Programme ("ESOP").

6. Statutory and other information

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Auditors' remuneration		
Statutory audit of group financial statements	283	605
Other assurances services	2	10
Tax services	289	154
	574	**769**

The audit fee for the Parent Company is €13,000.

The above includes out-of-pocket expenses of €18,000 (2016: €18,000) that were reimbursed to the auditor.

The profit for the year is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Operating lease rentals		
Plant and machinery	1,086	1,554
Land and buildings	610	982
	1,696	2,536
Depreciation (note 10)	41,274	46,246
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	204	357
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 12)	4,684	4,346
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (note 10)	–	23,643
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets (note 12)	10,718	847
Fair value movement on investment property (note 11)	(2,000)	(7,489)
Research and business development expenditure	9,252	7,497
Capital grants amortised (note 17)	(2,151)	(1,747)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	817	(427)

Other income

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Other income	2,528	555
Fair value movement on investment property (note 11)	2,000	7,489
	4,528	**8,044**

Exceptional costs

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Cost of sales (i)	(1,432)	-
Administrative Expenses (i)	(1,976)	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (note 10) (iii)	–	(23,643)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets (note 12) (i)	(10,718)	(847)
Restructuring costs (ii)	(1,505)	(7,259)
Pension obligations past service curtailment gain (note 26) (iv)	–	10,700
	(15,631)	**(21,049)**

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

7. Other income & exceptional items (continued)

Exceptional items

The Group presents certain items which are unusual by virtue of their size and incidence in the context of its ongoing operations as exceptional items. This presentation is made in the income statement to aid understanding of the performance of the Group's underlying business. Judgement is used by the Group in assessing the particular items which should be disclosed as exceptional.

(i) During the year the group acquired White Moss Horticulture Limited. Related to this are the exceptional costs outlined in note 22.

(ii) During the year the group incurred redundancy costs of €1.5 million (2016: €0.6 million) in the Fuels, Peat and Horticulture businesses.

(iii) In the prior year, market changes within the energy sector with reduced projected capacity payments and projected Irish Wholesale Electricity Price Curve triggered an impairment on property, plant and equipment of €22.7 million and an impairment of €0.7 million on intangible assets within the Powergen business. In addition changes in the solid fuel market triggered an impairment of €0.9 million on property, plant and equipment and a restructuring charge of €4.3 million to enable the retirement of surplus production capacity. The Group has restructured its finance service delivery model and provided for a restructuring charge of €2.1 million and an impairment on software of €0.1 million. Peat incurred a restructuring charge of €0.9 million.

(iv) In the prior year, the Group implemented a restructuring of the General Employee Superannuation Scheme that triggered a past service credit of €10.7 million recognised in the income statement.

8. Net finance costs

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Finance income:		
Interest income on bank deposits	174	71
Cash flow hedges – reclassified to profit or loss (cash receipts) [a]	4,077	4,690
	4,251	4,761
Finance costs:		
Interest on bank overdraft	(500)	(190)
Interest on unsecured loan notes	(14,022)	(17,268)
Foreign exchange movement on unsecured loan notes	(10,110)	7,806
Cash flow hedges - reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)	10,110	(7,806)
Unwind of discount on provisions (note 18)	(1,169)	(1,089)
Net interest cost on defined benefit pensions (note 26)	(429)	(805)
Amortisation of issue costs	(288)	(300)
	(16,408)	**(19,652)**

[a] The total cash receipts on derivatives was €14.9 million, of which, €10.8 million relates to cash receipts on principal repayments and €4.1 million relates to cash receipts on interest payments.

9. Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in income statement

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Current tax:		
Irish corporation tax	2,373	1,676
Overseas tax	1	3
Adjustments in respect of prior years	242	(848)
Total current tax	**2,616**	**831**
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences:		
Property,plant and equipment - allowances	1,116	(11)
Investment property-capital gains	691	2,414
Derivatives	1,264	(976)
Release of pension obligations	838	2,714
Provisions, unutilised losses & other	402	856
Total deferred tax	**4,311**	**4,997**
Income tax expense on continuing operations	**6,927**	**5,828**

The tax expense is on continuing operations. Income tax on the discontinued operation is nil (2016: €0.09 million).

9. Income taxes (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	12,164	22,217
Tax using standard corporation tax rate in Ireland of 12.5% (2014:12.5%)	1,521	2,777
Tax effect of:		
Impairments of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and goodwill	1,340	3,196
Amortisation of intangible assets	–	51
Other non deductible expenses	(590)	(2,927)
Deferred tax on derivatives	1,264	(976)
Corporation tax on derivatives	1,426	-
Deferred tax on reduction in pension liabilities	838	2,714
Deferred tax on investment property	691	2,414
Non-Taxable income on provision charges	–	(525)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	242	(848)
Utilisation of tax losses	82	63
Pension payments in excess of pension cost charge	(816)	(1,308)
Group Relief	16	15
Ineligible depreciation	982	1,179
Impact of different tax rates	(69)	3
Income Tax expense	**6,927**	**5,828**
Effective Tax rate	57%	26%

(c) Movements in deferred tax balances

	Balance at 30 March 2016 €'000	Reclassification to corporation tax €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 29 March 2017 €'000
Deferred Tax assets						
Defined benefit pensions	3,742	–	(838)	(1,369)		1,535
Property, plant and equipment – capital allowances	126	–	(21)	–	–	105
Provisions	1,367	–	(321)	–	–	1,046
Unutilised Losses	321	–	(82)	–	–	239
Total	**5,556**	**–**	**(1,262)**	**(1,369)**	**–**	**2,925**

	Balance at 30 March 2016 €'000	Reclassification to corporation tax €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 29 March 2017 €'000
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment – capital allowances	(8,800)	–	(1,095)	–	–	(9,895)
Intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives	(4,718)	1,426	–	(1,199)	–	(4,491)
Investment property	(3,119)	–	(691)	–	–	(3,810)
Total	**(16,637)**	**1,426**	**(1,786)**	**(1,199)**	**–**	**(18,196)**

The combined net deferred tax liability of €15.3 million has been shown on the balance sheet.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(continued)

9. Income taxes (continued)

(c) Movements in deferred tax balances (continued)

	Balance at 25 March 2015 €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 30 March 2016 €'000
Deferred tax Assets					
Defined benefit pensions	7,828	(2,714)	(1,372)	–	3,742
Property, plant and equipment – capital allowances	35	91	–	–	126
Provisions	2,015	(648)	–	–	1,367
Unutilised Losses	634	(313)	–	–	321
Total	**10,512**	**(3,584)**	**(1,372)**	**–**	**5,556**

	Balance at 25 March 2015 €'000	Recognised in profit or loss €'000	Recognised in OCI €'000	Recognised in equity €'000	Balance at 30 March 2016 €'000
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment – capital allowances	(8,720)	(80)	–	–	(8,800)
Intangible assets	(104)	104	–	–	–
Derivatives	(6,110)	–	1,392	–	(4,718)
Investment property	(705)	(2,414)	–	–	(3,119)
Total	**(15,639)**	**(2,390)**	**1,392**	**–**	**(16,637)**

The combined net deferred tax liability of €11.1 million has been shown on the balance sheet.

(d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The following deferred tax assets have not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom:

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unused tax losses	3,419	2,368
Total	**3,419**	**2,368**

The losses are not time bound but subject to the respective trades returning to profitability.

10. Property, plant and equipment

2017

	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Landfill €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Generating assets €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost							
At 30 March 2016	139,447	45,642	240,757	338,857	18,874	5,144	788,721
Additions	1,892	2,600	10,795	126	231	9,549	25,193
Disposals/retirements	(1,002)	–	(21,233)	–	(5,033)	–	(27,268)
Reclassification	(202)	100	8	6	88	–	–
Transfers from assets under construction	309	4,291	2,620	–	1,491	(8,711)	–
Arising on acquisition	3,348	–	4,595	–	–	–	7,943
At 29 March 2017	**143,792**	**52,633**	**237,542**	**338,989**	**15,651**	**5,982**	**794,589**
Depreciation and impairment							
At 30 March 2016	116,317	35,854	203,436	122,365	9,881	–	487,853
Depreciation charge	5,862	5,908	13,837	15,045	622	–	41,274
Reclassification	303	100	(1,240)	4	833	–	–
Disposals/retirements	(704)	(12)	(21,169)	–	(5,033)	–	(26,918)
At 29 March 2017	121,778	41,850	194,864	137,414	6,303	–	502,209
Carrying amount							
At 29 March 2017	22,014	10,783	42,678	201,575	9,348	5,982	292,380
At 30 March 2016	23,130	9,788	37,321	216,492	8,993	5,144	300,868

2016

	Peatland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Landfill €'000	Railway, plant and machinery €'000	Generating assets €'000	Freehold land, administration and research buildings €'000	Assets in course of construction €'000	Group Total €'000
Cost							
At 26 March 2015	135,646	38,879	235,179	328,008	20,852	7,416	765,980
Additions	3,426	3,955	7,960	5,187	683	10,918	32,129
Disposals/retirements	(70)	–	(4,542)	(26)	(1,951)	–	(6,589)
Reclassification	(104)	–	(380)	–	484	–	–
Transfers from assets under construction	549	2,808	2,589	5,688	1,556	(13,190)	–
Transfer of assets held for sale (note 27)	–	–	–	–	(2,748)	–	(2,748)
Exchange adjustments	–	–	(49)	–	(2)	–	(51)
At 30 March 2016	139,447	45,642	240,757	338,857	18,874	5,144	788,721
Depreciation and impairment							
At 26 March 2015	108,736	29,439	194,222	80,247	11,571	–	424,215
Depreciation charge	6,864	6,415	12,882	19,398	687	–	46,246
Impairment	630	–	(90)	–	(540)	–	–
Disposals/retirements	87	–	831	22,725	–	–	23,643
Reclassification	–	–	(4,364)	(5)	(1,054)	–	(5,423)
Transfer of assets held for sale (note 27)	–	–	–	–	(780)	–	(780)
Exchange adjustments	–	–	(46)	–	(2)	–	(48)
At 30 March 2016	116,317	35,854	203,435	122,365	9,882	–	487,853
Carrying amount							
At 30 March 2016	23,130	9,788	37,322	216,492	8,992	5,144	300,868
At 26 March 2015	26,910	9,440	40,957	247,761	9,281	7,416	341,765

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Additions include:

Additions include:

(i) A sum of €1,807,000 (2016: €3,199,000) in respect of decommissioning and restoration assets.

(ii) There was no capitalisation of borrowing costs in the current year (2016: nil) in respect of assets in the course of construction during the year.

(iii) Transfers from assets in course of construction includes plant constructed in-house and engineered landfill cells which became operational during the year. The balance at year-end represents engineered landfill cells and in-house machinery construction.

No property, plant and equipment is held as security for any loans or borrowings of the Group. The unsecured loan notes do however, restrict the Group from selling more than 16% of the Groups gross assets without prior consent.

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, the Directors undertake an annual review of the carrying amount of all property, plant and equipment at the reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

An impairment review has been carried out on assets displaying indications of impairment by comparing the net present value of future cash flows to their carrying value as at 29 March 2017. As outlined in note 22, the directors conducted an impairment review on the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and determined that the fair value is recoverable. In relation to other impairment reviews, no impairment charges were required as the value in use exceeds the current carrying value. In the prior year an impairment loss of €22.7 million has been recognised in the income statement in respect of two Power plants. The impairment arose as a result of adverse changes to the projected Irish Wholesale Electricity Price curve, projected capacity payments and expected changes to the I-SEM market that will come into effect in 2018. The key assumptions used in the impairment calculation were:

(i) Irish Wholesale Electricity price curve

(ii) Expected capacity payments

(iii) Carbon prices

(iv) Biomass prices

(v) Peat prices

(vi) Planning permission will be granted to the co-fired Power Station

If the discount rate was to increase by 1% the impairments on both plants would have increased by €2.5 million; if capacity payments were to reduce by 5% the impairment on both plants would have increased by €2.4 million: and if SMP prices were to decrease by a further 5% the impairment would have increased by €4.2 million.

Also in the prior year an impairment loss of €0.9m was recognised in the income statement in respect of Fuel's Production Plant. The impairment arose as a result the impending nationwide ban on bituminous coal and the result of surplus production capacity.

In determining an asset's recoverable amount the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience, industry knowledge and other factors that are believed to be reasonable based on information available.

11. Assets held for sale

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Baggot Street (a)	36,000	-
Bridgewater (b)	1,968	1,968
	37,968	1,968

a) Baggot Street, Dublin, Ireland

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
At beginning of year (investment property)	34,000	25,400
Additions	-	1,111
Fair value movement	2,000	7,489
At end of year	36,000	34,000

b) Bridgewater, Somerset, UK

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
At beginning of year	1,968	1,968
At end of year	1,968	1,968

11. Assets held for sale (continued)

a) Baggot Street, Dublin, Ireland.

During the year the Baggot Street investment property was reclassified as an asset held for sale.

Investment property comprises commercial property in the Republic of Ireland that is currently leased to third parties (2016: Substantially rented). The fair value of investment property was determined by the directors having regard for an external, independent property valuer having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs
The Group considers that its investment property falls within Level 3 fair value as defined by IFRS 13 and therefore that the income approach/yield methodology using market rental values capitalised with a market capitalisation rate or yield used by the valuer is the best method to determine the fair value of the investment properties. As further outlined in IFRS 13, a Level 3 fair value recognises that not all of the inputs and considerations made in determining the fair value of property investments can be derived from publicly available data, as the valuation methodology in respect of a property has also to rely on other factors including technical engineering reports, legal data and analysis, and proprietary data bases maintained by the valuer in respect of similar properties to the assets being valued.

For investment property, the income approach/yield methodology involves applying market-derived capitalisation yields to current and market-derived future income streams with appropriate adjustments for income voids arising from vacancies or rent-free periods. These capitalisation yields and future income streams are derived from comparable property and leasing transactions and are considered to be the key inputs in the valuation. Other factors that are taken into account include the tenure of the property, tenancy details, planning, building and environmental factors that might affect the property.

Sensitivity of measurement to variance of significant unobservable inputs
A decrease in the estimated annual rent will decrease the fair value. Similarly, an increase in equivalent yield will increase the fair value. There are interrelationships between these rates as they are partially determined by market rate conditions. The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of the investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used. The property is fully rented at 29 March 2017 (2016: substantially rented at March 2016).

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property taking into account the expected rental growth rate, lease incentive costs such as rent free periods and other costs not paid by tenants. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk adjusted discount rates. Among other factors, the discount rate estimation considers the quality of the building and its location (prime v secondary), tenant credit quality and lease terms.	• Expected market rental growth (2017: 5.1% (2016:5%)) • Annual rent per square foot (2017: €46; 2016: €45) • Equivalent yield (2017: 5.2%: 2016: 5.13%) • Void periods (fully let) (2016: One floor was void) • Occupancy rate (2017: 95% to 100%) (2016: 85-90%) • Rent free periods (In current leases) • Risk adjusted discount rates (2017: 5-8%)	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: • Expected market rental growth were higher (lower) • Void periods were shorter • The occupancy rate were higher (lower) • Rent free periods were shorter (longer); or • The risk adjusted discount rate were lower (higher)

b) Bridgewater, Somerset, UK.

Following the sale of the U.K. Anua business, the Directors have placed the U.K. building at Bridgewater, Somerset on the market.

Accordingly it has been presented as an asset held for sale.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

12. Goodwill and intangible Assets

2017

	Assets in course of construction €'000	Software €'000	Grid Connection €'000	Other €'000	Goodwill €'000	Total €'000
Cost						
At beginning of the year	6,105	27,290	22,508	88,016	–	143,919
Additions	6,614	735	9	543	–	7,901
Disposals	–	(635)	–	–	–	(635)
Transfers from assets under construction	(11,961)	11,961	–	–	–	–
Goodwill arising on acquisition	–	–	–	350	11,068	11,418
Settlement of emission allowances	–	–	–	(5,031)	–	(5,031)
At end of the year	**758**	**39,351**	**22,517**	**83,878**	**11,068**	**157,572**
Amortisation and impairment						
At beginning of the year	–	15,483	6,545	80,197	–	102,225
Charge for year	–	3,213	870	601	–	4,684
Disposals	–	(635)	–	–	–	(635)
Goodwill impairment	–	–	–	–	10,718	10,718
At end of the year	–	18,061	7,415	80,798	10,718	116,992
Carrying amounts						
At 29 March 2017	758	21,290	15,102	3,080	350	40,580
At 30 March 2016	6,105	11,807	15,963	7,819	–	41,694

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies the directors undertake an annual review of the carrying amount of all intangible assets and goodwill to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

During the year the directors impaired the goodwill arising on the acquisition of White Moss Horticulture Limited, as outlined in note 22.

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of Pacon was €0.35 million

Transfers from assets in course of construction includes the transfer of IT applications which became operational during the year. The balance at year-end represents partly constructed IT applications.

Other includes customer lists and carbon emission credits. Upon settlement of emission liabilities the credits are released from intangible assets.

2016

	Assets in course of construction €'000	Software €'000	Grid Connection €'000	Other €'000	Goodwill €'000	Total €'000
Cost						
At beginning of the year	5,988	17,411	22,498	87,536	–	133,433
Additions	9,919	597	10	5,125	–	15,651
Disposals	–	(520)	–	(530)	–	(1,050)
Transfers from assets under construction	(9,802)	9,802	–	–	–	–
Settlement of emission allowances	–	–	–	(4,115)	–	(4,115)
At end of the year	**6,105**	**27,290**	**22,508**	**88,016**	**–**	**143,919**
Amortisation and impairment						
At beginning of the year	–	14,298	4,755	78,894	–	97,947
Charge for year	–	1,458	1,055	1,833	–	4,346
Disposals	–	(385)	–	(530)	–	(915)
Impairment	–	112	735	–	–	847
At end of the year	–	15,483	6,545	80,197	–	102,225
Carrying amounts						
At 30 March 2016	6,105	11,807	15,963	7,819	–	41,694
At 25 March 2015	5,988	3,113	17,743	8,642	–	35,486

In the prior year the directors impaired Grid Connection and Software cost by €847,000 due to market changes in the energy sector (see note 10).

13. Inventory

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Raw Materials	17,907	18,329
Finished Goods	76,258	80,856
Maintenance Spares – consumables	5,446	5,162
Total	**99,611**	**104,347**

The inventory balances includes a provision of €7.5 million (2016: €8.6 million).

During the year there was a write down of growing media stocks of €1.5 million, fuels stocks of €0.50 million and peat stocks of €0.09 million.

In 2017, inventories of €149.2 million (2016: €190.5 million) were recognised as an expense and included in cost of sales.

Maintenance spares – consumables represent small items included in the operating cycle.

14. Investments in joint venture

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
At the beginning of the year	25,069	3,559
Investments made	1,335	24,008
Distributions received	–	–
Share of losses	(424)	(442)
Share of joint venture other comprehensive income/(loss)	471	(2,056)
At the end of the year	**26,451**	**25,069**

Oweninny Power DAC ("Oweninny") was incorporated in September 2011 as a joint venture between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and ESB Wind Development Limited to develop a 172MW wind farm in Oweninny, Co. Mayo. The joint venture is developing the wind farm project and has commenced construction but commercial operations are not expected until 2019. The following table summaries the financial information of Oweninny as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the group's interest in Oweninny. The information presented in the table includes the results of Oweninny for the year ended 29 March 2017.

Oweninny

(i) Summarised Income Statement

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Revenue	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation	–	–
Interest expense	(18)	(87)
Other expenses	31	(633)
Income tax expense	–	–
Cashflow hedge movement	–	–
	13	(720)
Groups share of profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income (50%)	7	(360)

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

14. Investment in joint venture (continued)

(ii) Summarised Statement of Financial Position

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017	**30 March 2016**
	€'000	**€'000**
Non-current assets	12,186	10,254
Current assets	467	402
Non-current liabilities	(1,533)	(458)
Current liabilities	(255)	(445)
Net assets (100%)	10,865	9,753
Group share of net assets (50%)	5,433	4,877
Carrying amount	5,433	4,877

Sliabh Bawn Power DAC ("Sliabh Bawn") was incorporated in December 2015 as a joint venture between Bord na Móna Powergen Limited and Coillte to develop a 64MW wind farm in Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. The wind farm completed its construction phase in November, the commissioning phase completed at the end of February and commercial operations commenced on 1 March 2017. The following table summarises the financial information of Sliabh Bawn Wind Holdings DAC, Sliabh Bawn Power DAC and Sliabh Bawn Supply DAC. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the group's interest in Sliabh Bawn group. The information presented in the table includes the results of Sliabh Bawn for the period 31 March 2016 to 29 March 2017.

Sliabh Bawn

(i) Summarised Income Statement

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017	**30 March 2016**
	€'000	**€'000**
Revenue	715	–
Cost of sales	(1,246)	–
Depreciation and amortisation	–	–
Interest expense	(189)	(164)
Other expenses	–	–
Income tax expense	–	–
Cashflow hedge movement	942	(4,109)
	222	(4,273)
Groups share of profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income (50%)	111	**(2,137)**

(ii) Summarised Statement of Financial Position

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017	**30 March 2016**
	€'000	**€'000**
Non-current assets	116,508	67,531
Current assets	4,166	365
Non-current liabilities	(78,865)	(27,512)
Current liabilities	(1,203)	–
Net assets (100%)	**40,606**	**40,384**
Group share of net assets (50%)	20,303	20,192
Carrying amount	**20,303**	**20,192**

14. Investment in joint venture (continued)

On the 26th of August 2016 the Group acquired a 50% interest in the shares of Electricity Exchange Limited. The Company participates in the all-island Single Electricity Market (SEM) as a Demand Side Unit (DSU). A DSU combines a number of large electricity consumers who can be thought of as a 'flexible generator' having contractually agreed to reduce their demand by a certain quantity on instruction to form a Virtual Power Plant, i.e. in practice a signal from Electricity Exchange's own control room. The required 'Demand Side Management' can be achieved by reducing onsite load or by self-supplying some/all of the consumers' electricity demand using onsite generation.

The information presented in the table below includes the results of Electricity Exchange for the period 26 August 2016 to 29 March 2017.

Electricity Exchange

(i) Summarised Income Statement

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017	30 March 2016
	€'000	€'000
Revenue	1,669	–
Cost of sales	(1,216)	–
Depreciation and amortisation	(2)	–
Interest expense	(6)	–
Other expenses	(588)	–
Income tax expense	–	–
	(143)	–
Groups share of loss and total comprehensive income (50%)	**(71)**	**–**

(ii) Summarised Statement of Financial Position

Percentage ownership interest	50%	50%
	29 March 2017	30 March 2016
	€'000	€'000
Non-current assets	1,168	–
Current assets	841	–
Non-current liabilities	0	–
Current liabilities	(579)	–
Net assets (100%)	**1,430**	**–**
Group share of net assets (50%)	715	–
Carrying amount	**715**	**–**

15. Trade and other receivables

	29 March 2017	30 March 2016
	€'000	€'000
Trade receivables	42,603	41,996
Prepayments	6,060	3,891
Amounts owed by Joint Venture undertaking	369	426
Other receivables	3,319	2,076
Accrued revenue	24,322	23,700
Corporation tax	3,202	5,060
Total	**79,875**	**77,149**

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

16. Trade and other payables

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Trade payables	62,020	65,760
Accruals	10,627	16,003
Deferred income	6,473	6,283
Capital grants (note 17)	2,647	2,671
Other payables	7,066	5,921
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare	6,049	7,852
Total	**94,882**	**104,490**
Creditors in respect of tax and social welfare comprise:		
Income tax deducted under PAYE	1,336	1,681
Pay-related social insurance	1,071	1,201
Corporation tax	3,375	764
Value-added tax	213	4,192
Other taxes	54	14
Total	**6,049**	**7,852**

17. Capital grants

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
At beginning of the year	14,774	12,132
Received during the year	95	4,389
Amortised during the year	(2,151)	(1,747)
At end of the year	**12,718**	**14,774**
Deferred as follows:		
Within one year	2,647	2,671
After more than one year	10,071	12,103
Total	**12,718**	**14,774**

Edenderry Power Limited received a European Union grant for €26.0 million as part of the Economic Infrastructure Operational Programme (EIOP) in the period 1999 to 2002. All conditions under the grant agreement have been satisfied.

During the year Edenderry Power Limited received no grants (2016: €4.1 million). All conditions under the agreement have been satisfied.

During the year the Company received a grant of €0.095 million (2016: €0.3 million towards the construction of the Lough Boora Parkland Facilities from an Bord Failte). A number of conditions remain in progress and further monies are available for drawdown.

18. Provisions

2017

	Environmental restatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	49,982	6,674	6,652	4,147	67,455
Arising on acquisition	5,415	–	–	–	5,415
Provisions made during the year	3,284	1,667	1,750	1,297	7,998
Provisions used during the year	(3,174)	(3,097)	(1,293)	(419)	(7,983)
Provisions reversed during the year	(357)	(632)	(9)	(340)	(1,338)
Unwind of discount	1,169	–	–	–	1,169
Capitalised during the year	1,807	–	–	–	1,807
Exchange adjustment	(11)	–	–	–	(11)
At end of the year	**58,115**	**4,612**	**7,100**	**4,685**	**74,512**
Amounts due as follows:					
Current	11,481	3,460	1,465	4,614	21,020
Non-current	46,634	1,152	5,635	71	53,492
Total	**58,115**	**4,612**	**7,100**	**4,685**	**74,512**

2016

	Environmental restatement €'000	Reorganisation and redundancy €'000	Insurance €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At beginning of the year	47,909	1,466	7,199	3,167	59,741
Provisions made during the year	2,262	7,259	1,750	2,534	13,805
Provisions used during the year	(3,752)	(1,296)	(2,008)	(731)	(7,787)
Provisions reversed during the year	(725)	–	(289)	(823)	(1,837)
Provisions released in respect of discontinued operations	–	(755)	–	–	(755)
Unwind of discount	1,089	–	–	–	1,089
Capitalised during the year	3,199	–	–	–	3,199
At end of the year	**49,982**	**6,674**	**6,652**	**4,147**	**67,455**
Amounts due as follows:					
Current	8,614	5,352	608	4,147	18,721
Non-current	41,368	1,322	6,044	–	48,734
Total	**49,982**	**6,674**	**6,652**	**4,147**	**67,455**

(a) Environmental Reinstatement

Environmental reinstatement costs include:
(i) Costs that will be incurred at the end of the economic lives of the peatlands. Under IAS 37, provision is made for these costs when the circumstances occur giving rise to the obligation under the Group's Integrated Pollution Prevention Control licence to decommission and reinstate the peatlands post peat production. The provision of €18.2 million as at 29 March 2017 (2016: €18.3 million) represents the present value of the expected future costs of decommissioning and reinstatement.

The majority of the obligation will unwind over a fourteen year timeframe but the exact timing of the liability is not certain. The group expects the majority of this provision will be utilised within fourteen years.

(ii) Environmental provisions of €7.1 million (2016: €7.3 million) recognised in accordance with IAS 37 in respect of the Group's assessment of environmental liabilities in relation to (a) the AES site which was in existence prior to the Group's acquisition of the business in May 2007; and (b) environmental obligations under existing waste licences at the AES facilities.

Item (a) will unwind in the medium term over the next three years. Item (b) will unwind over a twenty year timeframe.

(iii) The cost of maintaining the landfill facility post closure (2028) and the cost of capping existing engineered cells in use. The Group's estimate of minimum unavoidable costs measured at present value amount to €20.9 million at 29 March 2017 (2016: €16.9 million). The Group continues to review the composition and quantum of these costs which may be impacted by a number of factors including changes in legislation and technology. The total post closure costs of landfill sites, including such items as monitoring, gas and leachate management and licensing, have been estimated by management based on current best practice and technology available. The dates of payments of these aftercare costs are uncertain but are anticipated to be over a period of approximately thirty years after the expiry of the operational license.

(iv) Certain other environmental restoration costs of €2.1 million (2016: €2.1 million) are recognised in accordance with IAS 37, being the Group's estimate of waste removal and waste management costs associated with certain of its lands. These costs may be impacted by a number of factors including changes in legislation and technology. These estimates are reviewed annually based on advice from third party environmental experts.

The majority of the obligation will unwind over a three year timeframe but the exact timing of the provisions is not certain.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

18. Provisions (continued)

(v) A provision of €4.3 million (2016: €4.2 million) is made for power stations and wind-farm closure/decommissioning costs based on the present value of the current estimate of the costs of closure/decommissioning of generating stations at the end of their useful economic lives.

The majority of the obligation will unwind over a twenty year timeframe but the exact timing of the provisions is not certain.

(vi) A provision of €1.2 million (2016: €1.1 million) is made for plant closure costs based on the present value of the current estimate of the costs of closure of briquette and horticulture compost plants at the end of their useful economic lives.

The majority of the obligations will unwind over a twenty five year timeframe but the exact timing of the provisions is not certain.

(vii) A provision of €4.3m (2016: Nil). The provision arising on the White Moss acquisition was €5.4 million with a closing balance of €4.3 million. Please refer to note 22 for more details.

The majority of the obligation will unwind over the next twelve months.

(b) Reorganisation and Redundancy

The Fuels business experienced a difficult trading year and the announcement of a nationwide ban on the sale of bituminous coal from 2018 onwards has resulted in the business formulating a restructuring plan and thereby creating a provision for the required restructure. In addition the implementation of a finance shared service centre and the rollout of the oracle e-business suite changes the finance delivery model and also resulted in a re-organisation of the finance team. A provision for reorganisation and redundancy costs is recognised when a constructive obligation exists. The directors have recognised a provision which represents their best estimate of the cost of these measures and it is expected to be utilised within the next year.

(c) Insurance

The insurance provision relates to employers, public and product liability claims covered under the Group's self-insurance policy. This provision is determined on completion of a case by case assessment. The provision includes a sum for incidents incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date.

(d) Other

Other provisions include various anticipated warranty and other costs.

19. Loans and borrowings

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Non Current Liabilities		
Unsecured loan notes	132,752	166,019
Revolving Credit facilities	11,576	-
Total	**144,328**	**166,019**
Current Liabilities		
Overdrafts	200	29,006
Unsecured loan notes and convertible loan note	42,095	75,862
Total	**42,295**	**104,868**

On 29 March 2017 the Group had US $188.0 million (€173.9 million equivalent) (2016: $273.0 million, €241.1 million equivalent) debt arising from two US private placement transactions, which were completed on 22 June 2006 (US $65.0 million) and 6 August 2009 (US $123.0 million). The Group entered into swaps to hedge interest and foreign exchange risk.

Offset against debt are loan arrangement fees of €0.02 million relating to US private placement debt (2016: €0.2 million) which are expensed over the period of the loans (10-12 years) as part of the effective interest.

During the year the group entered into a revolving credit facility for €125.0 million. Offset against the debt are loan arrangement fees of €0.9 million relating to the revolving credit facility.

20. Capital and reserves

Called up share capital and share premium

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Share capital	82,804	82,804
Share premium	1,959	1,959
Total	**84,763**	**84,763**
Authorised Share Capital		
300,000,000 ordinary shares of €1.27 each	**380,921**	**380,921**
Issued and full paid		
65,200,000 ordinary shares of €1.27 each	**82,804**	**82,804**

The company has one class of shares referred to as Ordinary shares. All shares rank equally. The holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

20. Capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Hedging reserve
The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. It also includes related deferred tax.

Translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

21. Guarantees and contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business the Company provides guarantees in respect of liabilities of certain of its subsidiaries.

From time to time Group companies are party to various negotiations over contractual commitments or obligations, various legal proceedings and in respect of industrial relations matters arising in the normal course of business. It is the opinion of the Directors that these negotiations and proceedings will have no material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group.

22. Acquisitions

(a) Acquisition of White Moss Horticulture Limited

On 23 December 2016, the Group acquired the 100% of the share capital of White Moss Horticulture Limited ("White Moss") for £10.9 million (€12.1 million), satisfied in cash. White Moss manufactures quality compost and growing media products, made from recycled green materials. The primary reason for the business combination is to expand Group's Horticulture business in the United Kingdom where it already has significant customers and manage the potential risks of Brexit.

The acquisition had the following effect on the Company's assets and liabilities

A. White Moss Horticulture Limited

	Recognised values on acquisition €'000
Acquiree's net assets at the acquisition date:	
Property, Plant and Equipment	7,079
Intangible assets	–
Inventories	1,344
Trade and other receivables	906
Cash and cash equivalents	523
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(1,262)
Trade and other payables	(1,537)
Provisions*	(5,415)
Deferred tax liabilities	(273)
Contingent liabilities	–
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	1,365
Consideration paid:	
Initial cash price paid	12,083
Contingent consideration at fair value	–
Total consideration	12,083
Goodwill on acquisition	10,718

* On acquisition a provision of €5.4 million relating to the inventory and plant capacity issues noted post acquisition was recognised.

Goodwill that arose on acquisition was attributable to the profitability and development opportunities associated with the complementing and enhancing of White Moss' production and distribution channels.

Following an impairment test the goodwill related to the White Moss acquisition was impaired in full post acquisition. This was due to issues which were noted with respect to inventory and plant manufacturing capacity.

There were related write offs of inventory manufactured post acquisition of €1.4 million and professional expenses of €2.0 million were incurred in respect of the issues noted. Both these amounts are included in exceptional items in the income statement.

In the 3 months to 29 March 2017 the business generated turnover of €2.3 million and a net loss of €1.2 million (excluding goodwill impairments). If the acquisition had occurred on 30 March 2016, revenue would have been an estimated €11.8 million and net loss would have been an estimated €0.7 million excluding impairments.

Contingent consideration

The company has agreed to pay the vendors additional consideration based on the future performance of the White Moss business. In accordance with the Share Purchase Agreement a maximum additional amount of £2.2 million is payable to the vendor based on White Moss achieving certain EBITDA milestones over the 1 year period to 31 August 2017. No provision for contingent consideration has been made as the directors view is that it will not be paid.

22. Acquisitions (continued)

Acquisition related costs

The company incurred acquisition related costs of €1.3 million. These costs have been included in administrative expenses.

The following fair values are measured on a provisional basis:

- plant and machinery of €3.8 million
- provisions of €6.0 million

Management have performed an impairment test of Property Plant and Equipment in White Moss as an indication of impairment arises due to the issues noted in respect of inventory and plant manufacturing capacity as follows:

- Land and buildings with a carrying value of €3.4 million is supported by an independent valuation report. Management are satisfied that based on the valuation report that the market value of Land and Buildings exceeds its carrying value in the financial statements; and
- Management have performed a valuation of Plant and Machinery with a carrying value of €3.8 million. Management as satisfied that based on their valuation that the market value of Plant and Machinery exceeds its carrying value in the financial statements.

In determining an asset's recoverable amount the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience, industry knowledge and other factors that are believed to be reasonable based on information available.

(b) Acquisition of Pacon business
On 30 April 2016, the Group acquired the trade assets and liabilities of the Pacon Skip Hire Business ("Pacon") for €1.3 million, satisfied in cash. The Pacon business acquired included the trade assets and customer lists. The primary reason for the business combination is to expand the Advanced Environmental Solutions (Ireland) Limited customer base.

The acquisition had the following effect on the Company's assets and liabilities.

B. Pacon skip hire business

	Recognised values on acquisition €'000
Acquiree's net assets at the acquisition date:	
Property, Plant and Equipment	864
Customer list	350
Trade and other payables	(270)
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	944
Consideration paid:	
Cash price paid	1,294
Total consideration	1,294
Goodwill on acquisition	350

Goodwill that arose on acquisition is attributable to the synergies that are anticipated to be obtained as part of the acquisition.

Acquisition related costs of €0.2 million were expensed to administration expenses.

In the 11 months to 29 March 2017 the business generated turnover of €1.8 million and a net profit of €0.4 million for the year. If the acquisition had occurred on 30 March 2016, revenue would have been an estimated €2.0 million and net profit would have been an estimated €0.4 million.

22. Acquisitions (continued)

Acquisitions in the prior year

There were no acquisitions in the prior year.

Cash flows in respect of acquisitions:

The following are the cashflows which arose in respect of acquisitions in the year ended 29 March 2017:

	Cashflows €'000
(a) White Moss Horticulture Limited	
Consideration paid	12,083
Cash assumed	(523)
(b) Pacon	
Consideration paid	1,294
Total consideration	12,854

23. Cash and cash equivalents

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Cash	16,116	98,174
Overdrafts	(200)	(29,006)
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,916**	**69,168**

24. Commitments

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Authorised and contracted for	2,307	5,629
Authorised and not contracted for	–	–
Total	**2,307**	**5,629**

(b) Operating lease commitments

The Group operating lease commitments primarily comprise obligations in relation to a fleet, motor vehicles & land and buildings. At the balance sheet date, the group has taken outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
No later than one year	1,537	1,709
Later than one and not later than five years	3,119	2,325
Later than five years	1,404	1,433
Total	6,060	5,467

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(continued)

25. Subsidiaries and joint ventures

The following is a list of principal subsidiaries of the Group at 29 March 2017:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 357 of the Companies Act, 2014, the Company has guaranteed the liabilities of its Irish subsidiaries. As a result, these companies will be exempted from the filing provisions of Sections 347 and 348 of the Companies Act, 2014. It has not guaranteed the liability of its joint ventures.

The company has a shareholding in the following companies:

Subsidiary undertaking	Business	Registered office	Shareholding
Bord na Móna Energy Limited	Production and sale of milled peat	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Allen Peat Limited	Production and sale of milled peat	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Powergen Limited1	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Power Limited	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Power Operations Limited	Maintenance of power plants	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Cushaling Power Limited	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Edenderry Power Supply Company Limited	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Renewable Energy Ireland Limited	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Mountlucas Wind Farm Limited	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Mountlucas Supply Company Limited	Business, wholesale distribution of electricity	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bruckana Wind Farm Limited	Power Generation	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bruckana Supply Company Limited	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Fuels Limited	Production, sale and distribution of solid fuels	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
BnM Fuels Limited	Production, sale and distribution of solid fuels	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Suttons Limited	Dormant	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Horticulture Limited	Production and sale of horticultural products	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Environmental Limited	Environmental analytical services	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
White Moss Horticulture Limited	Production and sale of horticultural products	Kirby, Liverpool, England	100%
Bord na Móna Environmental Products (UK) Limited	Dormant	Bridgewater, Somerset, England	100%
Bord na Móna Environmental Products US Inc.	Dormant	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%
Bord na Móna Resource Recovery Limited	Resource recovery and recycling company	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Advanced Environmental Solutions Limited	Resource recovery and recycling company	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Midland Waste Limited	Property Rental	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Property DAC	Property holding company	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Bord na Móna Treasury DAC*	Treasury Holdings	Newbridge, Co Kildare	100%
Derryarkin Sand and Gravel DAC	Extraction and sale of sand and gravel	Newbridge, Co Kildare	55%

* Shareholding held directly by Bord na Móna plc

Joint venture company	Business	Registered office	Shareholding
Oweninny Power DAC	Power Generation	St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2	50%
Sliabh Bawn Wind Holdings DAC	Dormant	Newtown Mountkennedy, Co Kildare	50%
Sliabh Bawn Power DAC	Power generation	Newtown Mountkennedy, Co Kildare	50%
Sliabh Bawn Supply DAC	Wholesale distribution of electricity	Newtown Mountkennedy, Co Kildare	50%
Electricity Exchange DAC	Power generation	Co Limerick	50%

26. Retirement benefit obligations

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Total market value of pension scheme assets	333,052	320,388
Total present value of defined benefit obligations	(341,508)	(350,066)
Excess of scheme obligations over assets	(8,456)	(29,678)
Members share of surplus on RWESS scheme	(7,933)	(4,540)
Employee retirement benefit obligations before tax	**(16,389)**	**(34,218)**

The net defined benefit liability of €16.4 million (2016: €34.2 million) comprises defined benefit pension schemes in an asset position of €7.9m (2016: €4.5m) and defined benefit schemes in a deficit of €24.3 million (2016: €38.7 million). The pension asset and liability are shown separately in the Group balance sheet as €7.9 million and €24.3 million respectively.

(a) Description of the Bord na Móna Pension schemes

The Group operates three contributory defined benefit pension schemes covering the majority of employees, each of which is funded by contributions from the Group and the members. Contributions are based on the advice of a professional qualified actuary obtained at regular intervals at average rates of pensionable emoluments.

The two principal schemes in operation are the General Employees Superannuation Scheme (GESS) which covers management, professional and clerical employees and the Regular Works Employees Superannuation Scheme (RWESS) which covers remaining categories of employees. A third scheme BnM Fuels Pension scheme covers employees who became Group employees on the acquisition of the Coal Distributors Group, Stafford North East, Sutton Group and Sheehan and Sullivan.

On retirement from one of the defined benefit schemes a member is entitled to a pension equal to the number of pensionable years' service divided by 80 of net retiring salary and a gratuity equal to 3/80 of retiring salary for each year of pensionable service.

Bord na Móna plc had awarded unfunded pension benefits to certain retired employees including former managing directors and their dependants. The future cost of funding these pensions is recognised in the balance sheet at €4.133 million based on an actuarial valuation at 29 March 2017 (March 2016: €4.284 million).

Actuarial valuations and funding position of schemes
The actuarial method used (aggregate method) determines a contributory rate which should, if continued until the last of the present members retires, provide a fund which is sufficient to provide their benefits. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the actuarial valuation are those relating to the return on investments and the rate of increase in remuneration.

The most recent funding valuation for the GESS and RWESS schemes are dated 31 March 2014 and the BnM Fuels scheme valuation dated 1 April 2015. In the actuarial valuations it was assumed that the schemes' investments will earn a real rate of investment return of 2.75% above the rate of wage inflation. In the latest actuarial valuations the market value of the schemes' investments was €285.5 million.

The most recent actuarial valuations of these three schemes showed the following:

1. A deficit of €40.8 million on the GESS scheme
2. A deficit of €4.8 million on the RWESS scheme
3. A deficit of €1.4 million on the BnM Fuels scheme

At March 2014 after allowing for expected future increases in earnings and pensions in payment, the valuations indicated that the actuarial value of total scheme assets was sufficient to cover 71%, 97% and 74% of the benefits that had accrued to the members of the GESS, RWESS and BnM Fuels schemes respectively at the valuation dates.

Liabilities are computed using the projected unit credit method. In common with many other defined benefit pension schemes, two of the defined benefit plans are in net deficits but one of the schemes is now in surplus, when the total value of the respective scheme assets is compared to the actuarial value of the accrued benefits of the members.

A funding proposal to address the RWESS scheme benefits is in place since 2010, with the Group and active members paying an additional annual sum of €0.5 million of their pensionable salary.

The increased benefits provided to those active members, effective from 1 January 2010, accrue over future service from 1 January 2010 until the sixtieth birthday of each member. The present value of the estimated cost at 29 March 2017 was €8.5 million and the Group will meet the capital cost by way of fixed annual capital payments of €1.0 million by 30 June over a period of no more than twelve years. No additional liability has been recognised over and above the IAS 19 liability in accordance with the accounting requirements of IAS 19 and IFRIC 14.

In the prior year, a GESS funding proposal to address the scheme deficit was approved by the Board, shareholders, active members and the Pension Board in May 2015. The revised funding arrangement requires a number of changes to the scheme, namely:

(i) Three year pensionable salary freeze from April 2013 until April 2016.
(ii) Pensionable salary cap until November 2023 restricted to CPI or a maximum rate increase of 2% whichever is the lower.
(iii) A Section 50 cut to the order of 10% to deferred members' benefits.
(iv) Pensionable salary A Section 50 adjustment to pensions-in-payments in line with 2013 priority order legislation.
(v) The scheme remains open to future accrual.

In addition to the scheme changes, the Group will make payments of €36 million (€20.4 million paid to date) over an eight year period, with a payment of €10.2 million made in May 2015, a payment of €5.1 million made in May 2016 and May 2017. The impact of the above changes on scheme benefits was a past service credit of €10.7 million shown in the income statement during the year. No additional liability has been recognised for the funding commitments over and above the IAS 19 liability in accordance with the accounting requirements of IAS 19 and IFRIC 14.

26. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The BnM Fuels pension scheme is closed to future accrual with effect from June 2013. An approved funding proposal for Group contributions of €2.3 million was agreed with all parties with annual payments until December 2023. Included in other accruals (note 16) is an additional liability of €0.432 million (2016: €0.432 million) which has been recognised over and above the IAS 19 liability in accordance with the accounting requirements of IAS 19 and IFRIC 14.

The Group expects to pay €9.3 million in contributions to its defined benefit plans in the year ended 28 March 2018.

Movement in net defined benefit liability

	Defined benefit liability		Fair Value of Plan assets		Net Defined benefit obligation	
	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(354,607)	(389,341)	320,389	321,974	(34,218)	(67,367)
Included in income statement	–					
Current Service Costs (included in wages and salaries)	(2,250)	(3,071)	–	–	(2,250)	(3,071)
Interest Cost (included in finance expense)	(5,229)	(4,865)	–	–	(5,229)	(4,865)
Interest Income (included in finance expense)	–	–	4,800	4,059	4,800	4,059
Past service credit	–	10,700	–	–	–	10,700
	(7,479)	2,764	4,800	4,059	(2,679)	6,823
Included in other comprehensive income						
Remeasurements Actuarial Gain/(loss) arising from:						
Financial Assumptions	590	22,021	–	–	590	22,021
Experience adjustment	3,081	4,155	–	–	3,081	4,155
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	–	–	10,673	(10,198)	10,673	(10,198)
Impact of members' share of surplus	(3,393)	(4,540)	–	–	(3,393)	(4,540)
	278	21,636	10,673	(10,198)	10,951	11,438
Other						
Contributions by members	(2,698)	(2,861)	2,698	2,861	–	–
Contributions paid by the employer	–	–	9,557	14,888	9,557	14,888
Benefits paid	15,065	13,195	(15,065)	(13,195)	–	–
	12,367	10,334	(2,810)	4,554	9,557	14,888
Balance at end of financial year	**(349,441)**	**(354,607)**	**333,052**	**320,389**	**(16,389)**	**(34,218)**

(a) Plan assets

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Equity securities	99,194	105,607
Bonds	105,929	141,411
Property	22,056	20,935
Cash	67	49,267
Alternatives	105,806	3,169
	333,052	320,389

All equity securities and bonds have quoted prices in active markets. All government bonds are issued by European governments and are rated AAA or AA. Property assets are based in Ireland. The investments in the RWESS, GESS and BNM Fuels scheme include an increased allocation to bonds which match the profile of some benefit obligations. The investment strategy is to divest from equities and move the funds to bonds and absolute return funds.

(b) Investment Strategy

(i) GESS – The plan is to move to a 100% matched position over the term of the funding plan to 2023. The scheme uses passive management for both equities and bonds, with active managers being used for absolute return/diversified growth funds and alternative long term assets. Currently the holding is 28% match assets, 68% growth assets and 4% transition assets which we will reallocate to matching based on market conditions.

(ii) RWESS – At present the asset allocation is 34% matched assets, 42% growth assets and 24% transition assets which will reallocate to matching based on market conditions.

(iii) BnM Fuels Scheme – At present the scheme holds 34% in matching assets, 49% in growth assets and 17% transition assets which we will reallocate to matching based on market conditions. The scheme uses passive management for both equities and bonds with active managers being used for absolute return/diversified growth funds.

26. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

(b) Defined benefit obligation

(i) Actuarial assumptions

	2017	2016
Discount rate	1.70%	1.50%
Inflation rate (CPI)	1.30%	1.00%
Rate of increase in salaries	1.80%	1.50%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment - RWESS	1.00%	0.75%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment - GESS	0.00%	0.00%
RWESS		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 65 years		
Male	20.5	20.5
Female	23.4	23.4
Other		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 65 years		
Male	21.2	21.1
Female	23.7	23.6
RWESS		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 45 years		
Male	20.5	20.5
Female	23.4	23.4
Other		
Life expectancy at age 65 for pensioners currently aged 45 years		
Male	23.7	23.6
Female	25.8	25.7

At 29 March 2017, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was years 13 (2016: 14 years).

(ii) Sensitivity analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumption constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown.

Impact in thousands of euro on liabilities

	2017	%
Discount rate (0.25% increase)	(11,081)	-5%
Salary inflation (0.25% increase)	11,118	-9%
Pension escalation (0.25% increase)	16,873	-10%

Impact in thousands of euro on liabilities

	2016	%
Discount rate (0.25% increase)	(16,408)	-5%
Salary inflation (0.25% increase)	1,529	0.4%
Pension escalation (0.25% increase)	4,211	1%

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

27. Related party disclosure

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation
Key management personnel comprises the Worker Participation directors, non-executive directors, and the executive director. The compensation attributable to these personnel comprised the following:

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Short-term employee benefits	724	724
Post-Employment benefits	66	78
Other long term benefits	–	–
Termination Benefits	–	–
Share-based Payments	–	–
	790	802

(ii) Key management personnel interests
See note 5 for information on the interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the Company.

(iii) Key management personnel transactions
There are no key management personnel transactions other than disclosed above.

(b) Parent and ultimate controlling party

Bord na Móna plc is a state owned company. 95% of the issued share capital is held by the Minister for Finance (whose shares stand transferred to the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform under the Ministers and Secretaries Act 2011). The other 5% is held by Bord na Móna ESOP on behalf of the employees.

(c) Other related party transactions

Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

Bord na Móna provide services amounting to €0.06 million (2016: 0.06 million) in the areas of planning, project management, legal, finance and administration to its joint ventures. These services are charged in accordance with arrangements agreed between the joint venture shareholders. The joint ventures owed the group €7.3 million (2016: €7.3 million) at 29 March 2017. During the period the joint venture shareholders advanced loans of €1.4 million to the shareholders.

Sales of goods, property and services to entities controlled by the Irish Government: In the ordinary course of its business the Group sold goods and property and provided services to entities controlled by the Irish Government, the principal of these being ESB. The Group operates a long-term agreement with ESB in relation to the sale of peat and provision of ancillary services to the power stations. Supply of these services in the year to 29 March 2017 amounted to €77.5 million (2016: €133.5 million) and amounts due from these entities to the Group at 29 March 2017 for these services amounted to €7.4 million (2016: €8.0 million).

From time to time the Group placed monies on deposit with financial institutions controlled by the State. At year end the Group had no monies on deposit (2016: €15.6 million with Allied Irish Banks plc at 0.01%).

(d) Dividends

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
To the Minister for Finance	4,270	9,634
To Bord Na Móna ESOP Trustee Limited	225	507
	4,495	10,141

The Company paid a dividend of €0.0689 (2016: €0.1555) per share during the year. The total dividend payment for the year was €4.495 million (2016: €10.141 million).

28. Financial Instruments and risk management (continued)

(a) Accounting classifications and fair value

	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Loans and receivables €'000	Liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Fair value hedging instruments €'000	Total carrying amount €'000	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000
29 March 2017								
Trade receivables	42,603	–	–	42,603	–	–	–	–
Assets held for sale	37,968	–	–	37,968	–	–	37,968	37,968
Cash and cash equivalents	16,116	–	–	16,116	–	–	–	–
Accrued revenue	24,322	–	–	24,322	–	–	–	–
Other receivables	6,890	–	–	6,890	–	–	–	–
Trade payables	–	(62,020)	–	(62,020)	–	–	–	–
Other payables	–	(23,742)	–	(23,742)	–	–	–	–
Swap derivatives	–	–	35,933	35,933	–	35,933	–	35,933
Unsecured loan note	–	(174,847)	–	(174,847)	–	–	–	–
Revolving credit facility	–	11,576	–	11,576	–	–	–	–
Overdrafts	–	(200)	–	(200)	–	–	–	–
	127,899	**(249,233)**	**35,933**	**(85,401)**	**–**	**35,933**	**37,968**	**73,901**

	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Loans and receivables €'000	Liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Fair value hedging instruments €'000	Total carrying amount €'000	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000
30 March 2016								
Trade receivables	41,996	–	–	41,996	–	–	–	–
Investment property	34,000			34,000	–	–	34,000	34,000
Cash and cash equivalents	98,174	–	–	98,174	–	–	–	–
Accrued Revenue	23,700	–	–	23,700	–	–	–	–
Other receivables	7,562	–	–	7,562	–	–	–	–
Trade Payables	–	(65,760)	–	(65,760)	–	–	–	–
Other Payables	–	(29,776)	–	(29,776)	–	–	–	–
Swap derivatives	–	–	37,749	37,749	–	37,749	–	37,749
Unsecured loan note	–	(241,881)	–	(241,881)	–	–	–	–
Overdrafts	–	(29,006)	–	(29,006)	–	–	–	–
Assets held for sale	1,968	–	–	1,968	–	–	1,968	1,968
	207,400	(366,423)	37,749	(121,274)	–	37,749	35,968	73,717

Estimation of fair values
The principal methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are explained below.

Cash and cash equivalents including the short-term bank deposits
For short term bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a maturity of less than three months, the carrying value is deemed to reflect a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Trade and other receivables/payables
For the receivables and payables with a remaining term of less than one year or demand balances, the carrying amount less impairment allowances, where appropriate, is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Loans
For private placement debt and borrowings the fair value is calculated based on discounted future principal and interest cash flows.

Interest rate swaps
For interest rate swaps the fair value is calculated based on discounted cash flow techniques.

Investment Property
Investment property falls within Level 3 fair value as defined by IFRS 13, please refer to note 11.

28. Financial Instruments and risk management (continued)

(a) Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose each to various financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group has a risk management framework in place which seeks to limit the impact of these risks on the financial performance of the Group. It is the policy of the Group to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout this note.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Financial risk management

The Group Risk and Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Risk and Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Risk and Audit Committee.

(c) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk
The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is vetted individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly. Credit limits in excess of €200,000 are reviewed biannually between the businesses and senior management in group.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Impairment of receivables is provided for on individual receivable accounts when the overdue debt exceeds certain time limits.

Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses, so that in the event of non-payment the Group may have a secured claim. The Group has credit insurance in place to minimise the credit risk. The Group does not otherwise require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables. The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

(c) Credit risk

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Group		
Ireland	27,215	27,096
UK	12,070	12,638
Rest Of Europe	4,969	4,239
	44,254	43,973

The ageing of Trade Receivables was as follows:

	Gross €'000	Impairment €'000	Net Receivables €'000
At 29 March 2017			
Group			
Not Past Due	36,838	–	36,838
Past Due < 90 days	2,826	182	2,644
Past Due > 90 days	4,590	1,469	3,121
	44,254	1,651	42,603
At 30 March 2016			
Group			
Not Past Due	40,130	–	40,131
Past Due < 90 days	2,702	898	1,804
Past Due > 90 days	1,141	1,080	61
	43,973	1,978	41,996

28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Management believes that the carrying amounts are collectable in full.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	€'000
Balance at 25 March 2015	3,853
Impairment loss recognised	(909)
Utilisation of the provision	(966)
Balance at 30 March 2016	1,978
Impairment loss reversal	(327)
Utilisation of the provision	–
Balance at 29 March 2017	1,651

Cash and short term bank deposits
The Group is exposed to credit risk from the counterparties with whom it places its bank deposits. The Group is satisfied that the credit risk associated with its deposits is not significant. The carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment provisions, represents the group's maximum credit exposure.

The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bank of Ireland who has a credit rating of B or higher.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Unsecured loan notes

Interest of €14.0 million was charged on €207.5 million of average unsecured loan notes in 2017. In 2016, interest of €17.3 million was charged on average unsecured loan notes of €203.6 million.

Available liquidity

The group has the following undrawn overdraft and loan facilities.

	Drawn amount at 29 March 2017	Total of facility	Available Headroom
Facility			
Revolving credit facility	11,576	150,000	138,424
Bank overdraft	200	40,000	39,800
Total	**11,776**	**190,000**	**178,224**

The Company and certain subsidiary companies have entered into a "Cashpool Agreement" with their principal bankers. The Cashpool Agreement includes guarantees and a master netting agreement in respect of specified accounts contained within that agreement.

Contractual Maturities

The following are the contractual maturities of the Group financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash Flows €'000	Less than 1 Year €'000	1-2 Years €'000	2-5 Years €'000	More than 5 Years €'000
At 29 March 2017						
Borrowings:						
Unsecured Loan Notes	174,847	(196,273)	(52,824)	(68,014)	(75,435)	–
Related Derivatives	(36,159)	41,990	12,825	11,616	17,549	–
Total	**138,688**	**(154,283)**	**(39,999)**	**(56,398)**	**(57,886)**	**–**
Other contractual maturities:						
Trade and Other Payables	85,762	(85,762)	(85,762)	–	–	–
Bank Overdraft	200	(200)	(200)	–	–	–
Total	**85,962**	**(85,962)**	**(85,962)**	**–**	**–**	**–**

28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash Flows €'000	Less than 1 Year €'000	1-2 Years €'000	2-5 Years €'000	More than 5 Years €'000
At 30 March 2016						
Borrowings:						
Unsecured Loan Notes	241,881	(276,469)	(90,180)	(50,137)	(136,152)	–
Related Derivatives	(37,481)	45,863	13,857	10,139	21,867	–
Total	**204,400**	**(230,606)**	**(76,323)**	**(39,998)**	**(114,285)**	
Other contractual maturities:						
Trade and Other Payables	95,536	(95,536)	(95,536)	–	–	–
Bank Overdraft	29,006	(29,006)	(29,006)	–	–	–
Total	**124,542**	**(124,542)**	**(124,542)**			

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices and indices, such as foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Group and Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

(i) Foreign exchange rate risk
The Group is exposed to translation foreign exchange rate risk on its UK operations, transaction exchange rate risk on purchases and sales and transaction exchange rate risk on its unsecured loan note. The effect of the translation of foreign operation risk and transaction exchange rate risk on purchase and sales are not considered material to the Group.

The effect of the foreign exchange transaction rate risk on the unsecured loan notes is, however, material. On 29 March 2017 the group had US$188 million fixed rate debt arising from two US private placement transactions, which were completed on 22nd June 2006 (US$65 million) and 6 August 2009 (US$123 million). The Group has entered into swap agreements to mitigate this risk entirely. The private placement debt in place is at fixed interest rates and the group has entered into derivatives that swap the US$ interest and principal repayments into fixed euros. Therefore, in relation to the debt the Group has in substance no exposure to movements in foreign exchange rate movements or interest rate movements.

(ii) Commodity price risk
The Group entered into a fuel hedging contract and fixed the price for road and tractor diesel. The contract expired on 29 March 2017.

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Foreign exchange impact		
Unsecured loan notes	(10,110)	7,806
Effect of derivative financial instruments	10,110	(7,806)
Total	–	–

Contractual Maturities

	29 March 2017		30 March 2016	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
	USD	GBP	USD	GBP
Trade Receivables	–	10,410	49	7,887
Trade Payables	(192)	(2,433)	(126)	(3,146)
Net balance sheet exposure	**(192)**	**7,977**	**(77)**	**4,741**
Net six months forecast sales	–	18,821	–	18,245
Next six months forecast purchases	–	(17,689)	–	(10,549)
Net forecast transaction exposure	**–**	**1,132**	**–**	**7,696**
Forward exchange contracts	–	–	–	–
Net Exposure	**(192)**	**9,109**	**(77)**	**12,437**

28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year

	Average rate		Year end spot	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
USD	1.0689	1.1032	1.0748	1.1324
GBP	0.8668	0.7321	0.8639	0.7858

Sensitivity analysis

The group have no material exposure to movements in US dollars. A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Sterling against Euros at 29 March 2017 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
Wednesday, 29 March 2017				
GBP (+/-5% Movement)	567	(513)	–	–
Wednesday, 30 March 2016				
GBP (+/-5% Movement)	317	(288)	–	–

29. Discontinued operations

The termination of the Anua operations in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States was completed in March and April 2015.

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
A. Results of discontinued operation		
Revenue	–	–
Cost of sales	–	–
Gross profit	–	–
Expenses	–	987
Income Tax	–	(94)
Results from operating activities, net of tax	–	893
Profit/(loss) on Termination	–	–
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operation net of tax	–	893
B. Cash flows from (used in) discontinued operation		
Net cash used in operating activities	–	893
Net cash from investing activites	–	–
Net flow cash for the year	–	893
C .Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Group		
Property, plant and equipment	–	–
Inventories	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–
Trade and other payables	–	893
Provisions	–	–
Net Liabilities	–	893
Consideration received, satisfied in cash	–	
Net cash flow	–	893

30. Subsequent events

There have been no events between the balance sheet date and the date on which the financial statements were approved by the Board, which would require disclosure and/or adjustment to the financial statements.

31. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the directors on 22 June 2017.

Financial Statements of the Company

For the year ended 29 March 2017

Company Balance Sheet

For the year ended 29 March 2017

	Note	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	32 (C)	6,204	6,762
Intangible assets	32 (D)	15,296	14,942
Investment Property	11	–	–
Financial assets	32 (B)	88,093	88,257
Derivative financial instruments	28	35,933	37,749
Retirement benefit asset	32 (J)	7,933	4,540
		153,459	152,250
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables - amounts falling due after more than one year	32 (E)	252,179	327,957
Trade and other receivables - amounts falling due within one year	32 (E)	79,412	38,466
Cash at bank and in hand		–	56,529
Assets held for sale	11	37,967	–
Current assets		**369,558**	**422,952**
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	32 (F)	**(223,122)**	**(296,575)**
Net current assets		**146,436**	**126,377**
Total assets less current liabilities		**299,895**	**278,627**
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	32 (G)	(134,951)	(166,019)
Provisions:			
Retirement benefit obligations	32 (J)	(24,185)	(37,826)
Deferred tax	32 (H)	(6,168)	(401)
Other	32 (I)	(11,991)	(10,875)
Net assets after retirement benefit obligations		**122,600**	**63,506**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	20	82,804	82,804
Share premium	20	1,959	1,959
Cash flow hedge reserve		(224)	233
Profit and loss account		38,061	(21,490)
Equity shareholders funds		**122,600**	**63,506**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

John Horgan
Chairman

Mike Quinn
Director

22 June 2017

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 29 March 2017

	Share Capital €'000	Share premium €'000	Cash flow hedge reserves €'000	Retained Earnings €'000	Total €'000
At 25 March 2015	82,804	1,959	3,144	(17,315)	70,592
Total Comprehensive income					–
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(3,812)	(3,812)
Other comprehensive income					–
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	–	–	–	9,778	9,778
Cash flow hedge - effective portion changes in fair value	–	–	(5,637)	–	(5,637)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (cash payments)	–	–	(4,104)	–	(4,104)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)	–	–	6,830	–	6,830
Transactions with owners of the company					
Dividends	–	–	–	(10,141)	(10,141)
At 30 March 2016	82,804	1,959	233	(21,490)	63,506
Total Comprehensive income					
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(12,507)	(12,507)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	–	–	–	9,053	9,053
Cash flow hedge - effective portion changes in fair value	–	–	11,957	–	11,957
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (cash payments)	–	–	(3,568)	–	(3,568)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss (foreign exchange)	–	–	(8,846)	–	(8,846)
Transactions with owners of the company					
Dividends	–	–	–	63,005	63,005
At 29 March 2017	**82,804**	**1,959**	**(224)**	**38,061**	**122,600**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Bord na Móna Plc. Company Notes

32. (a) Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The Company financial statements have adopted certain disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101. These include:

- a cashflow statement and related notes;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- certain comparative information; and
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

As the consolidated financial statements include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

32. (b) Financial assets

	Subsidiary Takings			
	Unlisted Shares €'000	Convertible loan stock €'000	Loans €'000	Total €'000
At the beginning of the financial year	11	480	87,766	88,257
Acquired during year	–	–	–	–
Repayment during the year	–	–	(164)	(164)
At the end of the financial year	11	480	87,602	88,093

At 29 March 2017 the carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary undertakings was reviewed for impairment in accordance with our accounting policies. No impairment loss was recognised in 2017 (2016: €nil). A list of the entity's subsidiary undertakings is set out in note 25.

32. (c) Property Plant & Equipment

	Bogland, drainage and production buildings €'000	Railways, plant and Machinery €'000	Freehold Land, administration and research buildings €'000	Asset in course of construction €'000	Total €'000
At cost					
At beginning of the financial year	559	2,876	9,297	–	12,732
Reclassification	–	(88)	88	–	–
Additions at cost	–	140	18	270	428
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer out of assets in course of construction	–	33	237	(270)	–
At end of the financial year	**559**	**2,961**	**9,640**	**–**	**13,160**
Depreciation and impairment					
At beginning of the financial year	–	2,386	3,584	–	5,970
Reclassification	–	(1,031)	1,031	–	–
Charge for the year	–	544	442	–	986
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At end of the financial year	**–**	**1,899**	**5,057**	**–**	**6,956**
Carrying amount					
At 29 March 2017	559	1,062	4,583	–	6,204
At 30 March 2016	559	490	5,713	–	6,762

Bord na Móna Plc. Company Notes
(continued)

32. (d) Intangible Assets

	Assets in course of construction €'000	Software €'000	Total €'000
The Group			
Cost			
At beginning of the year	5,749	20,266	26,015
Additions	6,614	44	6,658
Transfers out of assets under construction	(11,605)	7,606	(3,999)
Disposals	–	–	–
At end of the year	758	27,916	28,674
Amortisation and impairment			
At beginning of the year	–	11,073	11,073
Charge for year	–	2,305	2,305
At end of the year	–	13,378	13,378
Carrying amount			
At 29 March 2017	758	14,538	15,296
At 30 March 2016	5,749	9,193	14,942

Assets in the course of construction relate to the design and build of I.T applications. During the year the oracle e-business suite was capitalised, €7.6 million related to the Company. The balance of €4.0 million was recharged to the Horticulture (€2.75 million) and Fuels (€1.25 million) businesses. At year end the Resource Recovery oracle build remains as an asset under construction and deployed at the end of March.

32. (e) Trade and other receivables

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Trade receivables	245	248
Accrued revenue	70	14
Amounts due from group companies	323,441	364,162
Amounts owed by joint ventures	162	307
Value - added tax	5,313	-
Prepayments	1,428	1,177
Other debtors	932	515
Total	**331,591**	**366,423**
Amount due as follows:		
Within one year	79,412	38,466
After more than one year	252,179	327,957

32. (f) Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Unsecured loan notes (note 19)	41,240	74,872
Bank overdrafts (note 19)	3,727	25,326
Convertible loan note (note 19)	855	990
Capital grants (note 17)	567	545
Trade payables	16,215	8,328
Deferred revenue	131	131
Accruals	4,058	8,089
Other creditors	323	264
Amounts due to Group companies	144,166	172,172
Amounts due to Subsidiary companies	6,614	-
Creditors in respect of taxation and social welfare	5,226	5,858
Total	**223,122**	**296,575**
Creditors in respect of taxation and social welfare comprise		
Income tax deducted under PAYE	1,336	1,681
Pay-related social insurance	1,071	1,201
Corporation tax	2,625	-
Value added tax	194	2,976
Total	**5,226**	**5,858**

32. (g) Trade and other Paybles: amounts falling due after one year

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
Unsecured Loan Notes (note 19)	132,752	166,019
Amounts due to group companies	2,199	-
Total	**134,951**	**166,019**

32. (h) Deferred tax

	29 March 2017 €'000	30 March 2016 €'000
At beginning of financial year	401	(2,485)
Recognised in profit or loss	1,494	2,946
Recognised in OCI	4,273	1,331
Recognised in equity	-	(1,391)
At end of financial year	6,168	401

32. (i) Provisions

	Environment Reinstatement €'000	Insurance €'000	Redundancy & reorganisation €'000	Other €'000	Total €'000
At cost					
At beginning of financial year	2,138	6,652	2,085	–	10,875
Charge to the profit and loss account	–	1,750	–	1,200	2,950
Credit to the profit and loss account	–	(9)	–	–	(9)
Utilised during the year	(15)	(1,293)	(517)	–	(1,825)
At end of the financial year	**2,123**	**7,100**	**(517)**	**1,200**	**11,991**
Amount due as follows:					
Within one year	–	1,465	1,568	1,200	4,233
After more than one year	2,123	5,635	–	–	7,758
At end of the financial year	**2,123**	**7,100**	**1,568**	**1,200**	**11,991**

For further detail on the above provisions, see note 18 in the group financial statements.

32. (j) Pension fund liabilities

As outlined in note 26, there are two pension schemes held on the statement of financial position of Bord na Móna plc (RWESS and GESS). In addition to this, the unfunded scheme is also recognised on the statement of financial position. The third pension scheme (BnM Fuels pension scheme) has been recognised on the statement of financial position of Bord na Móna Fuels Limited. Information has been provided on these pension schemes as per note 26 of the consolidated financial statements. As there are no material differences between the information given in the consolidated notes and the company information it has been chosen not to reproduce this information.

32. (k) Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 22 June 2017.

Naturally Driven

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