Registration number: 06110289

Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021



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Registered Number: 06110289

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Company Information as at date of directors report

Directors K W Pickard

P T Robson E T Hunt

Company secretary E Mendes

Registered office Level 7

One Bartholomew Close

Barts Square London EC1A 7BL

Auditor

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square

London E14 5GL

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The strategic report has been prepared for Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited (the "Company").

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. The Directors expect the Company to continue this activity in the foreseeable future. The results for the year and financial position of the Company are as shown in the attached financial statements.

Review of business and future developments

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year to 31 March 2021. The comparative period covers the year from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"), issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC").

The Company made a profit before taxation of £98,902 for the year ended 31 March 2021 compared with a profit before taxation of £104,989 for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Going concern

The Company had net current assets of £846,644 as at 31 March 2021 and generated a profit for the year then ended of £80,111.

The Directors have assessed going concern by considering areas of financial risk, including the potential downside impacts from Covid-19, and by reviewing cash flow forecasts covering a period of 18 months to 30 September 2022. They also considered the Company's financial resources, including the investment in a project asset. The project operates a long-term contract with various public sector customers and suppliers. The financing for this project is non-recourse to the Company.

Based on this analysis, the Directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements. Thus, they consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Risk management

Risk is managed on a group basis. This comprises identifying and evaluating the risks that the group faces and ensuring that appropriate controls and processes are in place to manage these risks. It also comprises responsibility for the oversight of the risk management process. An important part of the group risk management framework is to have documented policies and procedures in place.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the group's risk management framework. Assurance as to the effectiveness of and compliance with the risk management framework and internal controls is provided by the group's risk management functions. Further detail is included within Note 4 (see pages 130 - 132) of HICL's March 2021 Annual Report (available at www.hicl.com).

The Directors consider the risk management framework to be appropriate for a company of its size and complexity.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

Financial risk management

The Company is subject to a number of financial risks throughout its business, primarily credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to meet its obligations to repay outstanding amounts as they fall due. Credit risk arises principally from amounts owed to the Company from the companies it has interest in.

Appropriate credit checks are required to be made on all counterparties to the Company only deposits money with appropriately rated counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due or can only do so at a significantly high cost. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicator for the Company is the net assets attributable to shareholders, which at 31 March 2021 were measured at £439,294 (2020: £359,183).

Approved by the Board on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

keith Pickard

K W Pickard Director

Level 7 One Bartholomew Close Barts Square London EC1A 7BL

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

K W Pickard

H E C Seekings (resigned 23 February 2021)

C L Pitcher (resigned 15 January 2021)

E T Hunt - Director (appointed 15 December 2020)

Y Su - Director (appointed 23 February 2021 and resigned 16 April 2021)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

P T Robson (appointed 16 April 2021)

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that in certain circumstances the Directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions of this nature have been in place during the financial year but have not been utilised by the Directors.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ("SECR")

The Company does not meet the SECR requirements to disclose its energy and carbon information. The Company's energy and carbon information forms part of the SECR disclosures within the HICL Infrastructure PLC annual report (see Page 39).

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the year under review is as detailed in the profit and loss account shown on Page 11 of these accounts.

No dividends were paid on Ordinary shares in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: £nil).

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

Auditor

The auditor KPMG LLP is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

keith Pickard

Director

Level 7 One Bartholomew Close Barts Square London EC1A 7BL

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited (continued)

Fraud & breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the Partnership's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- · Considering the valuation of Investments and the basis of calculation apportioned for the Company.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet investment valuation targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk that the Company may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition as there is no revenue during the year.

We have identified a fraud risk associated with the valuation of investments and have performed the following procedures:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- · Assessing significant accounting estimate for bias

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information;
- in our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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lan Griffiths (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

27 September 2021

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020
	Note	L	£
Operating result	_	<u>-</u>	
Interest receivable and similar income	2	272,707	279,135
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(173,620)	(174,146)
Amounts written off investments	_	(185)	
	_	98,902	104,989
Profit before tax		98,902	104,989
Taxation	7 _	(18,791)	72,295
Profit for the financial year	_	80,111	177,284

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income other than the results above.

The notes form part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 06110289) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Investments in loanstock	8	2,020,321	2,127,355
Current assets			
Debtors	9	217	217
Cash at bank and in hand		905,387	699,452
		905,604	699,669
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(58,960)	(40,170)
Net current assets		846,644	659,499
Total assets less current liabilities		2,866,965	2,786,854
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(2,427,671)	(2,427,671)
Net assets		439,294	359,183
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
Retained reserves		439,194	359,083
Total equity		439,294	359,183

Approved and authorised by the Board on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

keith Pickard

n vv Pickara

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Share capital	Retained reserves £	Total £
At 1 April 2020	100	359,083	359,183
Profit for the year		80,111	80,111
At 31 March 2021	100	439,194	439,294
	Share capital £	Retained reserves £	Total £
At 1 April 2019	100	181,799	181,899
Profit for the year	-	177,284	177,284
At 31 March 2020	100	359,083	359,183

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year Adjustments to cash flows	80,111	177,284
Interest receivable and similar income	(272,707)	(279,135)
Interest payable and similar charges	173,620	174,146
Income tax expense/(credit)	18,791	(72,295)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(185)	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	272,707	279,134
Principal repayments on loan notes	107,033	20,462
Net cash flows from investing activities	379,740	299,596
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid on loan notes	(173,620)	(174,146)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	205,935	125,450
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	699,452	574,002
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	905,387	699,452

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Key accounting policies

Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 06110289 and the registered address is Level 7, One Bartholomew Close, Barts Square, London, EC1A 7BL.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss which are stated at their fair values.

The functional and presentational currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The Company is exempt by virtue of FRS 102 section 9.9 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Investments in joint ventures are held as part of the investment portfolio and are therefore measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The principal accounting policies are set out below and have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Going concern

The financial position of the Company, as well as its business activities and factors likely to affect its future development and position, are described in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 3. The Company had net current assets of £846,644 as at 31 March 2021 and generated a profit for the year then ended of £80,111.

The Directors have assessed going concern by considering areas of financial risk, including the potential downside impacts from Covid-19, and by reviewing cash flow forecasts covering a period of 18 months to 30 September 2022. They also considered the Company's financial resources, including the investment in a project asset. The project operates a long-term contract with various public sector customers and suppliers. The financing for this project is non-recourse to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Based on this analysis, the Directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements. Thus, they consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions entered into by the Company in a currency other than its functional currency are recorded at the rates ruling when the transactions occur. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on the re-translation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Investment in loanstock

The Company invests in subordianated debt loanstock which is measured and held at amortised cost. This is assessed against fair value at HICL Infrastructure PLC level if impairment is needed.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits held at call with banks and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues on a time-apportioned basis, using the effective interest rate of the instrument concerned as calculated on acquisition or origination date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.3 Financial instruments

Risk management

The objective of the Company's financial risk management is to manage and control the risk exposures of its investments. The review and management of financial risks are delegated to InfraRed Capital Partners Limited, the appointed Operator of the Company's parent entity, Infrastructure Investments Limited Partnership. The Operator has documented procedures designed to identify, monitor and manage the financial risks to which the Company is exposed. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to financial risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing risk and the Company's management of its financial resources.

Interest rate risk

The Company invests in subordinated loanstock of project companies, usually with fixed interest rate coupons. Where floating rate debt is owned the primary risk is that the Company's cash flows will be subject to variation depending upon changes to base interest rates. The Investments' cash flows are continually monitored and reforecasted both over the near future (five year time horizon) and the long-term (over whole period of projects' concessions) to analyse the cash flow returns from investment(s).

The Company has an indirect exposure to changes in interest rates through its investment in project companies, which are financed by senior debt. Senior debt financing of project companies is generally either through floating rate debt, fixed rate bonds or index linked bonds. Where senior debt is floating rate, the projects typically have concession length hedging arrangements in place, which are monitored by the project companies' managers, finance parties and boards of Directors. Floating rate debt is hedged using fixed floating interest rate swaps.

Inflation risk

The Company's project companies are generally structured so that contractual income and costs are either wholly or partially linked to specific inflation where possible to minimise the risks of mismatch between income and costs due to movements in inflation indexes. The Company's overall cashflows vary with inflation, although they are not directly correlated as not all flows are indexed. The effects of these inflation changes do not always immediately flow through to the Company's cashflows, particularly where a project's loanstock debt carries a fixed coupon and the inflation changes flow through by way of changes to dividends in future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Market risk

Returns from the Company's investments are affected by the price at which they are acquired. The value of these investments will be a function of the discounted value of their expected future cash flows, and as such will vary with, inter alia, movements in interest rates, market prices and the competition for such assets.

Currency risk

The projects in which the Company invests, all conduct their business in the United Kingdom and pay loan interest, loan principal, dividends and fees in sterling.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty of the Company will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Company.

The Company's key direct counterparties are the project companies in which it makes investments. The Company's near term cash flow forecasts are used to monitor the timing of cash receipts from project counterparties. Underlying the cash flow forecast are project Company cash flow models, which are regularly updated by project companies, for the purposes of demonstrating the projects' ability to pay interest and dividends based on a set of detailed assumptions. Many of the Company's investment and subsidiary entities generally receive revenue from government departments, and public sector or local authority clients. Therefore a significant portion of the Company's investments' revenue is with counterparties of good financial standing.

The Company is also reliant on the project's subcontractors continuing to perform their service delivery obligations such that revenues to projects are not disrupted. Management of this risk is undertaken by the Operator of Infrastructure Investments Limited Partnership. The credit standing of subcontractors is reviewed, and the risk of default estimated for each significant counterparty position. Monitoring is on-going, and period end positions are reported to the General Partner.

The Company is subject to credit risk on its loans, receivables, cash and deposits. The Company's cash and deposits are held with a variety of well-known banks. The credit quality of loans and receivables within the investment portfolio is based on the financial performance of the individual portfolio companies. For those assets that are not past due, it is believed that the risk of default is small and capital repayments and interest payments will be made in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the investment. Fair value adjustments, or "loan impairments", are made when the net present value of the future cash flows predicted to arise from the asset, discounted using the effective interest rate method, implies non-recovery of all or part of the Company's loan investment. In these cases a loan impairment is recorded equal to the valuation shortfall.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk over financial assets is the carrying value of those assets in the balance sheet. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as these fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to meets its liabilities when due. The Company ensures it maintains adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's investments are predominantly funded by share capital and medium term debt funding.

The Company's investments are generally in private companies in which there is no listed market and therefore such investment would take time to realise and there is no assurance that the valuations placed on the investments would be achieved from any such sale process.

The Company's investments have borrowings which rank senior to the Company's own investments into the companies. This senior debt is structured such that, under normal operating conditions, it will be repaid within the expected life of the projects. Debt raised by the investment companies from third parties is without recourse to the Company.

Classification of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments		
	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
At amortised cost:		
Investments in loanstock	2,020,321	2,127,355
Cash and cash equivalents	905,387	699,452
Debtors	217	217
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,925,925	2,827,024
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Loans and borrowings	(2,427,671)	(2,427,671)
Current liabilities	(58,960)	(40,170)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(2,486,631)	(2,467,841)
2 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2021 £	2020 £
Interest receivable on loan to related parties	272,707	279,135
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

3 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £	2020 £
Interest payable on loan from related parties	173,578	174,054
Bank charges	42	92
	173,620	174,146

4 Directors' remuneration

The Directors' emoluments are borne by a group undertaking. The Directors performed no material qualifying services to the Company during the current or preceding year.

5 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration for the current financial year is estimated at £2,948 and has been borne by a group undertaking (2020: £2,763).

6 Employees

The Company had no employees during the financial year (2020: nil).

7 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement:

	2021 £	2020 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	18,791	(72,295)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

7 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before tax	98,902	104,989
Corporation tax at standard rate Adjustment to prior periods	18,791 	19,948 (92,243)
Total tax charge/(credit)	18,791	(72,295)
8 Investments in loanstock		
	2021 £	2020 £
Brought forward	2,127,355	2,147,817

Amounts due to the Company consists of a loan note instruments it holds with an interest rate of 13.0% and maturing in 2036.

(107,034)

2,020,321

(20,462) 2,127,355

9 Debtors

Loanstock repayments

Carrying amount at period end

	2021 £	2020 £
Accrued interest receivable	217	217
•	217	217

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

. 10 Creditors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Group relief payable	58,960	40,170
Due after one year		
Amount due to parent company	2,427,671	2,427,671

The group relief payable amount of £58,960 (2020: £40,170) is due to be paid to an entity within the group.

Amount due to parent company of £2,427,671 consists of a loan which was issued by Infrastructure Investments LP at a coupon of 7.20% per annum.

11 Net debt

The below is an analysis of changes in net debt of the Group from the beginning to the end of the current reporting period:

Group	Borrowings due after one year	Subtotal	Cash and cash equivalents	Net debt
	£	£	£	£
Net debt analysis				
Balance at 1 April 2020	(2,427,671)	(2,427,671)	699,452	(1,728,219)
Cash flows	173,620	173,620	205,935	379,555
Other non-cash changes	(173,620)	(173,620)	-	(173,620)
Recognition of changes in market value and effect of movements in foreign exchange	<u>-</u>	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	(2,427,671)	(2,427,671)	905,387	(1,522,284)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

12 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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 the meetings of the Company.

13 Related parties

The Operator of the Company is InfraRed Capital Partners Limited ("IRCP"). IRCP has been appointed as the Operator of the Company by the General Partner, Infrastructure Investments General Partner Limited, a sister subsidiary of IRCP. IRCP is responsible for the day-to-day operations of Manchester Housing (MP Subdebt) Limited.

On 1 July 2020, InfraRed Capital Partners Limited ("IRCP") was acquired by Sun Life Financial Inc. (together with its subsidiaries and joint ventures, "Sun Life"). IRCP has remained a distinct business under SLC Management, the alternatives asset manager of Sun Life. This transaction saw Sun Life take an 80% stake in IRCP with a put and call option for the IRCP owners' remaining equity interest, exercisable after four and five years respectively.

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent is Manchester Housing (MP TopCo) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is HICL Infrastructure PLC, incorporated in England and Wales.

The financial statements of HICL Infrastructure PLC are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.