Registered in England and Wales No: 11586193

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors S K McLachlan

D G Murphy

Company Secretary Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Registered Number 11586193

Registered Office St Helen's 1 Undershaft

London EC3P 3DQ

Independent Auditors

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Bankers

HSBC

8 Canada Square

London E14 5HQ

Fund Manager

Aviva Investors UK Fund Services Limited ("Aviva Investors")

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors of the Company present their Strategic Report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment in a portfolio of Biomass assets. This will continue to be the principal activity of the Company for the foreseeable future.

REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

The objective of the Company is to achieve investment returns from investments in biomass projects.

COMPANY PERFORMANCE

The financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 is shown in the Statement of Financial Position on page 14, with the results shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 13.

Given the nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES

No new equity was injected into the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £383,600).

The Company received interest bearing loans during the year from BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited amounting to £8,886,841 (2019: £25,941,913).

PURCHASES AND DISPOSALS

There were no purchases or disposals during the year ended 31 December 2020.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING FINANCIAL YEAR .

Events after the reporting year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors of Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited and there are no events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements, except those noted above.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors expect the general level of activity to be the same in the forthcoming year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks arising in the Company are market, interest rate, credit, operational and liquidity risks which are discussed in more detail below.

The Aviva Group's approach to risk and capital management

Aviva plc and its subsidiaries ("Aviva Group") operates within its own governance structure and priority framework. It also has its own established governance framework, with clear terms of reference for the Board and the Aviva Executive Committee and a clear organisation structure, with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities (largely through role profiles). Aviva has an Audit Committee, which includes shareholder representatives.

Management of financial and non-financial risks

The Company's exposure to different types of risk is limited by the nature of its business as follows:

COVID-19

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (also known as COVID-19) in many countries is rapidly evolving and the socio-economic impact is unprecedented. It has been declared as a global pandemic and is having a major impact on economies and financial markets. The efficacy of government measures will materially influence the length of economic disruption, but it is probable we will see a period of slow economic growth or even recession.

Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the entity/partnership has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the Directors expects the entity to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period.

However, there is unlikely to be an entity that is completely immune from the consequences of the outbreak and the Directors consider that the novel coronavirus presents increased uncertainty and risk with respect to the entity performance and financial results. The Directors will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk in relation to impairment of its investments held at cost. If the fair value of the investment is below the cost value an impairment would be required. Market risk is managed by ongoing proactive asset management.

Interest rate risk

The Company's principal exposure to interest rate risk comes from its loan borrowings from its parent undertaking. The loan borrowings are index linked and issued at fixed rates which expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

Management of financial and non-financial risks (continued)

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Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below set out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of the Company's financial instruments.

	Effective				
	interest rate	Less than 1	4 5	More than 5	Takal
		year	1 - 5 years	years	Total
A4 04 D 0000	%	£	£	£	£
As at 31 December 2020					
Floating rate	0.40	20.700			20.700
Cash at bank and in hand	0.10	30,799	<u> </u>	-	30,799
Index linked					
Loan receivable	7.81	_	-	28,296,530	28,296,530
Loan receivable	8.61	· •	-	5,476,638	5,476,638
Loan payable	6.50	-	-	(3,538,629)	(3,538,629)
Loan payable	9.00	-	-	(3,538,629)	(3,538,629)
Loan payable	6.50	-	-	(14, 187, 305)	(14, 187, 305)
Loan payable	9.00	-	-	(14,214,014)	(14,214,014)
	•		-	(1,705,409)	(1,705,409)
	•				
	Effective				
	interest	Less than 1		More than 5	
	rate	year	1 - 5 years	years	Total
	%	£	£	£	£
As at 31 December 2019					
Floating rate					
Cash at bank and in hand	0.75	4,068,831	-	<u> </u>	4,068,831
Index linked					
Loan receivable	7.81	_	-	20,455,969	20,455,969
Loan receivable	8.61	_	-	3,904,400	3,904,400
Loan payable	6.50	-	-	(2,102,892)	(2,102,892)
Loan payable	9.00	-	-	(2,102,892)	(2,102,892)
Loan payable	6.50	-	-	(9,361,994)	(9,361,994)
Loan payable	9.00	-	_	(12,741,451)	(12,741,451)
Loan payable	8.61	-	_	(3,525,228)	(3,525,228)
· •					
	•	-	-	(5,474,088)	(5,474,088)

At 31 December 2020, if interest rates had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the calculated post-tax loss for the year would have been £1,675 (2019: £1,405) lower/higher.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

Management of financial and non-financial risks (continued)

Credit risk

The Company does not have a significant exposure to credit risk as 1) receivables are mainly intercompany items, 2) the Company's credit investments are managed by agents who have responsibility for the prompt collection of amounts due and 3) cash at bank is held with financial institutions with good credit ratings.

Operational risk

Operational risk arises as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems; or from external events. Details of the Aviva Group approach to operational risk are set out in the financial statements of Aviva Investors UK Fund Services Limited, which manages and administers the Company's obligations as and when they fall due.

Liquidity risk

The Company does not have a significant exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that there is always sufficient headroom available on the unsecured loan agreement to meet the working capital requirements of the business. The Directors monitor the maturity of the Company's obligations as and when they fall due.

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

	On demand	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
	£	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
Financial assets					
Debtors	3,746,462	-	-	-	3,746,462
Cash at bank and in hand	30,799	-	-	-	30,799
Loan receivable	-	-	-	33,773,168	33,773,168
•	3,777,261		-	33,773,168	37,550,429
Financial liabilities					
Creditors	4,223,183	-	-	-	4,223,183
Loan payable	-	-	-	35,478,577	35,478,577
	4,223,183			35,478,577	39,701,760

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 was as follows:

	On demand	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Financial assets		·	•		
Debtors	1,352,580	-	-	-	1,352,580
Cash at bank and in hand	4,068,831	-	-	-	4,068,831
Loan receivable	-	-	-	24,360,369	24,360,369
	5,421,411		-	24,360,369	29,781,780
Financial liabilities					
Creditors	1,654,177	-	-	-	1,654,177
Loan payable	-	-	-	29,834,457	29,834,457
	1,654,177		-	29,834,457	31,488,634

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

Management of financial and non-financial risks (continued)

COVID-19

Management's assessment of the financial risks associated with COVID-19 and the Company's response to such risks is detailed above within principal risks and uncertainties.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees (2019: Nil). The key management personnel have been identified as the Directors of the Company. The Directors received no remuneration (2019: £Nil).

ENVIRONMENTAL

Our approach to responsible investment in real assets

Our duty as long-term stewards of our clients' assets is the responsible allocation and management of capital. We do this to create stable income and capital growth for our clients, contributing to long-term value creation. To create and protect value, we must balance the needs of our clients with the needs of our stakeholders: customers, partners, communities and wider society. We do this by understanding material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors and sustainability risks that can impact investment returns and assessing investments for their potential to adversely impact our stakeholders.

Governance and oversight of our responsible investment activity is led by our real assets stewardship forum, which is chaired by the chief investment officer and has membership from our senior leadership team as well as the chief responsible investment officer. The stewardship forum oversees the direction of our ESG and stewardship activities, as well as the delivery of our sustainability goals and external stakeholder matters. Our real assets investment oversight committee retains oversight of ESG integration in our investment activities and is supported by our origination forum, which guides ESG integration in our investment strategy.

We encourage a culture of team and individual accountability through integrating ESG in asset planning and review meetings. Our reporting on ESG metrics through these meetings allows us to hold our teams to account for delivering our responsible investment goals. The integration of ESG factors in investment decisions is part of the pay criteria of our main investment desk heads. In addition, through our global reward framework, all investment employees are expected to support our responsible investment activities and integrate ESG issues into their investment processes.

Find out more about our approach to responsible investment at https://www.avivainvestors.com/engb/about/responsible-investment/

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

CAVIES

S K McLachlan

Director of Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited

Date: 11 November 2021

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The total comprehensive expense for the Company, for the year ended £1,604,167 (2019: £131,856). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £Nil).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

I G Berry (resigned 20 January 2020)

C J McCall (appointed 21 December 2020, and resigned 15 October 2021)

S K McLachlan

D G Murphy (appointed 24 January 2020)

N Tebbutt (resigned 21 December 2020)

Future developments

The future developments of the Company are set out in the Strategic Report.

Events after the reporting financial year

Events after the reporting financial year are set out in the Strategic Report.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2020 the company had net liabilities of £1,352,423 (2019: net assets of £251,744). The directors have prepared a going concern assessment which includes cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The cash flow forecasts have been prepared on both an expected and a worse case scenario and indicate that, even after taking account of a reasonably possible worse case scenario, the company will have sufficient funds, through support from its investors to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited ("BAE Systems") not seeking repayment of the amounts loaned by them, which at 31 December 2020 amounted to £35,478,577. BAE Systems has indicated that they will not seek repayment of part, or all, of any such intercompany debtor that is due from the company to BAE Systems for a period of a minimum of 12 months from the date of the audit report in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. As with any entity placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Financial instruments

The business of the Company includes use of financial instruments. Details of the Company's risk management objectives and policies, and exposures to market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, operational risk and liquidity risk relating to financial instruments are set out in pages 3 to 6 and Note 19 of the financial statements.

Independent auditors

BDO LLP were appointed as independent auditors to the Company for the year ending 31 December 2020 and are willing to continue in office.

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Directors have the benefit of an indemnity provision contained in the Company's Articles of Association, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. This is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' provision as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Aviva plc granted in 2004 an indemnity to the Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 1985 (which continue to apply in relation to any provision made before 1 October 2007). This indemnity is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' for the purposes of sections 309A to 309C of the Companies Act 1985. These qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of paragraph 15, Schedule 3 of The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a Director of the Company on the date that this report was approved, confirms that:

- (a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves
- aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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S K McLachlan

DocuSigned by:

Director of Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited

Date: 11 November 2021

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Aviva Investors Infrastructure No.3b Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006. We communicated identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance or fraud throughout the audit.

Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation where relevant, enquiries with management as to the risks of non-compliance and any instances thereof. Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates. Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations including unusual or unexpected journal postings to the income statement.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

-DocuSigned by:

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Christopher Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London, UK

Date 12 November 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		to	24 Sep 2018 to
	Note	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Impairment of joint ventures	10	(1,210,179)	-
Administrative expenses	5	(49,113)	(30,485)
Operating loss	6	(1,259,292)	(30,485)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,700,308	1,708,443
Interest payable and similar expenses	. 8	(3,045,183)	(1,809,814)
Loss before taxation		(1,604,167)	(131,856)
Tax on loss	9	-	-
Loss for the financial year/period		(1,604,167)	(131,856)
Other comprehensive income for the year/period		•	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year/period		(1,604,167)	(131,856)

All amounts reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020 and period from 24 September 2018 to 31 December 2019 relates to continuing operations.

REGISTERED NUMBER: 11586193

AVIVA INVESTORS INFRASTRUCTURE INCOME NO.3B LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		31 Dec 2020 £		31 Dec 2019 £
Fixed assets					
Investment in joint ventures	10		798,908		1,958,598
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	- 11		33,773,168		24,360,369
			34,572,076		26,318,967
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	3,746,462		1,352,580	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	30,799	•	4,068,831	
		3,777,261		5,421,411	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,223,183)		(1,654,177)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(445,922)		3,767,234
Total assets less current liabilities			34,126,154		30,086,201
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(35,478,577)		(29,834,457)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(1,352,423)		251,744
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		383,600		383,600
Accumulated losses			(1,736,023)		(131,856)
Total Shareholders' (deficit)/funds			(1,352,423)		251,744

The financial statements on pages 13 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

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Director of Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited

Date: 11 November 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	losses	Total Shareholders' funds/(deficit)
	£	£	£
Balance at 24 September 2018	-	-	• -
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the period	-	(131,856)	(131,856)
Issued share capital	383,600	-	383,600
Balance at 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	383,600	(131,856)	251,744
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	, -	(1,604,167)	(1,604,167)
Balance at 31 December 2020	383,600	(1,736,023)	(1,352,423)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		•	
		1 Jan 2020	24 Sep 2018
		to	to
			31 Dec 2019
	Note	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year/period		(1,604,167)	(131,856)
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable and similar income	7	(2,700,308)	(1,708,442)
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	3,045,183	1,809,814
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	12	39,685	(39,685)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	13	(193,669)	30,422
Impairment of investments in joint ventures	10	1,210,179	-
impairment of investments in joint ventures	10		
Net cash used in operating activities		(203,097)	(39,747)
·			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments in joint ventures	10	-	(1,734,998)
Contributions to investments in joint ventures	10	(50,489)	-
Increase in loan receivable	11	(9,146,058)	(24,360,369)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,196,547)	(26,095,367)
Cash flows from financing activities			<u></u>
Issue of shares	15		383,600
		0.000.040	
New secured loans	14	8,886,840	29,834,457
Repayment of loans	14	(3,525,228)	(100.050)
Interest paid		-	(409,659)
Finance income		-	395,547
Net cash generated from financing activities		5,361,612	30,203,945
5			
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,038,032)	4,068,831
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period		4,068,831	, -
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year/period		30,799	4,068,831

1. General information

Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited (the "Company") acts as a holding company. The Company invests in a portfolio of Biomass assets. This will continue to be the principal activity of the Company for the foreseeable future.

The Company is registered as a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered address is St Helen's 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ.

2. Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and preceding period.

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, under the historical costs convention and on a going concern basis.

These financial statements have been presented in British Pounds as this is the Company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which it operates.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group and Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

3.2 Going concern

As at 31 December 2020 the company had net liabilities of £1,352,423 (2019: net assets of £251,744). The directors have prepared a going concern assessment which includes cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The cash flow forecasts have been prepared on both an expected and a worse case scenario and indicate that, even after taking account of a reasonably possible worse case scenario, the company will have sufficient funds, through support from its investors to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited ("BAE Systems") not seeking repayment of the amounts loaned by them, which at 31 December 2020 amounted to £35,478,577. BAE Systems has indicated that they will not seek repayment of part, or all, of any such intercompany debtor that is due from the company to BAE Systems for a period of a minimum of 12 months from the date of the audit report in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. As with any entity placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Cash flow

The Company reports cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. Interest received and paid is presented within cash flows from financing activities. The purchase of investments are disclosed in the cash flows within investing activities because this most appropriately reflects the Company's business activities.

3.4 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of the FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, including debtors, and cash at bank and in hand, are recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets that are classified as receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received, net of impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party which has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loan payable, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Commitments are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Non-current debt instruments which meet the following conditions, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount, or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument, or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single reference quoted or observable interest rate, or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.
- b) There is no contractual provision that could by its terms result in the holder losing the principle amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against charges in relevant taxation or law.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include administration, finance and professional expenses which are recognised on an accruals basis.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable on cash at bank is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Other interest receivable and similar income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

3.7 Interest payable and similar expenses

Interest payable and similar expenses are recognised on an effective interest rate basis and include loan facility interest.

3.8 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The current tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted as at the Statement of Financial Position date where the Company generates its income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

3.9 Joint ventures

An entity is treated as a joint venture where the Company is a party to a contractual agreement with one or more parties from outside the group to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Investments in joint ventures are initially measured at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at the lower of cost or cost less impairment. Acquisition costs are capitalised as incurred and are included in assets' carrying amount.

3.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

3.11 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and cash on deposit with banks, both of which are immediately available.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised as a finance expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities in the financial statements unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. The adjustments that are resulted from the use of United Kingdom Retail Price Index ("RPI") on the interest payment date have been capitalised as part of the loans in these audited financial statements.

3.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.14 Accumulated profits

Accumulated profits represent accumulated comprehensive income and expense for the year and prior periods.

3.15 Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same Group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the Directors, disclosure is necessary to understand the effect of transactions on the Company financial statements.

3.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, expectations of future events and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

a. Impairment of loan receivables

Non-financial assets and financial assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an assets net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

4.2 Critical accounting judgements and assumptions

a. Investments in joint ventures

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Judgement has been exercised in determining that the Company's investment in Hooton Bio Power Limited and the investment in RDF Energy No.1 Limited meet the definition of joint control and the definition of 'a jointly controlled entity' under FRS 102 section 15.8.

Assessing whether the Company controls Hooton Bio Power Limited requires judgement. The Company holds 20.80% of the voting rights but through a shareholder's agreement strategic matters such as approving business plan, financing and disposals of investments need to be approved by unanimous consent that, as per management judgement, indicates the investment is a joint venture.

Assessing whether the Company controls RDF Energy No.1 Limited requires judgement. The Company holds 17.20% of the voting rights but through a shareholder's agreement strategic matters such as approving business plan, financing and disposals of investments need to be approved by unanimous consent that, as per management judgement, indicates the investment is a joint venture.

5. Administrative expenses

	1 Jan 2020 to	1 Jan 2019 to
		31 Dec 2019 £
Professional fees	10,203	10,203
Administration fees	11,000	13,953
Auditors' fees - audit services	27,834	6,266
Bank charges	76	63
	49,113	30,485

The Company had no employees in the current year (period ended 31 December 2019: Nil). The Directors received no emoluments for services to the Company for the financial year (period ended 31 December 2019: £Nil).

6.	Operating profit		
	This is stated after charging:		
			24 Sep 2018
		to 31 Dec 2020 £	to 31 Dec 2019 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements		6,266
7.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		1 Jan 2020	24 Sep 2018
		to 31 Dec 2020 £	to 31 Dec 2019 £
	Loan interest receivable from group undertakings	2,700,308	
8.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
			24 Sep 2018
		to 31 Dec 2020 £	to 31 Dec 2019 £
	Loan interest expense	3,045,183	1,809,814
9.	Tax on loss		
	The Company's losses for this accounting year/period are taxed at an effective	ve rate of 19.00	0%.
		1 Jan 2020 to	24 Sep 2018 to
			31 Dec 2019 £
	Current tax on loss for the year/period	-	-
	Total current tax	-	-

9. Tax on loss (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 - 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

·	1 Jan 2020 to	24 Sep 2018 to
		31 Dec 2019 £
Loss before taxation	(1,604,167)	(131,856)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (31 December 2019: 19.00%)	(304,792)	(25,053)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	229,934	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19.00% (31 December 2019:19.00%)	-	2,637
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00% (31 December 2019: 19.00%)	-	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2,637)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	77,495	22,416
Total tax charge for the year/period	-	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax assets of £99,910 (2019: £22,416) have not been recognised in these financial statements as there is insufficient evidence as to the availability of suitable profits in the foreseeable future.

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects on the measurement of deferred tax that had been measured at the previously enacted 17% rate, has been included in these financial statements.

10. Investments

•	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019
Investments in joint ventures	~	-
At start of year/period	1,958,598	-
Impairment of investment in joint ventures	(1,210,179)	-
Acquisition of joint ventures during the year/period	-	1,958,598
Increase in investment during the year/period	50,489	-
At end of year/period	798,908	1,958,598

During the prior period the Company acquired 31,199,792 ordinary shares of Hooton Bio Power Limited for an accumulated total of £555,958.

During the prior period the Company acquired 2,236,000,000 ordinary shares of RDF Energy No.1 Limited for an accumulated total of £1,402,640.

The company owns interest in the below mentioned companies:

Company	Equity interest	Country of incorporation	Business activity
Hooton Bio Power Limited * RDF Energy No.1 Limited *	20.80%	United Kingdom	Biomass energy
	17.20%	United Kingdom	Biomass energy

^(*) Address of registered office: St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, United Kingdom, EC3P 3DQ.

The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investments are supported by their underlying net assets.

Management has evaluated the sensitivity of the carrying value of its investments in the underlying infrastructure projects. For the year ended 31 December 2020, a 50bps movement in the underlying assets would result a total impairment of £Nil to investments in associate undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11. Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The following is a breakdown of debtors falling due after one year for the year/period ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
Loan to Hooton Bio Power Limited	28,296,530	20,455,969
Loan to RDF Energy No.1 Limited	5,476,638	3,904,400
Total debtors falling due after one year	33,773,168	24,360,369

Management has evaluated the sensitivity of the carrying value of its investments in the underlying infrastructure projects. For the year ended 31 December 2020, a 50bps movement in the underlying assets would result a total impairment of £Nil to Intercompany loans.

Loan to Hooton Bio Power Limited

In 2019, the Company entered into a loan facility with Hooton Bio Power Limited. The loan has a maximum amount of £34,000,000 and bears interest of 7.81% per annum. During the year, £7,608,378 (2019: £20,102,764) was drawn down on the loan. An amount of £232,183 (2019: £353,205) representing RPI adjustment on the loan was capitalised during the year. The loan is unsecured and repayable in full on 31 December 2051.

Loan to RDF Energy No.1 Limited

In 2019, the Company entered into a loan facility with RDF Energy No.1 Limited. The loan has a maximum amount of £24,000,000 and bears interest of 8.61% per annum. During the year, £1,537,680 (2019: £3,904,400) was drawn down on the loan. An amount of £34,558 (2019: £Nil) representing RPI adjustment on the loan was capitalised during the year. The loan is unsecured and repayable in full on 31 December 2051.

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Loan interest receivable	3,746,462	1,312,895
Other debtors	-	39,685
	3,746,462	1,352,580

13.	Creditors: amounts	falling	due within one year	
-----	--------------------	---------	---------------------	--

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Loan interest owed to related party	4,162,830	1,400,155
Other creditors	-	223,600
Accruals	60,353	30,422
	4,223,183	1,654,177
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		

14.

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
BAE Systems 2000 (tranche A)	3,538,629	2,102,892
BAE Systems 2000 (tranche B)	3,538,629	2,102,892
BAE Systems Pensions (tranche A)	14,187,305	9,361,994
BAE Systems Pensions (tranche B)	14,214,014	12,741,451
RDF Energy No.1 Limited	-	3,525,228
	35,478,577	29,834,457

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On 22 October 2018 the Company entered into a loan facility for a total available amount of £100,000,000 with the BAE Systems 2000. The loan facility is unsecured, due to be repaid in full on 31 December 2060 and was utilised in two tranches: tranche A facility bearing interest of 6.50% per annum, tranche B facility bearing interest of 9.00% per annum. During the financial year, £1,416,724 (2019: £2,066,160) was drawn down on tranche A and £1,416,724 (2019: £2,066,160) on tranche B. An amount of £38,026 (2019: £73,463) applied to tranche A and tranche B representing RPI adjustment on the loan was capitalised during the year.

On 22 October 2018 the Company entered into a loan facility for a total available amount of £100,000,000 with the BAE Systems Pensions. The loan facility is unsecured, due to be repaid in full on 31 December 2060 and was utilised in two tranches: tranche A facility bearing interest of 6.50% per annum, tranche B facility bearing interest of 9.00% per annum. During the financial year, £4,716,425 (2019: £9,215,068) was drawn down on tranche A and £1,336,968 (2019: £12,594,525) on tranche B. An amount of £244,481 (2019: £293,852) applied to tranche A and tranche B representing RPI adjustment on the loan was capitalised during the year.

The amount payable to RDF Energy No.1 Limited represents an unsecured loan of £3,904,400 of which £3,525,228 was repaid during the year (2019: £379,172 drawn down). As at 31 December 2020, the remaining payable to RDF Energy No.1 Limited amounted to £Nil (2019: £3,525,228). No interest has been charged on this loan.

15. Called up share capital

 31 Dec 2020
 31 Dec 2019

 £
 £
 £

 Called up share capital
 383,600
 383,600

Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital of the Company at 31 December 2020 was 383,600 (2019: 383,600) ordinary shares of £1 each.

16. Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2020 £	Cash flows £	Other non- cash changes £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,068,831	(4,038,032)	-	30,799
Debt due after 1 year	(31,235,012)	(5,644,120)	(2,762,275)	(39,641,407)
	(27,166,181)	(9,682,152)	(2,762,275)	(39,610,608)

17. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no commitments or contingent liabilities at the reporting date.

18. Related party transactions

	31 Dec 2020 (Expenses paid)/ Income earned £	31 Dec 2020 (Payable)/ receivable at year end £	31 Dec 2019 (Expenses paid)/ Income earned	31 Dec 2019 (Payable)/ receivable at period end £
BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited - loan	(282,507)	(35,478,577)	(367,317)	(26,309,229)
BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited - loan interest	(2,762,676)	(4,162,830)	(1,400,155)	(1,400,155)
Hooton Bio Power Limited - loan	232,183	28,296,530	353,205	20,455,969
Hooton Bio Power Limited - loan interest	2,074,133	3,369,529	1,295,396	1,295,396
RDF Energy No.1 Limited - loan	34,558	5,476,638	-	379,172
RDF Energy No.1 Limited - loan interest	359,434	376,933	17,499	17,499
RDF Energy No.1 Limited - equity	•	-	-	(223,600)
	(344,875)	(2,121,777)	(101,372)	(5,784,948)

19. Financial instruments

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year (see Note 11)	33,773,168	24,360,369
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year (see Note 12)	3,746,462	1,352,580
Cash at bank and in hand	30,799	4,068,831
	37,550,429	29,781,780
		-

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (see Note 13)	4,223,183	1,654,177
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (see Note 14)	35,478,577	29,834,457
· ·	39,701,760	31,488,634

The Company's income and expense in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

Interest income and expense

	1 Jan 2020	24 Sep 2018
	to	to
	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
Total interest income for financial assets at amortised cost	2,700,308	1,708,443
Total interest expense for financial liabilities at amortised cost	(3,045,183)	(1,809,814)
·	(344,875)	(101,371)

20. Parent and controlling entity

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the BAE group of companies.

BAE Systems Plc is both the largest and the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2020. The consolidated financial statements of BAE Systems Plc are available on https://investors.baesystems.com

21. Events after the reporting financial year

Events after the reporting year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors of Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.3B Limited and there are no events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements, except those noted above.