3iN Attero Holdco Limited

Annual report and accounts
for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021

Registered number: 12390890

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Strategic report

Principal activity and future prospects

The principal activity of 3iN Attero Holdco Limited ("the Company") is to invest in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V., an intermediate holding vehicle for the underlying investment in Attero Holding B.V. ("Attero"). Attero is involved in energy recovery from waste and recycling in the Netherlands. The Company was incorporated on 7 January 2020 and commenced trading on the same day. The Company is domiciled and incorporated in UK. On 5 July 2021, the Company's registered office changed from 125 Wood Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2V 7AN to 6th Floor, Bastion House, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

The Company has entered into an arrangement with Apex Corporate Services (UK) Limited and certain of its affiliates ("Apex") to provide administration and Company secretarial services to the Company.

There have been no changes in the activities of the Company during the period and the Directors do not foresee any future changes.

The Directors do not consider that the Company carries on substantially different classes of business therefore no segmental information has been presented.

On 15 January 2020, the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. from 3i infrastructure plc. The acquisition was funded by the issue of new shares in 3i infrastructure plc to the shareholders.

The Company's ultimate parent is 3i Infrastructure plc (the "Parent company"). The Manager of 3i Infrastructure plc is 3i Investments plc (the "Manager").

Key performance indicators

The Directors monitor the performance of the Company by reference to the following key indicators:

	2021
	€
Investment income	6,330,730
Fair value of investments	102,744,589

Results and dividend

The total comprehensive income for the period amounted to a profit of €12,851,105. This result was driven by portfolio income of €6,330,730 and an unrealised gain of €6,527,420 from the Company's investment of in Attero. Attero performed broadly in line with its pre-Covid budget. Waste production in the Netherlands and energy prices had largely recovered by the end of the year, although waste imports from the UK were materially below pre-pandemic levels. Attero's Energy from Waste ('EfW') plants were able to continue operating at full capacity during the year by drawing waste from Attero's buffer stock of untreated waste and by incinerating residual waste from other parts of the business which would otherwise have been processed externally. A number of contracts were renewed at higher gate fees and/or for longer periods than expected.

The Company has declared and paid dividends of €6,305,730 during the period.

Approved by the Board of Directors

J.P. Doberman

Director

Date: 26 August 2021

Director's report

The Directors submit their report with the financial statements of the Company for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021. The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales and is a private Company limited by shares. The Company's ultimate parent is 3i Infrastructure plc.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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 period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). 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 those 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Future developments

There were no change in the activities of the Company during the period and the Directors do not foresee any future changes.

Going concern

The Directors have assessed the net asset position of the Company and have concluded that it has sufficient liquid resources to meet its external liabilities for the foreseeable future. The Parent company has expressed its ongoing support for the Company. As the Company is generating recurring portfolio income from its underlying portfolio, the Company is expected to remain profitable. For this reason, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A description of the principal financial risks and uncertainties facing the Company and the Company's financial risk management policies are set out in Note 13 to the accounts. From the perspective of the Company, the principal operational risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of 3i Infrastructure plc and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties of 3i Infrastructure plc, which include those of the Company, are set out in the Annual report and accounts of 3i Infrastructure plc.

Events after the balance sheet date

There were no material events subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Directors

The Directors who were appointed and served during the period up to the date of signing these accounts were as follows:

J. P. Dawes (Appointed on 7 January 2020)
J. P. Doberman (Appointed on 7 January 2020)

Director's report (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Pursuant to sec 18(2) of the Companies Act 2006, each of the Directors confirms that: (a) so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware; and (b) they have taken all steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

Auditor

During the period, Deloitte LLP was appointed as auditor of the Company in accordance with chapter 2, section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 and will remain in office.

Approved by the Board of Directors

J.P. Doberman

Director

Date: 26 August 2021

Registered Office:
6th Floor,
Bastion House,
140 London Wall,
London
EC2Y 5DN

Independent auditor's report to the Members of 3iN Attero Holdco Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of 3iN Attero Holdco Limited (the 'Company'):

- 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 period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income;
- the Statement of change in equity;
- the Statement of financial position;
- the Statement of cash flows;
- Accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity 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 under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report , other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 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.

Auditor's report (continued)

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered 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 considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of the Investment Manager about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the fair value of investments , and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- Involved our valuation experts to assess discount rate applied in the valuation by benchmarking to relevant peers and transactions and considering the inherent risk profile of the underlying cash flows specific to the investment;
- Tested the macroeconomic assumptions included in the forecasts with reference to observable market data and external forecasts;
- Assessed the forecasted cash flows and related assumptions for all investments, including movements since the date of incorporation and sought to agree them to third party support;
- Assessed the completeness of the assumptions made in the valuations by searching for contradictory evidence;
- Reviewed the historical accuracy of the cash flow forecasts against actual results in order to assess the reliability of the forecasts;
- Compared historical data included in the valuation to audited financial statements to check that forecasts are based on actual results; and
- Evaluated whether the estimates made were, individually and in aggregate, reasonable and free of bias.

Auditor's report (continued)

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following :

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- enquiring of the Investment Manager concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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 period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 any material misstatements in the strategic report and the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept, or proper 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 respect of these matters.

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.

Jacqueline Holden, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, UK
26 August 2021

Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income

for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Notes	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021 €
Investment income	1	6,330,730
Administrative expenses	3	(7,045)
Operating profit		6,323,685
Net gains on investments	2	6,527,420
Profit before tax for the period		12,851,105
Income taxes	5	-
Profit after tax and Total comprehensive income for the period		12,851,105

All items in the above statement are derived from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued in the period.

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Notes	Issued Capital €	Retained Earnings €	Total €
Opening balance as at 7 January 2020		-	-	-
Issued Capital	8	96,552,839	-	96,552,839
Profit and Total comprehensive income for the period		-	12,851,105	12,851,105
Dividends paid	9	-	(6,305,730)	(6,305,730)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021		96,552,839	6,545,375	103,098,214

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021
Assets		€
Non-current assets		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	102,744,589
Total non-current assets		102,744,589
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		360,670
Total current assets		360,670
Total assets		103,105,259
Current liabilities		
Other payables	7	(7,045)
Total Current liabilities		(7,045)
Net assets		103,098,214
Represented by:		
Equity		
Share capital	8	96,552,839
Retained earnings		6,545,375
Total equity		103,098,214

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

J. Doberman

J.P. Doberman

Director

Date: 26 August 2021

Statement of cash flows

for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021

	2021
	€
Cash flow from operating activities	
Investment income received	6,330,730
Proceeds from sale of investments	335,670
Net cash flow from operating activities	6,666,400
Cash flow from financing activities	
Dividends paid	(6,305,730)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(6,305,730)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	360,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	360,670

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Accounting policies

A Statement of compliance These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Strategic report contains details on incorporation and the Company's registered office.

New standards and interpretations applied

The Company did not implement the requirements of any other standards or interpretations that were in issue; these were not required to be adopted by the Company for the period ended 31 March 2021. No other standards or interpretations have been issued that are expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

B Basis of preparation The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' report, as the Directors are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The financial statements are presented in euros, the functional currency of the Company, being the currency in which it operates and generates revenue.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Key judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies defined below. The most significant judgement is that the Company continues to meet the definition of an investment entity. Areas where judgements are significant to the financial statements include:

Assessment as investment entity - Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them unless they provided investment-related services to the Company. To determine that the Company continues to meet the definition of an investment entity, the Company is required to satisfy the following three criteria:

(a) the Company obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services;

(b) the Company commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

(c) the Company measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has all the typical characteristics of an investment entity and continues to meet the definition in the standard. This conclusion will be reassessed on an annual basis.

Key estimation uncertainty

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key area where estimates are significant to the financial statements and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period is in the valuation of the investment. The investment in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. is valued on a discounted cash flow basis which requires assumptions to be made regarding future cash flows and the discount rate to be applied to these cash flows. The uncertainty surrounding the duration and the long-term effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and the pace and extent of the recovery has resulted in increased estimation uncertainty in respect of the future cash flows of the investment. The methodology for deriving the fair value of the investment, including the key estimates adopted in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, are discussed in Note 7.

Accounting policies (continued)

C **Investments** Investments are recognised and de-recognised on the date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract the terms of which require the delivery or settlement of the investment. The Company manages its investments with a view to profiting from the receipt of investment income and capital appreciation from changes in the fair value of equity investments.

All investments are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given and held at this value until it is appropriate to measure fair value on a different basis, applying the International Private Equity and Venture Capital ("IPEV") valuation guidelines.

Unquoted investments, including equity are designated at fair value through profit and loss and are subsequently carried in the Statement of financial position at fair value. Fair value is measured using IPEV valuation guidelines.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments are disclosed in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Net gains or losses on investments are the movement in the fair value of investments between the start and end of the accounting period, or investment disposal date, or the investment acquisition date and the end of the accounting period, including divestment related costs where applicable, converted into euro using the exchange rates in force at the end of the period, and are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

D **Revenue recognition** The revenue recognised by the Company is mostly investment income.

Investment income is income from loans that is recognised as it accrues by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividends from equity investments are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Unrealised profits or losses on the revaluation of investments is the movement in the carrying value of investment between the start and end of the accounting period.

E **Administrative expenses** Administrative expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

F **Foreign currency transactions** Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the closing rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into euros at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction and exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the Statement of comprehensive income.

G **Financial instruments** Financial instruments are made up of payables and cash and cash equivalents. The Directors consider that the fair value of payables and receivables approximate their carrying value. The Directors do not believe that the Company is exposed to significant credit risk, liquidity risk or interest rate risk and has not taken any specific actions to mitigate these financial risks (see Note 13). There are no other financial instruments.

H **Cash and cash equivalents** Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of financial position comprise cash at bank. For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

I **Payables** Liabilities, other than those specifically accounted for under a separate policy, are stated based on the amounts which are considered to be payable in respect of goods or services received up to the Statement of financial position date. The carrying value of payables is considered to be approximate to fair value.

J **Income taxes** Income taxes represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax is charged or credited in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also dealt with in equity.

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the period. This may differ from the profit included in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of financial position.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit ('temporary differences'), and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each date of the Statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Investment income

	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021
	€
Dividend income	6,330,730
	6,330,730

2 Net gains on investments

	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021
	€
Net gains on investments	6,527,420
	6,527,420

3 Administrative expenses

	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021
	€
Administrative expenses are stated after charging:	
Auditor's remuneration	7,045
	7,045

The auditor's remuneration of EUR 7,045 will be paid by 3i Infrastructure plc, the ultimate parent undertaking of the Company and will be re-charged to the Company. In the period to 31 March 2021, the Company did not incur any non-audit fees in respect of services provided by the Company's auditor.

4 Directors' emoluments

The Company has no employees.

None of the Directors received any emoluments in respect of their services to the Company for the period to 31 March 2021.

The Directors of the Company are employees of 3i plc, an affiliate of the Manager of the ultimate parent undertaking 3i infrastructure plc. 3i plc is an affiliate of the Company and its Directors receive remuneration from 3i plc. The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as Directors of the Company and their other services; however, the Directors' services to the Company do not occupy a significant amount of their time.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5 Income taxes

	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021
	€
Current tax	
UK corporation tax	-
Deferred income taxes	
Current period	
Total income tax charge in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income	-

Reconciliation of income taxes in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income

The tax charge for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK, currently 19%, and the differences are explained below:

	for the period from 7 January 2020 to 31 March 2021
	€
Profit before tax	12,851,105
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%	2,441,710
Effects of:	
Distributions exempt from Corporation Tax	(1,202,839)
Unrelieved expenses carried forwards	1,339
Non-taxable unrealised gains on investments in subsidiaries	(1,240,210)
Total income tax charge in the Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income	-

At 31 March 2021 the Company had unutilised tax losses of £7,045 on which a deferred tax asset is not recognised. It is considered uncertain that there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future against which the associated deferred tax assets can be offset and therefore the assets have not been recognised.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would remain at 19% until April 2023 when it will increase to 25%. Should the Company recognise deferred tax assets and liabilities, a rate of 19% or 25% would therefore be used depending on when the assets and liabilities are expected to be crystallised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

The investment balance represents the Company's 50.1% equity investment in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. The Company has considered the fair value of the equity investment in this company.

The holding period of the Company's investment is expected to be greater than one year. For this reason the investment is classified as non-current. It is not possible to identify with certainty that the investment will be sold within one year.

Fair value hierarchy

The Directors classifies financial instruments measured at fair value in the investments according to the following hierarchy:

Level	Fair value input description	Financial instruments
Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) from active markets	No Level 1 financial instruments
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)	No Level 2 financial instruments
Level 3	Inputs that are not based on observable market data	Unquoted equity instruments

Unquoted equity instruments are measured in accordance with the IPEV Valuation guidelines with reference to the most appropriate information available at the time of measurement.

The Company's equity investment is classified by the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As at 31 March 2021

	2021 Level 1 €	2021 Level 2 €	2021 Level 3 €	2021 Total €
Investments at fair value	-	-	102,744,589	102,744,589
	-	-	102,744,589	102,744,589

Level 3 fair value reconciliation

	2021 €
Opening fair value	-
Additions	96,552,839
Repayment	(335,670)
Fair value movement	6,527,420
Closing fair value	102,744,589

The Company's investment in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. (which is classified as Level 3 in the investment hierarchy) is valued on a discounted cash flow basis, hence the valuation is sensitive to the discount rate assumed in the valuation of the asset. Increasing the discount rate used in the valuation of the asset by 1% would reduce the value of the asset by €6.1 million. Decreasing the discount rate used in the valuation of the asset by 1% would increase the value of the asset by €6.8 million.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Given the uncertainty and volatility seen in the public markets and the unknown ultimate impact of Covid-19, there are greater uncertainties than usual in preparing an estimate of fair value of the investment as at 31 March 2021. However, the underlying principles applied remain unchanged.

The Company's investment is valued on a fair value basis in line with IPEV guidelines. The Directors considered both the macro environment and investment specific value drivers. The Directors considered the direct impact of Covid-19 on the Company's investment, including in relation to liquidity and delays to debtor payments; forecast revenue, supply chain and employee and slower growth effects. The cash flow forecasts reflect the short and medium-term impact of Covid-19.

Over the period, Attero has proven resilient to the pandemic and operationally it performed broadly in line with pre-Covid expectations. Dutch waste volumes were in line with pre-Covid forecasts, and energy prices largely recovered to pre-Covid levels by the end of 2020. Although import volumes from the UK were weak, Attero covered this shortfall by drawing down from its waste buffer, allowing its plants to continue to operate at full capacity. A significant reduction in power prices affected the business's financial performance in the first part of the period. The organics business outperformed due to an unseasonably warm spring and more home gardening during Covid-19 lockdowns, which resulted in higher than forecasted volumes. The landfill business also performed well, as higher gate fees offset lower volumes due to reduced construction activity. The Dutch plastics recycling subsidy regime was revised, which will improve the economics of the plastics business unit.

The Company has sufficient liquidity to operate for the foreseeable future and is not in a 'fire sale' scenario and so the Directors have considered the valuation in the context of the longer-term value of the investment.

The fair value of the investment is sensitive to changes in the macroeconomic assumptions used as part of the valuation process. As part of its analysis, the Directors have considered the potential impact of a change in a number of the macroeconomic assumptions used in the valuation process. By considering these potential scenarios, the Directors are well positioned to assess how the Company is likely to perform if affected by variables and events that are inherently outside of the control of the Directors. However, there continues to be significant uncertainty around how the pandemic will evolve and therefore it is difficult to foresee all of the consequences or disruptions that may arise as a result. It remains therefore a priority for the Director to monitor and assess for potential consequences and disruption and seek to mitigate risks accordingly.

7 Payables

	2021
	€
Audit fees	7,045
	7,045

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up ordinary shares of the Company at 31 March 2021	**Number of shares**	**Amount €**
As at 7 January 2020	1	1
Allotted during the period		
Share capital	5,009	5,009
Share premium	-	96,547,828
As at 31 March 2021	5,010	96,552,838

Non-cash consideration: The subscription price of €96,552,838 is satisfied, together with the subscription price for the one ordinary share of €1 issued at incorporation, by way of off-set against the amount owed to 3i infrastructure plc by the Company for the transfer of 5,010 shares of €1 each in the share capital of Dutch Waste Holdings B.V.

9 Dividends

	2021
	€
The Company has declared and paid the following dividends during the period:	
Interim dividend paid on ordinary shares	6,305,730
	6,305,730

The Directors do not recommend making a final dividend payment.

10 Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is 3i Infrastructure plc which is incorporated and registered in Jersey. Copies of its Annual report and accounts are available from 12 Castle Street, St. Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RT and online at www.3i-infrastructure.com.

11 Related Undertakings

The Companies Act 2006 requires disclosure of certain information about the Company's related undertakings and this is set out below. Related undertakings are subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other significant holdings. In this context, significant means a shareholding greater than or equal to 20% of the nominal value of any class of shares.

The Company's related undertakings at 31 March 2021 are listed below.

Subsidiary

Description	Holding/ share class	Ownership interest	Address	Place of business and country of incorporation	Principal activity
Dutch Waste Holdings B.V.	Direct/Ordinary	50.1%	165 Naritaweg, 1043 BW Amsterdam	Netherlands	Investment holding vehicle

The above subsidiary is not consolidated and is held at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12 Financial risk management

The Company is a subsidiary of 3i Infrastructure plc. 3i Infrastructure plc sets objectives, policies and processes for managing and monitoring risk as set out in the risk report in the 3i Infrastructure plc Annual report and accounts. This note provides further information on the specific risks faced by the Company.

Capital risk

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity. The Company is free to transfer capital to the shareholder subject to maintaining sufficient reserves to meet statutory obligations. No significant constraints have been identified.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market price risk in relation to the fair value of its direct investment in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. Volatility in the market value of this investment is considered to be limited due to the predictable nature of the cash flows that are received from the underlying investment. A 15% increase or decrease in the fair value of the investments would have the impact of increasing or decreasing net assets and net profit of the Company by €15.4 million.

Concentration risk

The Company is exposed to risk based on its investment in Dutch Waste Holdings B.V. and its dependence on this entity as the source of revenue for the Company. This investment is concentrated in the waste treatment and disposal industry and thus the Company's performance will be closely linked to the performance of this industry and the Company could be severely impacted by adverse developments affecting this industry. The risk exposure at this period end is considered to be representative of the period as a whole.

Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts when they fall due. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is its cash balance, which is held at a triple B+ credit rated bank.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed at the 3i Infrastructure plc level as discussed in the risk report in the 3i Infrastructure plc Annual report and accounts. The current liabilities are repayable on demand for the consideration shown in Note 8. The risk exposure at the year-end is considered to be representative for the period as a whole.

13 Contingent liabilities

At 31 March 2021, there were no material litigation or other contingent liabilities outstanding against the Company. There are no outstanding investment commitments owed by the Company.

14 Events after the reporting period

There were no material events subsequent from the balance sheet date to the date these accounts were published.