InfraCo Africa Investment Limited

Company Registration No 09152403

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Julia Elizabeth Prescot

Peter John William Neville Bird

Keith Francis Palmer Roger Mark Witcomb

Company secretary

Jordan Company Secretaries Limited

Registered number

09152403

Registered office

Kings Buildings 16 Smith Square

London SW1P 3HQ

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Times House Throwley Way

Sutton Surrey SM1 4JQ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors present their Report together with the financial statements of InfraCo Africa Investment Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Julia Elizabeth Prescot Peter John William Neville Bird Keith Francis Palmer Roger Mark Witcomb

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company will be to seek, undertake due diligence in respect of, appraise and, if thought fit, invest in, manage and ultimately dispose of, interests in Infrastructure Projects with the objective of:

- (a) addressing market failures in the supply of capital to early stage infrastructure projects in Eligible Countries which can delay and sometimes prevent financial close of viable infrastructure projects; and
- (b) facilitating the accelerated construction and completion of Infrastructure Projects that satisfy the criteria for Bridge Investments and/or Impact Investments

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

Review of operations and financial results

The results of the Company for the year, set out on page 7, show a loss on ordinary activities before tax of £11,295 (2016: £50,834). The shareholders' deficit of the Company, set out on page 8, total £9,943 (2016: £92,327).

Going concern

The Company's ultimate parent (the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust) has assured the directors that financial support from the donors is available, and remains effective for at least twelve months from the date that these financial statements are signed, if the Company fails to meet its obligations from its own resources. The Directors have considered the ultimate parent's letter of financial support, for the 12 months following the approval date of these financial statements, and, on the basis of this, the Directors consider that for the foreseeable future, the Company will continue to have sufficient funds for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Statement of disclosure to the auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Auditor

Mazars LLP will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of Companies Act 2006.

Small company regime

In preparing this report, the directors have taken and advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by sections 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Keith Francis Palmer

Director

Date: 27 MAR 2018

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRS as adopted by the EU 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INFRACO AFRICA INVESTMENT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of InfraCo Africa Investment Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities 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 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.

Use of the audit 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INFRACO AFRICA INVESTMENT LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

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 Directors' Report for the financial year 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 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 specific by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INFRACO AFRICA INVESTMENT LIMITED

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Mike Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Times House Throwley Way Sutton Surrey

SM1 4JQ

Date: 29 MARCH 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Administrative expenses		(11,295)	(50,834)
Operating loss	3	(11,295)	(50,834)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	า	(11,295)	(50,834)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	-	<u>-</u> -
Loss for the financial year		(11,295)	(50,834)
Other comprehensive income for the year	r	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	ear	(11,295)	(50,834)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 09152403

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Assets	Note	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Current assets Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	6 7	1,314 50,769		9,518	
Total current assets		_	52,083		9,518
Total assets		_	52,083		9,518
Equity and liabilities					
Capital and reserves Share capital Shares to be issued Retained earnings	8	1 93,679 (103,623)		1 - (92,328)	
Total equity			(9,943)		(92,327)
Current liabilities Trade and other payables	9	-	62,026		101,845
Total equity and liabilities			52,083		9,518

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Keith Francis Palmer

Weste Palme

Date:

27 MAR 2018

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Shares to be issued	Attributable to owners of the parent
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2016	1	(41,494)	-	(41,493)
Loss for the year	-	(50,834)	-	(50,834)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(50,834)	-	(50,834)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	(92,328)	-	(92,327)
Loss for the year		(11,295)	-	(11,295)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(11,295)	-	(11,295)
Share to be issued	<u>-</u>	-	93,679	93,679
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	(103,623)	93,679	(9,943)

Retained earnings represents all accumulated retained earnings from the statement of comprehensive income. Share application monies represent contribution from members of the company towards future share issuance. The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2017	2016
£	£
(11,295)	(50,834)
8,204	(8,923)
(39,819)	59,757
(42,910)	-
93,679	-
93,679	
50,769	•
-	•
50,769	-
	£ (11,295) 8,204 (39,819) (42,910) 93,679 93,679 50,769

In 2016, the Company did not maintain a bank account and all operating expenses during the year were paid on behalf by its sister company, InfraCo Africa Limited on behalf of the Company.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

InfraCo Africa Investment Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office and principal place of activity is Kings Buildings, 16 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HQ.

The principal activities of the Company will be to seek, undertake due diligence in respect of, appraise and, if thought fit, invest in, manage and ultimately dispose of, interests in Infrastructure Projects with the objective of:

- (a) addressing market failures in the supply of capital to early stage infrastructure projects in Eligible Countries which can delay and sometimes prevent financial close of viable infrastructure projects; and
- (b) facilitating the accelerated construction and completion of Infrastructure Projects that satisfy the criteria for Bridge Investments and/or Impact Investments

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRSs).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, outlined in note 2. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The Company's ultimate parent (the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust) has assured the Directors that financial support from the donors is available, and remains effective for at least twelve months from the date that these financial statements are signed, if the Company fails to meet its obligations from its own resources. The Directors have considered the ultimate parent's letter of financial support, for the 12 months following the approval date of these financial statements, and, on the basis of this, the Directors consider that for the foreseeable future, the Company will continue to have sufficient funds for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

1.3 Financial instruments

Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets can be classified in the following categories:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company measures all of its financial liabilities at the carrying value. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates their fair value, all other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, whose recoverability is based solely on the credit risk of the customer and where the Company has no intention of trading the loan.

Both loans and receivables and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. Subsequent recognition is at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any provision for impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category consists of investments (equity and loans) in subsidiaries and investments (equity and loans) in associates. Assets in this category are carried at fair value. The Company establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and offer price.

1.4 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.5 Trade and other receivables

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.6 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.7 Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset.

The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.8 Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.10 Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current financial year ended 31 December 2017

The adoption of the following mentioned standards, amendments and interpretations in the current year have not had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

	EU effective date	Non-EU effective date
	Periods beginning on or after	Periods beginning on or after
Amendment to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure initiative	1 January 2017	1 January 2017
Amendment to IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> : Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses	1 January 2017	1 January 2017
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2014 - 2016): Clarification of the scope of IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Expected to be endorsed Q4 2017	1 January 2017

1.11 Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The adoption of the following mentioned standards, amendments and interpretations in future years are not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

The company is however continuing to assess the full impact that adopting the standards will have on future financial statements, and therefore the full effect is yet to be determined.

	EU effective date	Non-EU effective date
	Periods beginning on or after	Periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	Expected to be endorsed 2018	1 January 2019
Amendment to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of investment property	Expected to be endorsed Q1 2018	1 January 2018
Amendment to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment: Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions	Expected to be endorsed Q1 2018	1 January 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.11 Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Amendment to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2018	1 January 2018
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018	1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment features with negative compensation	Expected to be endorsed 2018	1 January 2019
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018	1 January 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019	1 January 2019
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Expected endorsement date not available	1 January 2021
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2014 - 2016)	Expected to be endorsed Q4 2017	1 January 2018
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2015 - 2017)	Expected to be endorsed 2018	1 January 2019
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	Expected to be endorsed Q1 2018	1 January 2018
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	Expected to be endorsed 2018	1 January 2019

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

3. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	5,000	5,000
Auditors' remuneration for other services	5,017	5,200
	10,017	10,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any emoluments during the year (2016: £nil).

The directors of the company listed on page 1 are considered to be the key management personnel.

5. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax expense	-	<u>-</u>
Current tax charge Deferred tax asset charge	-	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge		_ _
	2017 £	2016 £
Loss before tax	(11,295)	(50,834)
Tax at the standard UK rate of tax of 19.5% (2016: 20.25%) Effect of:	(2,203)	(10,167)
Non-deductible expenses	-	1,472
Adjust closing deferred tax to average of 20.25% Adjust opening deferred tax to average of 20.25%	- -	2,275 81
Deferred tax not recognised	2,023	6,338
Total tax charge		

On the basis of the results of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017, there is no charge for corporation tax.

The company has estimated tax losses of £54,767 (2016: £43,472) available to carry forward against future trading profits and carried forward capital losses of £nil. A deferred tax asset has not been provided as there is no certainty to its recoverability.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% was substantively enacted in July 2015 and took effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted in September 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6.	Trade and other receivables		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other receivable VAT receivable	1 1,3 <u>1</u> 3	1 9,517
		1,314	9,518
	As at 31 December 2017 there were £1,313 (2016: receivables past 3 months due.	£1,727 past 3 months due) of	trade and other
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	50,769	-
		50,769	<u> </u>
8.	Share capital		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 ordinary share of £1 each:	1	1
9.	Trade and other payables		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade payables Amounts due to related entity Accrued expenses	3,060 47,366 11,600	48,196 43,449 10,200
		62,026	101,845

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities approximates fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. Financial instruments - Risk Management

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk, and
- Liquidity risk

The Company may be exposed to the following financial risks in the future:

- Interest rate risk
- Foreign exchange risk, and
- Other market price risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is, or may be in the future, exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

(i) Principal financial instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the Company, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

- Trade and other receivables
- Trade and other payables

(ii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial instruments not measured at fair value include trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company would be exposed to credit risk from sales of projects. Management would conduct an internal "know your customer" check on all potential purchasers prior to entering into sales agreements.

Credit risk could also arise from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only credit rated parties with minimum rating "A" would be accepted.

Management would monitor the credit ratings of counterparties regularly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. Financial instruments - Risk Management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk would arise from the Company's use of interest bearing, tradable and foreign currency financial instruments. The risk would be that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (currency risk) or other market factors (other price risk).

Interest rate risk

The Company is not susceptible to interest rate risk as it does not have any borrowings.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has transactional currency exposure arising from transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The foreign currency in which are these transactions are denominated is United States Dollars (USD). The exposure is however not significant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities:

	Up to 3	Between 3	Between 1	Between 2	Over 5
	months	and 12	and 2	and 5	years
		months	years	years	
	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 December 2017					
Trade and other payables	12,860	49,166	-	-	-
Total	12,860	49,166			
	Up to 3	Between 3	Between 1	Between 2	Over 5
	months	and 12	and 2	and 5	years
		months	years	years	
	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 December 2016					
Trade and other payables	58,316	6,361	37,088	-	-
Total	58,316	6,361	37,088	-	

Capital Disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and safeguard the interest of shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and would make adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust its returns to shareholders or new share issues. The Company monitors its capital and assets requirements for activities on a monthly basis and manages its financing and capital accordingly.

The capital relates to equity which is wholly contained on the face of the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Related party transactions

During the year InfraCo Asia Investments Pte. Ltd. Singapore paid expenses of £47,366 (2016: £nil) on behalf of the company.

During the year InfraCo Africa Ltd UK paid expenses of £nil (2016:£43,449) on behalf of the company.

Amounts payable to related entity at the reporting date are set out in note 9.

12. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate controlling entity is the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust. The Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust does not prepare consolidated accounts.