Unaudited Half Year Financial Statements 6 Months' Period Ended 31 March 2022

Company Number 11222614

#### **Company Information**

Directors	J P Conway A W Géczy G P C Mackay
Company secretary	Squire Patton Boggs Secretarial Services Limited
Registered number	11222614
Registered office	6 Wellington Place Fourth Floor Leeds England LS1 4AP
Bankers	HSBC UK 69 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EY
Solicitors	Pinsent Masons LLP 30 Crown Place London EC2A 4ES

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#### Strategic Report For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### Introduction

The Directors present their Strategic Report of Heylo Housing Secured Bond Plc ("the Company" or "HHSB") for the unaudited half year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Business review**

The Company is wholly owned by Heylo Housing Group Limited ("The Group"), the immediate parent company of the Heylo Group companies. Subsequent to the half year end, on 27 April 2022, a group reorganisation took place and Manifesto Technologies Limited became the ultimate parent undertaking of the Company.

The parent oversees the activities of each Heylo Group company. HHSB is a property investment company that acquires residential properties that it leases to Heylo Housing Registered Provider Limited ("HHRP"), a fellow subsidiary, which in turn on leases those properties on a part buy – part rent basis to the Heylo Group's customers.

HHSB was established in 2018 and was awarded Investment Partner status by Homes England to participate in the "Shared Ownership and Affordable Homes Programme 2016 to 2021" ("SOAHP"). As at 31 March 2022, the Company had acquired 102 new build properties from housebuilders, and 7 with its Your Home product and spread across 35 sites, with associated grant received of £2.6 million (2021 - £2.6 million).

HHRP, is a registered provider of social housing with the Regulator of Social Housing (registration number 4668).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the nature of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business.

The directors are of the opinion that the risk management processes adopted, which involve review, monitoring, and where possible, the mitigation of the risks identified below, are appropriate to the business.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The rental income from the property portfolio is due from many individual occupiers through HHRP. The Company reviews the creditworthiness of potential tenants prior to entering into contractual arrangements. Every occupier is assessed for affordability in accordance with the guidance from Homes England before entering into a lease.

Provision is made in full where recovery of financial assets is, in the opinion of the directors, significantly uncertain.

#### (b) Interest rate cash flow risk

Interest rate cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no direct exposure to interest rates as all amounts owed to external bondholders are linked to inflation rather than interest rates. The Company's rental income streams are linked to inflation and so should move proportionate to the payments due under the Company's financial instruments. In addition, and as further mitigation, rental income would not be impacted by a fall in the Retail Price Index (RPI). The Company further manages this risk by monitoring cash flow projections on a regular basis to ensure that funds or appropriate facilities are available to be drawn upon as necessary.

#### Strategic Report For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

#### (c) Capital risk management

The Company manages share capital, consisting of ordinary shares as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The capital structure will continue to be determined by ongoing funding requirements.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has issued bonds and pays both interest and principal payments to its bondholders. The Company has granted security over its property portfolio in support of these bonds. The Company's borrowings are repayable on the relevant maturity of the bonds and accordingly the Company manages any refinance risk at maturity. A significant reduction in the value of the property portfolio or in the rental collection could impact on the Company's financial covenants. The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by operating with headroom to these covenants, by adhering to strict affordability criteria and through regular monitoring of its cash flow forecasts.

#### (e) Inflation risk

Inflation may be higher or lower than expected. Investment cash flows are positively correlated to inflation and therefore increases/decreases to inflation (mainly House Price Index ("HPI") in the Company's case) compared to current projections would impact positively or negatively on the Company's future projected cash inflows. Furthermore, assumptions in relation to future HPI are central to the annual portfolio valuation and consequently significant increases or decreases in the rate of growth of HPI may materially impact the fair value of investment properties within the Company's portfolio. The Company provides sensitivities to its shareholders indicating the projected impact on the Company's Net Asset value ("NAV") of a number of alternative inflation scenarios. The Company uses a long-term view of inflation within its forecasts, benchmarked to independent analysis from valuation professionals. The company's debt to external bondholders is linked to RPI and therefore the principal amount owed for repayment in 2028 is increasing. The Company manages this risk by monitoring the cash flow and asset value projections on a regular basis.

#### (g) Contract risk

The performance of the Company's property investment portfolio is dependent upon each property's tenant meeting its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to the risk that a number of its counterparties do not comply with the terms of the contract/leases and related obligations. The Company's mitigates this default risk by virtue of having a highly diversified portfolio in excess of 109 separately and independently tenanted properties - no single property or group of properties is material to the overall profitability of the Company or to its liquidity forecasts.

#### (h) Covid 19

Despite the macroeconomic challenges of COVID 19 in 2020 and the return of COVID 19 restrictions at the beginning of 2021, the UK residential market experienced strong growth.

#### (i) Climate change

We have identified the potential physical and transitional risks and opportunities presented by rising temperatures and climate change for our business and have also considered the scale of this risk to the Company. Climate change is not a principal risk for the Company for the half year ended 31 March 2022, but we have identified the climate transition as an emerging risk due to its intensifying importance to all stakeholders.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, its business model, diversified portfolio and its focus on risk mitigation combined with operational cash and funding reserves, offer a significant degree of protection to the business.

#### Strategic Report (continued) For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### S172 statement: Directors duty to promote the success of the Company

#### Engagement with key stakeholders

#### Suppliers

The Company depends on the capability and performance of their suppliers, contractors, and other partners such as small businesses to help deliver the services needed to facilitate daily operations and to provide a professional service to our customers. The Company is focused on working with reputable suppliers that adopt the highest governances and employment practices in their organisations. The Company recognises the importance of complying with contractual terms and conditions in relation to payment terms and paying suppliers on time.

#### Customers Communications

Heylo communicates with customers in the following ways:

- Direct staff contact via email, direct dial and a customer call centre to manage routine enquiries ranging from sales through to post sale lease and property enquiries.
- Welcome and induction materials for new customers.
- Website FAQs and info email addresses to route more complex enquiries to relevantly skilled team members.
- Customer feedback and satisfaction via an annual survey of all residents, Trust Pilot and a complaints and compensation policy overseen by the Regulator of Social Housing Ombudsman Service.
- Attendance at and support of estate based resident groups.
- Interventions to help customers manage or improve services from third party suppliers such as house builders and estate managing agents.

Heylo's customer communication strategy reflects its relatively light touch and remote relationship with customers who in the main:

- Are working households (and less likely to be benefit dependent or vulnerable) who are seeking a performance, Value for Money and hence transactional rather than protective relationship with their landlord.
- Have been able to exercise a reasonable level of choice in the housing tenure and property offered to them.
  Have been able to exercise a reasonable level of choice in which housing provider has offered them shared
- ownership accommodation.
- Exercise a reasonable level of choice over who they buy key services from, given the HHRP and Heylo Housing Group model does not and does not seek to impose a direct estate and service charge management service, as is the case with traditional housing association providers. Where possible, HHRP and Heylo Housing Group Limited (Heylo) will support customers to exercise the Right-to-Manage or Right to Appoint a Manager, as permitted under Landlord and Tenant legislation and especially where shared owners are receiving poor service by agents and/or Freeholders which cannot or is unlikely to be rectified via First Tier Tribunal or complaints management.

#### Strategic Report (continued) For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### S172 statement: Directors duty to promote the success of the Company (continued)

Heylo aims to offer a fair, accountable and standardised form of service to all customers contracts via its written and published policies and procedures and through the use of a standard form lease which has been drafted to comply with regulatory and statutory requirements including the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 and where applicable, the Homes England (HE)'s Capital Funding Guide. The sales process, leases and welcome letters provided by Heylo ensure customers are made aware at the outset of their relationship with the business of their rights and responsibilities and of the services and charges they can expect to pay. If and where any services are directly delivered by HHRP, shared owners will be provided with details on how to make contact to request those services. Heylo continues to be vigilant regarding the performance of third party managers in the delivery of health and safety and fire risks and has intervened to mitigate or remove the impact of recent cladding and other fire risk remediation works.

#### The Environment

The Company invests predominantly in new build properties, which have a higher energy efficiency than the general stock of housing in the UK. The Company continues to focus on the sustainability of its portfolio.

#### Shareholders

The Company has only one Shareholder.

#### Employees

The Company has no employees.

30 June 2022

#### Directors' Report For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the half year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Results and dividends**

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £407k (31 March 2021 - profit of £2,512k).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (31 March 2021 - No dividend).

#### Overview and principal activities

The Company is a property investment company that acquires residential properties that it leases to Heylo Housing Provider Limited (HHRP), a fellow subsidiary, which in turn on leases those properties on a part buy – part rent basis to the Heylo Group's customers.

Details of the Company's objectives and policies for financial risk management and its exposure to credit risk, interest rate cash flow risk, capital risk management, liquidity risk, inflation risk, contract risk, Covid 19 and climate change are provided in the Principal risks and uncertainties section of the Strategic report.

#### Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

J P Conway A W Géczy G P C Mackay

#### **Future developments**

The business strategy of the Company is to invest in residential properties provided on a part buy – part rent basis.

#### Internal controls and risk management environment

The directors are satisfied that the Company as well as ResiManagement Limited (who provides management services to the Company) operate a robust internal control and risk management environment. In particular, there is an extensive set of policies and procedures supporting how the day-to-day business operates and is managed. These policies and procedures are reviewed regularly and updated as appropriate to reflect changes in the market as well as enhancements on how the Company delivers to HHRP and its customers.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The group parent has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of Heylo Group, and each of its group companies, which remain in force at the date of this report.

#### Going concern

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has net current assets of £1.4m (31 March 2021: £3.9m) and net assets of £3.3m (31 March 2021 restated: £6.5m). The Company has cash at bank and in hand of £0.9m (31 March 2021: £1.6m). The directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its current liabilities and working capital requirements.

30 June 2022

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Six months ended 31 March 2022 £'000 (Unaudited)	Six months ended 31 March 2021 £'000 (Unaudited)	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000 (Audited)
Revenue	3,4	489	407	981
Operating costs	5	(274)	(216)	(581)
Gross profit		215	191	400
Administrative expenses		(106)	(182)	(302)
Loss on disposal of investment properties	6	(11)	(215)	(50)
Gain from changes in fair value of investment properties		316	3,918	883
Operating profit		414	3,712	931
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(742)	(456)	(565)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(328)	3,256	366
Taxation	9	(79)	(744)	(657)
(Loss)/profit for the period		(407)	2,512	(291)
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the period		(407)	2,512	(291)

All profit and total comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the company.

# Heylo Housing Secured Bond Plc Registered number: 11222614

#### **Statement of Financial Position** As at 31 March 2022

	Note	31 March 2022 £'000 (Unaudited)	Restated* 31 March 2021 £'000 (Unaudited)	30 September 2021 £'000 (Audited)
Non-current assets Investment property	10	20,436	20,566	19,791
Current essets		20,436	20,566	19,791
<b>Current assets</b> Inventory Trade and other receivables Cash at bank and in hand	11 12	154 411 949	1,829 748 1,571	145 848 924
Current liabilities		1,514	4,148	1,917
Trade and other payables	14	(134)	(259)	(165)
Net current assets		1,380	3,889	1,752
Total assets less current liabilities		21,816	24,455	21,543
<b>Non-current liabilities</b> Trade and other payables Deferred tax liability	15 16	(16,464) (2,070)	(15,885) (2,078)	(15,863) (1,991)
Net assets		3,282	6,492	3,689
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company				
Share capital Non-distributable reserves Retained earnings	17 18 18	50 3,567 (355)	50 6,234 208	50 3,350 289
Total equity		3,282	6,492	3,689

\*Details of prior period restatement are included in note 2.3.

#### Statement of Changes in Equity For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Non- distributable reserves £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 October 2021 Loss for the period Transfer between reserves	50 	<b>3,350</b> 	<b>289</b> (407) (237)	<b>3,689</b> (427)
Balance at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	50	3,587	(355)	3,282
<b>Balance at 1 October 2020 (as restated)</b> Profit for the period Transfer between reserves	50 	<b>3,060</b> - 3,174	<b>870</b> 2,512 (3,174)	<b>3,980</b> 2,512
Balance at 31 March 2021 (as restated) (Unaudited)	50	6,234	208	6,492
Balance at 1 October 2020 (as restated)	50	3,060	870	3,980
Loss for the year Transfer between reserves	-	290	(291) (290)	(291)
Balance at 30 September 2021	50	3,350	289	3,689
(Audited)				

#### Statement of Cash Flows For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b> (Loss)/profit for the financial period/year	Six months ended 31 March 2022 £'000 (Unaudited) (407)	Six months ended 31 March 2021 £'000 (Unaudited) 2,512	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000 (Audited) (291)
Adjustments for:		, -	
Loss on disposal of investment property Interest payable and similar expenses Taxation (Increase)/decrease in inventory (Increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables Gain from changes in fair value of investment properties	11 742 79 (9) 137 (31) (316)	215 456 744 (1,660) (490) 6 (3,918)	50 565 657 24 (290) (88) (946)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	206	(2,135)	(319)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b> Purchase of investment properties Sale of investment properties Repayment of short term financing	(618) 274 300	(593) 922 -	(3,103) 1,400 (300)
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities	(44)	329	(2,003)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest paid	(137)	(133)	(264)
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities	(137)	(133)	(264)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b> Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	25	(1,939)	(2,586)
period / year	924	3,510	3,510
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period / year	949	1,571	924
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period / year comprise: Cash at bank and in hand	949	1,571	924

#### 1. General information

Heylo Housing Secured Bond Plc ("the Company") is a public company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is 6 Wellington Place, Fourth Floor, Leeds, England, LS1 4AP and the company's registered number is 11222614. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are outlined in the Directors' Report.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in conformity with the Companies Act 2006 ('IFRS').

The presentation currency is pounds sterling. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (£'000).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Company management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

The unaudited Half Yearly Financial Statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS as adopted by the EU and in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as adopted by the EU, and using accounting policies and methods of computation consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2021.

#### 2.3 Prior period adjustments

The Company recognises a deferred tax liability based on the difference between the market value and the deemed consideration of their properties. In the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020, due to an error in determining the deemed consideration which led to an error in the tax charge and the deferred tax liability. The year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020 has been restated in accordance with requirements in IAS 8 to correct both the tax charge and the deferred tax liability. The 2020 net profit increased by £415,000 and the deferred tax liability decreased by £415,000 due to the reversal of tax charge.

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue comprises rental income and first tranche sales of shared ownership properties.

Revenue is shown net of value added tax.

Rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Future changes in the level of lease receivable caused by inflation will be recognised as an adjustment to rental income.

Property sales consist of one performance obligation – the transfer of property to the shared owner. The transaction price is fixed and specific in the sales contract. Revenue on first tranche sales is recognised at a point in time, when control of the property passes. Control is considered to pass on legal completion of the property sale.

#### 2.5 Operating costs

Operating costs comprise costs relating to the first tranche sale portion of newly acquired shared ownership properties. These costs include a share of expenditure incurred for acquisition of those properties in proportion to the first tranche percentage sold, direct overheads and other incidental costs incurred during the course of the sale of those properties.

Operating costs also include direct property expenses related to asset management and leasing activities.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the United Kingdom where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 2.8 Investment property

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs when title passes. Subsequently, Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. The fair value is determined to be at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy outlined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. There have been no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.8 Investment property (continued)

The Company has assessed that the highest and best use of its properties does not differ from their current use.

Derecognition of the relevant portion of the property takes place through subsequent staircasing. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the related proportion of the asset disposed is recognised in profit or loss in the period of recognition.

All of the investment property relates to the Company's share of the properties which they control and retain legal title.

#### Shared ownership

Shared ownership is where initially a long operating lease on a property is granted through the sale of an initial portion to the occupier, in return for an initial payment (the first Tranche). Initial sales are included within revenue and the related proportion of the cost of the asset recognised as cost of sales.

Shared owners have the right to acquire further tranches (staircasing) and any surplus or deficit on such subsequent sales are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a part disposal of Investment properties.

#### 2.9 Inventories

Inventories relate to the portion of the properties that will be sold as the initial sale enabling the Company to enter into a shared ownership agreement. In accordance with IAS 2 Inventories, they are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company applies the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 ' Financial instruments' and the disclosure requirements to account for all its financial instruments.

#### Financial assets

Financial assets comprise basic trade and other receivables and cash.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets that do not have a significant financing component are measured for impairment purposes using a simplified lifetime expected loss approach.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities primarily comprise indexed linked bond issues on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange. They are carried at historic cost plus a bi-annual increase dictated by the original bond documentation which is calculated by reference to the LPI (Limited Price Indexation) index.

#### Trade payables

Short term payables are measured at the transaction price.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2.11 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Grants relating to the acquisition of shared ownership investment properties are recognised immediately as income to compensate for the reduction in fair value of the investment property. Accordingly, the grant income is deducted from revaluation gains or loss reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Prior to satisfying any performance obligations related to grant (which includes acquisition of investment property, application for government funding and compliance of capital funding guide), such grants are held as a liability (deferred income) on the Statement of Financial Position.

In some circumstances, typically when a Shared Owner staircases, there arises an obligation to repay the grant to the relevant government body. This is treated as a contingent liability until the conditions for repayment are expected to apply, in which case the amount repayable is recognised as a liability on the Statement of Financial Position and deducted from the measurement of any gain on the staircase transaction.

#### 2.12 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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. Segmental information

In determining the Company's operating segment, management has primarily considered the financial information in the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (in aggregate the chief operating decision maker) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. The financial information in those internal reports in respect of revenue and expenses has led management to conclude that the Company has a single operating segment, i.e., generating rent income and capital returns from investment properties.

All revenue from continuing operations is attributable to, and all non-current assets are located in the country of domicile of the Company, the United Kingdom.

The Company acquires residential properties that it leases to HHRP, a fellow subsidiary, which in turn on leases those properties on a part buy - part rent basis to ultimate tenants. There is no individual customer/tenant of HHRP that contributes greater than 10% of total revenue.

#### 4. Revenue

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Gross rental income First tranche sales	239 250	213 194
	489	407

#### 5. Operating costs

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Property expenses First tranche cost of sales	54 220	47 169
	274	216

#### 6. Loss on disposal of investment properties

	Half year Ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Loss on disposal of investment properties	(11)	(215)

#### 7. Directors remuneration and staff costs

The Company has no employees. The directors did not receive any remuneration; however, they are considered as key management personnel within the Company.

#### 8. Interest payable and similar expenses

Half year	Half year
ended	ended
31 March	31 March
2022	2021
£000	£000
Bond interest payable 742	456

Bond interest payable includes interest capitalised as part of principal amounts in accordance with the terms of the bonds.

#### 9. Taxation

Taxation	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Total current tax	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b> Deferred tax on revaluation of properties	(79)	(744)
Taxation charge	(79)	(744)

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced an increase in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and as such the deferred tax balances have been calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the rate expected to apply at the time of the reversal of the balance. As such, the deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated using a 19%, a 25% or a blended rate (2021 - 19%) as appropriate.

#### 10. Investment property

The Company acquired properties for £15.1 million. Investment properties have been valued at £20.5 million under the Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV–SH) methodology.

The Company's investment properties comprise of 102 new build and 7 second-hand homes primarily located in the North of England and East Anglia.

#### 11. Inventory

Half year	Half year
ended	Ended
31 March	31 March
2022	2021
£000	£000
Shared ownership properties 154	1,829

An expense of £220k (31 March 2021: £169k) has been charged to the income statement in the period on first tranche cost of sales. There were no write-downs (31 March 2021: £Nil) or reversal of prior period inventory write-downs (31 March 2021: Nil). No inventories are carried at net realisable value.

12.	Trade and other receivables	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
	Trade receivables Amounts owed by group undertakings Other receivables	8 316 87	9 578 161
		411	748

#### 13. Financial instruments

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year Ended 31 March 2021 £000
Financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,360	2,312
<b>Financial liabilities</b> Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	16,598	16,144

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise cash and trade and other receivables

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors, accruals and secured bonds. The total interest expense recognised in these financial statements measured at amortised cost is included in Note 8. The secured bonds have a maturity date of 30 September 2028.

14.	Trade and other payables	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Other payables	37 57	39 180
	Accruals	40	40
		134	259

# 15. Trade and other payables: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Secured 1.625% inflation linked 10-year Sterling Bond Less: issue costs	16,944 (479)	16,441 (556)
	16,464	15,885

During the financial period ended 30 September 2019, the Company issued index linked bonds with repayment date of 29 September 2028 (the "Bonds"). The Company sold £15,424,400 of Bonds to investors and retains £4,575,600. The Bonds are listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange and are indexed according to an LPI formula, calculated by reference to RPI with a base index figure from February 2018. The Bonds have asset cover and debt service cover covenants and these were in compliance at 31 March 2022 period end as well as at the time of release of the financial statements for the half year ended 31 March 2022. The Bonds are secured on the properties of the Company.

On each interest payment date (in March and September), the amount of the Bonds increases in accordance with the LPI Index and the 1.625% interest rate is payable on the indexed amount. During the period, increases in accordance with the LPI Index were  $\pounds$ 605k and the interest payable was  $\pounds$ 137k, giving a total interest expense in the period of  $\pounds$ 742k, shown as interest costs in the Company's income statement.

As at 31 March 2022, the fair value of the Secured 1.625% inflation linked 10 year Sterling Bond was £16,751k. The fair value has been calculated by reference to its published price quotation on the London Stock Exchange where the bonds were trading at 108.60 pence. The fair value is determined in accordance with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy outlined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

#### 16. Deferred taxation

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Restated Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Capital gains	2,070	2,078

For further details of the restatement please see note 2.3

#### 17. Share capital

	Half year ended 31 March 2022 £000	Half year ended 31 March 2021 £000
Allotted , called up and fully paid shares classified as equity 12,500 Ordinary shares of $\pounds1.00$ each	13	13
Allotted and called up shares classified as equity 37,500 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	37	37
	50	50

Authorised share capital: 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividends and capital distribution rights.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 18. Reserves

#### Share capital

Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

#### **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments excluding non-distributable reserves.

#### Non-distributable reserves

Non-distributable reserves represent the cumulative profit or loss which is not distributable. This relates to investment property revaluations and the associated deferred tax.

For further details of the restatement please see note 2.3

#### **19.** Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company has received government grant funding of £2.6 million from Homes England to support the delivery of shared ownership homes.

In some circumstances, typically when a Shared Owner staircases, there arises an obligation to repay the grant to the relevant government body. This is treated as a contingent liability until the conditions for repayment are expected to apply, in which case the amount repayable is recognised as a liability on the Statement of Financial Position and deducted from the measurement of any gain on the staircase transaction. As at the period-end date, £62,941 of liabilities were recognised within other creditors in note 14.

#### 20. Related party transactions

The Company has entered into a long-term management agreement with ResiManagement Limited, a company with common shareholders and directors to the Company's parent, Heylo Housing Group Limited. Under the management agreement the Company pays fees to ResiManagement Limited for the provision of asset sourcing and management services to the Company.

Heylo Housing Registered Provider Limited ("HHRP") is a related party of the Company. The Company owns the investment properties within its portfolio. It leases them to HHRP, another wholly owned subsidiary of Heylo Housing Group Limited, which will in turn onward lease the properties to customers. The agreements with HHRP stipulate that all rent and sales receipts from those properties will be directly attributable to the Company. HHRP is a registered provider regulated by the RSH (Regulator of Social Housing).

#### 21. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Heylo Housing Group Limited. Subsequent to the year end, on 27 April 2022, a group reorganisation took place and Manifesto Technologies Limited became the ultimate parent undertaking of the Company.

The largest and smallest group in which the Company is consolidated is that headed by Heylo Housing Group Limited, a company incorporated and registered in the United Kingdom. The consolidated accounts of Heylo Housing Group Limited are available to the public from its registered office, 6 Wellington Place, Fourth Floor, Leeds, England, LS1 4AP.