

COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

M	A	N	C	H	E	S	T	E	R		I	N	T	E	R	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L		H	O	L	D	I	N	G	S
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I	N	T	E	R	P	H	I	L		L	A	B	O	R	A	T	O	R	I	E	S	,		I	N	C	.					

(Company's Full Name)

C	a	n	l	u	b	a	n	g		I	n	d	u	s	t	r	i	a	l		E	s	t	a	t	e	,					
B	o		P	i	t	t	l	a	n	d	,	C	a	b	u	y	a	o	,		L	a	g	u	n	a			4	0	2	5

(Business Address: No. Street City/Town/Province)

Caroline O. Villaseran

(Contact Person)

(049) 549-23-45 to 49

(049) 549-30-96 to 98

(Company Telephone Number)

FIRST MONDAY OF MAY

1	2			3	1		
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Month Day
(Fiscal Year)

1	7	-	Q		
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(Form Type)

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Month Day
(Annual Meeting)

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SEC Number 58648

File Number _____

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP.
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
(Company's Full Name)

CANLUBANG INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BO. PITTLAND
4025 CABUYAO, LAGUNA
(Company's Address)

(049) 549-23-45 to 49, 549-30-96 to 98
(Telephone Number)

DECEMBER 31
(Fiscal Year Ending)
(month & day)

FORM 17-Q
Form Type

Amendment Designation (if applicable)

March 31, 2011
Period Ended Date

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011
2. SEC Identification Number 58648
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-410-840-000
4. Manchester International Holdings Unlimited Corp (formerly Interphil Laboratories, Inc)
Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
5. Philippines
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code
7. Canlubang Industrial Estate, Bo. Pittland
Cabuyao, Laguna
Address of issuer's principal office
8. 4025
Postal Code
8. (049) 549-23-45 to 49, 549-30-96 to 98
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. _____
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock and Amount of Debt Outstanding		Outstanding Common Stock
	As of March 31, 2011	Treasury Shares	
Common Class A	337,500,000	64,803,449	272,696,551
Common Class B	<u>225,000,000</u>	<u>85,631,955</u>	<u>139,368,045</u>
TOTAL	<u>562,500,000</u>	<u>150,435,404</u>	<u>412,064,596</u>

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of the securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange Common (Class "A" and "B")

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);

Yes ☒ No ☐

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of aging of accounts receivable are filed as part of this Form 17-Q (pages 17 to 22).

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SUMMARY

The discussions below are based on the consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Despite the significant reduction in volume of the manufacturing business, the Company realized an income of ₱9.2M in the first quarter, a 146% improvement over last year of the same period's loss of ₱20.1M. Savings were generated from reduction in headcount and other costs reductions from operational efficiency.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME FROM SALES AND SERVICES

Manchester registered consolidated revenues of ₱349M for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, up by 3% or ₱9M from last year of the same period of ₱340M. The increase was largely due to price increases of the manufacturing segment.

CONSOLIDATED COSTS AND EXPENSES

Consolidated costs and operating expenses decreased by ₱7.2M or 2% due significantly to lower salaries and personnel expenses. To mitigate the impact of lower volumes of the manufacturing segment, matching and optimization of resources are now being implemented. Likewise, export sales is being expanded.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

There were some significant changes in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2011 versus December 31, 2010.

Cash and cash equivalents reflected an 18% reduction at ₱ 280M from ₱ 342M December 31, 2010 balance. The decrease came from lower short-term investments.

Receivables increased by 17% (₱ 328M vs ₱ 280M) mainly due to higher revenues in March.

Inventories totaled ₱ 237M, up by 51% from yearend 2010 level of ₱ 157M. This increase was attributed to purchases to support next quarter's production requirements.

Advances to suppliers and other current assets is up by 29% to ₱ 45M due to payments to suppliers of imported materials and related import and shipping charges.

Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased by 3% (P 423M vs P 437M) due to the depreciation of P 15M offset by net acquisitions of P 0.7M.

Creditable Withholding Taxes increased by 100%, from P 0 to P 1M. Amount represents deductions made by clients from billings for services rendered.

Other non-current assets increased by 13% to P 5M. These are for down payment for various capital expenditures.

Trade and other payables increased by 22% (P 396M vs P 324M) mainly due to higher purchases.

Net Output tax decreased by 44% (P 16M vs P29M). This drop was due to higher input tax for the quarter as a result of increased purchases.

The Company's Retirement and long-term sick leave benefit liability decreased by 12% due to lower accrual of employee benefits.

Discussion and Analysis of material event/s and uncertainties known to management that would have address the past and would have an impact on future operations of the following as of March 31, 2011:

- a) There are no known trends, events, or uncertainties that will have material impact on the Company's future liquidity.
- b) There are no known events that will trigger direct or indirect contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- c) There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
- d) There are no material commitments for capital expenditures that occurred during the reporting period.
- e) There are no known trends, events, or uncertainties that are expected to have material impact on sales/revenues/income from continuing operations that occurred during the reporting period.
- f) There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations that occurred during the reporting period.
- g) There are no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

**CAUSES FOR ANY MATERIAL CHANGES FROM PERIOD TO PERIOD OF FS WHICH SHALL
INCLUDE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ANALYSES OF ANY MATERIAL ITEM (5%)**

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2011 and DECEMBER 31, 2010
(in Millions of Pesos)

	MARCH	DECEMBER	VERTICAL ANALYSIS		HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS	Causes of Material Changes (With 5% as a Threshold)
	2011	2010	% to Total Assets		% of Change in Prior Year	
	UNAUDITED	AUDITED	Mar-11	2010	Mar-11	
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash & Cash Equivalents	280.5	342.0	20%	25%	-18%	The decrease mainly came from lower short- term investments
Trade and other receivables-net	327.7	279.6	23%	20%	17%	The increase was due to higher revenues in March
Inventories - net	236.9	156.8	17%	11%	51%	Higher purchases to support 2nd quarter production requirements
Advances to suppliers and other current assets	45.2	35.0	3%	3%	29%	Payments to suppliers of imported materials and related import and shipping charges
Total current assets	890.2	813.4	62%	59%	9%	
Noncurrent assets						
Property, plant and equipment at cost- net	422.7	437.1	30%	32%	-3%	
Land at revalued amount	112.2	112.2	8%	8%	0%	
Creditable withholding taxes - net of allowances	1.3	-	0%	0%	100%	Withholding tax on 1st quarter service billings and collections
Other Noncurrent assets	5.3	4.7	0%	0%	13%	Downpayment for fixed asset purchases
Total noncurrent assets	541.5	553.9	38%	41%	-2%	
Total assets	1,431.7	1,367.4	100%	100%	5%	

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2011 and DECEMBER 31, 2010
(in Millions of Pesos)

	MARCH	DECEMBER	VERTICAL ANALYSIS	HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS	Causes of Material Changes
	2011	2010	% to Total Assets	% of Change in Prior Year	(With 5% as a Threshold)
	UNAUDITED	AUDITED	Mar-11	2010	Mar-11
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	395.6	323.7	28%	24%	22% The increase was mainly due to higher purchases
Output tax	16.2	28.7	1%	2%	(0.4) The drop was due to higher input tax
Total current liabilities	411.8	352.4	29%	26%	17%
Noncurrent liabilities					
Deferred income tax	5.7	5.7	0%	0%	0%
Retirement and long-term sick leave benefits	30.8	35.0	2%	3%	-12% The decrease was attributable to lower accrual of employee benefits
Total noncurrent liabilities	36.5	40.8	3%	3%	-10%
EQUITY					
Capital stock	562.5	562.5	39%	41%	0%
Additional paid-in capital	51.6	51.6	4%	4%	0%
Revaluation increment in land	60.6	60.6	4%	4%	0%
Retained earnings	597.2	587.9	42%	43%	2%
Cost of treasury shares held	(288.5)	(288.5)	-20%	-21%	0%
Total equity	983.4	974.2	69%	71%	1%
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	1,431.7	1,367.4	100%	100%	5%

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 and 2010
(in Pesos 000s)

			VERTICAL ANALYSIS		HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS	Causes of Material Changes (With 5% as a Threshold)
	Mar 2011 UNAUDITED	Mar 2010 UNAUDITED	% to Revenues		% of Change in Prior Year Mar 2011	
			Mar 2011	Mar 2010		
REVENUES	349.0	340.0	100%	100%	3%	The increase was due to price
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES	297.6	308.6	85%	91%	-4%	The decrease was due to lower salaries and personnel expenses
GROSS PROFIT	51.4	31.4	15%	9%	64%	
Operating Expenses	44.5	40.8	13%	12%	9%	Advertising exp, and repairs & maintenance
Interest expense	0.0	2.0	0%	1%	-100%	No loans availed in Q1 2011 The increase was mainly due to
Interest income	(1.4)	(0.9)	0%	0%	58%	higher cash and cash equivalents balance in banks
FX (gain)/loss	2.2	4.4	1%	1%	-50%	Depreciation of the Phil. Peso vis-à-vis the US
Other expenses	(7.3)	5.2	-2%	2%	-240%	The decrease was due to zero accrual for early
INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	13.3	(20.1)	4%	-6%	166%	
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	4.1	0.0	1%	0%	100%	Higher due to income
NET INCOME	9.2	(20.1)	3%	-6%	146%	
Basic Earnings per share(P)*	0.022	(0.049)	0%	0%	146%	

PROJECTIONS

To sustain business expansion, the Manchester intends to focus on its investment in manufacturing and property development.

The Company anticipates that Interphil will moderately contribute to its retained earnings.

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC. (formerly FIRST PHARMA INDUSTRIES PHIL., INC.)

For the quarter ending March 31, 2011, Interphil generated an income of ₱ 9.2M, compared to the ₱ 20.8M net loss recorded in the same period last year. The improvement in operating results is due to reduction in manufacturing and operating expenses and tolling fee increases.

LANCASHIRE REALTY HOLDING CORP.

The rental revenue resulted to the Company's income of Ps 1.5M for the first quarter of 2011.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and notes payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and trade and other payables which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk). The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance due to unpredictability of financial markets.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's Finance Department under policies approved by the BOD. The Company's Finance Department identifies and evaluates financial risks in coordination with the Company's operating units. The BOD approves formal policies for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The Company manages credit risk by following strict credit policies and procedures in granting of credit to customers and monitoring of schedule of aged receivables.

The Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the policy of the Company that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subjected to credit verification procedures. Receivables from customers are usually settled after approved credit terms. Trade and other receivables are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the exposure of the Company to bad debts is not significant. The Company does not offer credit terms to third parties, without the specific approval of management.

With respect to credit risk from other financial assets of the Company, which mainly composed of cash and cash equivalents, and receivables from related parties, the exposure of the Company to credit risk arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

There is no significant concentration of credit risk in the Company.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential of not meeting obligations as they become due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding or is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial difficulties.

The objective of the Company is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of credit lines available from local banks. The Company seeks to manage its liquid funds through cash planning on a monthly basis. The Company uses historical data and forecasts from its collection and disbursement. Also, the Company only places funds in the money market which are exceeding the Company's requirements. Placements are strictly made based on cash planning assumptions and covers only a short period of time.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risks

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rate.

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risks are considered minimal. The Company decides not to hedge these immaterial currency exposures considering the cost of hedging being higher than the currency exposure.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Date of Recognition. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using trade date accounting.

Initial and Subsequent Recognition of Financial Instruments. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, includes transaction cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the instruments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this classification at every reporting date. The Company has no financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and held-to-maturity investments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Determination of Fair Value. The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at balance sheet date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

The Company considers a market as active if it is one in which transactions is taking place regularly on an arm's length basis. On the other hand, the Company considers a market as inactive if there is a significant decline in the volume and level of trading activity and the available prices vary significantly over time among market participants or the prices are not current.

'Day 1' Profit. Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' profit) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where unobservable data is used, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' profit amount.

Loans and Receivables. Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Loans and receivables are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date otherwise; these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Classified as loans and receivables are the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are those nonderivative financial assets that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivable or held-to-maturity investments. These are purchased and held indefinitely, and maybe sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses being recognized in the "other comprehensive income" section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income is recorded as part of profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest earned on the investments is reported as interest income using the effective interest method. Dividends earned on investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right to receive payment has been established. Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as noncurrent assets unless the intention is to dispose such assets within 12 months from balance sheet date.

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets consisting of any investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

The Company classified its investment in a certain country club as available-for-sale financial asset. The carrying value and fair value of the available-for-sale financial asset, which is presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated balance sheets amounting to Ps 0.33 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Other Financial Liabilities. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and loans and borrowings.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through amortization process.

This category includes trade and other payables amounting to ₱ 380.7 million as of March 31, 2011, ₱ 309.7 million as of December 31, 2010.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Company's financial instruments as of March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010 in Thousands of Pesos:

	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>₱280,480,275</u>	<u>₱280,480,275</u>	<u>₱342,030,954</u>	<u>₱342,030,954</u>
Trade and other receivables:				
Trade	<u>299,037,133</u>	<u>299,037,133</u>	<u>234,048,092</u>	<u>234,048,092</u>
Receivables from related parties	<u>14,453,835</u>	<u>14,453,835</u>	<u>16,370,141</u>	<u>16,370,141</u>
Others	<u>14,183,814</u>	<u>14,183,814</u>	<u>29,137,191</u>	<u>29,137,191</u>
	<u>608,155,057</u>	<u>608,155,057</u>	<u>621,586,378</u>	<u>621,586,378</u>
Available-for-sale financial asset (included as part of "Other noncurrent assets")	<u>330,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>
	<u>₱608,485,057</u>	<u>₱608,485,057</u>	<u>₱621,916,378</u>	<u>₱621,916,378</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables*	<u>380,699,370</u>	<u>380,699,370</u>	<u>309,737,079</u>	<u>309,737,079</u>
	<u>₱380,699,370</u>	<u>₱380,699,370</u>	<u>₱309,737,079</u>	<u>₱309,737,079</u>

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of loss shall be charged to current operations. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans and receivables together with the associated allowance are written off at each balance sheet date when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company.

The Company first assesses whether an objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significantly or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Available-for-Sale Financial Assets. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in the other comprehensive income account and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income account is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument are not reversed in profit or loss. Subsequent increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income account.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if, and only if, there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented at gross amounts in the consolidated balance sheet.

OTHER MATTERS

A) Key Performance Indicators

The Company's Consolidated top five (5) key performance indicators are shown below with their relevant results for March 31, 2011 and March, 2010.

	% Increase (Decrease)	March, 2011 (Unaudited)	March, 2010 (Unaudited)
REVENUES (P000)	3%	349,017	339,983
GROSS INCOME (P000)	64%	51,380	31,384
NET INCOME(LOSS) (P000)	146%	9,211	(20,113)
PROFIT(LOSS) PER SHARE (P)	146%	0.022	(0.049)
CURRENT RATIO	34%	2.16	1.61

- 1) Revenue Growth
Measures the percentage change in revenue over a period of time. It is regularly monitored on a per product and per client basis.
 - 2) Gross Profit
Measures the pricing strategy of the Company. Computed as Revenue less Cost of Goods Sold
 - 3) Net Income
Measures the profitability of the company.
 - 4) Basic Earnings Per Share
Measures how much a stockholder earns in the Net Income of the Company. Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing Net Income by the weighted number of common shares issued and outstanding during a particular period of time.
 - 5) Current Ratio
Indicates the Company's ability to meet short-term debt obligations; the higher the ratio, the more liquid the company is.
- B) The effects of seasonality and cyclicity on the interim operations of the Company's businesses are not material.
- C) There are no unusual items as to nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows.
- D) There are no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates in amounts reported in prior financial years.
- E) There are no issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities.
- F) There are no dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares.

- G) There are no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.
- H) There are no changes in the composition of the Company during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations.
- I) There are no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- J) There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or will have a material effect on the Company's liquidity.
- K) The Company's material commitments for capital expenditures consist of lease of fixed assets needed for the normal operations of the business.
- L) There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.
- M) There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period, except for those stated in the Managements Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.

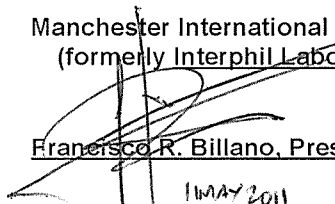
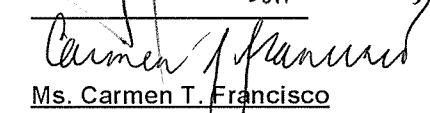
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

1. Disclosure not made under SEC Form 17-C.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Issuer	<u>Manchester International Holdings Unlimited Corp.</u> <u>(formerly Interphil Laboratories, Inc.)</u>
Signature and Title	 <u>Francisco R. Billano, President & General Manager</u>
Date	<u>11 MAY 2011</u>
Principal Financial Officer	 <u>Ms. Carmen T. Francisco</u>
Signature and Title	<u>Chief Financial Officer</u>
Date	<u>11 MAY 2011</u>

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2011 and DECEMBER 31, 2010
(in Pesos 000s)

	MARCH	DECEMBER
	2011	2010
	UNAUDITED	AUDITED
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	280,480	342,031
Trade and other receivables-net	327,675	279,555
Inventories - net	236,891	156,839
Advances to suppliers and other current assets	45,195	34,980
Total current assets	<u>890,241</u>	<u>813,406</u>
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment at cost-net	422,737	437,090
Land at revalued amount	112,195	112,195
Creditable withholding taxes - net of allowances	1,267	0
Other Noncurrent assets	5,278	4,662
Total noncurrent assets	<u>541,476</u>	<u>553,947</u>
Total assets	<u><u>1,431,717</u></u>	<u><u>1,367,352</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	395,585	323,712
Output tax	16,210	28,696
Total current liabilities	<u>411,795</u>	<u>352,409</u>
Noncurrent liabilities		
Deferred income tax	5,749	5,749
Retirement and long-term sick leave benefits	30,790	35,022
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>36,539</u>	<u>40,771</u>
EQUITY		
Capital stock	562,500	562,500
Additional paid-in capital	51,629	51,629
Revaluation increment in land	60,617	60,617
Retained earnings	597,151	587,940
Cost of treasury shares held	(288,514)	(288,514)
Total equity	<u>983,383</u>	<u>974,173</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u><u>1,431,717</u></u>	<u><u>1,367,352</u></u>

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 and 2010
(in Pesos 000s)

	2011 UNAUDITED	2010 UNAUDITED
REVENUES	349,017	339,983
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES	297,637	308,599
GROSS INCOME	51,380	31,384
Operating Expenses	44,529	40,811
Interest expense	0	2,009
Interest income	(1,420)	(898)
FX (gain)/loss	2,191	4,379
Other expenses	(7,268)	5,196
INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	13,349	(20,113)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	4,137	0
NET INCOME	9,211	(20,113)
Basic Earnings per share(P)*	0.022	(0.049)

* Net Income over the weighted number or shares outstanding

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 and 2010
(in Pesos 000s)

	Capital Stock		Additional	Revaluation	Retained	Treasury	
	Class A	Class B	Paid in Capital	Increment in Land	Earnings	Shares	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2010 AUDITED	337,500	225,000	51,629	60,617	587,940	(288,514)	974,173
Net Income					9,211		9,211
Balance as of March 31, 2011	337,500	225,000	51,629	60,617	597,151	(288,514)	983,383
Balance at December 31, 2009	337,500	225,000	51,629	60,617	453,359	(288,514)	839,592
Net Income					(20,113)		(20,113)
Balance at March 31, 2010	337,500	225,000	51,629	60,617	433,246	(288,514)	819,478

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 and 2010
(in Pesos 000s)

	2011 UNAUDITED	2010 UNAUDITED
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income(Loss)	9,211	(20,113)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization	15,200	20,222
Equity in net loss of a joint venture	0	0
Provision for retirement and long-term sick leave benefits	(4,233)	33,917
Operating income before working capital changes	20,178	34,026
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	(48,119)	37,486
Inventories	(80,052)	(41,473)
Advances to suppliers and other current assets	(10,215)	5,004
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade and other payables	71,873	29,660
Output tax	(12,486)	(14,896)
Cash generated from operations	(58,821)	49,806
Income tax paid	(1,267)	(6,514)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(60,088)	43,293
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(847)	(6,922)
Decrease (increase) in deposits	(616)	(1,492)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,463)	(8,414)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds (payments) of:		
Notes payable	(0)	(45,000)
Obligations under finance lease	0	(33)
Net cash used in financing activities	(0)	(45,033)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(61,551)	(10,155)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	342,031	249,273
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT AT END OF THE PERIOD	280,480	239,118

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS :**1. General**

Manchester International Holdings Unlimited Corp (formerly Interphil Laboratories, Inc.), (the "Company") is incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The registered office address of the Company is Canlubang Industrial Estate, Bo. Pittland, Cabuyao, Laguna. The Company is engaged in manufacturing, processing, and packaging of drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and veterinary products. The Company also renders services related to product supply requirements of client companies, primarily relating to planning and procurement of materials and other technical and quality control services.

The Company is 62% owned by Interpharma Holdings and Management Corporation, an entity incorporated in the Philippines.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting PoliciesBasis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines as set forth in the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs include statements name PFRSs and Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs) and interpretations issued by the Philippine Accounting Standards Council.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land which is carried at revalued amount and financial assets which are carried at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 are the same as compared with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	<u>Mar-11</u>	<u>Mar-10</u>
a) Net Income(Loss)	<u>9,211</u>	<u>(20,113)</u>
Shares outstanding at beginning of year	412,065	412,065
Weighted average number of common shares acquired during the year	-	-
b) Weighted average number of common shares outstand	<u>412,065</u>	<u>412,065</u>
Earnings per share	<u>0.022</u>	<u>(0.049)</u>

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS UNLIMITED CORP
(formerly INTERPHIL LABORATORIES, INC.)
SCHEDULE OF AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
AS OF MARCH 31, 2011
(in Pesos 000s)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1 Month</u>	<u>2-3 Mos</u>	<u>4-6 Mos</u>	<u>7-9 Mos</u>
Trade Receivables					
1) Third party	312,888	218,433	76,180	18,274	0
2) Affiliates	(13,850)	(12,071)	(403)	(1,377)	0
	<u>299,037</u>	<u>206,363</u>	<u>75,777</u>	<u>16,898</u>	<u>0</u>
Non-Trade Receivables					
1) Affiliates	41,706	29,588	10,654	1,464	0
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(15,582)				
Others Receivables	<u>2,513</u>				
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - Net	<u><u>327,675</u></u>				

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE DESCRIPTION

Type	Nature/Description	Collection Period
1)	Trade Sale of Services (Toll + Assay) and Materials	30 days after invoice date
2)	Non-Trade Various	30 days after invoice date

NORMAL OPERATING CYCLE