

Company Registration No. 04138736 (England and Wales)

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T Cunningham	(Appointed 30 April 2019)
	D Vermeer	(Appointed 30 April 2019)
	K Rahuf	(Appointed 18 March 2020)
Secretary	HCP Management Services Limited	
Company number	04138736	
Registered office	8 White Oak Square London Road Swanley Kent BR8 7AG	
Auditor	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU	
Banker	Barclays Bank Plc Level 28 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP	

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

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WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the performance of a PFI contract with Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council for the design, installation, refurbishment and maintenance of certain street lighting. Financial close was reached on 28 March 2002. The concession period is 26 years. The completion certificate for the construction works was received on 30 September 2004, and £1.6m subordinated debt was injected into the project on this date.

There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

C Dix	(Resigned 30 April 2019)
C Vela Lazaga	(Resigned 30 April 2019)
T Cunningham	(Appointed 30 April 2019)
D Vermeer	(Appointed 30 April 2019)
K Rahuf	(Appointed 18 March 2020)

Going concern and Covid-19

The Directors assessment of going concern and the impact of Covid-19 can be found in the accounting policies note in the financial statements.

The Directors have considered the potential impact to the business from the effects of the current pandemic (Covid-19) and have put in place plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential risks to business continuity. The unitary charge income received from the local authority is highly predictable and the content of the Cabinet Office Policy Note PPN 02/20 indicates that public bodies will continue to pay their suppliers, the Directors do not believe that there is any material risk to income or cashflows. On this basis, the Directors anticipate that the Company will continue to be able to meet its business obligations as they fall due over the coming twelve months. The Directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business. At the start of the PFI contract, the Company negotiated debt facilities with an external party to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds over the life of the PFI concession.

Interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings expose it to cash flow risk primarily due to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage the risk and reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash, financial assets and trade and other receivables. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables which are with one counterparty, although in the opinion of the board of directors this risk is limited as the receivables are with a local government authority.

Future developments

The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

Auditor

BDO LLP were appointed as auditor to the Company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the Directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

The Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



K Rahuf
Director
25 June 2020

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing 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; 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.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Walsall Public Lighting Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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.

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 in the financial statements or 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 respect 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 our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report 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.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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 FRC's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Cassie Forman-Kotsapa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

26 June 2020

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

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	3	2,826	2,668
Cost of sales		(2,317)	(2,176)
Gross profit		509	492
Interest receivable and similar income	7	622	661
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(527)	(579)
Profit before taxation		604	574
Tax on profit	9	(116)	(109)
Profit for the financial year		488	465
Other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedges gain arising in the year	13	198	425
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	9	(33)	(72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		653	818

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

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	£'000	Restated 2018 £'000	£'000
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	11	7,845		8,403	
Debtors falling due within one year	11	946		916	
Cash at bank and in hand		388		459	
		<u>9,179</u>		<u>9,778</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(1,521)</u>		<u>(1,593)</u>	
Net current assets			7,658		8,185
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(7,054)		(8,047)
Net assets			<u>604</u>		<u>138</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		180		180
Hedging reserve	16		(987)		(1,152)
Profit and loss reserves	16		1,411		1,110
Total shareholders' funds			<u>604</u>		<u>138</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



K Rahuf
Director

Company Registration No. 04138736

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share capital	Hedging reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2018		180	(1,500)	950	(370)
Year ended 31 December 2018:					
Profit for the year		-	-	465	465
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedges gains		-	425	-	425
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(72)	-	(72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	353	465	818
Dividends	10	-	-	(310)	(310)
Balance at 31 December 2018		180	(1,152)	1,110	138
Year ended 31 December 2019:					
Profit for the year		-	-	488	488
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedges gains		-	198	-	198
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(33)	-	(33)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	165	488	653
Dividends	10	-	-	(187)	(187)
Balance at 31 December 2019		180	(987)	1,411	604

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Walsall Public Lighting Limited is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value and in accordance with FRS 102. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Walsall Public Lighting Holding Company Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts are available from Companies House.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have considered the available funding facilities, cash flow projections and financial projections that are agreed as part of the long term financial model for the project.

The Directors have considered the potential impact to the business from the effects of the current pandemic (Covid-19) and have put in place plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential risks to business continuity. The unitary charge income received from the local authority is highly predictable and the content of the Cabinet Office Policy Note PPN 02/20 indicates that public bodies will continue to pay their suppliers, the Directors do not believe that there is any material risk to income or cashflows. The Directors have also looked at the effect of possible downside scenarios with reduced level of income and cashflows and are satisfied that no default on lending covenants would arise. On this basis, the Directors anticipate that the Company will continue to be able to meet its business obligations as they fall due over the coming twelve months. The Directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

After considering these matters and in light of the current forecasts for the Company, the Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Income received in respect of the service concession is allocated between revenue and capital repayment of, and interest income on, the PFI financial asset using the effective interest rate method. Service revenue is recognised as a margin on non-pass-through operating and maintenance costs.

Pass through income represents the direct pass through of recoverable costs, as specified in the Project Agreement.

Variation income relates to the recharge of costs incurred for the alteration of the facilities or the services provided, requested by the Authority.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Service Concession

The Company is a special purpose entity that has been established to provide services under certain private finance agreements with Walsall Council (the Council). Under the terms of these Agreements, the Council (as grantor) controls the services to be provided by the Company over the contract term. Based on the contractual arrangements the Company has classified the project as a service concession arrangement, and has accounted for the principal assets of, and income streams from, the project in accordance with FRS 102, Section 34.12 Service Concession Arrangements.

The Company has chosen to adopt the transitional arrangements available within FRS 102, Section 35.10 (i) and as such the service concession arrangement has continued to be accounted for using the same accounting policies being applied at the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 January 2014). The nature of the asset has therefore not changed; however, there was a change in the description from Finance Debtor to Financial Asset.

Under the terms of the arrangement, the Company has the right to receive a baseline contractual payment stream for the provision of the services from or at the direction of the grantor (the Council), and as such the asset is accounted for as a financial asset. The financial asset has initially been recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, based on the fair value of the construction (or upgrade) services, plus any directly attributable transaction costs, provided in line with FRS 102.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the statement of comprehensive income depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

1.8 Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability concerned.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

1.10 Reclassification of comparative information

The following reclassification of comparative information has been made to more appropriately reflect its nature:

Note 12 – The amount payable in respect derivative financial instruments within one year has been separately disclosed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Hedge accounting

The Directors consider the Company to have met the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting; the Company has therefore recognised fair value movements on derivatives in effective hedging relationships through other comprehensive income as well as the deferred tax thereon.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

The Directors use their judgement in selecting a suitable valuation technique for derivative financial instruments. All derivative financial instruments are valued at the mark to market valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. In these cases, the Company uses valuation techniques to assess the reasonableness of the valuation provided by the derivative counterparty. These techniques use a discounted cash flow analysis based on market observable inputs derived from similar instruments in similar and active markets. The fair value of derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date was a liability of £1,245,000 (2018: £1,443,000 liability). The Directors do not consider the impact of own credit risk to be material.

Service concession arrangement

As disclosed in Note 1, the Company accounts for the project as a service concession arrangement. The Directors use their judgement in selecting the appropriate financial asset rate to be applied in order to allocate the income received between revenue, and capital repayment of and interest income on the financial asset; and also the service margin that is used to recognise service revenue. The Directors have also used their judgement in assessing the appropriateness of the future maintenance costs that are included in the Company's forecasts. The Directors will continue to monitor the condition of the assets and undertake a regular review of maintenance spend.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Services income	2,381	2,289
Passthrough and variation income	445	379
	<u>2,826</u>	<u>2,668</u>
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	<u>2,826</u>	<u>2,668</u>

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the Company and the Company's parent company	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>

Auditor's remuneration is payable to BDO LLP (2018: Deloitte LLP).

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Auditor's remuneration (Continued)

5 Employees

The Company had no employees during the current or prior year.

6 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration for services to the Company during the current or prior year.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest income		
Interest receivable on financial asset	622	661
	<u>622</u>	<u>661</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	489	533
Interest payable to parent undertakings	38	46
	<u>527</u>	<u>579</u>
Total interest expense	<u>527</u>	<u>579</u>

9 Taxation

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	116	109
	<u>116</u>	<u>109</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the UK corporation tax rate of 19% is applied.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on 17%.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit before taxation	604	574
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	116	109
Taxation charge in the financial statements	116	109

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Deferred tax arising on: Revaluation of financial instruments treated as cash flow hedges	33	72

10 Dividends

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interim paid	187	310

11 Debtors

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	380	381
Financial asset	510	504
Prepayments and accrued income	56	31
	946	916

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11 Debtors (Continued)

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
Financial asset		7,643	8,168
Deferred tax asset	15	202	235
		<u>7,845</u>	<u>8,403</u>
Total debtors		<u>8,791</u>	<u>9,319</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2019 £'000	Restated 2018 £'000
Bank loans	14	719	674
Trade creditors		198	273
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	14	103	105
Corporation tax		29	56
Other taxation		52	74
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		347	351
Bank loan accrued interest		20	22
Accruals and deferred income		53	38
		<u>1,521</u>	<u>1,593</u>

Derivative financial instruments have been reclassified to separately disclose amounts payable within one year.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £'000	Restated 2018 £'000
Bank loans	14	5,942	6,661
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	14	214	294
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		898	1,092
		<u>7,054</u>	<u>8,047</u>

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(Continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments

The swaps have a fixed interest rate of 5.72% and expire in 2026. The interest rate swaps settle on a semi-annual basis. The floating rate on the interest rate swaps is six months' Libor. The Company will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

All interest rate swap contracts are designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk of the Company's floating rate borrowings. The hedged cash flows are expected to occur and to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swaps.

The fair value of the derivative financial instrument above comprise the fair of the interest rate swap designated in an effective hedging relationship. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap that was recognised in other comprehensive income in the period was a gain of £198,000 (2018: a gain of £425,000).

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Payable by instalments	1,886	3,028
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
14 Loans and overdrafts		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans	6,661	7,335
Loans from parent undertakings	293	369
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	6,954	7,704
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Payable within one year	798	749
Payable after one year	6,156	6,955
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	6,954	7,704
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the Company and a charge over the shares of the Company.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

Bank Loans

The bank loans are provided by Barclays Bank Plc and Bank of Scotland Plc in order to finance the construction of the project. The loan is repayable in instalments based on an agreed percentage amount of the total facility per annum until 2026.

Interest on the facility is charged at rates linked to LIBOR. The Company has entered into fixed interest rate swaps to mitigate its interest exposure. The fixed interest rate on the facility, after taking into consideration the swap is 6.62%.

Subordinated Loans

The amounts owed to parent undertakings comprise subordinated loans of £293,000 (2018: £369,000). The loans are subject to interest rates at an agreed arm's length rate of 12.5% per annum and are repayable by 2022 in line with the agreed repayment schedules. Interest accrued on these loans at 31 December 2019 are included in the total in note 12 and amount to £24,000 (2018: £30,000).

15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets 2019 £'000	Assets 2018 £'000
Balances:		
Deferred tax on interest rate swap fair value	202	235
	<u>202</u>	<u>235</u>
Movements in the year:		2019 £'000
Asset at 1 January 2019		(235)
Charge to other comprehensive income		33
Asset at 31 December 2019		<u>(202)</u>

The deferred tax asset in relation to the interest rate swap liability is expected to affect profit or loss over the period to maturity of the interest rate swap.

WALSALL PUBLIC LIGHTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16 Share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
180,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	180	180

Other reserves

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

The hedging reserve represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective in hedging variable interest rate risk of recognised financial instruments. Amounts accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends.

17 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Jura Acquisition Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 not to provide information on related party transactions with other undertakings in the Jura Acquisition group. A copy of the financial statements of Jura Acquisition Limited can be obtained from its registered office at 1st Floor, Albert House, South Esplanade, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1AJ.

18 Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Walsall Public Lighting Holding Company Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, with a registered address of 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7AG. The smallest and largest group in which its results are consolidated is Walsall Public Lighting Holding Company Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts are available from Companies House. The Company's ultimate parent and controlling entity is Jura Holdings Limited (registered address: 70 Jermyn Street, St James's, London, England, SW1Y 6NY).

19 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end the COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly and the UK Government has enacted emergency measures to contain the spread of the virus, which have adversely impacted economic activity in the UK. The Directors continue to monitor the situation and have put in place plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential risks to business continuity. They have assessed the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on going concern and their statement is provided in note 1.2 to the financial statements.