

**West
Waste**

West London Waste Authority
Statement of Accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2020

West London Waste
Let's be resourceful

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Narrative Report

Introduction

West London Waste Authority (WLWA) is a statutory joint waste disposal authority established on 1 January 1986 to undertake the waste disposal functions set out in the Waste Regulation and Disposal (Authorities) Order 1985 made under the Local Government Act 1985, Section 10.

WLWA undertakes the waste disposal function for its six constituent boroughs in west London and its administrative area covers a population of approximately 1.7 million and an area of 38,000 hectares.

The six boroughs are responsible for the collection of waste in their areas and the Authority's statutory responsibility is to arrange for the provision of:

- facilities for the receipt, recycling and disposal of waste which is collected by the six constituent boroughs;
- transport and disposal of waste which the constituent boroughs receive at their household reuse and recycling centres;
- household reuse and recycling centres; and
- the storage and disposal of abandoned vehicles which are removed by the constituent boroughs.

The Authority is governed by six Councillors, one from each of the six constituent boroughs: the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames. The members of the Authority usually meet five times each year. They are supported by an Audit Committee that meets regularly during the year to consider matters of risk, control and governance. Additionally, there are regular partnership meetings between officers of the Authority and officers of the constituent boroughs.

At the end of the year WLWA employed 35 staff (previous year: 34) in two locations, the main administrative office in West Drayton and a small transfer station in Brent. WLWA is headed by the Managing Director and three part-time chief officers – The Clerk, Treasurer and Chief Technical Adviser, who are normally also full time chief officers employed in the constituent boroughs. Having close working relationships with the boroughs has enabled the Authority to receive support in specialised areas from borough staff as follows:

- London Borough of Hounslow – human resources
- London Borough of Ealing – treasury, payroll
- London Borough of Harrow – legal, insurance, procurement and committee services
- London Borough of Hillingdon – internal audit

These arrangements have not only provided relevant expertise but have also helped deliver value for money in back office functions.

In recent years the focus has been on how waste is disposed of – increasing reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of energy and materials. The Authority has taken on the role of coordinating waste minimisation, that is, the prevention of waste arising. This work requires close

co-operation with the constituent boroughs, achieved through an agreed long term Joint Waste Management Strategy. A key objective of this strategy is to improve the recycling rate which is reflected in a target of 65% agreed by boroughs.

In west London, working in partnership with constituent boroughs, the Authority has procured cost effective and long term contracts that see most of the constituent boroughs' waste that cannot be recycled or composted is used to produce energy. A key part of this are long term arrangements providing for 390,000 tonnes of waste per year to be treated at energy from waste recovery centres.

These arrangements deliver one of the key objectives of the Joint Waste Management Strategy and means that only a very small percentage of waste goes to landfill. They also guarantee an outlet for the majority of west London's waste for the next 20 years and dampen the effect of pricing inflation over that period.

Activity

The key event during the year was the onset of the coronavirus pandemic. There were no significant changes in wasteflows following the introduction of government safe distancing measures towards the end of the financial year. Indeed waste collection and disposal remained essential public services and continued to be delivered with little impact on the Authority's financial performance and position for 2019-20.

The Authority's regular reviewing of business risks throughout the year led to the speedy identification of Covid19 and its impact upon the operations of the constituent authorities as well as WLWA's own operations as a potentially very significant issue. The Authority has reviewed the level of reserves in this context and has concluded that although there is a high level of uncertainty, the current level of £18.8 million offers a reasonable level of cover to ensure adequate resilience. It should be noted that any major changes to the waste flows as a result of Covid 19 will be picked up and reflected in the established charging mechanisms, so the constituent authorities would bear any additional costs of this kind.

The Authority has also worked closely with constituent boroughs to formulate and put in place contingency plans to deal with risks such as staff illness and changing wasteflows. The Authority has been at the forefront of developing a constructive and collaborative approach with boroughs in west London towards managing the implications.

So, the principal statutory responsibility for the Authority remains unchanged and is to receive, treat, transport and dispose of waste collected by boroughs from their households. A breakdown of the borough's collected waste is provided in the table below. This shows a 1.6% rise in volume of borough collected waste being received by the Authority to 571,000 tonnes for the year. During the year, 99.8% of waste was recycled, reused, composted or converted to energy. The table below provides a breakdown of the waste tonnages.

	2019-20	2018-19
	Tonnes	Tonnes
Recycling and reuse	61,000	61,000
Composting	89,000	87,000
Energy recovery	420,000	408,000
Landfill	1,000	6,000
Total waste	571,000	562,000

The Authority arranges for the constituent boroughs to provide the household reuse and recycling centres for residents to deposit their waste. Some of these centres also take in trade waste and other borough collected waste such as street cleansing and fly tipping. The Authority is responsible for arranging the transport and composting or disposal of all the waste received at these sites except for the waste that the boroughs recycle. The above total includes the waste collected and disposed from these sites.

There are seven household reuse and recycling centres. The boroughs operate six of these (either directly themselves or through contractors) for which the Authority arranges transport and disposal through contracts with the private sector. The remaining site is operated by the Authority as agents of one of the boroughs.

For the year residual waste sent for disposal from these centres totalled 91,000 tonnes. Of this householders deposited 52,000 tonnes; 24,000 tonnes was trade waste and 15,000 tonnes was borough collected waste. A breakdown follows.

	2019-20	2018-19
	Tonnes	Tonnes
Household residual waste	52,000	53,000
Household recycle and re-used waste	15,000	17,000
Household composted waste	17,000	16,000
Trade residual waste	24,000	23,000
Borough residual street cleansing waste	15,000	14,000
Total Household Re-use and Recycling Centre waste	123,000	123,000

Financial Performance

WLWA is primarily financed by an annual levy on the constituent boroughs. Other income is generated from sources such as charges paid by businesses for the disposal of non-household waste. For the levy, boroughs' tonnages are the basis for the majority of the apportionment with some fixed costs allocated according to Council Tax Base (i.e. the number of Band D properties). Authority expenditure is primarily related to waste treatment and transport contracts with the private sector.

During the year, the Authority raised an annual levy on the constituent boroughs of £57.8 million, a reduction from £59.1 million in 2018-19. The Authority's aim for 2019-20 was to break even and maintain reserves as a buffer against unexpected budget pressures – so reducing the risk of

having to request additional in-year funding from Boroughs. The Authority has achieved this target and has also disbursed £1.9 million of the accumulated surplus to boroughs through a reduction in levies. The net cost of services for the year was £48.1 million, a small rise from the previous year's £47.1 million. Net financing costs rose by £0.3 million to £9.4 million and the overall result showed a surplus on provision of services of £0.3 million compared to £2.8 million in the previous year.

There were no five yearly valuations in 2019-20 and therefore no gains or losses on property valuations. A small actuarial loss on the pension liability valuation of £0.07 million (£1.1 million gain in the previous year) resulted in total comprehensive expenditure for the year of £0.2 million (total comprehensive income of £3.0 million in the previous year).

The Authority is entitled to a share of the income (above certain thresholds) earned by the Public Private Partnership PPP from third parties. This totalled £0.6 million and is included within Miscellaneous income.

The Authority's aim for 2019-20 was to continue delivering ambitious business plan objectives and at the same time to break even and maintain reserves as a buffer against unexpected budget pressures – so reducing the risk of having to request additional in-year funding from Boroughs. The Authority has achieved this target.

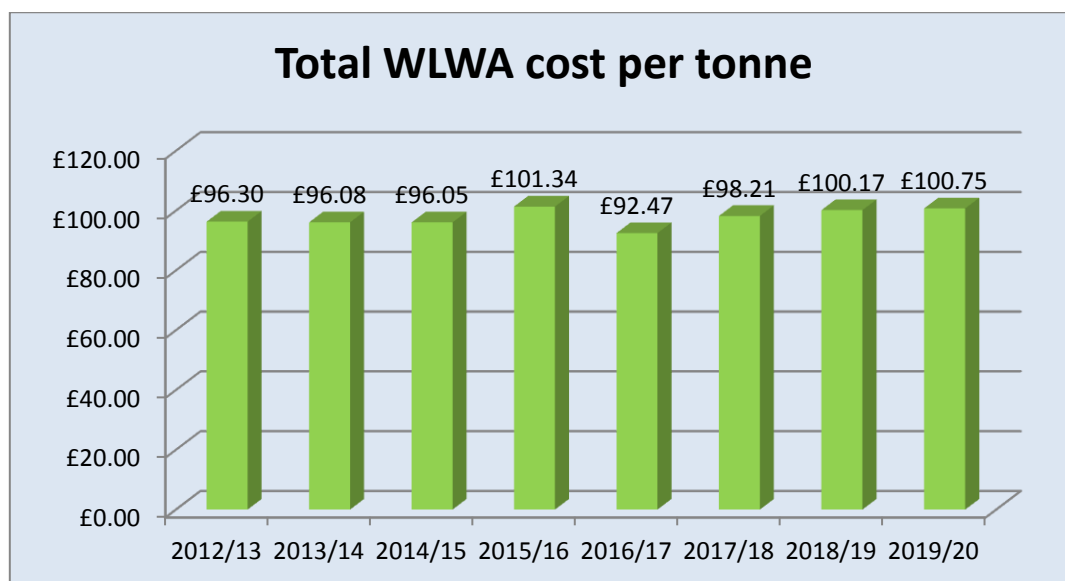
Key milestones achieved during the year include the commencement of food waste projects with every borough, providing strategic incentives for boroughs to develop and implement food waste projects, responding to boroughs requirements for levy setting, procuring a borough materials recycling service and playing a key role in collaborative working across west London – all of this in context of performance broadly in line with the balanced budget and close to break-even performance for the year.

The Authority's properties comprise of an energy from waste centre, three transfer stations and a head office building which have a balance sheet value of £212.2 million and have been funded by loans from constituent boroughs and the Public Works Loans Board with total balances of £90.2 million and a capital contribution balance from the Suez consortium of £112.6 million for the construction of the energy recovery centre.

Looking ahead into the longer term the Authority has a healthy reserve position to manage any risks in relation to continuing and indeed extending its service offering to constituent boroughs. There presently are no significant opportunities of any certainty or material risks facing the Authority. The Authority's long term financial plans incorporate sensitivity analysis to reflect the impact of key variables affecting the finances i.e. tonnage growth and inflation. The plans show a strong financial outlook including effective mitigation of risks, reflected in a low forecast of growth in costs and therefore levies. The plans also show a break even position throughout the medium term, despite a background of inflation and waste growth.

To put the numbers into context and provide a better perspective of financial performance, it helps to look at results over time. To this effect, the key measure is the Authority's cost per tonne. This looks at how effectively the Authority has managed costs and is a key measure of efficiency and performance. The total cost of delivering services (Net Cost of Services plus Financing less Revaluation Losses) is divided by the total tonnes of waste (all materials) disposed by the

Authority, to provide an overall cost per tonne figure. This has been plotted over seven years in the chart that follows.



The key feature illustrated by this chart is that the Authority's cost per tonne is only 4.6% more than it was in 2012/13 with only 0.6% growth on the previous year. This reflects the effective control of costs and spending over the period and improving efficiency. It is worth noting that 2016/17 included significant one off benefits resulting from the commencement of full service at the new energy recovery centre.

Once again, by considering a longer timeframe, the level of reserves available to manage risk provides better perspective about the Authority's financial health. So the chart below considers the Authority's reserves excluding the notional property revaluation over the same period. It illustrates that in 2012-13 the Authority had more obligations and liabilities than it did assets and therefore held a negative reserve position. From 2013-14 the Authority has improved this position by building a stable level of reserves as the basis of a financial buffer to better manage unexpected risks.



Financial performance is reported to the Authority on a regular basis and matters of financial control are considered by the Audit Committee. The financial outturn and performance for the year shows that the Authority has achieved a position of financial stability, with operating performance delivering surpluses and a strong balance sheet reflected in net assets and positive reserves. The Authority's long term capital investment also effectively manages the longer term risks of increasing landfill costs and tonnages and the Authority is well placed to continue delivering good value for money services to boroughs for the foreseeable future.

Accounting Policies

General

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom that is recognised by Statute as representing proper accounting practices. They are also in line with the Accounts and Audit Regulations (2015).

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that can be directly attributed to the construction or manufacture of an asset for which a substantial period is required to bring the asset to its intended usable condition are capitalised as part of the costs of the relevant asset. All the other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs are the interest and other costs incurred by the Authority in connection with borrowing funds.

Capital Adjustment Account

This account sets out amounts set aside from revenue resources, or capital receipts, to finance expenditure on fixed assets or for the repayment of external loans and certain other capital financing transactions.

Capital Work in Progress

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority manages its own cash balances and holds balances during the year within its bank account and deposits funds (cash equivalents) under a service level agreement with the London Borough of Ealing.

Debtors and Creditors

The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis. Outstanding debtors and creditors are brought into the accounts at year-end. Where exact amounts are unknown at the time of closing the accounts, accruals are supported by activity and pricing data.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and assets under construction, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Type of Asset	Years
Land Assets	60
Buildings	21-25
Fixed Plant	8-12
Vehicles and equipment	7-8

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. There must be a contract whether actual or implied.

In accordance with the standard IFRS9 (Financial Instruments), the Authority recognises financial assets and liabilities when the Authority becomes a party to contractual provisions and at which point they are classified and initially measured at transaction price. Subsequent measurement will follow the initial measurement so will be at amortised cost.

Financial assets are held for day to day operations so are settled in the short term (i.e. generally within a few weeks). This means the time value of money is unchanged from the initial value i.e. nil amortisation. There is no gain or loss to recognise through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities that are held for day to day operations (i.e. trade creditors) are also settled in the short term and their value will remain unchanged from the initial value. There is no gain or loss to recognise through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities held over a longer term (borrowing/loans/PPP) where the time value is relevant are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. In WLWA's case the actual interest rate of the borrowing is the effective interest rate. There is no gain or loss to recognise through the amortisation process.

The transaction costs in relation to loan debts are immaterial and consequently charged immediately to surplus and deficit on provision of services.

Impairment and credit losses for trade receivables are required for assets classified under the amortised cost basis. The Authority has assessed impairment and credit losses for trade receivables. Reviewing current debt the Authority has forecast bad debt going forwards and adjusted for credit losses.

The Authority's financial assets comprise of bank balances, investments and trade receivables. The Authority's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, PPP liability and trade payables.

Going Concern

The Authority's Statement of Accounts have been prepared on a Going Concern basis, i.e. the accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This conclusion is supported by the Authority's Business Plan and also its medium to long term Financial Model which covers a period of 25 years from the balance sheet date of these accounts.

Government Grants and Other Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

- The Authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- The grants or contributions will be received.

Impairments

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Leasing - The Authority as Lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. There were no leases during 2019-20.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

Under Part IV of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 the Authority is required to set aside a minimum revenue provision (MRP) as part of the means to finance capital expenditure. The Authority's policy is to apply, as prescribed, either the asset life or depreciation method and is based on 4% of the capital financing requirement.

Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits (to be settled within 12 months other than termination benefits) are recognised when the employee renders the service and are measured at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Pension Scheme

WLWA does not manage its own pension scheme but is an admitted body in the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA). This enables all WLWA staff to participate in the LPFA Pension Fund, which is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008.

The scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. For a defined benefit scheme changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses arise because:

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- The actuarial assumptions have changed.

The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme reflect the estimated outgoings due after the triennial valuation date (31 March 2018). The WLWA is committed to provide for service benefits up to the valuation date.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires the Authority to apply accounting principles and to make disclosures under International Accounting Standard 19, Employee Benefits (IAS19). Details are provided to the Authority by the LPFA's Actuary (currently Barnett Waddingham). The Notes to the Core Financial Statements provide details of how the Authority has met these requirements.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.
- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.

No events have been identified to the date of signing these accounts.

Public Private Partnership Contracts

Public Private Partnership (PPP) and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant and Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the contractor.

As the Authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PPP schemes, the Authority carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the Property, Plant and Equipment) is balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the contractor to pay for the capital investment. Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Authority and measured at current value.

The amounts payable to the PPP contractor each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost – interest and other financing charges on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Payment towards liability including deferred revenue balance – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PPP contractor.
- Life cycle costs – reflecting the consumption of components and the cost of their replacement

(The profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)

Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment assets are measured initially at cost, representing the costs directly attributable to acquiring or constructing the asset and bringing it to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Authority.

All property, plant and equipment are used in operations and measured at current value. The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The costs arising from financing the construction of the fixed asset are normally not capitalised (other than major projects spanning multiple years) but are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year to which they relate.

Land and buildings are normally re-valued every five years applying Fair Value assumptions using independent professional valuations to reflect the current value to the Authority in their existing use. Where appropriate a re-valuation will be carried out within a five year period. In between full or quinquennial valuations a review is undertaken to determine whether or not annual indexation should be applied to ensure the carrying value continues to reflect the current value. Non-property assets will be carried at historical cost as a proxy for current value.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that additional future economic benefits or service potential deriving from the cost incurred to replace a component of such item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be determined reliably. Where subsequent expenditure enhances an asset beyond its original specification, the directly attributable cost is added to the asset's carrying value.

Where a component of an asset is replaced, the cost of the replacement is capitalised if it meets the criteria for recognition above. The carrying amount of the part replaced is de-recognised.

Other expenditure that does not generate additional future economic benefits or service potential, such as rates, repairs and maintenance is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the period which it is incurred.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with the Waste Regulations and Disposal (Authorities) Order 1985 and the IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts) the Authority apportions costs in a manner agreed with boroughs then raises and notifies boroughs of an annual levy charged in 12 equal instalments over the year. Revenue is recognised on the date of each instalment. The levies are then adjusted on a quarterly basis to reflect the actual service (i.e. tonnages of waste disposed) with boroughs receiving an additional charge or rebate. The adjustment is recognised in the revenue and any unsettled balance at year end reflected in creditors or debtors. Trade, agency and other income are recognised at the point of service delivery and sale.

Service Borough Costs

Administrative costs charged to the Authority by constituent boroughs are based on the time spent in respect of services rendered (e.g. financial, legal and technical). There are service level agreements in place where appropriate.

VAT

All income and expenditure is shown net of VAT.

Reserves

The net assets/(liabilities) of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserve is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. For WLWA, that officer is the Treasurer;
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities:

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- Complied with the local authority Code.

The Treasurer has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Treasurer is also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the financial information included on the Authority's website.

Statement of the Treasurer

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the Authority's income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020 and the Authority's financial position as at 31 March 2020.

Ian O'Donnell
Treasurer
26 June 2020

Authority

I can confirm that these Accounts were considered and approved by the Authority.

Signed on behalf of West London Waste Authority
Councillor Graham Henson (Chair)
26 June 2020

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices:

	Note	2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Gross expenditure			
Employees		(2,426)	(2,138)
Premises		(2,561)	(3,647)
Waste transport and disposal		(36,297)	(34,496)
Other supplies and payments		(1,023)	(744)
Impairments and revaluation losses		0	(226)
Depreciation	7	(8,773)	(8,337)
Total		(51,080)	(49,588)
Gross income			
Trade waste		1,810	1,416
Agency		373	433
Miscellaneous income		789	552
Total		2,972	2,401
Net cost of services		(48,108)	(47,187)
Net financing and investment income and expenditure	6	(9,420)	(9,106)
Levies on constituent councils	17	57,781	59,166
Total		48,361	50,060
Surplus on provision of services		253	2,873
Gain / (loss) from revaluation of property	14	0	(6,981)
Actuarial (loss) / gain on pension liability	20	(68)	1,093
Other comprehensive income and expenditure		(68)	(5,888)
Total comprehensive income and expenditure		185	(3,015)

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The unaudited accounts were issued on 4 May 2020 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 26 June 2020.

		2019-20	2018-19
		£'000	£'000
Property, plant and equipment	7	212,216	220,972
Capital work in progress	8	375	83
Long Term Assets		212,591	221,055
Cash and cash equivalents	10	17,949	8,925
Short term debtors	11	4,691	12,150
Current Assets		22,640	21,075
Total Assets		235,231	242,130
Short term creditors	12	(5,663)	(7,412)
Short term borrowing	13	(2,119)	(2,012)
Current PPP liability	19	(4,001)	(3,926)
Current Liabilities		(11,783)	(13,350)
Long term borrowing	13	(88,172)	(90,292)
Other long term liabilities	19	(108,661)	(112,662)
Pension fund liability	20	(7,799)	(7,195)
Long Term Liabilities		(204,632)	(210,149)
Net Assets		18,816	18,631
Usable Reserves		12,730	11,435
Unusable reserves	14	6,086	7,196
Total Reserves		18,816	18,631

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into "usable" reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other reserves. The surplus (or deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
Balance at 1 April 2019	11,435	7,196	18,631
Surplus on provision of services (accounting basis)	253	0	253
Other comprehensive expenditure	0	(68)	(68)
Total comprehensive expenditure	253	(68)	185
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 5)	1,042	(1,042)	0
Increase in year	1,295	(1,110)	185
Balance at 31 March 2020	12,730	6,086	18,816

	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
Balance at 1 April 2018	18,794	2,852	21,646
Surplus on provision of services (accounting basis)	2,873		2,873
Other comprehensive expenditure		(5,888)	(5,888)
Total comprehensive expenditure	2,873	(5,888)	(3,015)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 5)	(10,232)	10,232	0
Decrease in year	(7,359)	4,344	(3,015)
Balance at 31 March 2019	11,435	7,196	18,631

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as: operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for reserves which are intended to contribute to the Authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Authority:

		2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Net surplus on the provision of services		253	2,873
Adjustments to net surplus		24,439	10,844
Net cash generated from operating activities		24,692	13,717
<i>Investment activities</i>			
Payments for capital work in progress	8	(292)	(368)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	7	(17)	(37,925)
Interest received	6	114	88
Net cash used in investment activities		(195)	(38,205)
<i>Financing activities</i>			
Interest paid	6	(9,534)	(9,194)
Loans raised	13	0	26,729
Loans repaid		(5,939)	(4,888)
Net cash generated (used in)/from financing activities		(15,473)	12,647
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		9,024	(11,841)
Opening balance		8,925	20,766
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		17,949	8,925

Cash Flow Statement

		2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Adjustments to net surplus for non-cash movements			
Depreciation and impairments	7	8,773	8,337
Valuation losses		0	226
IAS 19 non-cash pension entries		536	434
(Increase)/decrease in short term debtors	11	7,459	(8,045)
(Decrease)/increase in short term creditors	12	(1,749)	786
Sub Total		15,019	1,738
Adjustments for items included in financing/investing activities			
Interest received	6	(114)	(88)
Interest paid	6	9,534	9,194
Total Adjustments		24,439	10,844

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The notes to the core financial statements (notes to the accounts) are provided to give additional information about items included in the core statements. The notes expand on some of the information and provide further explanation of a number of matters prescribed by accounting standards.

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate how the funding available to the authority for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is used as a whole for decision making purposes in a single service authority with no directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2018-19			2019-20		
Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund £'000	Adjustments between funding and accounting basis £'000	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000		Adjustments between funding and accounting basis £'000	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
(38,380)	(8,807)	(47,187)	Net Cost of Services	(38,950)	(48,108)
31,021	19,039	50,060	Other income and expenditure	40,245	48,361
(7,359)	10,232	2,873	Surplus or (deficit)	1,295	253
			18,794 Opening General Fund Balance	11,435	
			(7,359) Surplus or (deficit)	1,295	
			11,435 Closing General Fund Balance	12,730	

2. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the Accounting Policies set out in the financial statements, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving certainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- Influences on going concern, such as future funding levels and long term contracts;
- Whether contracts need to be accounted for as service concessions or with embedded leases;
- The calculation of debtor and creditor accruals; and
- The recognition of assets and calculation of depreciation.
- The independent valuation of assets.

3. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains a number of estimates that are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020 for which there may be a risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of net pension liability depends on complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. Actuaries engaged by the London Pensions Fund Authority provide expert advice about the assumptions applied.	The actual results will only become apparent on crystallisation of the pension liability. However the effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured and are illustrated in note 20.
Property Valuation	Independent professional property valuations take place every 5 years by surveyors appointed by the Authority. The valuations are undertaken in accordance with RICS and CIPFA rules and require the use of a variety of information and the judgement of surveyors in relation to market conditions, components and lifecycles.	Actual results only become apparent on the disposal of property. However, the balance on the revaluation reserve in note 14 provides an indication of the level of notional gain resulting from valuations. For prudence where there are notional losses, these are immediately recognised in the income and expenditure statement. In the five year between valuations a review is undertaken to determine whether an annual desktop indexation exercise is required to ensure the

		<p>carrying value reflects the current value. The review considers the condition of the asset, its utility and usage, the market conditions, the lifespan and materiality. On review it was determined that a desktop exercise was not required and that the carrying value of properties reasonably and accurately reflect the current value.</p>
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4. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue by the Treasurer of the Authority on 26 June 2020. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2020 they have been taken into account.

The most notable post balance sheet event is the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 crises. This commenced towards the end of the financial year and is described in the Narrative Statement.

5. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

	2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account but required by Statute to be excluded:		
Depreciation* (note 7)	8,773	8,337
Impairments and revaluation losses*	0	226
Reversal of items relating to IAS19 Retirement Benefits	536	435
	9,309	8,998
Amounts not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account but required by Statute to be included:		
Statutory provision for the Repayment of Debt* (note 14)	(8,263)	(7,497)
Revenue financing to Capital (note 14)	(17)	(11,735)
Other	0	(1)
	(8,280)	(19,233)
Transfer (from)/to general reserves		
Accumulated Absences Account (note 14)	13	3
	13	3

Net additional amount to be credited to general balances for the year	1,042	(10,232)
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* Adjustments impact capital adjustment account (unusable reserve)

6. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges	5,535	5,192
Pensions interest and expected return on pensions assets	164	194
PPP financing interest	3,548	3,619
PPP contingent rents	287	189
Interest receivable and similar income	(114)	(88)
	9,420	9,106

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and Buildings Freehold	Land and Buildings Leasehold	Fixed Plant and Vehicles	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross book value at 1 April 2019	220,658	0	467	221,125
Additions	0	0	17	17
Gross book value at 31 March 2020	220,658	0	484	221,142
Accumulated depreciation at 1 April 2019	0	0	(153)	(153)
Depreciation charge for the year	(8,690)	0	(83)	(8,773)
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2020	(8,690)	0	(236)	(8,926)
Net book Value at 01 April 2019	220,658	0	314	220,972
Net book Value at 31 March 2020	211,968	0	248	212,216

Land and buildings include assets under PPP arrangement with net book value of £209.3 million. A full valuation exercise valued properties at 31 March 2019. For valuation purposes as of 31 March 2020, a management review was carried out as described in Note 3.

	Land and Buildings Freehold	Land and Buildings Leasehold	Fixed Plant and Vehicles	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross book value at 1 April 2018	197,305	8,708	667	206,680
Additions	38,312	0	122	38,434
Disposals	0	0	(322)	(322)
Leasehold buyout	8,708	(8,708)	0	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Revaluation Reserve	(23,441)	0	0	(23,441)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Comprehensive income and expenditure statement	(226)	0	0	(226)
Gross book value at 1 April 2019	220,658	0	467	221,125
Accumulated depreciation brought forward	(7,852)	(363)	(321)	(8,536)
Disposals	0	0	259	259
Depreciation charge for the year	(7,943)	(303)	(91)	(8,337)
Leasehold buyout	(666)	666	0	0
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	16,461	0	0	16,461
Accumulated depreciation carried forward	0	0	(153)	(153)
Net book Value at 31 March 2019	220,658	0	314	220,972
Net book Value at 31 March 2018	189,453	8,345	346	198,144

8. Capital Work in Progress

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Opening balance	83	161
Expenditure in year	292	368
Recognised in long term assets	0	(446)
Closing balance	375	83

9. Financial Instruments

Accounting regulations require the "financial instruments" shown on the Balance Sheet to be further analysed into various defined categories:

	Long term		Current	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets – Amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	17,949	8,925
Trade debtors and prepayments	0	0	2,110	2,325
Financial Liabilities – Amortised Cost				
Trade creditors	0	0	4,876	6,629
Long term borrowing	(88,172)	(90,292)	(2,119)	(2,012)
PPP liability	(108,661)	(112,662)	(4,001)	(3,926)

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- The financial asset or liability's calculated internal rate of return at 31 March 2020
- No early repayment or impairment
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount

	2019-20		2018-19	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Long term borrowing (note 13)	90,291	99,343	92,304	95,751
PPP liability	112,662	116,413	116,588	120,437

The higher fair values reflect that these essentially fixed rate instruments have higher interest rates than similar loans available in the market at balance sheet date. The loans and long term liabilities are valued at Level 2 as the valuation of the underlying debt is derived from observable inputs and not from quoted prices in active markets. The valuation is derived from a predefined and predictable cashflow using a net present value approach.

Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk:

The Authority's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund its services. The procedures for risk management in relation to key financial instruments are set out through the legal framework detailed within the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Authority to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance.

In order to comply with the requirement that the Authority is required to set a balanced budget (Local Government Finance Act 1992) this is reported at the same time as the levy setting meeting. The annual Treasury Management Strategy outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is compared to the strategy and reported annually to members.

The Treasurer is responsible for all of the Authority's banking, borrowing and investment activities. Under a service level agreement, the London Borough of Ealing provides a low risk option for investing balances.

The Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Refinancing and Maturity risk – the possibility that the Authority might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms.
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk for the Authority arises from deposits with banks and credit exposures to debtors. Deposits are not made with banks unless they are rated independently and meet the Authority's credit criteria, which are restricted to the upper end of the independent credit rating criteria. The credit risk around debtors is set out in Note 11.

Liquidity Risk

The Authority manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when it is needed.

Through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, the Authority is required to provide a balanced budget, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is no significant risk that the Authority will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Authority's approved Treasury strategy is set to avoid the risk of refinancing on unfavourable terms. The maturity analysis for borrowing is set out in Note 13. All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

As at the 31 March 2020 the Authority holds no variable rate borrowings as they are all fixed rates. Therefore there is no predicted impact for this on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following:

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Bank balance (HSBC)	449	1,925
Deposit placed with the London Borough of Ealing	17,500	7,000
Total	17,949	8,925

11. Short Term Debtors

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Other Local Authorities	775	1,073
Central Government Bodies	1,853	8,995
Other Entities and Individuals	102	369
Prepayments and Accrued Income	1,961	1,713
Total	4,691	12,150

In determining the recoverability of Short Term Debtors, the Authority considers the credit quality of the receivable. Credit risk is low as the majority of balance relates to HMRC and constituent boroughs. Credit losses for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables, based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by debt analysis and management judgement.

Age of receivables due	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
< 90 days	83	440
90 – 180 days	2	3
> 180 days	163	0
Total	248	443

12. Short Term Creditors

	2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Other Entities and Individuals	(4,574)	(6,208)
Other Local Authorities	(1,089)	(1,204)
Total	(5,663)	(7,412)

Trade creditors for waste transport and disposal are the main component of short term creditors.

13. Borrowing

The Authority's capital expenditure for the project to build a residual waste to energy plant is financed by loan arrangements with four constituent Boroughs (Brent, Ealing, Harrow and Richmond). The interest charged was 7.604% and will be repaid over 25 years with interest being charged on the reducing balance basis. The purchase of two transfer station sites during the year was financed by a loan from the PWLB at a fixed interest rate of 2.24%.

	2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Opening balance	(92,304)	(66,607)
Loans in year	0	(26,729)
Repayments	2,013	1,032
Closing balance	(90,291)	(92,304)

At 31 March 2020 £164,000 loan interest payable within 12 months was accrued and is included within short term creditors

The table below shows the loans split by maturity into short term and long term elements.

Analysis by maturity

	2019-20 £'000	2018-19 £'000
Short term element	(2,119)	(2,012)
Between 2 and 4 years	(9,692)	(9,189)
Between 5 and 10 years	(15,543)	(14,694)
10 years or more	(62,937)	(66,409)
Long term element	(88,172)	(90,292)

Total liability	(90,291)	(92,304)
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14. Unusable Reserves

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Revaluation reserve	(7,768)	(7,768)
Capital adjustment account	(6,148)	(6,641)
Pensions reserve	7,799	7,195
Accumulated absences account	31	18
	(6,086)	(7,196)

(i) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation;
- or disposed of and the gains are realised.

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	(7,768)	(15,194)
Revaluation gains	0	0
Revaluation losses not taken through CIES	0	6,981
Adjustment for indexation of valuation	0	0
Amount written off to Capital Adjustment Account	0	445
Balance at 31 March	(7,768)	(7,768)

(ii) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions.

The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement and depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition.

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	(6,641)	4,474
Depreciation	8,773	8,336
Statutory provision for repayment of debt	(8,263)	(7,497)
Impairment and revaluation	0	226
Amounts written out of Revaluation Reserve	0	(445)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(6,131)	5,094
Revenue financing to capital	(17)	(11,735)
Balance at 31 March	(6,148)	(6,641)

(iii) Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Authority makes employers' contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources of the Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	7,195	7,853
Actuarial gains or losses on pension assets and liabilities	68	(1,093)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	886	775
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(350)	(340)
Balance at 31 March	7,799	7,195

(iv) Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Reserve reflects untaken leave balances outstanding as at the 31 March 2020. This reserve absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise in the General Fund from accruing for compensated absence earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	18	15
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year by which remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	13	3
Balance at 31 March	31	18

15. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Authority's senior employees is as follows:

	Salary and Termination Benefits (£)		Pension Contributions (£)		Total (£)	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Director	134,544	102,955	16,145	12,355	150,689	115,310
Clerk	10,719	11,319	1,286	1,358	12,005	12,677
Technical Advisor (to March)	10,719	11,319	1,286	1,358	12,005	12,677
Technical Adviser (from January)	2017	0	242	0	2259	0
Treasurer	10,719	11,319	1,286	1,358	12,005	12,677

The number of employees excluding Senior Officers whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

	2019-20	2018-19
Remuneration Band including exit packages	No of employees	No of employees
£50,000 to £54,999	0	1
£55,000 to £59,999	0	2
£60,000 to £64,999	1	0
£65,000 to £69,999	1	0
£70,000 to £74,999	1	0
£85,000 to £89,999	1	1

Members Allowances

No member allowances have been paid in year.

16. External Audit Fees

The audit fees reflected in the accounts are as follows:

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Audit of the Authority	17	18
Other services	0	0
Total Fees	17	18

17. Related Party Transactions

This disclosure has been prepared after considering the requirements of "related party transactions" in accordance with the Authority's interpretation and understanding of International Accounting Standard 24 (IAS 24) and its applicability to the public sector utilising current advice and guidance. Any disclosure under IAS 24 is designed to set out relationships with other parties that might materially affect the Authority. The Authority is composed of one Councillor from each of the six constituent boroughs, the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames and its operations are financed by an annual levy on the constituent boroughs. Borough loans have also been used to finance large capital investments. The Authority has sought and received declarations from Members, the advisors and senior officers of any "related party transaction" in which they or their related parties have been engaged in during 2019-20. No related party transactions were declared. At the end of the financial year the officers in the post of Clerk to the Authority and Chief Technical Advisor were also Chief Officers at the London Borough of Harrow. The Authority pays the individuals directly for the services they provide. The Authority also receives support services from Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Harrow, and the cost of these support services are set out below and are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

	Brent	Ealing	Harrow	Hillingdon	Hounslow	Richmond	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income							
Pay as you Throw	8,609	9,717	6,331	9,031	7,625	5,332	46,645
Fixed Cost Levy	1,823	2,263	1,694	1,934	1,679	1,743	11,136
Total Levies	10,432	11,980	8,025	10,965	9,304	7,075	57,781
Agency and other income	373	0	0	0	0	0	373
Total 2019-20	10,805	11,980	8,025	10,965	9,304	7,075	58,154
Total 2018-19	10,974	12,261	8,167	11,113	9,556	7,528	59,599

Interest 2019-20	1,236	1,236	1,236	0	0	1,236	4,944
Interest 2018-19	1,255	1,255	1,255	0	0	1,255	5,020
Expenditure							
Waste Transport and Disposal Costs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Rent and Rates	100	0	0	385	0	0	485
Support Services	0	2	27	9	3	0	41
Other	0	1	11	4	0	0	16
Total 2019-20	100	3	38	398	6	0	545
Total 2018-19	98	57	56	461	70	0	742
	Brent	Ealing	Harrow	Hillingdon	Hounslow	Richmond	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Debtors 2019-20	728	0	0	47	0	0	775
Debtors 2018-19	751	0	0	321	0	0	1,072
Creditors 2019-20	135	478	67	223	62	125	1,090
Creditors 2018-19	208	434	143	89	174	156	1,204
Borrowings 2019-20	16,115	16,115	16,115	0	0	16,115	64,460
Borrowings 2018-19	16,394	16,394	16,394	0	0	16,394	65,576
Cash / equivalents 2019-20	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
Cash / equivalents 2018-19	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000

18. Leases

The Authority does not hold any finance or operating leases.

19. Other Liabilities

The construction of an energy from waste centre included investment by the Suez consortium which the Authority will benefit from over the life of the contract. A liability was recognised as project assets were completed, equal to the fair value of each asset less any capital contribution. This benefit will be realised over the life of the contract.

	2019-20	2018-19
Energy from waste facility:	£'000	£'000
Opening balance	116,588	120,444
Developer's contribution	0	0
Reduced through unitary payments	(3,926)	(3,856)
Closing balance	112,662	116,588

PPP liability repayments	Finance liability	Deferred income	Total repayments
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Within one year	1,233	2,768	4,001
Two to five years	5,786	11,073	16,859
Six to ten years	9,609	13,840	23,449
Eleven to fifteen years	13,152	13,841	26,993
Sixteen to twenty years	18,003	13,840	31,843
Twenty to twenty five years	5,816	3,701	9,517
Long term liability	52,366	56,295	108,661
Total repayments	53,599	59,063	112,662

The twenty seven year, £900 million Public Private Partnership contract provides for up to 300,000 tonnes of waste that West London's residents haven't recycled to be treated each year. Crucially, the approach will mean a minimum of 96% of waste will not go to landfill.

20. Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

The West London Waste Authority (WLWA) does not manage its own pension scheme but is an admitted body in the London Pensions Fund Authority. This enables all WLWA staff to participate in the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) Pension Fund, which is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Local Government Scheme Regulations 1997.

The Scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. For a defined benefit scheme changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses arise because:

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- The actuarial assumptions have changed

The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme reflect the estimated outgoings due after the triennial valuation date. The WLWA is committed to provide for service benefits up to the valuation date.

Pension costs are a very minor proportion of total spending and the effects of the defined benefit scheme and its valuation on the timing, uncertainty and risk around cash flows is not material.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires the Authority to apply accounting principles and to make disclosures under International Accounting Standard 19, Retirement Benefits (IAS 19) in respect of retirement benefits. Details are provided to the Authority by the Actuary (currently Barnett Waddingham) via the LPFA. The notes to the Core Accounts provide details of how the Authority has met these requirements.

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. The charge that is required to be made is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Changes in the net pension liability arising as a result of past events which are not concurrent with the assumptions made in the course of the last actuarial valuation, or as a result of revised actuarial assumptions are charged to the Pensions Reserve.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Total Reserves via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Balance sheet disclosure	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Present value of funded obligation	(24,982)	(26,767)
Fair value of Scheme Assets (bid value)	17,355	19,777
Net Liability	(7,627)	(6,990)
Present value of unfunded obligations	(172)	(205)
Net Liability in Balance Sheet	(7,799)	(7,195)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Service costs	696	557
Net interest on defined liability	164	194
Administrative expenses	26	24
	886	775

Reconciliation of the present value of the scheme liabilities:

2019-20	2018-19
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	£'000	£'000
Opening balance as at 1 April	26,972	26,342
Current service cost	555	551
Interest cost	626	656
Change in financial assumptions	(3,937)	1,521
Change in demographic assumptions	372	(1,036)
Experience (gain)/loss on liabilities	975	0
Liabilities assumed/extinguished on settlements	0	0
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(837)	(1,363)
Past service costs including curtailments	141	6
Contributions by scheme participants and other employers	301	308
Unfunded pension payments	(14)	(13)
	25,154	26,972
Closing balance as at 31 March		

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan)

assets:	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Opening balance as at 1 April	19,777	18,489
Interest on assets	462	462
Return on assets less interest	(2,166)	1,578
Other actuarial gains	(492)	0
Administration expenses	(26)	(24)
Employer contributions	350	340
Contributions by scheme participants and other employers	301	308
Benefits paid	(851)	(1,376)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	0	0
	17,355	19,777
Closing balance as at 31 March		

Assumptions as at	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	% p.a.	% p.a.	% p.a.
Discount rate	2.55%	2.35%	2.55%
Pension increases	1.90%	2.50%	2.30%
Salary increases	2.90%	4.00%	3.80%

The LPFA's actuary undertakes sensitivity analysis by looking at the impact on the present value of the scheme by flexing the assumptions (e.g. increasing discount rate by 0.1%).

Life expectancy from age 65 (years)		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Retiring today	Males	22.3	20.5
	Females	23.6	23.0
Retiring in 20 years	Males	22.8	22.3
	Females	25.9	24.7

Sensitivity analysis on major assumptions	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
▪ Present value of total obligation	24,724	25,154	25,593
▪ Projected service cost	488	500	512
Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
▪ Present value of total obligation	25,184	25,154	25,125
▪ Projected service cost	500	500	500
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
▪ Present value of total obligation	25,565	25,154	24,750
▪ Projected service cost	512	500	488
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 Year	None	-1 Year
▪ Present value of total obligation	25,995	25,154	24,340
▪ Projected service cost	517	500	484

Re-measurements in other comprehensive income	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Return on plan assets in excess of interest	(2,166)	1,578
Other actuarial gains on assets	(492)	0
Change in financial assumptions	3,937	(1,521)
Change in demographic assumptions	(372)	1,036
Experience gain on defined benefit obligation	(975)	0
Total	(68)	1,093

Projected pension expense for next year	2020-21
	£'000
Service cost	500
Net interest on the defined liability	196
Administration expenses	23
Total	719

Employer contributions	158
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Assets by Class	2019-20	2018-19
	£'000	£'000
Equities	9,400	10,759
Target Return Portfolio	4,230	5,274
Infrastructure	1,218	1,192
Property	1,585	1,860
Cash	922	692
Total	17,355	19,777

Analysis of 2019-20 Assets	% Quoted	% Unquoted
Equities		
Real Estate	1.4%	
Consumer Discretionary	4.9%	
Consumer Staples	7.2%	
Energy	0.4%	
Financials	5.7%	
Health Care	2.7%	
Industrials	5.0%	
Information Technology	6.9%	
Materials	1.1%	
Communication Services	2.5%	
Utilities	1.2%	
Fixed Income & Other	0.0%	
Trade Cash/Pending	2.1%	
Synthetic Equity	0.9%	
Private Equity		8.3%
Fixed Income	4.9%	
Total Return		
Investment/Hedge funds and unit trusts	12.1%	
Credit		7.4%
Infrastructure		7.0%
Real Estate		9.1%
Cash		
Cash	2.0%	
LDI	6.2%	
Currency Hedge (Forward Contracts)		0.9%
Total	67.3%	32.7%

21. Contingent Liabilities

At 31 March 2020 there was no contingent liability (31 March 2019: nil)

Annual Governance Statement 2019-20

1. Scope of Responsibility

The WLWA is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

The Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging its responsibilities the Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Authority has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. A copy of the Authority's code can be obtained from WLWA's website (<http://westlondonwaste.gov.uk>). This statement explains how the Authority has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 6(1) which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which the Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with its stakeholders. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Authority's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

3. The Governance Framework

The key elements of the Governance Framework include

- Production of business plans and long term financial forecasts
- Performance monitoring information (Key Performance Indicators)
- Statement of Accounts
- Schemes of delegation for Officers
- Regular scrutiny of operations at Chief Officer's meetings
- Audit Committee
- Internal Audit
- Whistle Blowing Policy
- Financial Regulations and Related Policies
- HR Policies providing a framework for the organisation culture
- Health & Safety Policy and annual action plans
- Public meetings, except for confidential items
- Clear communication with stakeholders
- Joint Waste Management Strategy
- Consultation with constituent boroughs of Authority papers

4. Review of Effectiveness

The Authority has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its Governance Framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the senior managers within the Authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the internal auditor's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors.

The work of the Audit Committee includes monitoring the progress of action plans and ensuring appropriate systems of governance and internal control. The Audit Committee considered reports from the internal auditors on:

- Performance Management
- Business Continuity
- General Ledger

The internal audit reports provide assurance about specific activities and over a number of years all of the Authority's activities will be audited. This year's reports provided substantial or reasonable assurance for reported areas, identified no high risk items/recommendations and almost all medium and low risk recommendations have been accepted and most implemented.

Risk registers were regularly reviewed at all levels within the Authority and were considered at each Audit Committee meeting. Financial performance was scrutinised and a strong focus on controlling spending delivered efficiency savings.

The Authority has been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the Governance Framework by the Officers and Audit Committee and that it is agreed that the current arrangements can be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the Governance Framework.

5. Significant Governance Issues

No significant governance issues were identified from internal audit, management reporting or other assurance processes. Therefore no action plan is required.

Councillor Graham Henson,

Chair to the Authority

26 June 2020

Hugh Peart,

Clerk

26 June 2020

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of West London Waste Authority

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of West London Waste Authority for the year ended 31 March 2020 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement; the Balance Sheet; the Movement in Reserves Statement; the Cashflow Statement; and the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of West London Waste Authority as at 31 March 2020 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

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 below. We are independent of West London Waste Authority 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 the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AG) AGN01, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 4 of the financial statements, which describes the financial and operational consequences the Authority is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting supply chains and in some instances personnel available for work/or being able to access offices. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Treasurer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Treasurer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority'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 other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Statement set out on pages 2 to 7, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Treasurer is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

Arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2017, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, West London Waste Authority put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Authority;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibility of the Treasurer

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Treasurer's Responsibilities set out on pages 15, the Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

In preparing the financial statements, the Treasurer is responsible for assessing the Authority'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 Authority either intends to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2017, as to whether the West London Waste Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the West London Waste Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, the West London Waste Authority had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its

use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO) requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of West London Waste Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of West London Waste Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the West London Waste Authority and the West London Waste Authority members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Maria Grindley (Associate Partner)

Ernst & Young LLP

Reading

Xx July 2020

The maintenance and integrity of the West London Waste Authority web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.[Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.]