

Nadur Local Council

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

1 January – 31 December 2017

**Prepared by:
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**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2017**

<i>CONTENTS</i>	<i>PAGES</i>
Statement of Local Council Members' and Executive Secretary's responsibilities	3
Statement of financial position	4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 22
Independent auditors' report	23 - 26


Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017


Statement of Local Council Members' and Executive Secretary's Responsibilities

The Local Councils (Financial) Regulations require the Executive Secretary to prepare a detailed annual administrative report which includes the Local Council's Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year and of the Council's retained funds at the end of year. By virtue of the same regulations it is the duty of the Local Council and the Executive Secretary to ensure that the financial statements forming part of the report present fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to Local Councils, the income and expenditure of the Local Council for the year and its retained funds as at the year end, and that they comply with the Act, the Local Councils (Financial) Regulations, and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures issued in terms of the said Act.

The Executive Secretary is responsible to maintain a continuous internal control to ascertain that the accounting, recording and other financial operations are properly conducted in accordance with the Local Councils Act, the Local Councils (Financial) Regulations, and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures. The Executive Secretary is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Local Council and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Council and signed on its behalf on the 28th April 2018 by:



Edward Said
Mayor

Sue Ellen Bugeja
Executive Secretary


STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	31 December 2017 €	31 December 2016 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,472,906	1,559,002
		<u>1,472,906</u>	<u>1,559,002</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables	4	23,506	12,186
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	219,990	41,580
		<u>243,496</u>	<u>53,766</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>1,716,402</u></u>	<u><u>1,612,768</u></u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Retained Fund		664,531	633,689
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	6	34,934	42,417
Non-current payables	6	49,734	74,601
Deferred income grants	7	647,450	497,052
Current liabilities			
Payables	8	319,753	365,009
Total reserves and liabilities		<u><u>1,716,402</u></u>	<u><u>1,612,768</u></u>

The notes on pages 8 to 22 are an integral part of the financial statements.

These Financial Statements were approved by the Local Council on the 28th April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


Edward Said
Mayor


Sire Ellen Bugeja
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
REVENUE			
Funds received from central government	9	533,135	514,484
Funds raised under Local Enforcement System	10	5,243	1,739
General Income	11	39,063	23,828
		<u>577,441</u>	<u>540,051</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Personal emoluments	12	(80,190)	(83,067)
Operations and maintenance	13	(209,013)	(205,447)
Administration and other expenditure	14	(255,283)	(268,302)
		<u>(544,486)</u>	<u>(556,816)</u>
Operating Income / (Loss) for the year		32,955	(16,765)
Investment income	15	31	36
Finance cost	16	(2,144)	(2,814)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		<u>30,842</u>	<u>(19,543)</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 22 are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Retained Earnings 2017 €	Retained Earnings 2016 €
At 1 January	633,689	653,232
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	30,842	(19,543)
At 31 December	<u>664,531</u>	<u>633,689</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 22 are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		30,842	(19,543)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		139,821	152,507
Deferred income amortised		(59,817)	(58,219)
Investment Income		(31)	(36)
Interest Payable		2,144	2,814
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		<u>112,959</u>	<u>77,523</u>
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables		(11,320)	34,371
Decrease in payables		(47,753)	(80,579)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities		<u>53,886</u>	<u>31,315</u>
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(53,725)	(8,154)
New grants received		219,966	54,530
Refund of grants		-	(55,713)
Investment Income		31	36
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities		<u>166,272</u>	<u>(9,301)</u>
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Movement in bank loan		(7,483)	(7,162)
Interest Payable		(2,144)	(2,814)
Net Cash (used in) Financing Activities		<u>(9,627)</u>	<u>(9,976)</u>
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		210,531	12,038
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Year		9,459	(2,579)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Year	5	<u>219,990</u>	<u>9,459</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 22 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General Information

Nadur Local Council is the local Authority of Nadur setup in accordance with the Local Council's Act. The office of the Local Council is situated at North Street, Nadur NDR1222, Gozo.

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Accounting convention

These financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the accounting policies and reporting procedures prescribed for Local Councils in the Financial Regulations issued by the Minister of Finance in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Local Government in terms of section 67 of the Local Councils Act (Cap 363).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified to include fair values stated in the accounting policies below. These Financial Statements are prepared in accordance to the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and comply with the Local Councils Act Cap 363, the Financial Regulations issued in terms of this Act and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures 1996.

b. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards

Annual Improvements: 2017 made several minor amendments to a number of IFRSs. None of the changes to IFRSs and interpretations has had, or is expected to have, a material impact on the council's financial statements.

New and amended standards adopted by the council

In the current year, the Local Council has applied a number of amendments to IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2017.

Amendments to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative. Statement of Cash Flows to clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

Other amendments that became effective were not relevant to the Local Council.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet adopted

A number of new International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments and revisions thereto were in issue but not yet adopted by the EU during the financial period under review and were not yet effective. These include the following:

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows: Debt instruments meeting both a 'business model' test and a 'cash flow characteristics' test are measured at amortised cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances). Investments in equity instruments can be designated as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' with only dividends being recognised in profit or loss. All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit or loss. The concept of 'embedded derivatives' does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the Standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines. The standard remains available for application if the relevant date of initial application is before 1 February 2015 and is not yet endorsed for use in the EU.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

b. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards - continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective - continued

A revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortised cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss. The standard remains available for application if the relevant date of initial application is before 1 February 2015 and is not yet endorsed for use in the EU.

A finalised version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

Classification and measurement - Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.

Impairment - The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.

Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and nonfinancial risk exposures.

Derecognition - The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39. These standards remain available for application if the relevant date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and is not yet endorsed for use in the EU.

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognised, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced. Applicable to an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Amendments to IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property and IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration, both effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, are not relevant to the Local Council.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

b. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards - continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective - continued

The Councillors and Executive Secretary are assessing the impact that the adoption of these International Financial Reporting Standards will have on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The Council anticipates that the adoption of other International Financial Reporting Standards that were in issue at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, but not yet effective will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue and the associated costs can be measured reliably.

d. Local Enforcement System

During 2017 the amount disclosed in the financial statements under Local Enforcement Income represents the administrative fee of 10% that is chargeable to the various Regional Committees and the Law Enforcement System Agency for contraventions paid at the Council. In addition, such income for 2017, also includes distributions made by the Law Enforcement System Agency to the Local Council from the pooling system.

e. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss to date. Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis using the reducing balance method at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Land	%
Trees	0
Buildings	0
Office Furniture and Fittings	1
Construction Works	7.5
Urban Improvements (Street Furniture)	10
Special Projects	10
Office Equipment	10
Motor Vehicles	20
Plant and Machinery	20
Computer Equipment	20
Plants	25
Litter Bins	100
Playground furniture	replacement basis
Road and traffic Signs	100
Street Mirrors	replacement basis
Street Lights	replacement basis
	100

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial reporting date. The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

f. Government Grants

Government grants are accounted for on the Income Approach according to IAS 20. They are accounted for on a systematic basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. If such costs have already been incurred when the grant is made, or if there are no related cost, then the grant is accounted for when it becomes receivable.

g. Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the asset less cost to sell and the value in use. Impairment losses are immediately recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

h. Amounts Receivable

Amounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of amounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amounts of the asset in the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

i. Foreign Currencies

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Local Council operates. These Financial Statements are presented in Euro, which is the Council's functional and presentation currency.

j. Surplus and deficits

Only surpluses that were realised at the date of the Statement of Financial Position are recognised in these Financial Statements. All foreseeable liabilities and potential deficits arising up to the said date are accounted for even if they become apparent between the said date and the date on which the Financial Statements are approved.

k. Cash and Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at face value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances held with banks.

l. Related parties

Related parties are those persons or bodies of persons having relationships with the Council as defined in IAS 24.

During the year under review, the Local Council's related party that exercises a significant control was the Department for Local Government. The parties that exercise no control were Water Services Corporation and Malta Environment and Planning Authority whereas there was joint control with the Gozo Joint Committee.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

m. Payables

Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the council.

n. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs. They are measured subsequently as described below.

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the council are classified into loans and receivables upon initial recognition.

Receivables are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to loans and receivables are presented within 'finance income' or 'finance costs', except for impairment of receivables which is presented within 'administration and other expenditure'.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The council's other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of counterparty and other available features of shared credit risk characteristics. The percentage of the write down is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial liabilities

The council's financial liabilities include other payables. These are stated at their nominal amount which is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

All interest-related charges are included within 'finance costs'.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

o. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU requires council members to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in making estimates. Actual results in future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the financial statements. 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

o. Critical accounting estimates and judgements - continued

In the opinion of the council members, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 (revised).

p. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received and including acquisition charges associated with the borrowing.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all interest-bearing borrowings, are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on settlement.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

3a Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Trees €	Office Furniture /fittings €	Office & Computer Equipment €	Plant & Machinery €	Urban Improvements €	New Street Signs €	Construction €	Special Programmes €	Council Premises €	Assets under Construction €	Total €
At 1 January 2017	6,812	32,674	29,331	32,625	543,244	13,942	2,426,833	136,328	138,150	-	3,359,939
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions this year	-	-	2,940	-	13,307	-	37,478	-	-	-	53,725
At 31 December 2017	6,812	32,674	32,271	32,625	556,551	13,942	2,464,311	136,328	138,150	-	3,413,664
Grants and other reimbursements											
At 1 January 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229,616)	(68,341)	-	-	(297,957)
Additions this year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229,616)	(68,341)	-	-	(297,957)
Accumulated Depreciation											
At 1 January 2017	-	(20,927)	(22,574)	(29,282)	(347,336)	(13,942)	(1,007,470)	(53,982)	(7,467)	-	(1,502,980)
Charge this year	-	(768)	(2,083)	(735)	(19,481)	-	(114,600)	(853)	(1,301)	-	(139,821)
At 31 December 2017	-	(21,695)	(24,657)	(30,017)	(366,817)	(13,942)	(1,122,070)	(54,835)	(8,768)	-	(1,642,801)
Net book value											
At 31 December 2017	6,812	10,979	7,614	2,608	189,734	-	1,112,625	13,152	129,382	-	1,472,906

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

	Trees	Office Furniture / fittings	Office & Computer Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Urban Improvements	New Street Signs	Construction	Special Programmes	Council Premises	Assets under Construction	Total
Cost	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2016	6,812	32,299	28,201	31,981	537,239	13,942	2,027,571	136,328	138,150	399,262	3,351,785
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,262	-	-	(399,262)	-
Additions this year	-	375	1,130	644	6,005	-	-	-	-	-	8,154
At 31 December 2016	6,812	32,674	29,331	32,625	543,244	13,942	2,426,833	136,328	138,150	-	3,359,939
Grants and other reimbursements											
At 1 January 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229,616)	(68,341)	-	-	(297,957)
Additions this year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229,616)	(68,341)	-	-	(297,957)
Accumulated Depreciation											
At 1 January 2016	-	(20,097)	(20,697)	(28,363)	(326,693)	(13,942)	(881,494)	(53,034)	(6,153)	-	(1,350,473)
Charge this year	-	(830)	(1,877)	(919)	(20,643)	-	(125,976)	(948)	(1,314)	-	(152,507)
At 31 December 2016	-	(20,927)	(22,574)	(29,282)	(347,336)	(13,942)	(1,007,470)	(53,982)	(7,467)	-	(1,502,980)
Net book value											
At 31 December 2016	6,812	11,747	6,757	3,343	195,908	-	1,189,747	14,005	130,683	-	1,559,002

Nadur Local Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

4 Receivables	2017	2016
	€	€
Accounts receivable	21,732	10,533
Prepayments	1,774	1,653
	<u>23,506</u>	<u>12,186</u>

Receivables

Within the current period	7,880	7,110
Exceeded credit period but not yet impaired	15,626	5,076
	<u>23,506</u>	<u>12,186</u>

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balance with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amounts in the Local Council's statement of financial position:

	2017	2016
Bank Balances:	€	€
Ordinary funds	219,923	41,547
Cash in hand	67	33
Overdrawn balances	-	(32,121)
	<u>219,990</u>	<u>9,459</u>
Transfer to payables	-	32,121
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>219,990</u>	<u>41,580</u>

6 Non-current Liabilities

	2017	2016
	€	€
Borrowings	34,934	42,417
Non-current liability	49,734	74,601
	<u>84,668</u>	<u>117,018</u>

The Council has a loan facility with APS Bank Limited, in connection with the construction and finishing costs of the new premises to house the administrative offices of the Council and a public convenience at North Street, Nadur. This loan is repayable in monthly instalments of Euro 787.33, bears interest of 1.75% over the Central Bank Intervention rate and is repayable in full by June 2026.

The facility is secured by:

- First General Hypothec over the Council's assets for Euro 116,469.
- First Special Hypothec for Euro 116,469 on a piece of land covering an area of 3,372 sq.mts situated at Our Lady of Fatima Street, Nadur.

The instalments falling due within one year are being disclosed with Current Liabilities while the balance is separately disclosed as falling due after one year.

Nadur Local Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

Non-current payables

	2017	2016
Non-current liabilities may be analysed as follows:	€	€
Due between 1 to 2 years	34,315	34,315
Due between 2 to 5 years	50,353	78,078
Due after 5 years	-	4,625
	<u>84,668</u>	<u>117,018</u>

7 Deferred Income Grants

	2017	2016
	€	€
Deferred Income 1 to 2 years	61,841	47,585
Deferred Income 2 to 5 years	152,193	117,091
Deferred Income over 5 years	433,416	332,376
	<u>647,450</u>	<u>497,052</u>

	2017	2016
	€	€
Opening balance	549,685	609,087
Increase in grants	219,966	54,530
Refund of funds	-	(55,713)
Release of grants	(59,817)	(58,219)
Closing balance	709,834	549,685
Less Current portion	(62,384)	(52,633)
Non-current portion	<u>647,450</u>	<u>497,052</u>

8 Payables

	2017	2016
	€	€
Accounts payable	212,803	254,832
Accruals	35,118	15,975
Deferred income grants within one year	62,384	52,633
Borrowings	9,448	9,448
Overdrawn balances	-	32,121
	<u>319,753</u>	<u>365,009</u>

9 Funds received from Central Government

	2017	2016
	€	€
In terms of section 55 of the Local Councils Act (CAP 363)	452,946	434,414
Other Government Income	80,189	80,070
	<u>533,135</u>	<u>514,484</u>

10 Income raised from Local Enforcement System

	2017	2016
	€	€
Administrative income from contraventions	2,567	1,739
Distributions from LESA pooling system	2,676	-
	<u>5,243</u>	<u>1,739</u>

Nadur Local Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

11 General Income	2017	2016
	€	€
Cultural activities	1,535	148
Community services	1,252	1,671
Contributions and other income	18,823	3,888
Income from documents	138	1,993
Insurance claims	1,439	-
Income from permits	15,876	16,128
	<u>39,063</u>	<u>23,828</u>
12 Personal Emoluments	2017	2016
Personal emoluments include, inter alia:	€	€
Mayor's honoraria and allowances	8,945	9,029
Councillors' allowance	4,800	4,800
Executive secretary salary and allowances	30,197	31,409
Employees' salaries	31,153	32,964
Social security contributions	5,095	4,865
	<u>80,190</u>	<u>83,067</u>
13 Operations and Maintenance	2017	2016
Operations and maintenance includes, inter alia:	€	€
Repairs and Upkeep:		
Road and street pavements	17,893	10,399
Street signs and road markings	2,685	1,953
Public property	5,439	4,321
Other	2,436	1,259
Total	<u>28,453</u>	<u>17,932</u>
Contractual Services:		
Refuse Collection (including bins on wheels)	74,295	68,611
Bulky Refuse Collection (incl. open skips)	10,264	30,752
Road and Street Cleaning (mechanical and manual)	15,793	18,582
Cleaning and Maintenance of Public Conveniences	4,070	3,412
Cleaning and maintenance - parks and gardens	5,565	257
Local Enforcement System - expenses	35	299
Street lighting	14,055	15,302
Other	56,483	50,300
	<u>180,560</u>	<u>187,515</u>
Total Operations and Maintenance Expenses	<u>209,013</u>	<u>205,447</u>

Nadur Local Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

14 Administration and other expenditure	2017	2016
	€	€
Utilities	8,525	15,738
Other repairs and upkeep	6,625	6,437
National and International Memberships	1,567	2,319
Rent	2,530	2,547
Office Services	7,608	8,759
Travel	5,324	7,443
Transport	6,814	4,571
Information services	7,214	8,248
Other contractual services	1,660	1,466
Professional Services	33,095	29,938
Community and Hospitality	34,500	28,329
Depreciation	139,821	152,507
	<u>255,283</u>	<u>268,302</u>
15 Investment income	2017	2016
	€	€
Bank Interest Receivable	31	36
	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>
16 Finance cost	2017	2016
	€	€
Interest on bank loan	1,967	2,252
Interest paid to third parties	177	562
	<u>2,144</u>	<u>2,814</u>
17 Capital Commitments	2017	2016
	€	€
Capital expenditure approved and contracted for	27,000	-
Capital expenditure approved but not yet contracted for	286,000	10,000
	<u>313,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Further analysis as follows:		
Capital expenditure approved and Contracted for:		
Patching Works – Triq il-Qortin	27,000	-
	<u>27,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital expenditure approved but not yet contracted for:		
Embellishment of Nadur Square with		
Installation of New Flower Pots	-	10,000
Embellishment of Playing Fields	25,000	-
Restructuring of Roads	161,000	-
Other Projects	100,000	-
	<u>286,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

The capital projects are subject to the receipt of funding from the Ministry for Gozo, the Capital Projects Fund and the Urban Improvement Fund with the Planning Authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued**18 Related Parties Disclosures**

During the year under review, the Council carried out transactions with the following related parties:

Name of entity	Nature of relationship
Department of Local Councils	Significant control
Regional Committees	Limited / Non-significant control
Ministry for Gozo	No control

The following were the significant transactions carried out by the Council with related parties having:

	2017	2016
Significant control:		
Revenue	€	€
Annual financial allocation	<u>452,946</u>	<u>434,414</u>

The ultimate controlling party of the Local Council is Central Government since the Council's main revenue is from the Government allocation received every quarter. Apart from the normal funds received from Government, Councils also receive funds relating to specific projects as well as other funds for the improvement of the locality.

19 Risk management objectives and policies

The Council's activities expose it to credit risk and liquidity risk through its use of financial instruments which result from its operating activities. The Council is not exposed to any market risk. The Council's risk management is coordinated by the council members and focuses on actively securing the council's short to medium term cash flow by minimising exposure to financial risks.

The most significant financial risks to which the council is exposed are described below.

19.1 Credit risk

The council's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the end of the reporting period, as summarised below:

	2017	2016
Class of financial assets – carrying amounts	€	€
Trade and other receivables	23,506	12,186
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>219,990</u>	<u>41,580</u>
	<u>243,496</u>	<u>53,766</u>

The council continuously monitors defaults of counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The council's policy is to deal with only creditworthy counterparties.

The council considers that the above financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due. See notes 4 and 5 for further information on impairment or financial assets that are past due.

None of the council's financial assets is secured by collateral or other credit enhancements

The credit risk for liquid funds is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

19.2 Liquidity risk

The council's exposure to liquidity risk arises from its obligations to meet its financial liabilities which comprise payables. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and committed credit facilities to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funds to meet the council's obligations when they become due.

The council manages its liquidity needs through yearly budgets and business plans by carefully monitoring expected cash inflows and outflows on a daily basis.

	2017	2016
	€	€
Payables	319,753	365,009
	<u>319,753</u>	<u>365,009</u>

19.3 Interest rate risk

The Council has no significant interest-bearing assets other than cash and cash equivalents (Note 5), issued at variable rates. Cash and cash equivalents issued at variable rates expose the Council to cash flow interest rate risk. Management monitors the level of floating rate bank balances as a measure of cash flow risk taken on. Based on this analysis, management considers the potential impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period to be immaterial.

19.4 Summary of the financial assets and liabilities by category

The carrying amounts of the council's financial assets and liabilities as recognised at the reporting dates under review are categorised as follows:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Current Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables	23,506	12,186
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>219,990</u>	<u>41,580</u>
	<u>243,496</u>	<u>53,766</u>
Non-current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:		
Borrowings	<u>34,934</u>	<u>42,417</u>
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:		
Payables	310,305	355,561
Borrowings	<u>9,448</u>	<u>9,448</u>
	<u>319,753</u>	<u>365,009</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 – continued

19.5 Capital risk management

The Council's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Council's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide a service to the residents of the Local Council by maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Council's equity, as disclosed in the statement of financial position, constitutes its capital. The Council's capital structure is monitored by the Executive Secretary and the Council with appropriate reference to its financial obligations and commitments arising from operational requirements. In view of the nature of the Council's activities, the capital level as at the end of the reporting period is deemed adequate by the Council.

20 Fair value estimation

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the carrying amounts of cash at bank, receivables and payables reflected in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value in view of the nature of these instruments or the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realisation.

NADUR LOCAL COUNCIL**REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITOR TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nadur Local Council, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information set out on pages 4 - 22.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Local Council as of 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Local Council in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to the Local Council's Statement of Financial Position on page 4 which shows that as at 31st December 2017, the current liabilities of the Local Council, after deducting the current deferred income, exceeded its current assets by €13,873. This condition indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Local Council will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITOR TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL - continued**Other Information**

The Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement of Local Council Members' and Executive Secretary's Responsibilities. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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 identified above 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, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Council Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

As described on page 3, the Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members 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 Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members are responsible for assessing the Local Council'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 it is inappropriate to presume that the Local Council will continue as a going concern.

The Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members are responsible for overseeing the Local Council's financial reporting process.

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 auditors' 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 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.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITOR TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL - continued**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Local Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Secretary's and the Local Council Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Local Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Local Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Executive Secretary and the Local Council Members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

RSM Malta

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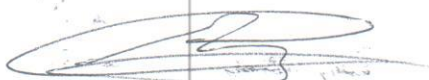
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REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITOR TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL - continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Councils Act (Cap. 363), the Financial Regulations issued in terms of the said Act and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures.



*This copy of the audit report has been signed by
Conrad Borg (Partner)
for and on behalf of*

RSM Malta
Certified Public Accountants

Date: 28th April 2018