

**SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL**

**Report and Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2017**



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Obo Dconsulta Ltd,*

February 2018

## Table of Contents

	Page
Statement of Council Members' and Executive Secretary's Responsibilities	1
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 25
Local Government Auditors' Report to the Auditor General	26 - 27

## SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

### STATEMENT OF COUNCIL MEMBERS' AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES For the year ended 31 December 2017

The Local Councils (Financial) Regulations 1993 require the Secretary to prepare a detailed Annual Administrative Report which includes a statement of the Council's statement of comprehensive income for the year and of the Council's retained funds at the end of the year. By virtue of the same regulations it is the duty of the Council and the Executive Secretary to ensure that the financial statements forming part of the report present fairly, in accordance with accounting policies applicable to Local Councils, the income and expenditure of the 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, 1993, and the Local Council (Financial) Procedures, 1996 issued in terms of the said Act.

The Executive Secretary is responsible to ensure that an appropriate system of internal control is in operation, to ascertain that the accounting, recording and other financial operations are properly conducted in accordance with the Local Councils Act, 1993, the Local Council (Financial) Regulations, 1993, and the policies, systems and time scales referred to in the Local Council (Financial) Procedures, 1996. The Executive Secretary is also responsible to provide reasonable assurance that the assets of the Council are properly safeguarded, that fraud and other irregularities will be detected and that the operations of the Council are properly conducted in accordance with the Local Councils Act, 1993.

This statement was approved by the Council on 17 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr Terrence Ellul  
Mayor



Ms Caroline Silvio  
Executive Secretary

# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	Year Ended 2017 €	Year Ended 2016 €
<b>Income</b>			
Funds received from Central Government	4	351,976	345,943
Income from Local Enforcement System	5	2,697	4,658
Income raised under Bye-Laws	6	1,236	3,605
General Income	7	12,243	16,798
		<b>368,152</b>	<b>371,004</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Personal emoluments	8	96,505	96,175
Operations and maintenance	9	140,181	139,152
Administrative and other expenditure	10	107,346	116,589
		<b>344,032</b>	<b>351,916</b>
<b>Operating Surplus for the year</b>		<b>24,120</b>	<b>19,088</b>
Investment income	11	35	44
Finance Costs	11	(245)	(446)
		<b>(210)</b>	<b>(402)</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	3	<b>23,910</b>	<b>18,686</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>23,910</b>	<b>18,686</b>

*The notes on pages 6 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements*

# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	Year Ended 2017 €	Year Ended 2016 €
<b>Assets</b>			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	501,237	543,112
Deferred expenditure		10,421	10,421
		<b>511,658</b>	<b>553,533</b>
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Inventories	13	4,404	4,543
Trade and other receivables	14	31,225	23,755
Cash and cash equivalents	15	139,131	111,520
		<b>174,760</b>	<b>139,818</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>686,418</b>	<b>693,351</b>
<b>Reserves and liabilities</b>			
<i>Reserves</i>			
Retained funds		394,872	370,962
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Long-term borrowings	16	-	6,982
Deferred income	17	130,202	127,284
Trade and other payables	18	51,862	75,370
		<b>182,064</b>	<b>209,636</b>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Short-term borrowings	16	2,086	2,007
Trade and other payables	18	107,396	110,746
		<b>109,482</b>	<b>112,753</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>291,546</b>	<b>322,389</b>
<b>Total reserves and liabilities</b>		<b>686,418</b>	<b>693,351</b>

The financial statements were approved by the Council on 17 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr Terrence Ellul  
Mayor



Ms Caroline Silvio  
Executive Secretary

*The notes on pages 6 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

## SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	<b>Retained Funds €</b>	<b>Total Funds €</b>
<b>At 1 January 2016</b>	352,276	352,276
Surplus for the year	18,686	18,686
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	18,686	18,686
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>370,962</b>	<b>370,962</b>
<b>At 1 January 2017</b>	370,962	370,962
Surplus for the year	23,910	23,910
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	23,910	23,910
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>394,872</b>	<b>394,872</b>
Equity Interest	<b>394,872</b>	<b>394,872</b>

*The notes on pages 6 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.*



# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Surplus for the year		23,910	18,686
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation		50,734	54,962
Provision for bad debts		(163)	(586)
Interest payable		246	446
Grants Released		(14,985)	(16,454)
Interest receivable		(35)	(44)
Operating Surplus before working capital changes		59,707	57,010
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>			
Movement in inventories		(247)	(108)
Movement in trade and other receivables		(7,308)	53,543
Movement in trade and other payables		12,711	(34,821)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		64,863	75,624
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(32,367)	(18,508)
Interest received		(246)	61
Interest paid		52	(446)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		(32,561)	(18,001)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Grants received		2,212	9,562
Bank loan repayment		(6,903)	(6,535)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		(4,691)	3,027
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>		27,611	60,650
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		111,520	50,870
<b>Cash and equivalents at end of year</b>	15	139,131	111,520

*The notes on pages 6 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**1. General Information**

The Santa Lucija Local Council is a local authority of Malta set up in accordance with the Local Councils Act (1993). The office of the Local Council is situated at 5/6, Binja tal-Faqqani, Trejjet il-Girasol, Santa Lucija SLC 1050, Malta. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Council Members on 17 April 2018. The Local Council's presentations as well as functional currency are denominated in Euro (€). Its ultimate controlling party is the Department for Local Government within the Ministry of Justice, Culture and Local Government (MJCL).

**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.

***Accounting Convention***

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified to include fair values where it is stated in the accounting policies below. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Local Councils Act, 1993 (Chap. 363), the Financial Regulations issued in terms of this Act and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures, 1996 enacted in Malta and with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU.

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, 1993 (Cap 363).

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***Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective***

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple classification and measurement tools in IAS 39 with a single model that only has two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value. Classification under IFRS 9 will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the financial assets. Subject to adoption by the EU, IFRS 9 will be effective for financial periods beginning on, or after, 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts from Customers' requires entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is achieved through a five-step methodology that is required to be applied to all contracts with customers. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. Subject to adoption by the EU, IFRS 15, will be effective for financial periods beginning on, or after, 1 January 2018.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued

*Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective - continued*

IFRS 16, 'Leases', introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessees will need to apply judgement in deciding upon the information to disclose to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee. Subject to adoption by the EU, IFRS 16, will be effective for financial periods beginning on, or after, 1 January 2019.

The Local Council is considering the implications of these standards and their impact on the Council's financial results and position.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Local Council.

*Property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment and grants received for specific projects (which grants were treated through the balance sheet approach). Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis using the reducing balance method at rates estimated to write down the cost of all assets over their expected useful life, other than land and trees, over their expected useful lives as follows:

	Rates in %
Land	0
Trees	0
Buildings	1
Office Furniture & Fittings	7.5
Construction Works	10
Urban Improvements (Street Furniture)	10
Special Programmes (Projects)	10
Office Equipment and Computer Equipment	20
Motor Vehicles	20
Plant and Machinery	20
Road/Street Signs	Replacement basis
Litter Bins	Replacement basis
Playground Equipment	100
Street Lighting	100
Street Mirrors	Replacement basis
Plants	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued**

*Property, plant and equipment - continued*

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 surplus. The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each year end. 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

*Impairment of property, plant and equipment*

At the end of each reporting year, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Council estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued**

*Impairment of financial assets other than inventories*

At the end of each reporting year, the carrying amount of assets is reviewed to determine whether there is any indication or objective evidence of impairment, as appropriate, and if any such indication or objective evidence exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

In the case of financial assets that are carried at amortised cost, objective evidence of impairment includes observable data about the following loss events - significant difficulty of the issuer (or counterparty) and/or breach of contract.

An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

For loans and receivables or, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the loss is measured at the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

In the case of other assets tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell (which is the amount obtainable from sale at arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal) and value in use (which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived, discounted using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset). Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, as calculated.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the asset's revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the asset.

For loans and receivables, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised; the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly.

In the case of assets tested for impairment, an impairment loss recognised in a prior period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but in a manner, that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in the comprehensive income statement, unless the asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case, the impairment reversal is recognised directly in reserves, unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in the comprehensive income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued**

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at face value. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances held at banks.

*Receivables*

Receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are considered indicators that the amount to be received is impaired. Once a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

*Related Parties*

Related parties are those persons or bodies of persons having relationships with the Council as defined in IAS 24 – ‘Related Party Disclosure.’

*Income recognition*

Income in general is stated when there is reasonable certainty that the income would be receivable and thus can be accrued for. Other income such as that derived from the organisation of courses, cultural, sporting and social activities is only recognised on a cash basis.

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Income from investment activities is recognised when the rights of receipt have been established.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Council and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

*Government grants*

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis over the years in which the Council recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Council should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to statement of comprehensive income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued

#### *Government grants - continued*

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Council with no future related costs are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a Central Government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

#### *Financial instruments*

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

Financial assets are de-recognised 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.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below:

#### *Financial assets*

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

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and 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.

#### *Loans and receivables*

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 company's trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents 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 counter party default rates for identified group. Impairment of 'trade receivables' is presented within 'other expenses'.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued**

*Financial instruments - continued*

*Financial liabilities*

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

*Foreign currencies*

*Functional and presentation currency*

These financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Local Council's functional and presentation currency. In preparing the financial statements of the Council, transactions in currencies other than the Council's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

*Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale.

Investment income on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Total Comprehensive Income for the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures - continued

*Payables*

Payables and accrued expenditure are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The difference between the proceeds and the amount payable is recognised over the period of the payable using the effective interest method.

*Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimating uncertainty*

In the process of applying the Council's accounting policies, the Council Members have made no judgements which can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

At the end of the reporting year, except as disclosed in Note 23, there were no key assumptions concerning the future, or any other key sources of estimating uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

*Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Council will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

## SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

#### 3. Surplus for the year

*Surplus for the year is stated after charging:*

	2017	2016
	€	€
Personnel Emoluments (Note 8)	96,505	96,175
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	50,734	54,962

#### 4. Funds Received from Central Government

	2017	2016
	€	€
In terms of section 55 of the Local Councils Act, 1993	321,038	316,186
Other supplementary government income	30,938	29,757
	351,976	345,943

#### 5. Income from Local Enforcement System

	2017	2016
	€	€
Contraventions - note (i)	2,697	4,658
	2,697	4,658

(i) In accordance with the Local Enforcement System (LES) issued by the Ministry by virtue of Section 72 of the Local Councils Act, 1993, the income relating to contraventions was delegated to the local councils through Legal Notice 32 of 2000.

- The recording of income from contraventions, up to the 31 August 2011, was based on cash received from the Joint Committee.
- As from the 1 September 2011 the contraventions previously accruing to the Council started accruing in favour of the 'Regjun Nofsinhar'. The Council's income from the Local Enforcement System therefore started reflecting two revenue streams as of that date. The revenue streams are as follows:
  - a) Receipts of funds from the Joint Committee up to the 31 August 2011;
  - b) 10% on the contraventions accruing to all Regional Committees that were settled at the Council's cash point.

# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 6. Income raised under Bye-Laws

	2017 €	2016 €
Contributions	1,236	3,605
	<u>1,236</u>	<u>3,605</u>

### 7. General Income

	2017 €	2016 €
Community services	1,458	1,970
Permits	796	879
Other General income	9,989	12,730
Document charges	-	205
Insurance claims	-	1,014
	<u>12,243</u>	<u>16,798</u>

### 8. Personnel Emoluments

	2017 €	2016 €
<i>Personnel emoluments include:</i>		
Mayor's Honoraria	7,340	7,229
Council Members' Allowance	6,400	6,400
Executive Secretary's Salary	28,538	28,616
Employees' Salaries	48,133	48,110
Social Security Contributions	6,094	5,820
	<u>96,505</u>	<u>96,175</u>



# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 9. Operations and Maintenance

	2017	2016
	€	€
<i>Operations and maintenance includes:</i>		
<b>Repairs and Upkeep</b>		
Road and Street Pavements	10,540	-
Road Markings & signs	9,025	245
Other Repairs & Upkeep	18,284	14,680
Council Property	1,428	6,661
	<b>39,277</b>	<b>21,586</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>		
Waste Disposal	12,471	14,496
Refuse Collection	24,505	24,052
Bulky Refuse Collection	7,539	10,840
Open Skips	594	3,017
Road and Street Cleaning	12,018	12,399
Cleaning and Maintenance – Parks and Gardens	25,008	24,797
Cleaning and Maintenance – Public Conveniences	3,669	4,403
Cleaning Council Premises	3,913	4,119
Studies & Consultations	-	2,183
Street Lighting	5,215	10,310
Other Contractual Service	5,972	6,950
	<b>100,904</b>	<b>117,566</b>
<b>Total Operations and Maintenance</b>	<b>140,181</b>	<b>139,152</b>



# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 10. Administrative and Other Expenses

	2017	2016
	€	€
Utilities	6,141	5,721
Operating Materials & Supplies	3,624	8,423
Uniforms	1,227	247
National and International memberships	-	2,500
Conference and participation expenses	1,202	1,116
EU Funding expenses	1,102	
Office Services	7,313	5,326
Transport expenses	1,106	1,711
Training expenses	-	35
Travelling expenses	1,390	4,449
Insurance Coverage	1,640	736
Bank Charges	122	127
Information services	714	1,509
Library expenses	1,041	1,202
Professional services	14,470	10,636
ICT expenses	2,984	5,048
Community Services and Social Events	6,029	7,156
Sundry Minor Expenses	641	232
Rent	6,029	6,039
Provision for doubtful debts	(163)	(586)
Depreciation	50,734	54,962
	<b>107,346</b>	<b>116,589</b>

### 11. Finance Income and cost

#### 11.1 Investment Income

	2017	2016
	€	€
Bank interest receivable	35	44

#### 11.2 Finance Costs

	2017	2016
	€	€
Loan interest paid	245	446

SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the year ended 31 December 2017

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Council Premises €	Construction Works & Special Programmes €	Office Furniture & Fittings €	New Street Signs €	Urban Improvements €	Office & Computer Equipment €	Plant & machinery €	Street Paving €	Assets under Construction €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>										
At 1 January 2017	31,447	838,854	35,855	19,722	94,749	37,567	24,508	121,395	-	1,204,097
Additions	-		1,470	-	3,405	3,158	826	-	-	8,859
At 31 December 2017	31,447	838,854	37,325	19,722	98,154	40,725	25,334	121,395	-	1,212,956
<b>Government Grants</b>										
At 1 January & 31 December 2017	-	104,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,182
<b>Depreciation</b>										
At 1 January 2017	2,927	321,675	20,526	19,722	59,828	26,273	16,869	88,983	-	556,803
Charge for the year	284	39,459	1,150	-	2,908	2,363	1,474	3,096	-	50,734
At 31 December 2017	3,211	361,134	21,676	19,722	62,736	28,636	18,343	92,079	-	607,537
<b>N.B.V. at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>28,236</b>	<b>373,538</b>	<b>15,649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,418</b>	<b>12,089</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>29,316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>501,237</b>

# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 12. Property, plant and equipment - continued

	Council Premises €	Construction Works & Special Programmes €	Office Furniture & Fittings €	New Street Signs €	Urban Improvements €	Office & Computer Equipment €	Plant & machinery €	Street Paving €	Assets under Construction €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>										
At 1 January 2016	31,447	826,875	34,960	19,722	92,303	35,302	23,585	121,395	-	1,185,589
Additions	-	11,979	895	-	2,446	2,265	923	-	-	18,508
At 31 December 2016	31,447	838,854	35,855	19,722	94,749	37,567	24,508	121,395	-	1,204,097
<b>Government Grants</b>										
At 1 January & 31 December 2016	-	104,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,182
<b>Depreciation</b>										
At 1 January 2016	2,640	278,343	19,358	19,722	57,005	23,987	15,227	85,559	-	501,841
Charge for the year	287	43,332	1,168	-	2,823	2,286	1,642	3,424	-	54,962
At 31 December 2016	2,927	321,675	20,526	19,722	59,828	26,273	16,869	88,983	-	556,803
<b>N.B.V. at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>28,520</b>	<b>412,997</b>	<b>15,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,921</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>7,639</b>	<b>32,412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543,112</b>

## SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

#### 13. Inventories

Inventories consist of books and souvenirs held by the council at the end of the year.

#### 14. Trade and Other Receivables

	2017	2016
	€	€
<b>Falling due within One Year</b>		
LES and trade receivables (i)	79,821	80,821
Provision for doubtful debts	(72,759)	(72,922)
	<u>7,062</u>	<u>7,899</u>
Other receivables	116	116
Prepayments	1,131	1,039
Accrued income	<u>22,916</u>	<u>14,701</u>
	<u>31,225</u>	<u>23,755</u>

- (i) LES debtors amount to €70,659. As these are all older than 2 years, the full amount has been provided for. Trade receivables are net of a provision for doubtful debts amounting to €2,100 for an amount due from Green MT.

#### 15. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise the following amounts in the Council's Statement of financial position:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Petty cash	48	101
Bank balances - Current accounts	89,083	61,419
Bank balances – Term deposits	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>139,131</u>	<u>111,520</u>

# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 16. Borrowings

The Council has a loan facility of €26,290 with APS Bank Limited in connection with the purchase of property used to house the administrative offices of the Council. This is repayable in monthly instalments of €179 over a period of 20 years and bears interest at the rate of 1.75% over the base rate.

The facility is secured by:

- (a) First General Hypothec over the Council's assets;
- (b) Guarantee issued by the Housing Authority for €26,289;
- (c) Contractual obligation to register in favour of the Bank a First Special Hypothec and Special Privilege over shop numbers 5,6 & 8 in Binja Faqqani, Trejzet il-Girasol, Santa Lucija;
- (d) Pledge over insurance policy covering the property and over a Term Deposit.

	2017	2016
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year	2,086	2,007
<b>Short-term borrowings</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>2,007</b>
Amounts falling due between 1 and 2 years	-	4,120
Amounts falling due between 2 and 5 years	-	2,862
<b>Long-term borrowings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,982</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>8,989</b>

### 17. Deferred Income

	2017	2016
	€	€
Balance at the beginning of the year	157,400	164,292
Grant Received during the year	2,212	9,562
Released to income	(14,985)	(16,454)
Balance at the end of the year	144,627	157,400
<b>Current Deferred Income due within one year (note 18)</b>	<b>(14,425)</b>	<b>(30,116)</b>
<b>Non- Current Deferred Income due after more than one year</b>	<b>130,202</b>	<b>127,284</b>
<i>Non- current deferred income is analysed as follows:</i>		
Amount to be released between 1 and 2 years	12,760	13,854
Amount to be released between 2 and 5 years	30,251	32,983
Amount to be released after 5 years	87,191	80,447
	<b>130,202</b>	<b>127,284</b>



# SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 17. Deferred Income – continued

Deferred income represents grant agreements entered into under the Urban Improvements Fund (UIF), Alternative Energy LC scheme and the Embellishment & Eco Wardens scheme up to the end of the year under review. The funds are released to income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets in line with the depreciation charge on the projects that were capitalised up the end of the year under review.

### 18. Trade and Other Payables

	2017	2016
	€	€
<i>Amounts falling due within one Year:</i>		
Trade payables	35,496	27,888
Accruals for capital creditors (i)	23,508	23,508
Accruals	33,967	29,234
Deferred Income (note 17)	14,425	30,116
	<b>107,396</b>	<b>110,746</b>
<i>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</i>		
Long term capital creditors (ii)	<b>51,862</b>	<b>75,370</b>

- (i) Short-term accrual for capital creditor represents the amount payable to contractors for resurfacing works carried out at Triq Inez Soler, Triq Guliotta Lopez and Triq il-Gnien under the PPP scheme.
- (ii) Other amounts due relating to the project mentioned in (i) above which are now completed, amounts to €51,862 which are payable over a period of six (6) years and this amount is disclosed under Long Term payables.

**SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**19. Capital commitments**

	2017	2016
	€	€
<i>Details of capital commitments at the accounting date are as follows:</i>		
(i) Approved but not yet contracted for	<b>82,040</b>	<b>9,500</b>
(ii) Contracted for and provided in the financial statements (see note below)	<b>16,498</b>	<b>23,508</b>
(iii) Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	-	-

- (i) The amounts approved but not yet contracted for relate to an amount of €6,800 approved capital expenditure to be procured during 2018 and €75,240 for resurfacing works for two roads in Garnaw Valley which is being partly financed by EU Rural Development Programme – Measure 4.3 (€67,716).
- (ii) The amounts contracted for and provided in financial statements related to commitments for road resurfacing works carried out in Triq Guljetta Lopez and Triq il-Gnien. These works form part of the PPP programme to be repayable over a period of nine (9) years and have been completed during 2015.

**20. Contingent liabilities**

As at 31 December 2017, the end of the reporting year, Santa Lucija Local council has no pending court cases and/or litigation which might result in a future contingent liability

**21. Related party transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The ultimate controlling party of the Santa Lucija Local council is the Local Councils Department within the Ministry of Justice, Culture and Local Government (MJCL).

All the Companies, Authorities and Agencies set up by the Central Government are also considered to be related parties to Santa Lucija Local council but do not have significant control. The Joint Committee (up to the 31 August 2011), All Regional Committees (from 1 September 2011), the Local Councils Association and the other Local Councils are also considered to be related parties.

During the year under review the Council carried out the following significant transactions with its related parties having significant control.

Name of Entity	2017	2016
	€	€
Department of Local Government – Annual Financial Allocation	<b>321,038</b>	<b>316,186</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**22. Financial Risk Management**

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, which include market risks, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest risk. The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Council's financial performance.

Where applicable, any significant changes in the Council's exposure to financial risks or manner in which the Council manages and measures these risks are disclosed below.

Where possible, the Council aims to reduce and control risk concentrations. Concentrations of financial risk arise when financial instruments with similar characteristics are influenced in the same way by changes in economic or other factors. The amount of risk exposure associated with the financial instruments sharing similar characteristics is disclosed in more detail in the notes to the financial statements.

With respect to credit risk, the receivables are monitored continuously for recoverability. Receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Known bad debts are therefore maintained to the lowest possible, thereby lowering as much as possible the concentration of credit risk.

*Liquidity risk*

The Council monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining sufficient cash and plans projects accordingly. The Council Members and Executive Secretary do not consider that it is significantly exposed to liquidity risk.

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the contractual maturities on the financial liabilities of the Council were as summarised below. Contractual maturities reflect gross cash flows, which may differ from the carrying values of financial liabilities at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

<b>2017</b>				
	<b>Less than 6 months</b>	<b>From 6 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>
<b>Bank borrowings</b>	1,074	1,031	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>2016</b>				
	<b>Less than 6 months</b>	<b>From 6 to 12 months</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>
<b>Bank borrowings</b>	1,074	1,074	7,194	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**22. Financial Risk Management - continued**

*Interest Rate risk*

The Council's interest rate risk arises from the borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Council to cash flow interest rate risk. In general, the Council Members and Executive Secretary the Council's exposure to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financing position and cash flows are not deemed to be substantial in view of the nature of the assets and liabilities.

*Credit risk*

Financial assets which potentially subject the Council to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash at bank and receivables. The Council's cash is placed with quality financial institutions as well as it limits the amount of credit exposure with any financial credit history. In this respect, credit with respect to receivables is monitored continuously and the Council places a provision on any debt on which there is doubt of recoverability. Bad debts are therefore negligible and in this respect the Council has no significant concentration of credit risk.

*Capital management*

It is the policy of the council to maintain an adequate capital base in order to sustain the future development of the council and safeguard the ability of the council to continue operating. In this respect, the council monitors the operations and results of the council. The council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the council's approach to capital management during the year.

**23. Events after the reporting date**

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of approval of the financial statements – 17 April 2018, by the council members.

**REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDITORS' ON THE SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL TO THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Santa Lucija Local Council which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of Santa Lucija Local Council as at 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 EU.

**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 entity 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.

**Responsibilities of the Executive Secretary**

The Executive Secretary is 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 EU, and for such internal control as the Executive Secretary determines are 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 is responsible for assessing the entity'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 entity is intended to be liquidated or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditors' 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 AUDITORS' ON THE SANTA LUCIJA LOCAL COUNCIL TO THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT**


As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Secretary's 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 entity'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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity 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 regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit figures, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In our opinion, the financial statements comply fully with the Local Councils Act, the Financial Regulations issued in terms of this Act and the Local Council (Financial) Procedures.

  
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**Mr Manuel Castagna**

For and on behalf of  
**Nexia BT**  
**Certified Public Accountants**

**The Penthouse, Suite 2**  
**Capital Business Centre, Entrance C**  
**Triq taz-Zwejt**  
**San Gwann SGN 3000**  
**Malta**

**Date: 17 April 2018**