

LOCAL COUNCIL MELLIEHA

Annual Report

and

Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2019

Prepared by

Daniel Galea B. Accty. (Hons.) CPA

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2019

CONTENTS	PAGES
Statement of Local Council Members' and Executive Secretary's responsibilities	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8 - 27
Report of the Local Government Auditor to the Auditor General	28 - 29

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

for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Local Councils (Financial) Regulations' require the Executive Secretary to prepare a detailed annual administrative report which includes a statement of the Local Council's 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 Council (Financial) Regulations, and the Local Council (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 Council (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.

-		
This statement was approved by	the Local Council on the 10th	June 2020 and signed on its behalf by
	-	
Dario Vella Mayor		Carmel Debono Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018 as Restated
		€	€
1	Notes		
Income			
Funds received from Central Government	4	1,257,954	1,249,400
Income raised under Local Council Bye-Laws	5	2,291	3,298
Income raised under Local Enforcement System	6	4,033	7,520
General Income	7	72,015	81,725
		1,336,293	1,341,943
Expenditure Personal emoluments Operations and maintenance Administrative and other expenditure	9 10 11	(185,760) (607,139) (711,640) (1,504,539)	(170,364) (592,773) (1,300,262) (2,063,399)
Operating Deficit for the year		(168,246)	(721,456)
Finance income	12	629	1,180
Deficit for the year		(167,617)	(720,276)
	;		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

		2019 €	31 Dec 2018 as Restated €	1 Jan 2018 as Restated €
ASSETS	Notes			
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets	13 14	2,393,512 4,261	2,894,402 538	3,556,512 808
mangible assets	14	2,397,773	2,894,940	3,557,320
Current Assets				
Inventories	15	23,243	19,198	10,813
Receivables	16 17	139,615	259,495	87,045
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	1,116,304 1,279,162	1,091,327	791,263 889,121
Total Assets		3,676,935	4,264,960	4,446,441
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Reserves				
Retained Fund		2,983,873	3,151,490	3,914,149
		2,983,873	3,151,490	3,914,149
Non-Current Liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	19	-	14,836	45,496
Deferred income	20	78,130 78,130	473,029 487,865	15,163 60,659
		70,100	407,000	
Current Liabilities	40	244.22	225.225	474 000
Payables	18	614,932	625,605	471,633
		614,932	625,605	471,633
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,676,935	4,264,960	4,446,441
These financial statements were approved behalf by:	by the Local Counc	il on 10th June 2020 a	nd signed on its	
Dario Vella Mayor		Carmel Debono Executive Secretary		

The notes on pages 8 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Retained Funds €
Restated as at 1 January 2017 (Note 26)	3,904,493
Surplus for the year 2017	9,656
Restated at 31 December 2017	3,914,149
Restated as at 1 January 2018	3,914,149
Deficit for the year 2018	(762,659)
At 31 December 2018	3,151,490
At 1 January 2019	3,151,490
Deficit for the year 2019	(167,617)
At 31 December 2019	2,983,873

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Cash flows from Operating Activities	Note	2019 €	2018 as Restated €
, -			
Deficit for the year		(167,617)	(762,659)
Reconciliation to cash generated from operations: Depreciation		420,978	553,896
Decrease in value of PPE in line with Directive 1/2017			587,397
Interest receivable		(629)	(1,180)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	•	252,732	377,454
Increase in inventories		(4,045)	(8,385)
Increase in receivables		(34,985)	(135,283)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables		88,348	(37,167)
Increase in payables		141,470	220,001
Decrease in other payables		(152,143)	(66,029)
Cash generated from operating activities		291,377	350,591
Cash flows from Investing Activities Interest received Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of property, plant & equipment Receipt of grant Cash used in investing activities		629 (4,396) (284,343) 36,546 (251,564)	1,180 - (494,076) 473,029 (19,867)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Decrease in long term third party borrowings	:	(14,836)	(30,660)
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		24,977	300,064
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year		1,091,327	791,263
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	17	1,116,304	1,091,327

1. General Information

The Mellieħa Local Council is the local Authority of Malta set up in accordance with the Local Councils Act, 1993. The office of the Local Council is situated at 126, New Mill Street, Mellieħa, MLH 1107. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Council Members on 10th June 2020. The Local Council's presentation as well as functional currency is denominated in €.

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 Cap. 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 (Cap. 363).

New and amended standards adopted by the Local 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 2019.

IFRS 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

New Standards and amendments not yet effective:

At the end of the reporting period, certain new standards, interpretations or amendments thereto, were in issue and endorsed by the EU, but not yet effective for the current financial period. There have been no instances of early adoption of standards, interpretations or amendments ahead of their effective date.

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.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

%
0
0
1
7.5
10
10
10
20
20
20
25
100
Replacement basis
100
Replacement basis
Replacement basis
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 statement of financial position 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. 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 Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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 costs to sell and the value in use. Impairment losses are immediately recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Leases

As from 1 January 2019, at inception of a contract, the Council assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Council assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- The Council has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Council has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Council has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where all the decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined, the Council has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Leases (cont.)

- · The Council has the right to operate the asset; or
- The Council designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Council has applied this approach to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Council allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Council has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Council recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Council's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Council uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- · fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Council is reasonably certain to exercise, lease
 payments in an optional renewal period if the Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension
 option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Council is reasonably certain not to
 terminate early

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Council's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if the Council changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Council presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The council has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise externally generated computer software. In determining the classification of an asset that incorporates both intangible and tangible elements, judgement is used in assessing which element is more significant. Computer software which is an integral part of the related hardware is classified as property and equipment and accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on property and equipment. Where the software is not an integral part of the related hardware, this is classified as an intangible asset.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Computer software is initially measured at cost. It is subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

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 costs to sell and the value in use. Impairment losses are immediately recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 amount of the asset and 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.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost, any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Local Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

Other payables

Other payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material in which case other payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

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

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Financial instruments (cont.)

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 a 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'.

Related parties

Related parties are those persons or bodies of persons having relationships with the Council as defined in International Accounting Standard No. 24.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when there are no significant uncertainties concerning the derivation of consideration or associated costs and it can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues.

Income from central government is not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with any conditions attached to it, and that the income will be received. The received income is to be recorded gross and any deductions made for non-compliance are to be disclosed separately with expenses.

Local Enforcement System

As from September 2012, the income recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income was derived from the five Regional Committees and Local Enforcement System Agency.

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Government grants

Government grants relating to operating expenditure are recognized in the statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period that the related expenditure is incurred.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are accounted for using the capital approach, and are thus deducted from the carrying amount of the relative non-current asset.

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 €, which is the Council's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into € at the rates of exchange in operation on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into € at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Borrowing costs

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

Profits and losses

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 losses 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.

Cash and cash 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.

Capital Management

The Council's capital consists of its net assets, including working capital, represented by its retained funds. The Council's management objectives are to ensure:

- that the Council's ability to continue as a going concern is still valid and
- that the Council maintains a positive working capital ratio.

To achieve the above, the Council carries out a quarterly review of the working capital ratio ("Financial Situation Indicator"). This ratio was positive at the reporting date and has not changed significantly from the previous year. The Council also uses budgets and business plans to set its strategy to optimise its use of available funds and implement its commitments to the locality.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the opinion of the Council, 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.

4. Funds received from central government

		2019 €	2018 €
		E	E
	In terms of section 55 of the Local Councils Act	1,190,025	1,129,804
	Supplementary Government Income	212	80,812
	EU funding	-	5,982
	Other Government Income	67,717	32,802
		1,257,954	1,249,400
5.	Income raised from Bye-Laws		
		2019	2018
		€	€
	Bye-Law - Attivitajiet fil-Beraħ	155	1,433
	Bye-Law - Organisation of Courses	9	160
	Bye-Law - Skips	2,127	1,705
		2,291	3,298
6.	Local Enforcement system		
		2019	2018
		€	€
	Contraventions and other fines	4,033	7,520
		4,033	7,520
7.	General Income		
•			
		2019 €	2018 €
		-	-
	Cultural Events & sponsorships from NGOs	464	4,195
	Sale of books and other merchandise	1,007	185
	Rent Receivable	233	233
	General Income	1,381	148
	Tender Documents/Info Charges	-	1,897
	Contributions Refund of expanses	9 759	10
	Refund of expenses Income from Permits	3,753 65,177	6,292 68,765
	modific field (Gilling	72,015	81,725
		12,010	01,720

8. Deficit for the year

,364
,896

9. Staff Salaries

	2019	2018
	€	€
Mayor's Remuneration	13,692	11,194
Councillors' Allowances	16,846	11,150
Executive Secretary Salary and Allowances	35,413	34,568
Employees' Salaries	108,448	102,497
Social Security Contributions	11,361	10,955
	185,760	170,364

10. Operations and Maintenance

	2019 €	2018 €
	•	•
Repairs and Upkeep:		
Road/Street Pavements	52,011	51,885
Signs	23,933	29,642
Road Markings	14,872	21,502
Other repairs and Upkeep	4,020	7,538
Council Property	4,517	4,003
Repairs and maintenance - litter bins	2,373	2,078
	101,726	116,648
Contractual Services:		
Refuse Collection	265,379	231,563
Bulky Refuse Collection	32,393	26,565
Open Skips & Bring-In Sites	1,469	1,263
Road & Street Cleaning	34,389	34,389
Cleaning & Maintaining Non-Urban	23,777	24,303
Cleaning - Public Conveniences	59,218	57,655
Cleaning - Council Premises	3,184	3,334
Cleaning & Maintaining Parks & Gardens	48,876	58,814
Street Lighting	36,238	31,973
Studies & Consultations	328	2,227
LES related expenditure	162	4,039
	505,413	476,125
		
Total Operations and Maintenance Costs	607,139	592,773

11. Administration and other expenditure

	2019	2018
		as Restated
	€	€
Utilities	15,997	16,691
Other repairs and upkeep	6,616	2,401
Rent	5,550	3,728
National and International Memberships	1,418	1,748
Office Services	2,995	2,828
Transport	42,011	2,583
Travel	1,246	891
Information Services	16,753	5,541
Lease of Equipment	2,532	3,546
Insurance Coverage	4,075	4,655
Bank Charges	875	413
Professional Services	26,765	22,898
EU Projects Expenses	13,487	-
Tuition for courses and expenses	2,609	3,450
Entertainment	2,713	1,710
Conference Expenses	-	45
Cultural Events	119,249	103,616
Community Services	17,231	15,638
Sundry Minor Expenses	3,451	1,658
General and administrative expenses	172	696
Twinning expenses	4,917	6,616
Reduction in value of PPE in line with Directive 1/2017	-	587,397
Depreciation	420,978	553,896
	711,640	1,342,645
12. Finance Income		
	2019	2018
	€	€
Bank Interest Receivable	629	1,180
	629	1,180

13. Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

	Property	Assets	New	Urban	Plant,	Office	Special	
		under	Street	Improvements	machinery	Furniture	Programmes	Total
		construction	Signs	& Construction	& Equipment	& fittings		
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost								
At 1 January 2019	568,224	757,767	73,322	694,616	46,553	184,878	6,992,959	9,318,319
Additions	-	266,952	-	4,338	10,962	1,946	145	284,343
Reclassification	-	(378,544)	-	210,274	1,272	3,189	163,809	-
At 31 December 2019	568,224	646,175	73,322	909,228	58,787	190,013	7,156,913	9,602,662
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2019	16,426	-	73,322	649,067	43,112	85,397	4,189,532	5,056,856
Charge for the year Adjust	1,897 -	- -	-	68,814 -	2,550 -	13,392 -	333,652 -	420,305 -
At 31 December 2019	18,323	-	73,322	717,881	45,662	98,789	4,523,184	5,477,161
Grants								
At 1 January 2019							1,367,061	1,367,061
At 31 December 2019				-			1,731,989	1,731,989
Net Book values								
At 31 December 2019	549,901	646,175	-	191,347	13,125	91,224	901,740	2,393,512

13. Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

	Property	Assets under construction	New Street Signs	Urban Improvements & Construction	Plant, machinery & Equipment	Office Furniture & fittings	Special Programmes	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost								
At 1 January 2018	568,224	543,417	73,322	545,142	45,683	184,513	6,863,942	8,824,243
Additions	-	475,884	-	16,957	870	365	-	494,076
Reclassification	-	(261,534)	-	132,517	-		129,017	-
At 31 December 2018	568,224	757,767	73,322	694,616	46,553	184,878	6,992,959	9,318,319
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2018 Restated	14,357	-	73,322	545,142	39,190	64,887	3,178,935	3,915,833
Charge for the year	2,069	-	-	103,925	2,443	17,754	427,435	553,626
Adjustment Directive 1/2017	-	-	-	-	1,479	2,756	583,162	587,397
At 31 December 2018	16,426	-	73,322	649,067	43,112	85,397	4,189,532	5,056,856
Grants								
At 1 January 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,351,898	1,351,898
At 31 December 2018							1,367,061	1,367,061
Net Book values At 31 December 2018	551,798	757,767	-	45,549	3,441	99,481	1,436,366	2,894,402

13. Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

	Property	Assets under construction	New Street Signs	Urban Improvements & Construction	Plant, machinery	Office Furniture & fittings	Special Programmes	Total
	€	€	€	€	Equipment €	€	€	€
Cost								
At 31 December 2017	568,224	543,417	73,322	545,142	45,683	184,513	6,863,942	8,824,243
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,								
Restated at 31 December 2017	568,224	543,417	73,322	545,142	45,683	184,513	6,863,942	8,824,243
Depreciation					-			
At 31 December 2017	14,357	-	73,322	545,142	37,619	64,887	3,105,022	3,840,349
Prior year adjustment (Note 26)	-	-	-	-	1,571	-	73,913	75,484
Restated at 31 December 2017	14,357	-	73,322	545,142	39,190	64,887	3,178,935	3,915,833
Grants								
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,351,898	1,351,898
Restated Net Book values At 31 December 2017	553,867	543,417	-	-	6,493	119,626	2,333,109	3,556,512

14. Intangible assets

	Computer software €
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	1,077
Additions	4,396
At 31 December 2019	5,473
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2019	539
Charge for the year	673
At 31 December 2019	1,212
Net Book value	
At 31 December 2019	4,261
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	1,077
Additions	
At 31 December 2018	1,077
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	269
Charge for the year	270
At 31 December 2018	539
Net Book value	
At 31 December 2018	538
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	-
Additions	1,077
At 31 December 2017	1,077
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	-
Charge for the year	269
At 31 December 2017	269
Net Book value	
At 31 December 2017	808

15. Inventories

	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
Books and other publications	23,243	19,198	10,813
16. Receivables			
	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
Receivables Prepayments and accrued income	125,944	157,476	22,193
	13,671	102,019	64,852
	139,615	259,495	87,045
Receivables General receivables are analysed as follows:	 2019 €	2018 €	2017 €
Within credit period Exceeded credit period but not impaired Impaired and provided for	26,221	156,629	6,569
	99,723	847	15,624
	125,024	125,525	126,107

Local Enforcement System (LES) Debtors

Provision for doubtful debts

LES Debtors are stated after a specific provision for doubtful debts amounting to €117,479 (2018 - €117,980).

(125,024)

125,944

(125,525)

157,476

(126, 107)

22,193

Included in the accounts receivable are amounts due from related parties amounting to €199,541 (2018 : €164,960). These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

17. Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following statement of financial position amounts.

	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
Cash at Bank	1,116,161	1,091,154	791,031
Cash in Hand	143	173	232
	1,116,304	1,091,327	791,263

18. Payables

	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
B. 11	500.070	000 400	470 400
Payables	539,873	398,403	178,402
Other Payables	-	-	1,897
Accruals and deferred income	75,059	227,202	291,334
	614,932	625,605	471,633

Included in the accounts payable are amounts to related parties amounting to €71,339 (2018 : €79,325). These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

19. Borrowings

	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
Non-current			
Third party borrowings	-	14,836	45,496
Borrowings			
Repayable between one and two years	-	14,836	31,807
Repayable between two and five years	-	-	13,689
		14,836	45,496

Third party loan was payable to a supplier under the Public Private Partnership scheme as per memo 45/2010 separated into two phases. It was repayable over a period of 7 years up to 2019 (Phase 1) and up to 2020 (Phase 2).

20. Deferred income

	2019	2018	2017
	€	€	€
Government grants			
At 1 January	473,029	15,163	1,646,990
Increase in year	1,927	473,029	-
Adjustment	(75,081)	-	-
Deferred Income utilised and transferred to PPE	(321,745)	(15,163)	-
	78,130	473,029	1,646,990
Released in year	-	-	(155,779)
Adjustment in line with Directive 1/2018			(1,476,048)
At 31 December	78,130	473,029	15,163
0 10 11			
Current Deferred Income			
Non-Current Deferred Income	78,130	473,029	15,163
Non Gunding Beloned Moonie		470,020	10,100
Deferred Government Grants			
Deferred between one and two years	-	-	-
Deferred between two and five years	-	-	-
Deferred in five years or more	78,130	473,029	15,163
	78,130	473,029	15,163
Deferred after five years or more	78,130	473,029	15,163

21. Capital commitments

	2019	2018
Details of social consciences at the	€	€
Details of capital commitments at the		
accounting date are as follows:	660.054	007 700
- Approved but not yet contracted for	663,851	937,736
- Contracted for but not provided in	222 227	500 770
the financial statements	800,097	536,773
(i) Approved but not yet contracted for:		
New Street Lamps	50,000	178,229
Road Resurfacing	-	213,507
Triq I-Inkurunazzjoni Embellishment	306,000	306,000
Gnien il-Qighan Improvements	-	1,000
Inkurunazzjoni/Parish Sqr.Panoramic Lift	45,000	45,000
Mons F Xuereb/Nahal/Etna Open Space	100,000	100,000
Rehabilitation of ix-Xaghra tat-Tunnara Project	63,696	-
Selmun Hill Rubble Wall	8,920	-
Development of Green Infrastructure Project	52,735	-
Family Park - Cat Neutering Facility	14,000	-
Street Furniture	5,000	5,000
Office Equipment & Computer Equipment	3,500	11,500
Gnien tas-Salib Playing Field	-	41,000
Gnien Dun Anton Debono	-	28,500
Office Improvements	5,000	8,000
Security Systems	10,000	-
	663,851	937,736
(i) Contracted for but not provided in the Financial Statements:		
New Street Lamps	65,000	-
Road Resurfacing	95,115	
Tunnara Project	503,982	376,773
Embellishment of Stepped Streets	136,000	160,000
	800,097	536,773

22. Contingent liabilities

The Council has received a claim for damages for alleged injuries at ir-Ramla tal-Mixquqa amounting to €20,000, however liability is not being accepted by the Council's Insurance. The last correspondence received from claimant was in February 2016. The Council has also received other minor claims for damages/injuries allegedly caused to their vehicles on streets which are the responsibility of the Local Council. These claims are currently being quantified and assessed.

The council also recognises a variance of €26,315 with respect to amounts due to Central Asphalt; the variance of which is mainly due to disputes on certain invoices with Water Services Corporation on works carried out in Triq il- Qortin.

23. Related party transactions

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

Name of Entity	Nature of relationship
Department for Local Government North Joint Committee (Local Enforcement) North Regional Committee Central Regional Committee Gozo Regional Committee South Eastern Regional Committee South Regional Committee Malta Environment and Planning Authority Water Services Corporation Enemalta Corporation Cleansing Services Department Director General - Works Division Wasteserv Malta Limited Police General Headquarters Department of Lands ARMS Bank of Valletta plc Mellieħa Primary School Department of Information MITA Office of the Commissioner for Data Protection	Significant control Joint Control Joint Control No control
Association of Local Councils' Secretaries Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs	No control No control

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

		2019			2018	
	Related party activity €	Total activity €	%	Related party activity €	Total activity €	%
Income						
Transactions with central government	1,257,954			1,249,400		
Transactions with regions	4,033			7,520		
	1,261,987	1,336,293	94	1,256,920	1,341,943	94
Expenditure						
Transactions with government entities	148,752			124,893		
Key personnel remuneration	185,760			170,364		
	334,512	1,504,539	22	295,257	2,105,782	14

24. Ultimate controlling party

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 and betterment of the locality.

25. Financial Risk Management

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

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Council to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash at bank and debtors. The Council's cash is placed with quality financial institutions as well as it limits the amount of credit exposure with any one financial institution. The Council has appropriate policies to ensure that income is received from sources with appropriate credit history. In this respect, credit risk 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.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for amounts receivable at the reporting date, net of impairment losses, by type of customer is as follows:

- Receivables from Related Parties: €199,541

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as financial distress, an extraordinary measure which needs to be taken to manage the council's present commitments arising due to shortage of funds. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity, and to ensure that it is available within the necessary time frame in order not to create financial distress and curtail current obligations as well as future short term commitments. The Council monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining sufficient cash and by monitoring the availability of raising funds to meet commitments due. In fact at year end, the Council has as cash and cash equivalents the amount of Euro 1,116,304. This should ensure an ongoing working capital of the Council for the next 12 months. The Council also maintains a positive current net asset position of Euro 606,230 (2018: Euro 744,415) ensuring that adequate headroom is available to cover present liabilities as well as short term obligations and commitments arising.

	2019 €	2018 €
Current Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Accounts and other receivables	125,944	157,476
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,116,304	1,091,327
	1,242,248	1,248,803
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:		
Payables	539,873	398,403

25. Financial Risk Management (cont.)

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency transactions arise when the Council buys or sells goods whose price is denominated in a foreign currency, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency. The Council does not trade in any foreign currencies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk mainly arises through interest bearing liabilities and assets. The objective of interest rate risk management is to optimise the balance between minimizing uncertainty caused by fluctuations in interest rates and maximising the net interest income.

Market risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks.

Other risks

The Council's interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Council to cash flow interest rate risk. In general, 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 by the Councillors and Executive Secretary in view of the nature of the assets and liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

26. Prior year adjustment

In previous years the council capitalised an amount of € 124,232 and € 1,598 which was classified as Special Programs and Office Equipment respectively. Up to 31 December 2018, the council did not charge any depreciation on these assets. During the year under review, the cumulative effect of this error up to 31 December 2017 was adjusted by restating the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2018 and the effect for the year ended 31 December 2018 was adjusted for by restating the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018 and the income statement for the year then ended.

27. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

At 31 December 2019 and at 31 December 2018, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities classified with current assets and current liabilities respectively, approximated their fair values due to the short term maturities of these assets and liabilities. The fair values of non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amount.

Report of the Local Government Auditors to the Auditor General