

GOZO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Annual Report
and
Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2014

Prepared by

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2014

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GOZO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

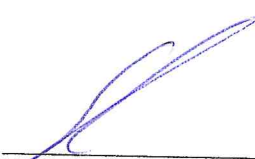
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Statement of Regional Committee's Members' and Executive Secretary's Responsibilities


The Local Councils (Financial) Regulations' require the Executive Secretary to prepare a detailed annual administrative report which includes the Regional Committee's statement of comprehensive income for the year and a statement of the Committee's retained funds at the end of year. By virtue of the same regulations it is the duty of the Committee Members 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 Regional Committee for the year and its retained funds as at the year end, and that they comply with the Act, the Local Councils (Financial) Regulations, and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures issued in terms of the said Act.

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

This statement was approved by the Gozo Regional Committee on the 31/07/2015 and was signed on its behalf by:



Dr Samuel Azzopardi
President



George Refalo
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2014

		2014 €	2013 €
INCOME	<i>Notes</i>		
Funds raised under Local Enforcement System	4	300,658	259,641
General Income	5	<u>2,310</u>	<u>4,195</u>
		<u>302,968</u>	<u>263,836</u>
 EXPENDITURE			
Personal emoluments	6	(33,612)	(35,723)
Operations and maintenance	7	(283,457)	(282,156)
Administration and other expenditure	8	<u>(81,155)</u>	<u>(30,942)</u>
		<u>(398,224)</u>	<u>(348,821)</u>
 TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u>(95,256)</u>	<u>(84,985)</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 19 are an integral part of the financial statements.


STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2014


		2014 €	2013 €
ASSETS	<i>Notes</i>		
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	405	520
		<u>405</u>	<u>520</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables	10	70,963	109,329
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	12,035	9,300
		<u>82,998</u>	<u>118,629</u>
Total Assets		<u>83,403</u>	<u>119,149</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated losses		(180,020)	(84,764)
		<u>(180,020)</u>	<u>(84,764)</u>
Liabilities			
Payables	12	237,423	177,913
Loan from Joint Committee	12	26,000	26,000
		<u>263,423</u>	<u>203,913</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>83,403</u>	<u>119,149</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 19 are an integral part of the financial statements.

These Financial Statements were approved by the Regional Committee on the 31/12/2015 and signed on its behalf by:



 Dr. Samuel Azzopardi
 President



 George Rofalo
 Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	(Accumulated Losses) €
At 1 January 2013	221
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(84,985)
At 31 December 2013	(84,764)
At 1 January 2014	(84,764)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(95,256)
At 31 December 2014	(180,020)

The notes on pages 8 to 19 are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 €	2013 €
	Note	
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(95,256)	(84,985)
Adjustments for:		
Provision for bad debts	48,147	7,061
Depreciation	115	148
Operating Loss before Working Capital Changes	(46,994)	(77,776)
(Increase) / Decrease in Receivables	(9,781)	7,913
Increase in Payables	59,510	55,738
Net Cash inflows/(outflows) from Operating Activities	2,735	(14,125)
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,735	(14,125)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	9,300	23,425
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	11 12,035	9,300

The notes on pages 8 to 19 are an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

1. General Information

Gozo Regional Committee is the Regional Authority of Gozo setup in accordance with the Local Councils Act, 1993 and legal Notices 91 and 92 of 1993. The Gozo Regional Committee has been established under the provisions of Art 37A (1) of the Act in accordance with Legal Notice 320 of 2012 dated 5th August 2012.

The office of the Gozo Regional Committee is situated at Banca Giuratale, Independence Square, Victoria, Gozo, VCT1020, Malta.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Region Members on the _____.
The Regional Committee'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 Regional Committee

The Regional Committee has adopted the following International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU:

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretation to existing standards, have been published by the date of authorisation or issue of these financial statements but are mandatory for the Council's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2014, including IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', amongst other pronouncements.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The Regional Committee is yet to address the full impact of IFRS 9 and intends to adopt IFRS 9 subject to endorsement by the EU, no later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and established principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS18 "Revenue", and IAS11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted, subject to endorsement by the EU. The Regional Committee is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)**Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)**

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32) was issued in December 2011. The amendments clarify (a) the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off; and (b) that some gross settlement systems would be considered equivalent to net settlement if they eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle. The amendment is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

The IASB issued Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36) on 29 May 2014. The overall effect of the amendments is to reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique. The amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

On 27 June 2013 the IASB published narrow-scope amendments to IAS 30 Financial Instruments. Recognition and Measurement entitled Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments to IAS 39). These amendments will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws and regulation, if specific conditions are met (in this context, a novation indicates that parties to a contract agree to replace their original counterparty with a new one).

On 20 May 2013, IFRIC 21 Levies was issued. IFRIC 21 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event (known as an obligating event). The Interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

On 12 May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements. IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements classifies joint arrangements on the basis of their substance by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form (as is currently the case of IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures). Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as joint ventures or as joint operations. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of consolidation since the use of proportionate consolidation for such arrangements has been eliminated. Joint operations are accounted for in a manner that is similar to the current accounting treatment applicable for jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities-Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures. At the same time, the IASB issued a revised version of IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The new and revised Standards are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, with earlier application being permitted. However when endorsing these Standards the European Union has allowed that these become applicable for annual periods beginning on and after 1 January 2014, with earlier application being permitted.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective January 2014) addresses disclosure requirements for certain interest in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, subsidiaries and unconsolidated structured entities. The objective of IFRS 12 is to require an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate (a) the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and (b) the effects of other interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

New important standards and amendments not yet adopted by the Regional Committee

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory (as applicable) for the Regional Committee's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 or later periods, but the Regional Committee has not early adopted them:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. This Standard represents the completion of the classification and measurement part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This Standard addresses the classification and measurement of certain financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 requires financial assets that fall within its scope to be classified on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Standard requires financial assets to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value. The new requirements in relation to financial liabilities address the problem of volatility in profit or loss arising from an issuer to measure its own debt at fair value will present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

On 21 November 2013 the IASB published narrow scope amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits entitled Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19). These amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendments are effective from 1 July 2014 with earlier application permitted.

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to eight issues addressed during the 2010-2012 cycle. The amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB during the project cycle that began in 2010, and that were subsequently included in the exposure draft of proposed amendments to IFRSs Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (published in May 2012). The issues included in this cycle are: Definition of 'vesting condition' (IFRS 2); Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination (IFRS 3); Aggregation of operating segments (IFRS 8); Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets (IFRS 8); Short term receivables and payables (IFRS 13); Interest paid that is capitalised (IAS 7); Revaluation method – proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation (IAS 16 and IAS 38); a Key management personnel services (IAS 24). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to four issues addressed during the 2011-2013 cycle. The amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB during the project cycle that began in 2011, and that were subsequently included in the exposure draft of proposed amendments to IFRSs Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle (published in November 2012). The issues include in this cycle are Meaning of effective IFRSs (IFRS 1); Scope exceptions for joint ventures (IFRS 3); Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception) (IFRS 13); and Clarifying the Interrelationship of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Property when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property (IAS 40). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

Improvements to IFRS 2009-2011 was issued on 17 May 2012 and covers a number of limited improvements to existing IFRS, such as IFRS 1 in relation to repeat application and borrowing costs; IAS 1 in relation to clarification on comparative information; IAS 16 in relation to classification of servicing equipment; IAS 32 in relation to the tax effect on distribution to holders of equity instruments and IAS 34 in relation to interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities.

IFRS 9 (2009) and (2010) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9 (2009) financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flow. The Standard requires financial assets to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value. IFRS 9 (2010) introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities. The new requirements in relation to financial liabilities address the problem of volatility in profit or loss arising from an issuer to measure its own debt at fair value. With the new requirements, any entity choosing to measure a liability at fair value will present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)**Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)**

The Members of the Regional Committee 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 Regional Committee 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 reducing balance method at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Office Equipment	%
Computer Equipment	20
	25

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 Regional Committee 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.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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 Regional Committee 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

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 Regional Committee 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.

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 Regional Committee 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 Regional Committee'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 Regional Committee'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 Regional Committee as defined in International Accounting Standard No. 24.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when there are no significant uncertainties concerning the derivation of consideration or associated costs. 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 Regional Committee 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 Income

Local Enforcement income represents the income as it accrues from contraventions as controlled by the Local Enforcement System. The amount receivable from the Local Enforcement System is disclosed in the statement of financial position.

Government grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected lives of the related assets.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Regional Committee operates. These financial statements are presented in €, which is the Regional Committee'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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)**Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)***Capital Management*

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

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

To achieve the above, the Regional Committee carries out a quarterly review of the working capital ratio ("Financial Situation Indicator"). This ratio was negative at the reporting date and has continued to decline significantly from the previous year. The Regional Committee 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 Regional Committee, 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. Income raised from Local Enforcement System

	2014 €	2013 €
Income from Contraventions	<u>300,658</u>	<u>259,641</u>

5. General Income

	2014 €	2013 €
Cultural activities	<u>2,310</u>	<u>4,195</u>
	<u><u>2,310</u></u>	<u><u>4,195</u></u>

6. Personal Emoluments

	2014 €	2013 €
Personal emoluments include, inter alia:		
President's Honoraria	6,799	6,704
Executive Secretary salary and allowances	24,961	26,975
Social Security Contributions	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,044</u>
	<u><u>33,612</u></u>	<u><u>35,723</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

7. Operations and Maintenance

Contractual Services:

	2014 €	2013 €
Local Enforcement System - expenses	283,457	282,156
	<u>283,457</u>	<u>282,156</u>

8. Administration and other expenditure

	2014 €	2013 €
Utilities	1,185	1,063
Office Services	839	482
Travel	742	-
Transport	1,164	19
Other contractual services	26,317	16,109
Professional Services	1,449	1,449
Public relations	153	2,851
Community and Hospitality	1,044	1,760
Provision for bad debts	48,147	7,061
Depreciation	115	148
	<u>81,155</u>	<u>30,942</u>

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Office Equipment €	Computer Equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 January 2013	35	1,117	1,152
Additions for the year	-	-	-
	<u>35</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>1,152</u>
At 31 December 2013	35	1,117	1,152
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2013	13	471	484
Charge for the year	4	144	148
	<u>17</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>632</u>
At 31 December 2013	17	615	632
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2013	<u>18</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>520</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

9. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont.)

	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2014	35	1,117	1,152
Additions for the year	-	-	-
	<u>35</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>1,152</u>
At 31 December 2014	35	1,117	1,152
	<u>35</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>1,152</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2014	17	615	632
Charge for the year	3	112	115
	<u>20</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>747</u>
At 31 December 2014	20	727	747
	<u>20</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>747</u>
Net Book values			
At 31 December 2014	15	390	405
	<u>15</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>405</u>

10. Receivables

	2014 €	2013 €
Other receivables	33,933	27,543
Prepayments and accrued income	37,030	81,786
	<u>70,963</u>	<u>109,329</u>

Receivables

General receivables are analysed as follows:

	2014 €	2013 €
Within credit period	13,717	19,782
Exceeded credit period but not impaired	57,246	89,547
	<u>70,963</u>	<u>109,329</u>

Accrued income consists of amounts receivable for contraventions which were unpaid as at year end. Contraventions which were unpaid as at year end on which the tribunal has issued a decision by December 2012 were considered doubtful and a provision for these amounts was recorded in the financial statements. These amounts which were considered as irrecoverable totalled to Euro 55,208 (2013 - Euro 7,061).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)**11. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of Cash Flows comprise the following amounts in the Region Statement of Financial Position:

	2014	2013
	€	€
Bank Balance	11,971	9,207
Cash in hand	64	93
	<u>12,035</u>	<u>9,300</u>

12. Liabilities

	2014	2013
	€	€
Other payables	229,513	173,777
Accruals	7,910	4,136
Loan from Joint Committee	26,000	26,000
	<u>263,423</u>	<u>203,913</u>

Loan from Joint Committee is short term, unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

13. Related Party Disclosures and Transactions

The Government of Malta, specifically the Department of Local Government, is considered to be the ultimate controlling party.

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

<i>Name of Entity</i>	<i>Nature of relationship</i>
Department of Local Government	Significant control
North Regional Committee	No Control
Central Regional Committee	No control
South Eastern Regional Committee	No control
South Regional Committee	No control
Airmalta plc	No control
Bank of Valletta plc	No control
MCAST	No control
Malta Tourism Authority	No control
Office of the Prime Minister	No control

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)

13. Related Party Disclosures and Transactions (cont.)

No transactions were carried out during the financial year with aforementioned entity that is considered to be the significant related party.

Transactions were carried out with other Local Councils and Government entities that do not have control over the Region. These mainly include various Local Councils in Malta and Gozo and amount to €26,164, representing administration fees paid.

14. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

At 31 December 2014 and at 31 December 2013, 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.

15. Financial Risk Management

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

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Regional Committee to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash at bank and receivables. The Regional Committee's cash is placed with quality financial institutions as well as it limits the amount of credit exposure with any one financial institution.

It is the policy of the Regional Committee as guided by the National Audit Office to provide for balances from receivables which are aged two years or more. In the year under review, the Regional Committee provided for the receivables which are more than 2 years. These amounted to €7,061 and its effect is included in the committee's statement of comprehensive income.

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:	€ 33,933
- Receivables from Third Parties:	€ 37,030

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as financial distress, an extraordinary measure which needs to be taken to manage the Regional Committee'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 Regional Committee 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 Regional Committee has as cash and cash equivalents the amount of Euro 12,035. This should ensure an ongoing working capital of the Regional Committee for the next 12 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (cont.)**15. Financial Risk Management (cont.)***Going Concern Risk*

The Regional Committee incurred a net loss of €95,256 (2013: €84,985) during the year ended 31 December 2014, and as at that date, the Regional Committee had a negative net current asset position of €180,020 (2013: 84,764). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in view of the fact that it is understood that the ultimate controlling party will provide adequate funds for the Regional Committee to cover present liabilities as well as short term obligations and commitments arising.

Summary of financial assets and liabilities by category:

	2014	2013
	€	€
Current Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Accounts and other receivables	70,963	109,329
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,035	9,300
	<u>82,998</u>	<u>118,629</u>
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:		
Payables	<u>263,423</u>	<u>203,913</u>

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

The Regional Committee operates bank accounts without any financing facilities. As a result, the Regional Committee is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on bank balances.

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. The Regional Committee is not exposed to Market Risks.

Other risks

The Regional Committee has no interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Regional Committee to cash flow interest rate risk. In general, the Regional Committee is not exposed to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financing position and cash flows in view of the nature of the assets and liabilities.



Spiteri Bailey & Co.

Accountancy Audit Advisory

GOZO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Report of the Local Government Auditor to the Auditor General

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gozo Regional Committee set out on pages 4 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows of the Regional Committee for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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Committee Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

As described on page 3, the Executive Secretary and the Regional Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and for such internal control as the Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Local Government Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 internal control of the Regional Committee. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Executive Secretary and the Committee, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.



Basis for Qualified Opinion

The accounting records of the Gozo Regional Committee are primarily prepared from reports generated by the Local Enforcement System (LES) IT system which is operated by an external service provider. The LES income (€300,658 in note 4), expenses (€73,500 in note 7), receivables (€36,030 part of the accrued income in note 10) and payables (€42,446 part of the other payables in note 12) reported in these financial statements are therefore also based on these reports. Through our audit procedures we have verified that these financial statements reflect the income and expenses and amounts receivable and payable relating to contraventions issued and paid as reported by the LES IT system. We were not provided with satisfactory evidence that the IT system is operating properly and as intended and that the reports generated by it are free from material misstatements and there were no practicable alternative audit procedures that we could perform to obtain reasonable assurance on the completeness and existence of the information reported by the IT system.

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the matter mentioned in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Regional Committee as of 31 December 2014 and of the Committee's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, except as set out in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Councils Act, (CAP 363); the Financial Regulations issued in terms of the said Act; and the Local Councils (Financial) Procedures.

Emphasis of Matter

Without further qualifying our audit opinion, we would like to bring to your attention the fact that as at 31 December 2014, the total liabilities of the Regional Committee exceeded its total assets by Euro 180,020, indicating possible liquidity problems.

**This copy of the audit report has been signed by
Conrad Borg FCCA FIA DipIFR CPA (Partner) for and on behalf of
Spiteri Bailey & Co.**

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31 / 08 / 2015