



KUNSILL REGJONALI PUNENT

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Prepared by

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

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

for the year ended 31 December 2025

The Local Government (Financial) Regulations, 1993 require the Executive Secretary to prepare a detailed annual administrative report which includes the Regional Council's statement of comprehensive income for the year and of the Council's retained funds at the end of year. By virtue of the same regulations it is the duty of the Regional 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 Regional Councils, the income and expenditure of the Regional Council for the year and its retained funds as at the year end, and that they comply with the Act, the Local Government (Financial) Regulations, 1993 and the Local Government (Financial) Procedures, 1996 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 Government (Financial) Regulations, 1993, and the Local Government (Financial) Procedures, 1996. The Executive Secretary is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Regional Council and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This statement was approved by the Punent Regional Council on the 2nd June 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Sandro Azzopardi
President

Tania Farrugia
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		2025 €	2024 €
	<i>Notes</i>		
INCOME			
Funds received from Central Government	4	2,268,701	666,665
General Income	5	1,327,508	2,575,548
		<u>3,596,209</u>	<u>3,242,213</u>
 EXPENDITURE			
Personnel emoluments	7	(356,718)	(344,524)
Operations and maintenance	8	(3,039,618)	(2,938,143)
Administration and other expenditure	9	(176,050)	(224,068)
		<u>(3,572,386)</u>	<u>(3,506,735)</u>
 Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	 6	 <u><u>23,823</u></u>	 <u><u>(264,522)</u></u>

The notes on pages 8 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

		2025 €	2024 €
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	124,694	128,186
		<u>124,694</u>	<u>128,186</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	20,941	2,215
Receivables	12	400,120	1,080,366
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	1,676,007	1,284,763
		<u>2,097,068</u>	<u>2,367,344</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>2,221,762</u></u>	<u><u>2,495,530</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Retained funds		<u>359,456</u>	<u>335,633</u>
		<u>359,456</u>	<u>335,633</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligations	15	<u>31,500</u>	<u>45,000</u>
		<u>31,500</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Current Liabilities			
Payables	14	1,024,651	956,774
Deferred income	14	792,655	1,145,980
Finance lease obligations	15	13,500	12,143
		<u>1,830,806</u>	<u>2,114,897</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>2,221,762</u></u>	<u><u>2,495,530</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the Regional Council on 2nd June 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Sandro Azzopardi
President

Tania Farrugia
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Retained Funds €
At 1 January 2024	600,155
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(264,522)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2024	335,633
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At 1 January 2025	335,633
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	23,823
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At 31 December 2025	359,456
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
	Note	
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	23,823	(264,522)
Adjustments for:		
Write off of Assets under construction	-	1,966
Depreciation	24,502	18,907
Operating Surplus before Working Capital Changes	<u>48,325</u>	<u>(243,649)</u>
Finance costs	2,857	-
(Increase) in Inventories	(18,726)	(2,215)
Decrease in Receivables	680,246	449,918
(Decrease) in Payables	<u>(285,448)</u>	<u>(15,311)</u>
Cash generated from operating activities	<u>427,254</u>	<u>188,743</u>
Cash flows from Investing Activities		
Payments towards lease liability	(15,000)	(15,000)
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(21,010)	(59,302)
Grants received	-	5,034
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(36,010)</u>	<u>(69,268)</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	391,244	119,475
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	<u>1,284,763</u>	<u>1,165,288</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	13 <u>1,676,007</u>	<u>1,284,763</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General Information

Regional Councils were previously referred to as Regional Committees, were established and set-up through the amendment of the Local Councils Act XIV in 2019 which recognised the Western (Punent) Regional Council as the 6th Region. The region was established in accordance with Article 37A(1) and in the Eleventh Schedule of the Local Government Act (CAP 363). The Western Region Council has under its jurisdiction ten Local Councils. These are Mdina, Zebbuġ, Siġġiewi, Dingli, Kirkop, Imqabba, Qrendi, Rabat, Safi and Żurrieq. The office of the Punent Regional Council is situated at Ċentru Kristu Ragħaj, 3rd Floor, The Archbishop's Seminary, Triq Tal-Virtu, Rabat, Malta.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Regional Council Members on the 2nd June 2026. The Regional 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.

(a) 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 Government Act Cap. 363, the Financial Regulations issued in terms of this Act and the Local Government (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 Government 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 Government Act (Cap. 363).

(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards

The new and revised standards that became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 made several minor amendments to a number of IFRSs. None of the changes to IFRSs and interpretations has had, or is expected to have, a material impact on the council's financial statements.

New or revised Standards or Interpretations

New standards adopted as at 1 January 2025

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2025 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the Council's financial results or position.

Amendments that are effective for the first time in 2025 and could be applicable to the company are:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these financial statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

Standards, amendments and Interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Council

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB or IFRIC. None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Council and no Interpretations have been issued that are applicable and need to be taken into consideration by the Council at either reporting date.

Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Council include:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS7)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’
- Amendments to IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’

These Standards and amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore no disclosures have been made.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’. The adoption of IFRS 18 ‘Presentation and Disclosure in financial statements’, effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2027, is expected to have a material impact on the presentation of the financial Statements, and therefore relevant disclosures are included below.

Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- the classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories
- a new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management, and
- an improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively with specific transitional provisions.

The Council is currently working to identify all of the impacts that IFRS 18 will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Other new standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Council’s financial statements.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore no disclosures have been made.

The Regional Council’s management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Local Council’s financial statements.

(c) 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:

	%
Office Furniture and Fittings	7.5
Office Equipment	20
Computer Equipment	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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

(c) Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

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 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.

Assets not yet capitalised represents costs incurred on projects of the Regional Council which are still not finalised and is stated at cost. These include landscaping and a custom made Customer Care IT system. Costs included under assets not yet capitalised will be transferred to Computer Software and Special Programmes upon completion. The account is not depreciated until such time that the asset is completed and available for use.

(d) Leases

The Regional Council as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Regional 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 Regional 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 Regional Council has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Regional Council has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Regional 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 Regional Council has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - The Regional Council has the right to operate the asset; or
 - The Regional Council designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Regional 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 Regional Council has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Regional 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 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 Regional Council's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Regional 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 Regional Council is reasonably certain to exercise., lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Regional Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Regional Council is reasonably certain not to terminate early

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

(d) Leases (cont.)

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 Regional Council's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if the Regional 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 Regional Council presents separately right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Regional Council has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Regional Council recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e) Impairment of non financial assets

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.

(f) 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 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.

(g) Government Grants

Government grants relating to administrative and other 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 according to IAS20 as the Council adopted Directive 1/2017 issued by the Department of Local Council and are thus deducted from the carrying amount of the relative non-current asset. Depreciation will be accounted for on the resulting cost less grant.

(h) 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 trade and other payables are measure at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) 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 Regional Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

(j) Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

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

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Regional Council does not have any financial assets categorised as FVTPL and FVOCI in the periods presented.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within 'finance costs', 'finance income' or 'other financial items'.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Regional Council's cash and cash equivalents, and most receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial instruments

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Regional Council first identifying a credit loss event. Instead, the Regional Council considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

Impairment of financial instruments (cont.)

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. '12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Regional Council's financial liabilities include lease liabilities and payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Regional Council designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within 'finance costs' or 'finance income'.

(k) Related parties

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

(l) 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.

(m) Income recognition

Income is recognised at the fair value of the amount received or receivable, to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Regional Council and these 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 assets to that asset's net carrying amount.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that all conditions attaching to them are complied with and the grants will be received. Government grants related to income are recognised in profit or loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Such grants are presented as an income in the statement of comprehensive income.

(n) Local Enforcement Income

Local Enforcement Income represents the income as it accrues from contraventions as controlled by the Local Enforcement System (L.E.S.). The Local Councils' Regional Council does not form part of any Joint Committee. The Punent Regional Council is currently not involved in the L.E.S.

(o) Surpluses and deficits

Only surpluses that were realised at the date of the Statement of Financial Position are recognised in these financial statements. All foreseeable liabilities and potential 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

2. Accounting Policies and Reporting Procedures (cont.)

(p) Capital Management

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

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

To achieve the above, the Regional 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 Regional 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.

New and amended standards adopted by the Regional Council

In the current year, the Regional Council has applied a number of new standards and 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 2024.

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 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

	2025	2024
	€	€
In terms of section 55 of the Local Councils Act	666,666	666,665
Other Government income	1,602,035	-
	<u>2,268,701</u>	<u>666,665</u>

5. General Income

	2025	2024
	€	€
Refund of salaries	-	60,181
Waste collection and disposal	1,224,849	2,140,169
Other income	102,659	375,198
	<u>1,327,508</u>	<u>2,575,548</u>

6. Surplus / (deficit) for the year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Surplus/deficit for the year is stated after charging:		
Staff salaries	356,718	344,524
Depreciation of property plant & equipment and amortization	<u>24,502</u>	<u>18,907</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

7. Personnel Emoluments

	2025	2024
	€	€
Personnel emoluments include, inter alia:		
President's Honoraria	24,006	22,660
Executive Secretary salary and allowances	39,396	34,681
Employee's Salaries	86,685	70,759
Regional Managers Salaries	182,696	193,447
Social Security Contributions	23,935	22,977
	<u>356,718</u>	<u>344,524</u>

8. Operations and Maintenance

	2025	2024
	€	€
Local Councils Schemes	253,145	411,881
Refuse collection and disposal	2,786,473	2,526,262
	<u>3,039,618</u>	<u>2,938,143</u>

9. Administrative and other expenditure

	2025	2024
	€	€
Utilities	4,488	3,717
Repairs and maintenance	7,028	15,891
Rent	250	6,500
National and International Memberships	-	795
Office Services	6,806	11,662
Travel	11,290	7,089
Transport	8,136	11,330
Insurance	2,085	2,185
Bank charges	867	850
Other contractual services	3,360	5,698
Professional Services	28,445	42,644
Public relations	21,116	21,290
Other expenses	-	26
Community and Hospitality	52,247	73,664
Finance Costs	2,857	-
Training	2,573	1,820
Depreciation	24,502	18,907
	<u>176,050</u>	<u>224,068</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment €	Computer Equipment €	Furniture & Fittings €	ROU Assets €	Asset not yet capitalised €	Total €
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	27,230	2,015	42,052	72,143	11,245	154,685
Additions for the year	7,644	141	13,225	-	-	21,010
Reclassification	7,495	-	-	-	(7,495)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	42,369	2,156	55,277	72,143	3,750	175,695
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	4,388	311	3,540	13,226	-	21,465
Charge for the year	6,740	533	2,800	14,429	-	24,502
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	11,128	844	6,340	27,655	-	45,967
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grants						
At 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	5,034	5,034
Reclassification	5,034	-	-	-	(5,034)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	5,034	-	-	-	-	5,034
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Book values						
At 31 December 2025	26,207	1,312	48,937	44,488	3,750	124,694
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Right-of- Use Asset €	Office Equipment €	Computer Equipment €	Furniture & Fittings €	Asset not yet capitalised €	Total €
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	-	2,619	416	20,205	1,966	25,206
Additions for the year	72,143	24,611	1,599	21,847	11,245	131,445
Written off	-	-	-	-	(1,966)	(1,966)
At 31 December 2024	<u>72,143</u>	<u>27,230</u>	<u>2,015</u>	<u>42,052</u>	<u>11,245</u>	<u>154,685</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	-	636	173	1,749	-	2,558
Charge for the year	13,226	3,752	138	1,791	-	18,907
At 31 December 2024	<u>13,226</u>	<u>4,388</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>3,540</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,465</u>
Grants						
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	5,034	5,034
At 31 December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,034</u>	<u>5,034</u>
Net Book values						
At 31 December 2024	<u>58,917</u>	<u>22,842</u>	<u>1,704</u>	<u>38,512</u>	<u>6,211</u>	<u>128,186</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

11. Inventories

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stock of books and publications	<u>20,941</u>	<u>2,215</u>
	20,941	2,215

12. Receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Receivables	168,867	731,578
Other receivables	2,300	2,300
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>228,953</u>	<u>346,488</u>
	400,120	1,080,366

Receivables

General receivables are analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Within credit period	<u>400,120</u>	<u>1,080,364</u>
	400,120	1,080,364

There was a balance of €41,111 (2024 - €728,328) due from related parties.

13. Cash & cash equivalents

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank Balance	1,675,965	1,284,571
Cash in hand	<u>42</u>	<u>192</u>
	1,676,007	1,284,763

14. Payables

	2025	2024
	€	€
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
Trade payables (note a)	821,262	741,819
Accruals	<u>203,389</u>	<u>214,955</u>
	1,024,651	956,774

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

14. Payables (cont.)

	2025	2024
	€	€
<u>Non-Financial Liabilities</u>		
Other payables (note b)	418,730	418,730
Loan advances from Local Government Division (note c)	122,811	122,811
Funds received from Dept. for Local Governance as Grants in advance	251,114	604,439
	<u>792,655</u>	<u>1,145,980</u>
 Total Payables	 <u><u>1,817,306</u></u>	 <u><u>2,102,754</u></u>

- (a) The Regional Council had a balance of €517,815 (2024 - €487,688) due to related parties as at year end.
- (b) Other payables consist of a balance with the Department for Local Government representing the 70% of the annual waste allocation of the Western Local Councils. These funds were received by the Regional Council to assist with the cash flow requirements of the waste operation.
- (c) Loan advances from Local Government Division are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Advance Payment

	2025	2024
	€	€
Advanced payment		
DLG - Grants	<u>669,844</u>	<u>1,023,169</u>

15. Lease liabilities

This note provides information for leases where the Regional Council is a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Right-of-use-assets		
Property	72,143	72,143
Less: Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	(27,655)	(13,226)
	<u>44,488</u>	<u>58,917</u>
 Lease liabilities		
Current	13,500	12,143
Non-current	31,500	45,000
	<u>45,000</u>	<u>57,143</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

15. Lease liabilities (cont.)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Total cash outflow for leases, including operating leases, in 2025 was € 21,500.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation charge for Right-of-use-assets:		
Property	<u>14,429</u>	<u>13,226</u>
Expenses relating to leases short-term leases (included in administrative and other expenses)	<u>250</u>	<u>6,500</u>

16. Capital Commitments

	2025	2024
	€	€
Details of capital commitments at the accounting date are as follows:		
- Approved but not yet contracted for	42,500	42,500
- Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	<u>251,114</u>	<u>330,000</u>
(i) Approved but not yet contracted for:		
Office Furniture & fittings	7,500	7,500
Office Equipment	15,000	15,000
Computer Equipment	5,000	5,000
Computer Software	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>42,500</u>	<u>42,500</u>
(i) Contracted for but not provided in the Financial Statements:		
Public conveniences - Schemes	<u>251,114</u>	<u>330,000</u>
	<u>251,114</u>	<u>330,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

17. Financial Risk Management

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

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

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Regional Council to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash at bank and debtors. The Regional 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 Regional Council has appropriate policies to ensure that income is received from sources with appropriate credit history. In this respect, credit risk with respect to debtors is monitored continuously and the Regional Council places a provision on any debt on which there is doubt of recoverability. Bad debts are therefore negligible and in this respect the Regional Council has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as financial distress, an extraordinary measure which needs to be taken to manage the Regional 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 Regional 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 Regional Council has as cash and cash equivalents the amount of €1,676,007. This should ensure an ongoing working capital of the Regional Council for the next 12 months. The Regional Council had a surplus of €23,823 (2024 – loss of €264,522) during the year, and as at that date, the Regional Council had a net current asset position of €266,262 (2024 – €252,447).

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Other risks

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Regional Council to cash flow interest rate risk. In general, the Regional 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 Executive Council Members 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

17. Financial Risk Management (cont.)

Summary of financial assets and liabilities by category:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current Assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised costs:		
Accounts and other receivables	171,167	733,878
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,676,007	1,284,763
	<u>1,847,174</u>	<u>2,018,641</u>
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:		
Payables	821,262	741,819
	<u>821,262</u>	<u>741,819</u>

18. Capital risk management

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

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

19. Related party transactions

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

<i>Name of Entity</i>	<i>Nature of relationship</i>
Local Enforcement System Agency	No control
Local Councils of Malta and Gozo	No control
Water Services Corporation	No control
Enemalta Corporation	No control
Arms Limited	No control
Police General Headquarters	No control
Airmalta plc	No control
Bank of Valletta plc	No control
Office of the Prime Minister	No control
Wasteserv	No control
Local Councils' Association	No control
Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs	No control

Transactions were carried out with Central Government for the payment of the Government Allocation amounting to €666,666 and other government income for waste management amounting to €1,602,035.

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 Wasteserv and amount to €1,155,689 representing mainly schemes to Local Councils.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (cont.)

19. Related party transactions (cont.)

The amounts due from / to related parties at year-end are disclosed in notes 12 and 14. The terms and conditions do not specify the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement. These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Regional Council, directly or indirectly. The main key management personnel are the Major, Councillors and the Executive Secretary.

20. Fair values estimation

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 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.

