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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

## Registration

The Lotteries and Gaming Authority (the 'Authority') was established by virtue of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap. 438 of the Laws of Malta.

## **Boards Members of the Authority**

Mr. Nicholas Xuereb (Chairman)

Dr. Stanley Portelli LL.D.

Mr. Jesmond Pace (Resigned on 30 April 2012)

Dr. Roberta Fenech Gauci LL.D.

Dr. Pauline Debono LL.D.

### **Chief Executive Officer**

Mr. Reuben Portanier

## Secretary of the Board of the Authority

Dr. Natasha Galea Sciberras LL.D.

## **Head Office**

Lotteries and Gaming Authority Suite 1, Level 3 TG Complex Brewery Street Birkirkara BKR3000

## **Auditors**

Ernst & Young Malta Limited Certified Public Accountants Regional Business Centre Achille Ferris Street Msida MSD 1751 MALTA

# REPORT OF THE BOARD **MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORITY**

## **Principal activity**

The Lotteries and Gaming Authority was established by virtue of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438 of the Laws of Malta for the purposes of carrying out the functions defined in the said Act.

### Results

The total operating revenue generated by the Authority during the year amounted to EUR51,045,561 (2010: EUR48,809,224). After deducting all expenditure of EUR3,324,978 (2010: EUR2,656,932) the Authority registered a surplus for the year of EUR47,726,532 (2010: EUR46,157,629). The Authority transferred EUR47,751,734 (2010: EUR46,821,299) to the Government of Malta

## **Board Members of the Authority**

The Board Members of the Authority who served during the year under review are listed on page 2.

In accordance with Part IV, section 9 (2) of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438, the Chairman and other Board members of the Authority are appointed by the Finance Minister for a maximum period of three years but may be reappointed on the expiration of their term of office.

### Auditors

Ernst & Young Malta Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the next meeting of the Board Members of the Authority.

The Report of the Board Members of the Authority is signed on their behalf by:

∕Nicholas Xuereb CHAIRMAN





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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD MEMBERS OF THE LOTTERIES AND GAMING AUTHORITY

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Lotteries and Gaming Authority ('the Authority'), set on pages 5 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Board Members' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU and the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap. 438 of the Laws of Malta and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### 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 auditors' 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 Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, 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 audit opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as of 31 December 2011, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438 of the Laws of

This copy of the audit report has been signed by Anthony Doublet for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young Malta Limited Certified Public Accountants Msida, Malta

25 May 2012

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited Certified Public Accountants Partners: Mario P. Galea, Ronald Attard, Emanuel Azzoppardi, Anthony Doublet,

Christopher J. Naudi

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

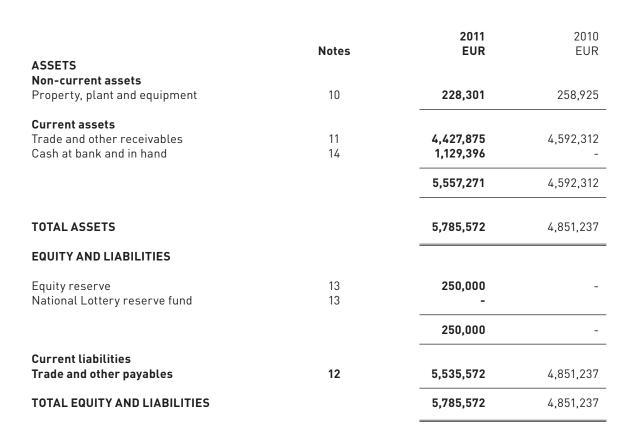
for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Revenue	5	51,045,561	48,809,224
Administrative and other expenses	6	(3,324,978)	(2,656,932)
Operating surplus		47,720,583	46,152,292
Finance income	8	5,949	5,337
Surplus for the year		47,726,532	46,157,629

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2011



The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 18 have been authorised for issue by the Board Members of the Authority on 25 May 2012 and were signed on their behalf by:





## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	National lottery fund EUR	Reserve fund EUR	Enquity reserve EUR	Total EUR
At 1 January 2011 Appropriation from statement of comprehensive income	995,956	46,480,576	250,000	47,726,532
Unclaimed prizes transferred in terms of section 54 of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438	315,885	-	-	315,885
Payments made to Government in terms of sections 50 and 59 of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438	(1,311,841)	(46,439,893)	-	(47,751,734)
Payment due to government	-	(40,683)	-	(40,683)
At 31 December 2011	-	-	250,000	250,000
At 1 January 2010 Appropriation from statement of comprehensive income	- 1,022,187	- 45,135,442	- -	- 46,157,629
Unclaimed prizes transferred in terms of section 54 of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438	657,072	-	-	657,072
Payments made to Government in terms of sections 50 and 59 of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438	(1,679,259)	(45,142,040)	-	(46,821,299)
Surplus distribution to government	_	6,598	-	6,598
At 31 December 2010	-	-	-	-

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Operating activities Surplus for the year Adjustment to reconcile surplus for the year to net cash flow Non-cash:	/S	47,726,532	46,157,629
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Provision for doubtful debts Finance income Working capital adjustments:		92,529 244,873 (5,949)	111,021 293,555 (5,337)
Increase in trade and other receivables Increase in trade and other payables		(80,437) 270,955	(714,322) (40,157)
Net cash flows from operating activities		48,248,503	45,802,389
Investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Interest received		(61,903) 5,949	(39,262) 5,337
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(55,954)	(33,925)
Financing activities Payments made to government Transfer to equity reserve		(47,726,532) 250,000	(46,157,629) -
Net cash flows from financing activities		(47,476,532)	(46,157,629)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		716,017	(389,165)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(47,238)	341,927
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	14	668,779	[47,238]

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 18 an integral part of the financial statements.

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Lotteries and Gaming Authority ('the Authority') is a Government Authority established by virtue of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438 of the Laws of Malta. The principal activity of the Authority is to regulate lotteries and other gaming activities in Malta.

### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Euro.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU and comply with the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap.438 of the Laws of Malta.

### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

The Authority has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as of 1 January 2011:

- ♦ IAS 24 Amendment Related party disclosures
- ♦ IAS 32 Amendment Classification of rights issue
- ♦ Improvements to IFRSs issued May 2010
- ♦ IFRIC 14 Amendment Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement
- ♦ IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

None of these adopted standards or interpretations had any impact on the accounting policies, financial performance or performance of the Authority.

#### Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

Up to the date of approval of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which have not been adopted early. Unless as otherwise stated, none of these standards, interpretations and amendments are expected to have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Authority. These are as follows:

IFRS 7 Amendment – Transfer of financial assets disclosures (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

continued



Standards, interpretations and amendments that are not yet adopted by the EU:

- ◆ IFRS 7 Amendment Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 7 Amendment Disclosure for initial application of IFRS 9 (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2015).
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2015).
- IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 12 Disclosures of interests in other entities (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 13- Fair Value Measurement (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- ♦ IAS 1 Amendments Presentation of items of other comprehensive income (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2012).
- IAS 12 Amendments Recovery of underlying assets (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2012).
- IAS 19 Amendments Employee Benefits (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IAS 27 Revised –Separate financial statements (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IAS 28 Revised Investments in associates and joint ventures (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IAS 32 Amendments Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities presentation (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
- IFRIC 20 Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine (effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Authority and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for licenses, duties and application fees in the normal course of business. All revenue is recognised on the accrual basis. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Licences

Revenue is recognised when the licence becomes due. It is accounted for on a straight line basis over the term of the licence.

#### Application fees

Revenue is recognised upon receiving the consideration together with a valid application form.

continued

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Revenue recognition - continued

#### **Duties**

Depending on the type of licence, revenue from duties is either charged on a fixed fee basis or is based on a percentage of the regulated companies' reported revenue, up to a capped amount for remote gaming companies.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues, unless collectability is in doubt.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original amount due less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for impairment is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Amounts due from related parties are recognised and carried at cost.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand and at banks and term deposits which are held to maturity are carried at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits at banks, net of overdrawn bank balances.

#### Trade and other payables

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

Amounts due to related parties are carried at cost.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

	%
Furniture and fittings	10
Office equipment	16.67-25
Motor vehicles	20
Computer equipment	25

continued



#### Property, plant and equipment - continued

Gains and losses arising on de-recognition upon disposal of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

#### Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
- b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- c) there is a change in the determination of whether fulfilment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios a), c) or d) and at the date of renewal of extension period for scenario b).

Finance leases, which transfer to the Authority substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Authority will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the financial statements. These estimates are reviewed on a regular basis and if a change is needed, it is accounted in the period the change becomes known.

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

continued

2010

#### 5. **REVENUE**

Revenue comprises the following:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Licence fees	2,359,513	1,355,567
Duties	47,612,244	46,675,760
Application fees	344,118	293,064
Other	729,686	484,833
	51,045,561	48,809,224

## **EXPENSES BY NATURE**

	EUR	EUR
Auditor's remuneration	6,608	6,490
Chairman's emoluments and Board honoraria	25,263	28,757
Staff costs (note 7)	1,668,180	1,309,617
General administrative expenses	576,657	539,983
Professional fees	494,737	242,738
Promotional expenses (note i)	216,131	124,771
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 10)	92,529	111,021
Provision for doubtful debts (note 11)	244,873	293,555
Total administrative and other expenses (Statement I)	3,324,978	2,656,932

Promotional expenses are stated net of amounts recovered of EUR36,530 (2010: EUR36,530) from third parties in respect of participation in promotional activities.

#### 7. **EMPLOYEE INFORMATION**

#### **Staff Costs** a.

The total employment costs were as follows:

	1,668,180	1,309,617
Salaries and social security costs Fringe benefits	1,634,243 33,937	1,289,350 20,267
. ,	2011 EUR	2010 EUR

2011

continued



#### b. Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the Authority during the year was as follows:

	2011 Number	2010 Number
HR and administrative Legal affairs Inspectorate Pre and post licensing compliance Information management and analysis	12 6 18 17 5	8 5 15 14 5
Total	58	47

## 8. FINANCE INCOME

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Interest receivable on bank balances	5,949	5,337

## 9. TAXATION

No provision for Malta income tax has been made in these financial statements as the Authority's income is exempt from any liability to income tax.

continued

## 10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Closing balance

		Furniture and fittings EUR		Plant and machinery EUR		Computer equipment EUR	Total EUR
	Cost At 1 January 2010 Additions	252,175 6,124	71,953 25,009	3,089	128,722	283,375 8,129	739,314 39,262
	At 31 December 2010 Additions Disposals	258,299 2,023	96,962 10,571 -	3,089	128,722 24,500 (30,072)	291,504 36,880 -	778,576 73,974 (30,072)
	At 31 December 2010	260,322	107,533	3,089	123,150	328,384	822,478
	Depreciation At 1 January 2010	46,021	64,079	1,030	96,830	200,670	408,630
	Depreciation charge for the year	21,424	26,233	515	12,891	49,958	111,021
	At 31 December 2010 Depreciation charge	67,445	90,312	1,545	109,721	250,628	519,651
	for the year  Depreciation released	21,627	17,221	515	9,500	43,666	92,529
	On disposal		-	-	(18,003)	-	(18,003)
	At 31 December 2010	89,072	107,533	2,060	101,218	294,294	594,177
	Net book value At 31 December 2011	171,250	-	1,029	21,932	34,090	228,301
	At 31 December 2010	190,854	6,650	1,544	19,001	40,876	258,925
11.	TRADE AND OTHER RE	CEIVAB	LES		20 <sup>2</sup> EU		2010 EUR
	Duties and licences receivable (note Prepaid expenses	· i)		_	4,328,45 99,42		4,496,322 95,990
					4,427,87	75	4,592,312
	i. At 31 December 2011, duties EUR293,555) were impaired an						
	Provision for doubtful debts				20 <sup>7</sup> EU		2010 EUR
	Opening balance Increase in provision for doubtful de	ebts		_	293,55 244,87		293,555

293,555

538,428

continued



As at the balance sheet date, the ageing analysis of duties and licences receivable is as follows:

				Past	due but not im	npaired
	Total EUR	Neither past due nor impaired EUR	<30 days EUR	30-60 days EUR	60-90 days EUR	90 days EUR
<b>2011</b> 2010	<b>4,328,451</b> 4,496,322	<b>3,702,595</b> 3,779,284	<b>182,389</b> 255,367	<b>212,438</b> 228,175	<b>66,941</b> 42,050	<b>164,088</b> 191,446

### 12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	EUR	EUR
Amounts due to government (note i)	3,718,679	3,680,138
Amounts due to government (note ii)	460,617	44,275
Other payables	127,831	179,286
Bank balances (note ii)	-	2,963
Accruals	131,270	18,575
Deferred income	1,097,175	926,000
	5,535,572	4,851,237

2011

2010

- i. Amounts due to government are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment. These amounts are payable the Government of Malta under the provisions of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap. 438 of the Laws of Malta.
- ii. Unclaimed players deposits are passed on to the Authority by a gaming operator, normally in circumstances where an operator closes its business. The law stipulates that money which can be potentially claimed by the players is held intact and are included in the financial statements with Cash at bank and in hand. After the stipulated time of 36 months, if the players do not claim their winnings, the money is transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

## 13. RESERVES

#### a. Equity Reserve

Funds for the creation of the Reserve have been retained from the gaming taxes collected during the year 2011. This was transferred to Equity reserve with approval of the Ministry of Finance.

### b. National Lottery Reserve Fund

By virtue of section 59(1) of the Lotteries and Other Games Act, Cap. 438 of the Laws of Malta, the National Lottery Licensee is to pay funds standing in its Unclaimed Prizes Reserve to the Authority. All funds received are to be credited to the National Lottery Reserve Fund. In accordance with section 50(6) of the same Act, all funds credited to the latter reserve shall be paid, not later than six weeks after the financial year end, to the National Lotteries Good Causes Fund held by the Treasury Department.

continued

### 14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and short-term deposits consist of cash in hand and balances with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows reconcile to the statement of financial position amounts as follows:

	2011 EUR	2010 EUR
Cash at bank and in hand Bank balances (note 12) Unclaimed deposits (note 12)	1,129,396 - (460,617)	- (2,963) (44,275)
	668,779	(47,238)

i. Balance includes unclaimed players deposits amounting to EUR460,617 (2010: EUR44,275) that are passed on to the Authority by a gaming operator, normally in circumstances where an operator closes its business. The law stipulates that money which can be potentially claimed by the players is held intact.

### 15. COMMITMENTS

The Authority operates from leased premises in Birkirkara. The future minimum rentals payable, including VAT, under this operating lease as at 31 December 2011, are as follows:

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2011
	EUR
Within 1 year	184,823
After 1 year but not more than five years	446,656
	631,479

As at 31 December 2011, the Authority had prepaid rent amounting to EUR77,010 (note 11).

### 16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party	Year	Total transactions with related parties EUR	Amounts owed to related parties at year end EUR	Type of transaction
Government of Malta - The Treasury	2011	47,726,532	3,718,679	Surplus for the year
Government of Malta - The Treasury	2010	46,157,629	3,680,138	Surplus for the year

### Key management personnel

The Chairman and the Board members are considered to be key management personnel. Included in 'Administrative and other expenses' (note 6) are salaries paid to the Chairman and Board members amounting to EUR25,263 (2010: EUR28,757).

continued



At the year end, the Authority's main financial assets on the statement of financial position comprise trade and other receivables, and cash at bank and in hand. At the year end, there were no financial assets off the statement of financial position.

At the year end, the Authority's main financial liabilities on the statement of financial position consisted of amounts due to government, other payables, accruals and deferred income.

#### Contractual maturity profile of financial liabilities

The presentation of the financial assets and liabilities listed above under the current and non-current headings within the statement of financial position is intended to indicate the timing in which cash flows will arise.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Authority as at year end is as disclosed in note 12.

#### Credit risk

The Authority trades only with licensed, creditworthy third parties. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Authority's exposure to impaired debts is not significant. Carrying amounts for trade receivables are stated net of any impairment provisions, when necessary, which are prudently made against debts in respect of which management reasonably believes that recoverability is doubtful. Credit risk with respect to debts is limited due to the number of licensees comprising the Authority's debtors' base. The Authority's cash at bank is placed with quality financial institutions. The Authority has no significant concentration of credit risk.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Authority will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Authority's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal or stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Authority's reputation.

#### Fair values

The carrying amounts of cash at bank and in hand, trade receivables, trade payables and accrued expenses and approximated their fair values.

#### Interest rate risk

With the exception of cash and bank balances, the value of the Authority's assets and liabilities are not subject to interest-rate movements.

# **Supplementary Statement**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES**

	31 December 2011 EUR	31 <b>EUR</b>	December 201 EUR	0 EUR
Salaries and national insurance Training Recruitment expenses	1,668,180 8,244 5,742		1,309,617 394 18,660	
Staff costs		1,682,166		1,328,671
Depreciation		92,529		111,021
Chairman's emoluments and Board honorar Subcontracted services Telecommunications Water and electricity Rent Insurance and licences Lottery supervisions Postage, stationery and printing Office expenses Motor vehicle running expenses Bank charges Cleaning expenses Subscriptions Repairs and maintenance Entertainment Overseas travelling Certification expenses (net) Seminars and conferences Write off of property, plant and equipment Provision for doubtful debts	25,263 11,729 31,809 31,910 184,823 25,295 26,705 37,539 7,564 30,539 2,813 155 36,700 55,062 2,068 59,270 818 16,843 1,029 244,873		28,757 5,851 45,866 26,971 191,721 20,737 10,498 42,996 6,797 33,623 1,700 1,441 37,991 54,490 2,096 39,225 (12,529) 11,455 - 293,555	
General administrative expenses		832,807		843,241
Accountancy fees Professional fees Legal fees Auditors' remuneration	34,893 459,725 119 6,608		34,244 202,505 5,989 6,490	
Professional fees		501,345		249,228
Promotional expenses (note i)		216,131		124,771
		3,324,978		2,656,932

i. Promotional expenses are stated net of amounts recovered of EUR43,730 (2010: EUR36,530) from third parties in respect of participation in promotional activities.







## Lotteries & Gaming Authority

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