

Malta International Airport p.l.c.

C 12663

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2017

Contents

	Page/s
General Information	1
Directors' Report	2-11
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	12
Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance	13-23
Independent Auditor's Report	24-29
Statements of Comprehensive Income	30
Statements of Financial Position	31
Statements of Changes in Equity	32-33
Statements of Cash Flows	34
Notes to the Financial Statements	35-88

General Information

Directors:	Nikolaus Gretzmacher (Chairman) Alan Borg (Chief Executive Officer) Karl Dandler (Chief Financial Officer) Cory Greenland Rita Heiss Wolfgang Koeberl Florian Nowotny
Company secretary:	Dr. Louis de Gabriele LL.D.
Registered office:	Malta International Airport, Luqa, Malta. Tel. (+356) 21 249 600
Country of incorporation:	Malta
Company registration number:	C 12663
Auditor:	Deloitte Audit Limited, Deloitte Place, Mriehel Bypass, Mriehel, Malta.
Legal advisors:	Camilleri Preziosi Advocates, Level 2 - Valletta Buildings, South Street, Valletta, Malta.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activities are the development, operation and management of Malta International Airport. Malta International Airport p.l.c. has a 65-year concession to operate Malta's airport, which came into effect in July 2002. Malta International Airport p.l.c. has three 100% owned operating subsidiaries; Airport Parking Limited, Sky Parks Development Limited and Sky Parks Business Centre Limited. Airport Parking Limited operates all the car parks situated on the land leased to Malta International Airport p.l.c., whilst Sky Parks Development Limited and Sky Parks Business Centre Limited run the SkyParks Business Centre building. Malta International Airport p.l.c. also has another subsidiary; Kirkop PV Farm Limited, set up with the intention to explore opportunities in the generation of electricity using photovoltaic technologies. Kirkop PV Farm Limited, however, did not trade in 2017.

Review of the Business and Outlook

Traffic Development

Passenger traffic at Malta International Airport once again reached a new milestone in 2017, exceeding six million annual movements. Registering passenger growth of 17.5%, 2017 was the fastest-growing year in the airport's history. This performance was primarily due to an increase of 18% in seat capacity.

Aircraft movements reached 42,987 or 15% more than last year, whilst seat load factor dropped marginally by 0.8 percentage points to stand at an overall total of 82.4%. Two new airlines and fifteen new developments were introduced in 2017. A good number of carriers increased frequencies on existing routes or extended their schedules into the off-peak period. The new P&O Cruise and Fly operation also contributed to a significant increase in passengers from the United Kingdom in summer 2017. Cargo and mail handled throughout the year reached 16,177 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% over the previous year.

Ryanair retained its top position and carried the highest number of passengers in 2017, registering a 26.5% increase in passenger movements over the previous year. This substantial growth was due to the airline basing an additional aircraft at Malta International Airport as from summer 2017, with its fourth aircraft enabling the carrier to introduce a number of new routes and extend existing ones into the winter schedule.

Air Malta registered a 3.8% increase in passenger movements, following a 6.9% increase in seat capacity. The airline's overall improved performance was due to additional seat capacity deployed on routes to primary airports. Growth was partially offset with drops from Germany and the United Kingdom. Tunis and Tel Aviv which were previously charter routes were introduced as scheduled routes in summer 2017. Air Malta re-introduced the Frankfurt route in November 2017 after having had eliminated it from the summer schedule, and launched a new route to Comiso, Sicily in December 2017.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Traffic Highlights

	2017	2016	+ / -	% Change
Passenger Movements ⁽¹⁾	6,014,548	5,117,972	896,576	17.5%
Seat Capacity ⁽¹⁾	7,306,790	6,194,051	1,112,739	18.0%
Seat Load Factor	82.4%	83.2%		-0.8PP
Aircraft Movements ⁽²⁾	42,987	37,383	5,604	15.0%
MTOW (in tonnes) ⁽³⁾	1,726,644	1,475,398	251,246	17.0%
Cargo and Mail (in tonnes)	16,177	15,697	480	3.1%

Note: With effect from 1st January 2017, MIA introduced changes in the compilation of aviation statistics. The following changes were made: (1) Passenger Movements & Seat Capacity: figures now also include transit and freight data; (2) Aircraft Movements: figures now also include freight aircraft; (3) MTOW: calculation is now based on incoming aircraft only. The comparative 2016 figures have been adjusted to reflect these changes.

Operational Performance Indicators

More than 300 airports worldwide, covering more than half the world's annual passengers, participate in a survey which measures the quality of the airport service to its customers. This survey, known as the ASQ survey (Airport Quality Survey), developed by Airports Council International (ACI) is also carried out at Malta International Airport. Departing passengers are interviewed whilst waiting at the gate and are asked to rate their experience at that particular airport. The ASQ survey rates the airport's performance in 34 key service areas constituting both the departures and the arrivals experience.

MIA has been participating in the ASQ survey since 2005 and has consistently ranked as one of the top five Airports in Europe over the past years, across all airport size categories. In 2017, MIA ranked 3rd in overall passenger satisfaction across all European airport categories. This is considered to be an excellent result, especially considering the significant challenges presented by ongoing works in most parts of the air terminal as part of the company's Terminal Reconfiguration Project, throughout 2017. The target of the Company is that the airport will continue to rank within the top ASQ positions in Europe in the foreseeable future.

The overall ASQ performance indicators (measured out of 5, with 5 being the highest mark) for the four quarters of 2017, compared to 2016, are listed below:

	2017	2016
1 st Quarter	4.23	4.21
2 nd Quarter	4.31	4.18
3 rd Quarter	4.33	4.26
4 th Quarter	4.41	4.33
Average for the year	4.32	4.25

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Infrastructural Investments

As a result of the rapid increase in passengers over the last 10 years, and particularly in the last two years, the Company has continued to invest in the infrastructure of the airport, both in passenger handling facilities as well as on the airfield and runways. In line with these ongoing efforts, during 2017, the Group's capital expenditure totalled €14.0 million. This expenditure includes a €9.6 million investment in the Terminal Reconfiguration Project, which was launched towards the end of September 2016 and which will be completed by summer 2018.

In 2017, the Terminal Reconfiguration Project encompassed the unveiling of a new observation deck, the opening of a reconceived La Valette lounge on Level 3, and the relocation of the Central Security Area (CSA) to a bigger space on Level 1. In 2018, the focus is on the installation of eight additional check-in desks and an upgrade of the existent Baggage Handling System (BHS). These improvements will enable MIA to cater for growing passenger numbers in the medium term and allow it to increase its capacity, through terminal expansions, in the future.

In 2018, MIA will implement another ambitious capital expenditure plan, which is expected to be approximately €11 million. Apart from the €2.0 million planned for the remaining works falling under the Terminal Reconfiguration Project, the Company will invest an additional €2.3 million in other terminal improvements, such as the refurbishment of public washrooms, the upgrade of terminal signage and the procurement of a new public address system. €2.4 million will be dedicated to improvements on the airfield, including the upgrade of the airport's taxiways and aircraft parking stands, whilst another €2.7 million will be invested in operations and security-related equipment in order to upgrade, amongst others, the airfield electrical system, meteorological airfield instruments and switch rooms. Beyond that, MIA will embark on the construction of a cargo village (€1.4 million) in the coming year.

Principal Risk and Uncertainties

The Board as a whole, including the Audit Committee members, consider the nature and the extent of the risk management framework and the risk profile that is acceptable to the Board. The Audit Committee periodically reviews the work carried out by the Risk Management Committee of the Company and evaluates the impact these risks pose to the Company's strategic objectives.

The most important strategic, corporate and operational risks and uncertainties identified during the year and the action being taken by the Company to reduce these risks are listed below:

Security issues: The Company continues to invest heavily year-on-year in ensuring its customers, employees and stakeholders remain safe and secure at all times. MIA works closely with the police and government security agencies to ensure that its security facilities and processes meet the high standards required to respond to new and existing security threats. The Company's security facilities and processes are subject to extensive internal and external inspections and audits by regulators, external specialists and internal teams, who regularly test the effectiveness of our security processes and identify opportunities for improvement.

Disruption to operations: The Company has emergency response, crisis management and business continuity plans in place, which are regularly tested and updated to ensure that it is able to respond quickly and effectively to any disruptions to its operations. The Company is also adequately covered by an insurance programme which provides financial protection in the case of major operational disruptions.

Threat of a downturn in traffic: Malta International Airport has registered significant passenger growth in the last 10 years, and it is focused on ensuring that the terminal has the capacity and quality of facilities its customers expect in the medium and longer term. However, the Company is also mindful of possible downturns in passenger traffic as a result of international negative factors such as terrorism or the increase in the price of oil, changes in local tourism strategies and changes in airlines and route preferences.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

The Company constantly monitors the economic environment and ensures that its corporate and infrastructural plans reflect the actual current situation. Moreover, most of the infrastructure projects undertaken by the Company are implemented over a number of years in order to minimise the impact a possible downturn in business could have on the Group.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2018, two additional aircraft will be based at Malta International Airport - one by Air Malta and the other by Ryanair - enabling the launch of a significant number of new routes. Ryanair will be adding a fifth aircraft to their Malta base as of 2018; whilst introducing nine new routes as well as extending three routes into their summer schedule. Air Malta will be adding a ninth aircraft to their fleet; whilst introducing six new routes as well as recommencing the Manchester route after a lapse of one year.

A noteworthy increase in seat capacity on the Rome Fiumicino route will be added by both Air Malta and Alitalia. Volotea will launch two new routes; Bilbao and Nice, and after a successful first year, double their schedule from Bordeaux in summer 2018. Jet2 will introduce a further three new routes from the United Kingdom, whilst EasyJet will be increasing frequencies on two of their routes to Malta and extending the London Southend route into the summer schedule.

Wizz Air will introduce a new schedule from Vienna, as well as increase capacity on the Warsaw, Skopje and Bucharest routes. Moreover, low-cost airline Norwegian will double their schedule from Copenhagen. Other carriers will be operating seasonal charter flights from several destinations. These developments are in line with efforts to grow connectivity from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia respectively.

The increase in traffic for 2018 will be partially diluted by some reduction in capacity and discontinued routes by certain carriers in the next 12 months. Transavia is expected to reduce capacity from Paris Orly and Amsterdam. On the German market, German airline Condor will be discontinuing their scheduled Frankfurt route and reducing frequencies on the Hamburg route, whilst Air Malta will no longer operate flights to Berlin Tegel in 2018. Furthermore, Eurowings will no longer operate from Vienna. The TUI cruise ship will have a less frequent turn-around in summer 2018, which will result in less capacity deployed specifically to 'feed' the cruise operation.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) forecasts European airline net profit will rise to \$11.5 billion in 2018 up from \$9.8 billion. Strong demand, efficiency and reduced interest payments are expected to help airlines improve their performance in 2018. IATA forecasts a rise in overall revenues over 2017 as well as a rise in passenger numbers. Most European airlines are benefitting from a strong economic recovery in home markets.

The outlook for Malta International Airport in 2018 is optimistic. Another substantial increase in seat capacity, stemming from the above-mentioned developments, is forecast for 2018, and projections indicate that the same seat load factor as in 2017 will be maintained to finally reach an overall 6.5 million passengers. Moreover, the Group's financial targets for 2018 are also optimistic, with revenues of over €87 million, and EBITDA and net profit to exceed €52 million and €28 million respectively. Planned expenditure on capital investments for 2018 is expected to be around €11 million, and net debt is estimated to be below zero.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Employees

The Company considers its employees as one of its most valuable resources. Each year the Company prepares an extensive training programme for its employees, including refresher courses, technical training and other certifications. In 2017, the number of training hours was 10,177 and these included crisis management training, fire safety, first aid, customer service, induction and sensitivity training when dealing with people with disabilities.

In 2017, the Company also started to widen the scope of the staff performance appraisals to include not only members of the management team, but also all other Company employees. These performance appraisals were extended to include the whole company to, on the one hand, improve engagement by providing formal feedback to employees and, on the other hand, improve employees' performance on the job.

During the year, the Company introduced a series of initiatives to encourage healthy lifestyles amongst its workforce. These included free gym membership and yoga sessions. The Company also supports four employee sports teams: a bowling team, a netball team, an athletics team and a football team. In 2017, the Company's Sports and Social Committee was responsible for organising various cultural, arts, sports and team-building events. According to the company's recent employee survey, employee wellbeing was the area that registered the highest positive change when compared with 2016, probably as a result of the aforementioned wellbeing initiatives.

On the date of the approval of this report, the Company and the employees' unions are still actively engaged in negotiations, with a view to finalising a new Collective Agreement for Malta International Airport p.l.c. employees.

The number of employees of the Company at the end of 2017 was 311. Of these, 10 were employed with two of the fully-owned subsidiaries of MIA, Airport Parking Limited, and Sky Parks Business Centre Limited. The average employee age was 41 and the average length of service with the Company was 12 years.

Corporate Responsibility

The directors are committed to high standards of Corporate Responsibility (CR), particularly in the social, economic and environmental fields, both internally and externally, and for the benefit of the Company's key stakeholders, which include its employees, customers, partners and shareholders.

In 2017, the Company undertook a number of internal and external CR initiatives to help remove, reduce and/or mitigate any negative impacts, and similarly to increase the positive impact of the Company in the spirit of sustainable development.

The most important CR decision remains the Company's long-term commitment to publishing its sustainability impacts in a Sustainability Report according to internationally recognised Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and engaging independent auditors to audit this report. This exercise in itself assures that the Company is completely transparent with regard to its impacts, always takes into consideration key stakeholders' interests and directs the company towards a business model which embraces sustainable development.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Internal CR initiatives undertaken during the year under review included: the setting-up of bee hives on airport grounds so as to measure air pollutants (honey being a good bio-indicator of pollution) and to play a small role in combating declining local bee stocks; the sponsorship of the Richmond Foundation to develop and implement a mental health policy and provide psychological first aid training to our employees; the continued implementation of the company's Environmental Plan (2017-2019); a carpooling website so as to encourage employees to opt for carpooling as their preferred method of transportation to and from work; and various employee initiatives to promote employee engagement and wellbeing.

External CR initiatives which were channelled through the Malta Airport Foundation included: the restoration of the Combined Operations Room which forms part of the underground war headquarters in Valletta; the commitment to landscape the boundary area adjacent to Torri Xutu, which was successfully restored; the sponsorship of Malta's first-ever underwater, natural and anthropological documentary of Comino; and the sponsorship of the Joseph Calleja Concert.

Financial Performance

Financial Results

At €82.4 million, the revenue of the Group for 2017 was €9.3 million higher than that for 2016, translating into an increase of 12.7%. The Airport Segment increased by €7.5 million from €51.5 million to €59.0 million. The Retail and Property Segment also increased by €1.8 million from €21.2 million to €23.0 million.

Earnings before interest, taxation depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of the Group increased by 21.5%, from €40.0 million to €48.6 million and the EBITDA margin increased from 54.7% to 59.0%. There was also a 16.0% increase in profit before tax, which rose from €32.4 million in 2016 to €37.6 million in 2017. Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to shareholders net of tax for the Group also increased from €20.9 million to €24.2 million, an increase of 15.5% over the previous year.

The financial results of the Group for 2017 were driven by another substantial increase in the volume of passenger traffic. Passenger movements in 2017 were higher than expected and reached a record 6.0 million passengers or 17.5% more than in the previous year, giving rise to a significant increase in the turnover of the Group. On the cost side, notwithstanding the tight control on its cost base, the Group had to absorb a one-time fee arising from early debt repayments in its finance costs. The benefits of this effect will be reaped in future years.

Revenues

Revenues from the Airport segment increased by 14.6% and constituted 71.6% of the total revenues of the Group (2016: 70%). Aviation-related revenues remain the most important income stream of the Group.

Revenues from the Retail & Property segment were 8.3% higher than in the previous year and constituted 27.9% (2016: 29%) of the total revenue of the Group.

The remaining portion of 0.5% of revenues originates from the Other segment and has remained constant since last year (2016: 1%).

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Operating and Other Costs

The operating costs of the Group in 2017 of €25.8 million were higher than those of 2016 by €0.8 million, an increase of 3.2%.

Finance Cost

Finance cost includes an early repayment fee on a high-interest loan paid back to the lenders prior to maturity during the year (€2.8 million). This early loan settlement enables the Group to realise interest savings over future years that exceed the fee imposed in 2017.

Comprehensive Income and Dividends

The financial results of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 30. The total comprehensive income of the Group for the year after taxation amounted to €24,154,410 (2016: €20,912,407).

Further to the net interim dividends paid of €4,059,000 (gross €6,244,615), the Board of Directors is recommending the payment of a final net dividend of €0.07 per share (gross €0.108) on all shares settled as at close of business on 6 April 2018, which dividend shall be paid not later than the 25 May 2018.

Financial Position

The profit for the year, net of dividends paid together with shareholders' funds brought forward from the prior year, resulted in shareholders' funds of €95,748,351 and €97,815,138 for the Group and the Company respectively as at 31 December 2017. These totals were up from €85,097,748 and €86,135,642 respectively at the end of 2016.

Going Concern

After reviewing the Company's budget for the next financial year, and other longer term plans, the directors are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial Risk Management

Financial risks of the Group and the Company identified during the year and their financial risk management objectives appear in detail in note 38 of the Financial Statements.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Financial Key Performance Indicators

<i>(in € million)</i>	Financial Year 2017	Change in %	Financial Year 2016	Change in %	Financial Year 2015
Total Revenue	82.37	12.7	73.06	9.1	66.97
thereof Aviation Revenue	59.00	14.6	51.49	10.9	46.45
thereof Non-Aviation Revenue	23.37	8.3	21.57	5.1	20.52
EBIT	41.16	24.2	33.15	14.3	29.00
EBIT Margin in %	49.97	10.1	45.37	4.8	43.30
EBITDA	48.57	21.5	39.99	12.2	35.64
EBITDA Margin in %	58.97	7.7	54.74	2.8	53.22
ROCE in %	27.00	30.8	20.64	21.8	16.94
Net Profit	24.15	15.1	20.98	8.9	19.27
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	42.70	56.4	27.30	(7.5)	29.52
Equity	95.75	12.5	85.10	9.5	77.69
Balance Sheet Total	182.85	6.1	172.36	0.3	171.91
Capital Expenditure	14.02	95.8	7.16	(0.4)	7.19
Taxes on Income	13.42	17.6	11.41	8.5	10.52
Average Employees for the Year	307	1.0	304	(0.7)	306

Share Capital

The share capital of the Group is €33,825,000 divided into three classes of shares as follows:

- 81,179,990 Ordinary 'A' Shares representing approximately 60% of the total issued share capital;
- 54,120,000 Ordinary 'B' Shares representing 40% of the total issued share capital; and
- 10 Ordinary 'C' Shares.

All shares issued have a nominal value of €0.25, are fully paid up and allotted.

The ordinary "A" Shares are admitted to the official list of the Malta Stock Exchange, whilst the ordinary "B" and ordinary "C" Shares are not admitted or traded on an exchange.

The Ordinary 'A' Shares and Ordinary 'B' Shares shall entitle their holders to the same rights, benefits and powers in the Company save for the transferability thereof. The Ordinary 'A' Shares shall be freely transferable whilst the Ordinary 'B' Shares were non-transferable for a period of fifteen (15) years from the 26 July, 2002, upon which date they automatically became fully and freely transferable without the need of any formality.

The Class 'C' Share is held by and, in terms of the Memorandum of Association, may only be held by the Government of Malta. It does not carry any right to receive dividends or assets on a winding up or other return of capital, but entitle the Government of Malta to appoint members on the National Interest Matters Committee pursuant to article 58.10 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Save for the above there are no other restrictions attaching to the shares of the Company.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

No changes in the share capital of the Company were made nor did the Company acquire ownership of, or any rights over, any portion of its own share capital.

The following shareholders have an interest in more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company:

- Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Ltd
- Government of Malta – Consolidated Fund
- VIE (Malta) Ltd

Directors

Appointment and replacement of directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is made up of a maximum of eight (8) directors. Five (5) directors are Non-Executive Directors and a maximum of three (3) directors, amongst whom is the CEO, are Executive Directors.

Any shareholder holding not less than 20% of the issued share capital of the Company having voting rights is entitled to appoint one director for each 20% shareholding by a letter addressed to the Company. In this respect, Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited is entitled to appoint two (2) Non-Executive Directors and the Government of Malta is entitled to appoint one (1) Non-Executive Director. The remaining Non-Executive Directors are appointed by the shareholders in a general meeting pursuant to the Articles of Association.

Unless appointed for a longer term, a director holds office from one Annual General Meeting to the next and is eligible for re-appointment. The maximum period for which a director may be appointed is a term of three (3) years, following the lapse of which, such director shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In terms of the Articles of Association, the CEO of the Company shall occupy one of the Executive Director positions. The other Executive Directors to be co-opted to the Board are the Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Commercial Officer.

Powers of Directors

The directors of the Company have all the powers necessary to manage and direct the Company.

The Company is empowered to buy back any of its shares, subject to the limitations and restrictions at law and the listing rules.

Subject to the authority of shareholders, to be given at five (5) year intervals, the directors are also empowered to issue further shares in the Company.

Directors' Report

Year Ended 31 December 2017

(continued)

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Director	Title	Director since
Mr Nikolaus Gretzmacher	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	2012
Ms. Rita Heiss	Non-Executive Director	2015
Dr. Cory Greenland	Non-Executive Director	2015
Mr Wolfgang Koeberl	Non-Executive Director	2016
Mr Florian Nowotny	Non-Executive Director	2017
Mr Alan Borg	CEO and Executive Director	2012
Mr Karl Dandler	CFO and Executive Director	2014

During the financial year, Mr Florian Nowotny was appointed Non-Executive Director with effect from the 18th January 2017.

In accordance with paragraph 56.1 of the Company's Articles of Association all the present directors are to retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The appointment of the new directors will take place in accordance with paragraphs 55 and 56 of the same Articles of Association at the Annual General Meeting.

Directors' Interests in Material Contracts

The following directors have declared their interests in the share capital of the Group:

- Nikolaus Gretzmacher a non-beneficial interest¹
- Rita Heiss a non-beneficial interest²
- Cory Greenland a beneficial interest

No other director has a beneficial or non-beneficial interest in the Company's share capital.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte Audit Limited as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 21st February 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


Nikolaus Gretzmacher
Chairman


Alan Borg
Chief Executive Officer


Karl Dandler
Chief Financial Officer

¹ These shares are held by MMLC and VIE Malta Limited, companies of which Mr Gretzmacher is a director.

² These shares are held by MMLC and VIE Malta Limited, companies of which Ms Heiss is a director.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are required by the Companies Act (Cap. 386) to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group and the Group for the year then ended. In preparing the financial statements, the directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company and the Group will continue in business as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and which enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act (Cap. 386). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of responsibility pursuant to the Listing Rules issued by the Listing Authority

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- a. In accordance with the Listing Rules the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and its Group as at 31 December 2017 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- b. In accordance with Listing Rules the Directors' Report includes a fair review of the performance of the business and the financial position of the Issuer and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.



Karl Dandler
Chief Financial Officer

obo/directors

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

Introduction

Pursuant to the Listing Rules issued by the Listing Authority, Malta International Airport p.l.c. (the “Company”) should endeavour to adopt the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance contained in Appendix 5.1 to Chapter 5 of the Listing Rules (the “Code”). In terms of Listing Rule 5.94, the Company hereby reports on the extent of its adoption of the principles of the Code for the financial year being reported upon.

The Company acknowledges that the Code does not dictate or prescribe mandatory rules, but recommends principles of good practice. However, the directors strongly believe that such practices are generally in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and that compliance with the principles of good corporate governance is not only expected by investors but also evidences the directors’ and the Company’s commitment to a high standard of governance.

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) has carried out a review of the Company’s compliance with the Code for the financial year being reported upon, namely the year ended 31 December 2017.

General

The directors believe that good corporate governance is a function of a mix of checks and balances that best suit the Company and its business. Accordingly, whilst there are best practices that can be of general application, the structures that may be required within the context of larger companies are not necessarily and objectively the best structures for companies whose size and/or business dictate otherwise. It is in this context that the directors have adopted a corporate governance framework within the Company that is designed to better suit the Company, its business, scale and complexity whilst still ensuring proper checks and balances.

The Company has a corporate decision-making and supervisory structure that is tailored to suit the Company’s requirements and designed to ensure the existence of adequate checks and balances within the Company, whilst retaining an element of flexibility.

In general the directors believe that the Company has adopted appropriate structures to achieve an adequate level of good corporate governance, together with an adequate system of checks and balances in line with the Company’s requirements.

This corporate governance statement (the “**Statement**”) will now set out the structures and processes in place within the Company and how these effectively achieve the goals set out in the Code. For this purpose, this Statement will make reference to the pertinent principles of the Code and then set out the manners in which the directors believe that these have been adhered to. Where the Company has not complied with any of the principles of the Code, this Statement will give an explanation for non-compliance.

For the avoidance of doubt, reference in this Statement to compliance with the principles of the Code means compliance with the Code’s main principles, and the Code Provisions.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

Compliance with the Code

Principle One: The Board

The directors believe that for the period under review the Company has generally complied with the requirements of this principle and the relative code provisions.

The Board is composed of members who are fit and proper to direct the business of the Company with honesty, competence and integrity. All the members of the Board are fully aware of, and conversant with, the statutory and regulatory requirements connected to the business of the Company. The Board is accountable for its performance and that of its delegates too.

The Board is responsible for determining the Company's strategic aims and organisational structure, whilst ensuring that the Company has the appropriate mix of financial and human resources to meet its objectives and improve its performance. Throughout the period under review, the Board provided the necessary leadership in the overall direction of the Company and has adopted prudent and effective systems whereby it obtains timely information from the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") as the head of the Executive Committee to ensure an open dialogue between the CEO and directors at regular intervals and not only at meetings of the Board. The Company has a structure that ensures a mix of Executive and Non-Executive Directors that enables the Board, and particularly the Non-Executive Directors to have direct information about the Company's performance and business activities from the head of executive management that is also a director on the Board.

Principle Two: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

In line with the requirements of Principle Two, the Company has segregated the functions of the CEO and the Chairman. Whilst the CEO heads the Executive Committee, the Chairman's main function is to lead the Board and set its agenda. The Chairman is also responsible to ensure that the Board receives precise, timely and objective information so that the directors can take sound decisions and effectively monitor the performance of the Company. The Chairman exercises independent judgement and ensures that, during Board meetings, there is effective communication with stakeholders as well as active engagement by all directors for the discussion of complex and/or contentious issues.

The CEO is accountable to the Board of the Company for all business operations. He has the power and authority to appoint the persons to fill in the post of each member of the Executive Committee. He also has the discretion to ask any one or more of such members, from time to time, to address the Board on matters relating to the operations of the Company and its Subsidiaries. The Board, of course, is entitled to call in, at its discretion, any one or more of the executives of the Company.

Principle Three: Composition of the Board

The full complement of the Board, in line with Principle Three is of five (5) Non-Executive Directors and three (3) Executive Directors, a balance that is entrenched in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, which requires that the CEO is an ex officio director together with a maximum of two (2) other senior executives of the Company. The presence of top executives on the Board is designed to ensure that all the members of the Board, including Non-Executive Directors, have direct access at meetings of directors to the individuals having the prime responsibility for day-to-day operations and executive management of the Company and to the implementation of policies that allow effective discussion and the availability of all the information necessary to carry out their functions in the best possible manner.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

The members of the Board for the year under review were:

Director	Title	Director since
Mr Nikolaus Gretzmacher	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	2012
Ms Rita Heiss	Non-Executive Director	2015
Dr Cory Greenland	Non-Executive Director	2015
Mr Wolfgang Koeberl	Non-Executive Director	2016
Mr Florian Nowotny ³	Non-Executive Director	2017
Mr Alan Borg	CEO and Executive Director	2012
Mr Karl Dandler	CFO and Executive Director	2014

Pursuant to generally accepted practices, as well as the Company's Articles of Association, the appointment of directors to the Board is reserved exclusively to the Company's shareholders, except in so far as an appointment is made to fill a vacancy on the Board.

The Board normally meets every eight (8) weeks and as a matter of Board policy, a guideline was established whereby at its first meeting, meetings are scheduled for the full year. Board meetings concentrate mainly on strategy, operational performance and financial performance. The Board also delegates specific responsibilities to the CEO and the Committees, notably the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee, which operate under their respective formal terms of reference. Directors may, in the furtherance of their duties, take independent professional advice on any matter at the Company's expense.

For the purposes of Code Provision 3.2, requiring the Board to report on whether it considers each Non-Executive Director as independent in line with the requirements of that Code Provision, the Board considers each of the Non-Executive Directors as independent within the meaning of the Code.

Save for what is stated hereunder, none of the Non-Executive Directors:

- (a) are or have been employed in any capacity by the Company;
- (b) have or have had a significant direct or indirect relationship with the Company;
- (c) receive significant additional remuneration from the Company;
- (d) have close family ties with any of the executive members of the Board;
- (e) have served on the Board for more than 12 consecutive years;
- (f) have been within the last three years an engagement partner or a member of the audit team of the present or past external auditor of the Company or any Company forming part of the same group; and
- (g) have a significant business relationship with the Company.

Mr Nikolaus Gretzmacher, and Ms Rita Heiss (Non-Executive Directors) are currently members of the Board of Directors of Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited, a Company holding 40 per cent of the issued and voting capital of the Company, and are also employees of Flughafen Wien AG, the Company's ultimate parent company. Notwithstanding the above relationship the Board still considers Mr Gretzmacher and Ms Heiss as having the required skills, experience and integrity to retain their impartiality in acting as directors of the Company.

³ Mr Florian Nowotny was appointed Non-Executive Director with effect from 18 January 2017.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

In terms of Principle 3.4, each Non-Executive Director has declared in writing to the Board that he/she undertakes:

- to maintain in all circumstances his/her independence of analysis, decision and action;
- not to seek or accept any unreasonable advantages that could be considered as compromising his/her independence; and
- to clearly express his/her opposition in the event that he/she finds that a decision of the Board may harm the Company.

Principle Four: The Responsibilities of the Board

In line with the requirements of Principle Four, it is the Board's responsibility to ensure a system of accountability, monitoring, strategy formulation and policy development.

The Board believes that this responsibility includes the appropriate delegation of powers to management and the organisation of the executive team in a manner that is designed to provide high levels of comfort to the directors that there is proper monitoring and accountability apart from appropriate implementation of policies. The Board delegates specific responsibilities to committees, which operate under their respective formal Terms of Reference.

Executive Committee

The Board's link to the Executive Committee is principally the CEO, together with the other Executive Director on the Board, both of whom are members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee comprises the Executive Directors and the heads of each business unit of the Group. The role of the Executive Committee is to implement the Company's strategy and policies, through the various departments within the organisation. It also makes recommendations to the Board on matters which are beyond its remit. The Chief Executive Officer chairs the Executive Committee.

The members of the Committee for the period under review were:

- Mr Alan Borg (Chief Executive Officer)
- Mr Karl Dandler (Chief Financial Officer)
- Mr Martin Dalmás (Airport Operations)
- Mr George Mallia (Retail and Property)
- Mr Ian Maggi (Innovation and Technology)
- Mr Patrick Murgo (Security)
- Ms Tina Lombardi (Human Resources and Strategy)
- Mr Michael Lombardi (Technical Facilities)⁴
- Ms Kristina Borg Cardona (Marketing and Brand Development)
- Mr Alex Cardona (Traffic Development)
- Mr Ivan Zahra (Projects)
- Mr Kevin Alamango (Technical Services)⁵

The Executive Committee met 35 times during the year under review.

⁴ Mr Michael Lombardi ceased to be a member of the Committee on 12 March 2017.

⁵ Mr Kevin Alamango was appointed member of the Committee on 15 May 2017.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

Audit Committee

As part of its corporate governance structures the Company has an Audit Committee in line with the requirements of the Listing Rules. The principal roles of the Audit Committee are in line with the requirements of Listing Rule 5.127 and include the following:

- monitoring of the financial reporting process and submitting recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity;
- monitoring of the effectiveness of the company's internal quality control and risk management system and, where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the financial reporting of the Issuer, without breaching its independence;
- monitoring of the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements;
- reviewing additional reports prepared by the statutory auditor/s or audit firm/s;
- reviewing and monitoring the independence of the statutory auditors or the audit firms;
- taking responsibility for the procedure for the selection of statutory auditor/s or audit firm/s; and
- recommending the statutory auditor/s or the audit firm/s to be appointed.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Committee consisted of three (3) Non-Executive Directors, namely Mr Florian Nowotny⁶, Ms Rita Heiss, and Dr Cory Greenland. The Committee has the power and authority under its Terms of Reference to summon any person to assist it in the performance of its duties. The directors believe that, during the year under review, Mr Florian Nowotny was independent and competent in accounting and/or auditing in terms of Listing Rule 5.117. On the basis of Mr Nowotny's formal qualifications in Business Administration, with a major in auditing and taxation, his membership of the Austrian Auditors Oversight Body (Abschlussprüfer Aufsichtsbehörde), as well as his experience in the area of auditing and finance, having occupied a number of executive posts with different companies in these areas, the board considers Mr Nowotny to have the necessary competence required by the Listing Rules.

When the Audit Committee's monitoring and review activities reveal cause for concern or scope for improvement, it shall make recommendations to the Board on the action needed to address the issue or make improvements. In the period under review the Audit Committee held seven meetings.

Company Executives participate in periodic strategic reviews, which include consideration of long-term projections and the revaluation of the business objectives in the short term. Regular budgets and strategic plans are prepared, which are incorporated into a comprehensive strategic plan for the Company. Performance against these plans is actively monitored and reported to the Board using key risk and performance indicators so that corrective measures can be taken to address any deficiencies and to ensure the future sustainability of the Company. These key risk and performance indicators are benchmarked against industry norms so that the Company's performance can be effectively evaluated.

In view of the number of members of the Board, the directors believe that its size is manageable to be able to address most issues as a Board rather than create sub-committees of the Board that may be more suitable in the case of companies having larger Boards. Indeed the Board feels that its size and membership allow directors the opportunity to discuss matters directly and that this is a more effective and efficient manner to conduct its business.

⁶ Mr Florian Nowotny was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee replacing Mr Wolfgang Köberl with effect from 22 February 2017.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

The directors, however, are aware that there may be situations that require the delegation to certain committees of certain tasks or assignments and the Board has on occasion composed ad hoc committees for this purpose.

Notwithstanding that the board has established no formal policy on the matter, as part of succession planning, the Board and CEO ensure that the Company implements appropriate schemes to recruit, retain and motivate employees and senior management.

In ensuring compliance with other statutory requirements and with continuing listing obligations, the Board is advised directly, as appropriate, by its appointed broker, legal advisor and external auditors. The Board also ensures that appropriate policies and procedures are in place to assure that the highest standards of corporate conduct are maintained.

Directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice at any time on any aspect of their duties and responsibilities at the Company's expense.

Principle Five: Board Meetings

The Board believes that it complies fully with the requirements of this principle and the relative Code Provisions, in that it has systems in place to ensure the reasonable notice of meetings of the Board and the circulation of discussion papers in advance of meetings so as to provide adequate time for directors to prepare themselves for such meetings. Minutes are prepared during Board meetings recording faithfully attendance, discussions and resolutions. These minutes are subsequently circulated to all directors as soon as practicable after the meeting.

The Board meets as often and as frequently as required in line with the nature and demands of the business of the Company. During the financial year under review the Board held six meetings:

Director	Attendance Board Meetings 2017
Mr Nikolaus Gretzmacher	6/6
Ms Rita Heiss	6/6
Dr Cory Greenland	6/6
Mr Wolfgang Koeberl	6/6
Mr Florian Nowotny	5/5
Mr Alan Borg	6/6
Mr Karl Dandler	6/6

The Chairman ensures that all relevant issues are on the agenda and supported by all available information, whilst encouraging the presentation of views pertinent to the subject matter and giving all directors every opportunity to contribute to relevant issues on the agenda. The agenda on the Board strikes a balance between long-term strategic and short-term performance issues.

Directors attend meetings on frequent and regular basis and dedicate the necessary time and attention to their duties as directors of the Company.

Principle Six: Information and Professional Development

The CEO is appointed by the directors and enjoys the full confidence of the Board. The CEO, although responsible for the selection of the Executive Committee and the recruitment of senior executives, regularly updates the directors on the appointment of senior executives. The Board is satisfied that the current schemes for executive compensation are designed to render the Company an attractive proposition for the retention of top executives within the Company and to motivate the Executive Committee.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

Whilst the board has not, over the year under review, held any formal training for directors, it intends to organise professional development sessions for directors and executives designed specifically to enable them to discharge their functions more efficiently and in line with the high standards expected of them.

Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary who is also the legal counsel to the Board and the Company. As part of succession planning and employee retention, the Board and CEO ensure that the Company implements appropriate schemes to attract, retain and develop the best talent and keep employees engaged and motivated.

Principle Seven: Evaluation of the Board's Performance

The Board has not appointed a committee for the purpose of undertaking an evaluation of the Board's performance in accordance with the requirements of Code Provision 7.1, but has conducted an informal review of its own performance over the period under review. Refer to the note under the Section on 'Non-Compliance with the Code'.

Principle Eight: Committees

A. Remuneration Committee

The Company has no performance-related remuneration payable to its Non-Executive Directors and accordingly, as allowed by Code Provision 8A.2, it has not appointed a Remuneration Committee, but rather the functions of such a Remuneration Committee are vested in the Board, which itself establishes the remuneration policies of the Company. The Non-Executive members of the Board establish the policies and decide on the performance-related remuneration of its Executive Directors.

The Board notes that the organisational set-up of the Company and the size of the Board itself, together with the fact that Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to performance related remuneration, does not, in the opinion of the directors, warrant the establishment of a Remuneration Committee. Remuneration policies have therefore been retained within the remit of the Board itself, and as already stated in the case of the Executive Directors, it is the Non-Executive members of the Board that decide on their performance related remuneration.

The directors believe that certain committees that are suggested in the Code are either not required by the Company, or the functions of a number of committees may efficiently be merged or undertaken by the Board itself. In addition, the Board believes that its size and composition are sufficient for the proper direction and management of the Company and its business and that there would be no value added to the Company and its shareholders to increase the number of Board members simply to be able to have separate committees of the Board – when the same functions can properly be undertaken by the Board itself. The directors will retain the need of such committees under review and, as in the past, may appoint ad hoc committees of directors to deal with specific issues as and when these arise.

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to all directors, including salaries paid to the CEO, and the CFO amount to €620,259. For the purposes of the provisions of Article 63 of the Company's Articles of Association, the aggregate emoluments paid to the directors is €336,866 which is within the amount approved by the shareholders of €465,875 for the purpose of that article. The aggregate emoluments paid to the senior management amount to €548,164.

B. Nomination Committee

The Board believes that the main principle has been duly complied with, in that it is the Articles of Association themselves that establish a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

directors. The Company has, however, not established a Nominations Committee as suggested by the Code.

Principle Nine: Relations with Shareholders and with the Market

The Board serves the legitimate interests of the Company, accounts to shareholders fully and ensures that the Company communicates with the market effectively through a number of Company announcements, informing the market of significant events happening within the Company.

The Company also communicates with its shareholders through the Annual General Meeting (AGM), where the Board communicates directly with shareholders on the performance of the Company over the last financial year and informs shareholders of the challenges that lie ahead.

Business at the Company's AGM will cover the approval of the Annual Report and the audited Financial Statements, the declaration of a dividend, if any, the election of directors, the determination of the maximum aggregate emoluments that may be paid to directors, the appointment of auditors and the authorisation of the directors to set the auditors' remuneration. Any other matter that may be placed by the directors before the AGM will be dealt with as "Special Business".

Apart from the AGM, the Company has continued to communicate with its shareholders and the market by way of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, by publishing its results on a six-monthly basis during the year and through the directors' statements, which are also published on a six-monthly basis, and by Company announcements to the market in general. The Company recognises the importance of maintaining a dialogue with the market to ensure that its strategies and performance are well understood. The Company's website (www.maltairport.com) also contains information about the Company and its business and is a source of further information to the market.

The Company's Articles of Association allow minority shareholders to call special meetings on matters of importance to the Company, provided that the minimum threshold of ownership established in the Articles of Association is met.

Principle Ten: Institutional Shareholders

This Principle is specifically applicable to the institutional shareholders of the Company and their responsibilities, including their evaluation of governance disclosures.

Principle Eleven: Conflicts of Interest

The Board has established procedures on how conflicts are to be handled, if and when they arise. A director having a personal conflict on any matter is bound to inform the other members of the Board of such a conflict whether it is an actual, potential or a perceived conflict. It is then the other members of the Board that would decide on whether there exists such a conflict, actual or potential. By virtue of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, in the event that, in the opinion of the Board such a conflict exists, then the conflicted director is invited to leave the meeting when it proceeds to the vote, if any, on the matter concerned. As a matter of practice, discussions of such matters are normally conducted in the absence of the conflicted director. The Board feels that this is a procedure that achieves compliance with both the letter and the rationale of principle eleven.

Commercial relationships between the Company and other companies may be related by way of common directors and shareholders ("Related Party Transactions"). Contracts are entered into in the ordinary course of business with shareholders and other parties in which the directors have a beneficial interest. Terms and conditions of contracts negotiated with related parties are reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee. Full disclosure of Related Party Transactions entered into during the financial year under review is made in note 33 to the Financial Statements.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

The following directors have declared their interests in the share capital of the Company:

- Nikolaus Gretzmacher a non-beneficial interest⁷
- Rita Heiss a non-beneficial interest⁸
- Cory Greenland a beneficial interest

No other director has a beneficial or non-beneficial interest in the Company's share capital.

The Company adopts a formal policy and procedure to monitor dealings by directors and connected persons to directors in the securities of the Company. These procedures were recently reviewed for compliance with changes to applicable regulations.

Principle Twelve: Corporate Social Responsibility

The directors are committed to high standards of Corporate Responsibility namely in the social, economic and environmental fields, both internally and externally. This is being done for the benefit of its key stakeholders which include its shareholders, employees, customers as well as the local community at large.

Non-Compliance with Code Provisions

The directors set out below the code provisions with which they do not comply and a careful explanation as to the reasons for such non-compliance:

Code Provision	Explanation
2.1	Whilst the Company has segregated the functions of the Chairman and the CEO, in that the two posts are occupied by different persons, the division of responsibilities between them has not been established in writing, although there is significant experience and practice that determines the two roles.
4.2	The Board has not formally developed a succession policy for the future composition of the Board of Directors as recommended by Code Provision 4.2.7. In practice, however, the Board and CEO are actively engaged in succession planning and in ensuring that appropriate schemes to recruit, retain and motivate employees and senior management are in place.
4.3	Over the course of the year 2017 the Board has not organised any formal training sessions for directors.
7.1	The Board believes that the size of the Company and the Board itself does not warrant the establishment of a committee specifically for the purpose of carrying out a performance evaluation of its role. Whilst the requirement under Code Provision 7.1 might be useful in the context of larger companies having a more complex set-up and a larger Board, the size of the Board is such that it should enable it to evaluate its own performance without the requirement of setting up an ad hoc committee for this purpose. The Board shall retain this matter under review over the coming year.

⁷ These shares are held by MMLC and VIE Malta Limited, companies of which Mr Gretzmacher is a director.

⁸ These shares are held by MMLC and VIE Malta Limited, companies of which Ms Heiss is a director.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

Code Provision	Explanation
----------------	-------------

7.1	(continued)
-----	-------------

Having conducted an informal review of its own performance over the period under review, it is the Board's view that all members of the Board, individually and collectively, have contributed in line with the required levels of diligence and skill. In addition the Board believes that its current composition endows the Board with a cross-section of skills and experience, not only with respect to the specific business of the Company, but also in a wider range of business areas and skills. This process was conducted by the Board itself rather than by a Committee chaired by a Non-Executive Director as required by the Code.

8B	<p>The Board has not appointed a Nominations Committee in line with Code Provision 8B, particularly in the light of the specific manner in which the Articles of Association require that Non-Executive Directors be appointed by a shareholding qualification to the Board. The Executive Directors are, in accordance with the Articles, appointed by the Non-Executive Directors after their appointment, as aforesaid. The Board believes that the current Articles of Association do not allow the Board itself to make any recommendations to the shareholders for appointments of directors and that if this function were to be undertaken by the Board itself or a Nominations Committee, they would only be able to make a non-binding recommendation to the shareholders having the necessary qualification to appoint directors pursuant to the Articles of Association.</p>
----	--

The Board intends to keep under review the utility and possible advantages of having a Nominations Committee and following an evaluation may, if the need arises, make recommendations to the shareholders for a change to the Articles of Association.

9.3	<p>The Memorandum and Articles of Association does not provide any mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between shareholders or any process that would trigger arbitration in these instances. This is mitigated by ongoing open dialogue between executive management and Non-Executive Directors of the Company, to ensure that such conflicts do not arise.</p>
-----	---

9.4	<p>The Company does not have a policy in place to allow minority shareholders to present an issue to the Board.</p>
-----	---

Internal Control

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate risk to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against normal business risks or loss.

Through the Audit Committee, the Board reviews the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls, which are monitored by the Internal Auditors on a regular basis.

The key features of the Company's system of internal control are as follows:

Organisation

The Company operates through the CEO and Executive Committee with clear reporting lines and delegation of powers.

Corporate Governance – Statement of Compliance

(continued)

Control Environment

The Company is committed to standards of business conduct and/or ethics that emulate best practice and seeks to maintain these standards across all of its operations. Company policies and employee procedures are in place for the reporting and resolution of improper activities.

The Company has an appropriate organisational structure for planning, executing, controlling and monitoring business operations in order to achieve Company objectives.

Risk Identification

Company management is responsible for the identification and evaluation of key risks applicable to their respective areas of business. In addition, through regular checks, the internal auditors test the Company's internal control systems and processes and make recommendations to management and the audit committee on any deficiency in such systems.

General Meetings

The general meeting is the highest decision-making body of the Company and is regulated by the Company's Articles of Association. All shareholders registered on the register of members of the Company on a particular record date are entitled to attend and vote at general meetings. A general meeting is called by twenty-one (21) days' notice.

At an Annual General Meeting what is termed as "ordinary business" is transacted, namely, the declaration of a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance sheets and the reports of the directors and the auditors, the election of directors, the appointment of auditors and the fixing of remuneration of directors and auditors. Other business which may be transacted at a general meeting (including at the Annual General Meeting) will be dealt with as "Special Business".

Voting at any general meeting takes place by a show of hands or a poll where this is demanded. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, on a show of hands each shareholder is entitled to one vote and on a poll each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share carrying voting rights of which he is a holder. Shareholders who cannot participate in the general meeting may appoint a proxy by written or electronic notification to the Company. Appointed proxy holders enjoy the same rights to participate in the general meeting as those to which the shareholder they represent is entitled. Every shareholder represented in person or by proxy is entitled to ask questions which are pertinent and related to the items on the agenda of the general meeting, and to have such questions answered by the directors or such persons as the directors may delegate for such purpose.

The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for preparing the Financial Statements is set out on page 12.

The information required by Listing Rule 5.97.5 is found in the Directors' Report.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Nikolaus Gretzmacher
Chairman



Alan Borg
Chief Executive Officer



Karl Dandler
Chief Financial Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Malta International Airport p.l.c.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the individual financial statements of Malta International Airport p.l.c. (the Company) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together, the Group), set out on pages 30 to 88, which comprise the statements of financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2017, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Company and the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2017, and of the Company's and the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive* (Maltese Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Maltese Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. In conducting our audit, we have remained independent of the Company and the Group and have not provided any of the non-audit services prohibited by article 18A(1) of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281).

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. The key audit matters described below pertain to the audit of both the individual and the consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Accounting for the lease expense in relation to non-commercial areas

The calculation of the lease expense in relation to non-commercial areas, being site areas with restricted access, is a matter of applied estimation and judgement by the directors. The Company and the Group (together, MIA) have lease payments payable to the Maltese Government on an original temporary emphyteutical term of 65 years and the lease payments are adjusted upwards periodically by a specified rate over the lease term. The recognition of the lease expense in relation to non-commercial areas is systematically made on the basis of expected passenger movements, which is considered by the directors to be most representative of the time pattern of MIA's expected benefit from the use of the site areas with restricted access over the lease term.

Our audit procedures included use of IFRS specialists to assess whether the methodology applied by MIA is in accordance with the requirements of IFRS. MIA's computations, which include a judgemental estimate of passenger movements over the term of the lease, were reviewed and tested for mathematical accuracy. We also reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Malta International Airport p.l.c.

(continued)

MIA's disclosures on this matter are set out in note 34 to the financial statements. Furthermore as noted in note 4 to the financial statements the forthcoming applicability of IFRS 16 - Leases will result in the elimination of the distinction between finance and operating leases for lessees and will bring most leases on-balance sheet, thus requiring a substantial review of MIA's current accounting policies for emphyteutical lease payments.

Applicability of IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements

IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements (IFRIC 12) clarifies the accounting treatment for service concession arrangements by private sector operators that provide public services on behalf of government or other public sector entities. This Interpretation would require a reporting entity to recognise its concession agreement in its accounting records as a financial asset and / or as an intangible asset, and infrastructure assets would not be recognised as property, plant and equipment of the operator. Resulting changes to the classification and measurement of elements of the financial statements would be pervasive.

The business activities of MIA are governed by a 65-year concession agreement which was granted by the Maltese Government in July 2002. The considerations surrounding the applicability of IFRIC 12 to this concession agreement require the application of significant judgement. Based on MIA's proportion of regulated and unregulated activities, the directors have determined that the extent of unregulated business activities cannot be deemed as insignificant, and accordingly MIA continues to fall outside the scope of IFRIC 12.

Our audit response to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the use of inappropriate accounting policies consisted in making use of IFRS specialists to assess whether the methodology and assumptions applied by MIA in respect of IFRIC 12, including computations of the extent of unregulated business activities, continues to be appropriate. The adequacy of MIA's disclosures in the financial statements was also considered.

MIA's disclosures on the significant judgement surrounding the applicability of IFRIC 12 to MIA's financial statements are set out in note 3 to the financial statements.

Information other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises (i) the General information, the Directors' report, the Statement of directors' responsibilities and the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and (ii) the Chairman's message, the Chief Executive Officer's review, the Traffic report, the Retail and property report, and supporting key data, strategy, governance and employee, airport operations, sustainability, risk management and outlook information which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report. However, the other information does not include the individual and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Except for our opinions on the Directors' Report in accordance with the Companies Act (Cap. 386) and on the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance in accordance with the Listing Rules issued by the Maltese Listing Authority, our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Maita International Airport p.l.c.

(continued)

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the Directors' Report includes the disclosure requirements of article 177 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386), and the statement required by Listing Rule 5.62 on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

When we read the other information expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report and set out in paragraph (ii) above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Audit Committee and, if necessary, to take appropriate action, considering our legal rights and obligations, to seek to have an uncorrected material misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom the auditor's report is prepared, for example by addressing the matter in a general meeting of shareholders.

In accordance with the requirements of sub-article 179(3) of the Companies Act (Cap. 386) in relation to the Directors' Report on pages 2 to 11, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the individual and consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company, the Group and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of the directors and the Audit Committee for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 12, the directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap.386), and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company and the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors have delegated the responsibility for overseeing the Company's and the Group's financial reporting process to the Audit Committee.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In terms of article 179A(4) of the Companies Act (Cap. 386), the scope of our audit does not include assurance on the future viability of the audited entity or on the efficiency or effectiveness with which the directors have conducted or will conduct the affairs of the entity.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Malta International Airport p.l.c.

(continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Malta International Airport p.l.c.

(continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance

Pursuant to Listing Rule 5.94 issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority, in its capacity as the Listing Authority in Malta, the directors are required to include in the Company's annual financial report a Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance explaining the extent to which they have adopted the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance set out in Appendix 5.1 to Chapter 5 of the Listing Rules, and the effective measures that they have taken to ensure compliance with those principles. The Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance is to contain at least the information set out in Listing Rule 5.97.

Our responsibility is laid down by Listing Rule 5.98, which requires us to include a report to shareholders on the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance in the Company's annual financial report.

We read the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any information therein that is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or that otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We also review whether the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance contains at least the information set out in Listing Rule 5.97.

We are not required to, and we do not, consider whether the directors' statements on internal control cover all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

In our opinion, the Corporate Governance Statement of Compliance set out on pages 13 to 23 has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of Listing Rules 5.94 and 5.97.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Companies Act

Under the Companies Act (Cap.386), we have responsibilities to report to you if in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept;
- proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have been unable to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purpose of our audit.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

Auditor tenure

We were first appointed by the members of the Company to act as statutory auditor of the Company and the Group, following the Company's equity listing in December 2002, on 9 July 2003 for the financial year ended 31 March 2004, and were subsequently reappointed as statutory auditors by the members of the Company on an annual basis. The period of total uninterrupted engagement as statutory auditor including previous reappointments of the firm since the Company became a public interest entity covers financial periods totaling 14 years and 9 months.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Malta International Airport p.l.c.

(continued)

Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the Audit Committee

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee in accordance with the provisions of article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation No. 537/2014.



Bernard Scicluna as Director
in the name and on behalf of
Deloitte Audit Limited
Registered auditor
Mriehel, Malta

21 February 2018

Statements of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 December 2017

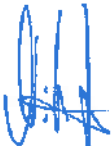
	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2017 EUR	2016 EUR	2017 EUR	2016 EUR
Revenue	5	82,369,154	73,064,828	78,447,361	69,553,500
Staff costs	11	(8,045,386)	(8,131,939)	(7,809,575)	(7,899,555)
Depreciation	14, 15	(7,410,628)	(6,842,781)	(6,515,045)	(6,004,311)
Other operating expenses	9	(25,750,264)	(24,944,368)	(24,980,075)	(24,464,846)
Release of deferred income arising on the sale of terminal buildings and fixtures	24	208,765	208,765	208,765	208,765
Investment income	7	4,406	1,023,081	118,890	1,163,809
Finance Cost	8	(3,808,536)	(1,990,102)	(342,542)	(1,146,790)
Profit before tax		37,567,511	32,387,483	39,127,579	31,410,572
Income tax expense	12	(13,417,031)	(11,405,856)	(13,948,206)	(11,055,814)
Profit for the year attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company		24,150,480	20,981,627	25,179,373	20,354,759
Other comprehensive Income (expense)					
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets	17	3,930	3,318	3,930	3,318
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plans	25, 26	-	(111,598)	-	(111,598)
Deferred tax credit	12	-	39,059	-	39,059
		-	(72,539)	-	(72,539)
Other comprehensive expense for the year attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company, net of tax		3,930	(69,220)	3,930	(69,220)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company, net of tax		24,154,410	20,912,407	25,183,303	20,285,538
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	30	17.85c	15.51c	18.61c	15.04c

Statements of Financial Position

31 December 2017

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2017 EUR	2016 EUR	2017 EUR	2016 EUR
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	14	105,864,394	98,669,856	105,557,361	98,306,532
Investment property	15	16,656,702	17,240,197	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	16	-	-	2,004,800	2,004,800
Available-for-sale financial assets	17	107,578	103,648	107,578	103,648
Loans and receivables	18	-	-	17,216,372	4,600,000
Deferred tax assets	19	5,545,043	4,083,787	4,318,996	3,884,691
		<u>128,173,717</u>	<u>120,097,489</u>	<u>129,205,107</u>	<u>108,899,671</u>
Current assets					
Inventories	20	891,511	834,443	891,511	834,443
Loans and receivables	18	-	-	1,146,943	-
Trade and other receivables	21	15,383,372	14,880,674	14,276,473	13,863,884
Cash and short term deposits	29	38,401,907	36,550,212	36,969,444	35,500,917
		<u>54,676,790</u>	<u>52,265,329</u>	<u>53,284,371</u>	<u>50,199,244</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>182,850,507</u>	<u>172,362,817</u>	<u>182,489,478</u>	<u>159,098,915</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	27	33,825,000	33,825,000	33,825,000	33,825,000
Other reserve	28	1,179,462	1,228,107	1,179,462	1,228,107
Fair value reserve	28	30,973	27,043	30,973	27,043
Retained earnings		60,712,916	50,017,598	62,779,703	51,055,492
Total equity		<u>95,748,351</u>	<u>85,097,748</u>	<u>97,815,138</u>	<u>86,135,642</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Bank loan	23	31,147,638	43,866,560	29,510,101	31,291,524
Deferred income	24	5,371,367	5,667,827	5,272,550	5,583,322
Provision for retirement benefit plan	25	4,408,590	4,365,940	4,408,590	4,365,940
Provision for MIA benefit fund	26	222,989	223,936	222,989	223,936
		<u>41,150,584</u>	<u>54,124,263</u>	<u>39,414,230</u>	<u>41,464,722</u>
Current liabilities					
Bank loan	23	1,868,923	2,481,423	1,781,423	1,781,423
Trade and other payables	22	40,576,934	29,496,332	40,139,557	28,837,526
Current tax liabilities		3,505,715	1,163,051	3,339,130	879,602
		<u>45,951,572</u>	<u>33,140,806</u>	<u>45,260,110</u>	<u>31,498,551</u>
Total liabilities		<u>87,102,156</u>	<u>87,265,069</u>	<u>84,674,340</u>	<u>72,963,273</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>182,850,507</u>	<u>172,362,817</u>	<u>182,489,478</u>	<u>159,098,915</u>

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


Nikolaus Gretzmacher
 Chairman


Alan Borg
 Chief Executive Officer


Karl Dandler
 Chief Financial Officer

Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 December 2017

The Group	Share capital EUR	Other reserve EUR	Fair value reserve EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 January 2016	33,825,000	1,276,752	23,725	42,563,671	77,689,148
Adjustment to retained earnings arising from changes in actuarial assumptions on defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	20,981,627	20,981,627
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	-	-	3,318	(72,539)	(69,220)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,318	20,909,089	20,912,407
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and actual depreciation for the year on the adjusted amount on privatisation	-	(74,838)	-	74,838	-
Deferred tax (note 19)	-	26,193	-	-	26,193
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	-	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016	33,825,000	1,228,107	27,043	50,017,598	85,097,748
Balance at 1 January 2017	33,825,000	1,228,107	27,043	50,017,598	85,097,748
Adjustment to retained earnings arising from changes in actuarial assumptions on defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	24,150,480	24,150,480
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	-	-	3,930	-	3,930
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,930	24,150,480	24,154,410
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and actual depreciation for the year on the adjusted amount on privatisation	-	(74,838)	-	74,838	-
Deferred tax (note 19)	-	26,193	-	-	26,193
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	-	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017	33,825,000	1,179,462	30,973	60,712,916	95,748,351

Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 December 2017

The Company	Share capital EUR	Other reserve EUR	Fair value reserve EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 January 2016	33,825,000	1,276,752	23,725	44,228,434	79,353,911
Adjustment to retained earnings arising from changes in actuarial assumptions on defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	20,354,759	20,354,759
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	-	-	3,318	(72,539)	(69,220)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,318	20,282,220	20,285,538
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and actual depreciation for the year on the adjusted amount on privatisation	-	(74,838)	-	74,838	-
Deferred tax (note 19)	-	26,193	-	-	26,193
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	-	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016	33,825,000	1,228,107	27,043	51,055,492	86,135,642
Balance at 1 January 2017	33,825,000	1,228,107	27,043	51,055,492	86,135,642
Adjustment to retained earnings arising from changes in actuarial assumptions on defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	25,179,373	25,179,373
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	-	-	3,930	-	3,930
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,930	25,179,373	25,183,303
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and actual depreciation for the year on the adjusted amount on privatisation	-	(74,838)	-	74,838	-
Deferred tax (note 19)	-	26,193	-	-	26,193
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	-	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017	33,825,000	1,179,462	30,973	62,779,703	97,815,138

Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2017 EUR	2016 EUR	2017 EUR	2016 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		37,567,511	32,387,483	39,127,579	31,410,572
<i>Adjustments for:</i>					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14, 15	7,410,628	6,842,781	6,515,045	6,004,311
Release of deferred income arising on the sale of the terminal building and fixtures	24	(208,765)	(208,765)	(208,765)	(208,765)
Amortisation of European Commission Grant	24	(40,255)	(40,255)	(40,255)	(40,255)
Amortisation of Norwegian Grant	24	(51,761)	(51,761)	(51,761)	(51,761)
Amortisation of Government Grant	24	(9,991)	(9,991)	(9,991)	(9,991)
Interest expense	8	3,808,536	1,990,102	342,542	1,146,790
Loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment		(7,670)	(15,289)	(7,670)	(15,289)
Investment income	7	(4,406)	(1,023,081)	(118,690)	(1,163,809)
Provision for retirement benefit plan		42,650	63,810	42,650	63,810
Provision for MIA benefit plan	26	16,353	41,410	16,353	41,410
Movement in provision for impairment of trade receivables	21	7,907	7,338	7,907	13,338
		48,530,737	39,983,782	45,614,944	37,190,361
<i>Working capital movements:</i>					
Movement in inventories		(57,068)	(17,861)	(57,068)	(17,861)
Movement in trade and other receivables		(516,986)	(3,090,128)	(426,878)	(3,195,224)
Movement in trade and other payables and other financial liabilities		11,080,603	3,937,530	11,302,031	4,929,869
Cash flows from operations		59,037,287	40,813,324	56,433,029	38,907,145
Interest paid	8	(3,808,536)	(1,990,102)	(342,542)	(1,146,790)
Income taxes paid		(12,509,432)	(11,494,768)	(11,896,790)	(11,113,988)
Retirement benefit paid	26	(17,300)	(30,800)	(17,300)	(30,800)
Net cash flow from operating activities		42,702,018	27,297,654	44,176,397	26,615,567
Cash flows from investing activities					
Receipt of European Commission Grant		-	-	-	-
Receipt of Government Grant		-	-	-	-
Receipt of deposit from tenant	24	14,313	-	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	14	(13,790,643)	(7,159,376)	(13,759,492)	(7,275,712)
Payments for intracompany loans	18	-	-	(13,763,315)	-
Payments for investment property		(224,402)	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		7,670	24,800	7,670	24,800
Proceeds from sale of financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss	7	-	-	-	-
Dividend received	13	-	-	-	-
Interest received	7	4,161	1,023,081	118,690	1,163,809
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(13,966,901)	(6,111,494)	(27,396,447)	(6,087,103)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from bank loan		-	-	-	-
Payments for intercompany loan		-	-	-	-
Repayment of bank loans		(13,331,423)	(10,750,158)	(1,781,423)	(10,075,158)
Dividends paid	13	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)	(13,530,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(26,861,423)	(24,280,158)	(15,311,423)	(23,605,158)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		1,851,695	(3,093,999)	1,468,526	(3,076,694)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		36,550,212	39,644,210	35,500,917	38,577,611
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	29	38,401,907	36,550,212	36,969,444	35,500,917

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. The Company

The Company is a public company whose shares are publicly listed and traded on the Malta Stock Exchange. The Company's registration number is C12663, the country of incorporation is Malta and the Company's registered office is Malta International Airport, Luqa, Malta. The principal activities of the Company are the development, operation and management of Malta's airport. On 11 February 2008, the Company set up a wholly-owned subsidiary, Sky Parks Limited, to take over the operations of the car park business. The name of this subsidiary was changed to Airport Parking Limited on 27 October 2009. Another subsidiary, Sky Parks Development Limited, was set up by the Company on 29 October 2009. The main activity of Sky Parks Development Limited is to manage real estate projects within the land which is currently under the management of the Group. Another subsidiary Sky Parks Business Centre Limited was set up by the Company on 26 April 2012. The principal activity of the subsidiary is to operate the Business Centre within the limits of the airport. On 20 June 2013, the Company set up a wholly-owned subsidiary, Kirkop PV Farm Limited. The main activity of this company is to explore opportunities in the generation of electricity using photovoltaic technologies. The Company and the subsidiaries constitute 'the Group'.

2. General Information

2.1. Basis of Preparation

Under the Companies Act, Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta, the Company is required to present individual and consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the Group and the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair valuation of the available-for-sale financial assets, are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and comply with the Companies Act. Cap. 386 of the Laws of Malta. The functional currency of the Company is the Euro which is also the presentation currency of the Group. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Malta International Airport p.l.c, and its subsidiaries, as mentioned in note 1 above.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as that of the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control or from the date of set-up under the control of the Company, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group's and the Company's property, plant and equipment are classified into the following classes – land held as temporary emphyteusis, buildings and furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group or the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, buildings are stated at revalued amounts as at the date of the privatisation of the Company in 2002 less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Other tangible assets are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Every year, the difference between depreciation of buildings based on their fair value on the date of the privatisation of the Company in 2002 and depreciation based on the asset's original cost prior to the original revaluation is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings. When the asset is derecognised, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings. Property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. Any gains or losses arising on derecognition are included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Land held on temporary emphyteusis relates to the land assigned to the Group and the Company by title of temporary emphyteusis. The value of the land held on temporary emphyteusis is amortised over the remaining term of the lease.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the depreciable assets are available for use and is charged to profit or loss, so as to write off the cost less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Land held on temporary emphyteusis	by equal annual instalments over the remaining term of the emphyteusis
Buildings	2% - 4-5% per annum
Furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment	10% - 33 1/3% per annum
Investment property	5% - 15% per annum

The depreciation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Properties in the Course of Construction

Properties in the course of construction for production supply or administrative purposes are classified as property, plant and equipment and are carried at cost less any identified impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on borrowing costs. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are available for use.

Properties in the course of construction for future use as investment property are classified as investment property. Existing investment property that is being redeveloped for continued future use as investment property continues to be classified as investment property.

Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include the costs incurred in obtaining external financing and mainly consist of interest on bank loans. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Investments in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company is accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest and is stated at cost less any provisions for impairment, where in the opinion of the directors, any impairment in value has taken place. Dividends from the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Other Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group entities become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs for all financial assets or financial liabilities not classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when the Group entities have a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or when the entity transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. This occurs when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are classified with current assets and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category by the Group and the Company or not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at their fair value, except for investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (that is, a Level 1 input) and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, which are measured at cost. Where applicable gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that are held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale financial assets or those for which the company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of credit deterioration. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Other Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) *Bank and other borrowings*

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing bank loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Other borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(v) *Trade payables*

Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material.

(vi) *Cash and short-term deposits*

Cash and short-term deposits comprise cash on hand, demand deposit and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and short-term deposits are stated at nominal amounts, being the amount recognised at inception.

(vii) *Shares issued by the Company*

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity instruments.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method and comprises expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion.

Impairment

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

In the case of receivables, evidence of impairment may include indications that the receivables or a group of receivables is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

In addition to the above loss events, objective evidence of impairment for an investment in an equity instrument includes information about significant changes which indicate that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

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

The impairment loss on investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (that is, a Level 1 input) and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale asset has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative impairment loss that had been directly recognised through other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment and is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of other assets tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date) less costs of disposal and value-in-use (which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived, discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset). Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, as calculated.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the asset's revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in a prior year on assets other than equity instruments carried at cost because fair value cannot be reliably measured is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

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

Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the impairment reversal is recognised directly in other comprehensive income, unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an available-for-sale investment in an equity instrument are not reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an available-for-sale investment in a debt instrument are reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

The impairment loss on investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (that is, a Level 1 input), and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is not reversed in a subsequent year.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value-added tax and discounts, where applicable. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the Company and that these can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the year in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided. For practical purposes, when services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate. Interest income is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

Grants

Grants are recognised in profit or loss when there is reasonable assurance that all the conditions attached to them are complied with and the grants will be received. Grants related to income are recognised in the profit or loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis. Such grants are presented as part of profit or loss. Grants related to assets are presented in the Statement of Financial Position as deferred income, which is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Deferred Income

Deferred income arising from the gain on disposal of the buildings and fixtures that took place on the date of the privatisation of the Company in 2002 is transferred separately to the income statement in equal annual instalments over the remaining life of the underlying assets.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception of the lease, which is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Where the Company is a lessee, rentals payable under operating leases less the aggregate benefit of incentives received from the lessor, are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the users' benefit.

Where the Company is a lessor, rentals receivable under operating leases are recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished.

Taxation

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity as appropriate.

The charge for current tax is based on the taxable result for the year. The taxable result for the year differs from the result as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items which are non-taxable or disallowed for tax purposes and it further excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other periods. The tax charge is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets (including deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits) are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences (or the unused tax losses and unused tax credits) can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group and the Company have a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on either (i) the same taxable entity; or (ii) different taxable entities which satisfy certain criteria.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include short-term benefits and post-employment benefits.

(i) Short-term employee benefits

The Group and the Company contribute towards the state pension fund in accordance with local legislation. The only obligation of the Group and the Company is to make the required contribution. Costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

(ii) Retirement plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with estimations being carried out at each reporting date. Past service cost is recognised as an expense at the earlier of the following dates (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs and (b) when the entity recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits. The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods. The service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, comprising actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in a subsequent period. Such remeasurements are reflected immediately in retained earnings.

Actuarial gains and losses are changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. Actuarial assumptions are an entity's best estimates of the variables that will determine the ultimate cost of providing post-employment benefits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Currency Translation

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. All differences are taken to the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a currency other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a currency other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividends to holders of equity instruments are recognised as liabilities in the year in which they are declared.

2.3. Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines when transfers are deemed to have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy at the end of each reporting period.

2.4 Scope of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries, with the exception of one (2016: one), as its economic significance and influence on the asset, financial and earnings position of the Group is immaterial.

Subsidiary not included in the consolidated financial statements 2017:

- Kirkop PV Farm Limited

Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements 2016:

- Kirkop PV Farm Limited
- Luqa PV Farm Limited - *liquidated 2016*
- Gudja PV Farm Limited - *liquidated 2016*
- Gudja Two PV Farm Limited - *liquidated 2016*
- Gudja Three PV Farm Limited - *liquidated 2016*

The net liability position of Kirkop PV Farm Limited is under EUR 3,000. The company did not commence to trade by the balance sheet date.

The 2017 consolidated financial statements include Malta International Airport p.l.c as well as three domestic (previous year: three) subsidiaries that are controlled by Malta International Airport p.l.c.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

2.4 Scope of Consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements 2017 and 2016:

- Airport Parking Limited
- Sky Parks Development Limited
- Sky Parks Business Centre Limited

For financial information on those subsidiaries see note 16.

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

Except as discussed below and in the remaining notes to the financial statements, the directors did not make any significant judgments in the process of applying the Company's and the Group's accounting policies which can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated and the individual financial statements and, at the end of the reporting period, there were no key assumptions concerning the future, or any other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements

IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements* was endorsed by the EU for financial years beginning after 29 March 2009. The Interpretation, which is limited in scope, clarifies the accounting of service concession arrangements by private sector operators which provide public services on behalf of government or other public sector entities. The Interpretation states that for arrangements falling within its scope, the infrastructure assets are not recognised as property, plant and equipment of the operator. Rather, depending on the terms of the arrangement, the operator will recognise:

- (i) a financial asset (where the operator has an unconditional right to receive a specified amount of cash or other financial asset over the life of the arrangement); or
- (ii) an intangible asset (where the operator's future cash flows are not specified, for example, where they will vary according to usage of the infrastructure asset); or
- (iii) both a financial asset and an intangible asset where the operator's return is provided partially by a financial asset and partially by an intangible asset.

The Company and the Group's business activities and operations are governed under a 65-year concession which was granted by the Government in July 2002. The directors have conducted a detailed analysis to determine the applicability of IFRIC 12. Based on the Company's and the Group's proportion of regulated and unregulated activities, the directors have determined that the extent of unregulated business activities cannot be deemed as insignificant. Accordingly, the directors have concluded that IFRIC 12 does not apply to the Company and the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Lessee Accounting in Terms of IAS 17 Leases

As further disclosed in note 34, operating lease payments represent ground rents payable by the Company to the Government of Malta on the temporary emphyteuses, with an original term of 58 to 65 years and periodic upward adjustments by a specified rate over the lease term. The lease expense is allocated to commercial and non-commercial areas, being site areas with restricted access on the basis of the total surface area covered by the lease. The recognition of the lease expense in relation to the non-commercial areas is made on a systematic basis that is considered to be most representative of the time pattern of the expected benefit that the Group and the Company can reasonably be expected to reap from the use of that part of the leased asset over the lease term on the basis of passenger movements. This assessment is reviewed annually to determine whether the basis that is applied in allocating the lease expense over the lease term continues to be appropriate.

4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

4.1. Amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for the current year

Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative

The Company and the Group have applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. The liabilities arising from financing activities consist of those included in the section entitled 'Cash flows from financing activities' in the Statement of Cash Flows. A reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of these items was not considered necessary as all the respective movements are reflected in the Statements of Cash Flows.

Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses

The Company and the Group have applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how an entity should evaluate whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference. The amendments also clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of deductible temporary differences. Furthermore, the amendments explain the circumstances in which the estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount.

The application of these amendments has had no impact on the Company's and the Group's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

4.2. IFRS in issue but not yet effective

At the date of the approval of these financial statements, a number of International Financial Reporting Standards were either not yet endorsed by the EU or were not yet applicable to the Group and the Company.

In relation to other IFRS that are not included below and that are in issue at the date of authorisation of these financial statements but not yet effective, the Board of Directors anticipate that their adoption will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Company in the period of initial application.

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 Leases, which was issued on 13 January 2016, brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains substantially unchanged (except for a requirement to provide enhanced disclosures) and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations.

IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted for companies that also apply IFRS 15. The Standard has been endorsed by the EU at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

Given the significance of the Group's and the Company's leasing transactions, the Board is giving due attention to this Standard and has performed a preliminary assessment to understand the implications of this Standard at the date of transition and thereafter.

The Group and the Company are both lessors and lessees. As lessors, the Group and the Company do not expect any significant changes to current classification and accounting.

Leases in which the Group or the Company are lessees will be subject to significant adjustments. These adjustments will lead to an increase in total assets and total liabilities at the date of transition as a result of the recognition of the right of use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities, with the increase in liabilities exceeding the increase in assets at the date of transition.

The introduction of IFRS 16 will also result in significant changes to the profit and loss section of the Company's and the Group's Statements of Comprehensive Income. While the total amount of expenses charged over the term of the lease remains the same, the distribution of such expenses over time and the breakdown of the respective line items in profit and loss will change. Under IAS 17, the expenses for operating leases are recognised within other operating expenses in accordance with the Group's and the Company's accounting policy for operating leases.

Under IFRS 16 – as is already the case for finance leases – the respective impact in profit and loss is broken down into interest expense and depreciation. As the interest expense is calculated by applying the effective interest method and fluctuates over the term of the lease, but depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, the expense shifts forward to the early periods of the term. Under IFRS 16, the interest expense is presented within finance costs and thus below operating income and expenses, thus resulting in an increase in EBIT and an even greater increase in EBITDA.

In the Statement of Cash Flows there is a shift out of cash flows from operating activities and into financing activities. While interest payments will continue to be presented within cash flows from operating activities, the repayment of the principal portion of the lease liabilities will be presented within cash flows from financing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

4.2. IFRS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

The final version of IFRS 9 brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Standard supersedes all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 introduces a logical approach to the classification of financial assets, which is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. This single, principle-based approach replaces existing rule-based requirements that are generally considered to be overly complex and difficult to apply.

The new model also results in a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. IFRS 9 introduces a substantially-reformed model for hedge accounting, with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. IFRS 9 also removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard has been endorsed by the European Union.

The effects of IFRS 9 on the financial position and the financial performance of the Group and the Company have been provisionally evaluated as follows:

a) *Financial assets*

The financial assets currently classified as available-for-sale (see note 17) will continue to be measured at fair value. The majority of the remaining financial assets will continue to be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method on the same basis as is currently adopted under IAS 39 and will be subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires the Group and the Company to recognise expected credit losses on these financial assets, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Group and the Company will apply the simplified approach and recognise lifetime expected losses on trade receivables without a significant financing component. For the remaining financial assets that will need to be assessed for impairment in terms of IFRS 9, lifetime expected credit losses will apply if there is a significant increase in the credit risk at the reporting date. The Group and the Company may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date.

b) *Financial liabilities*

The Group and the Company do not expect any material changes in this respect as the new amendments principally relate to financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The Group and the Company did not have any such liabilities at the end of the year under review.

c) *Hedge accounting*

These amendments are not expected to have any effect on the consolidated and separate financial statements as the Group and the Company do not currently use hedge accounting and do not currently plan to do so during the period of initial application of the Standard.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

4.2. IFRS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective. The Standard applies to nearly all contracts with customers, the main exceptions being leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

By virtue of an amendment issued on 11 September 2015, the effective date of the Standard was deferred by one year to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application being permitted. This Standard has been endorsed by the European Union. On 12 April 2016, the IASB issued certain clarifications to IFRS 15, which are also effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application being permitted. These clarifications have also been endorsed by the European Union.

The most significant revenue streams of the Company and the Group that fall within the scope of IFRS 15 are as follows – (a) regulated fees; and (b) aviation concessions.

As regards these revenue streams, the Board has specifically considered the guidance in IFRS 15 on the identification of the respective contracts, the criteria for recognising contracts, the identification of the performance obligations in each contract, the determination of the transaction price, the existence or otherwise of a significant financing component, the existence or otherwise of variable consideration, the allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation, where applicable, and the timing of revenue recognition.

The Group's and the Company's accounting policies in the period of initial application will be aligned with the core principle in IFRS 15 which requires an entity to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Based on an analysis of these revenue streams to a sample of contracts not completed at 1 January 2018, the application of the five-step-approach provided for in IFRS 15 is not expected to result in any material changes with respect to the timing and the amount of revenue at the date of initial application of this Standard.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

4.2. IFRS in issue but not yet effective (continued)

IFRIC 22 – Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

IFRIC 22 addresses how to determine the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in the recognition of non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability.

The interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. It can be applied either retrospectively or prospectively. Specific transition provisions apply to the prospective application. This interpretation had not been endorsed by the European Union at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. This is because the Group already accounts for transactions involving the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency in a way that is consistent with the amendments.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over income tax treatments

IFRIC 23 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability by applying the requirements in IAS 12 based on taxable profit (loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined applying this Interpretation. The Interpretation addresses (a) whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately; (b) the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities; (c) how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and (d) how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

IFRIC 23 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application being permitted. This interpretation had not been endorsed by the European Union at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of this interpretation in the future will have an impact on these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

5. Revenue

All the Group's revenues and its non-current assets other than financial assets are attributable to the Company's country of domicile.

The contribution of the various activities of the Group and the Company to turnover which are in respect of continuing activities are set out below:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<i>By activity:</i>				
Regulated fees	53,363,555	46,420,057	53,363,556	46,420,057
Commercial fees	18,961,892	17,215,294	16,118,015	14,747,529
Recharges and other income	10,043,707	9,429,477	8,965,790	8,385,914
	82,369,154	73,064,828	78,447,361	69,553,500

Regulated fees comprise income from aviation services which arise from income from passenger services charges, security fees and landing and parking fees.

Commercial fees comprise income from retail activities, rent, advertising, and aviation concessionaires.

Recharges and other income comprise of the other income which is not included in the regulated and commercial fees such as PRM charges, VIP services, amenities and parking fees.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. Operating Segment Information

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

For management purposes the Group is organised into operating segments based on the nature of its operations and has the reportable segments as shown below.

Management monitors the operating results of its segments separately for the purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on earnings before interest, tax and deferred income arising from the sale of terminal buildings and fixtures (EBIT). Revenues and certain costs are allocated in full to particular segments. The remaining costs are allocated across the different segments on the basis of square meters or revenues, as applicable. The Group and the Company financing (including finance income and finance costs), deferred income arising from the sale of terminal buildings and fixtures and income tax are managed on a Group and Company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Airport Segment

The Airport Segment comprises of the activities usually carried out by an airport. These services include revenue from airport regulated fees, aviation concessions and PRMs (persons with reduced mobility) and their associated costs. This segment also includes the operations and maintenance of the terminal, runways, taxiways and aircraft parks.

Retail and Property Segment

The Retail and Property Segment includes various services that support the airport operations. These include the operations of the various retail outlets within the airport perimeter, advertising sites and rental of offices, warehouses and income from the running of the VIP lounges. Income and costs from Airport Parking Limited and Sky Parks Business Centre Limited are also allocated within the Retail & Property Segment.

Other Segment

This comprises services that do not fall under the Airport and the Retail and Property Segments. These include miscellaneous income and disbursement fees from third parties and any costs associated with this income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. Operating Segment Information (continued)

The results of the segments are reported below:

The Group 2017	Airport EUR	Retail & Property EUR	Other Segment EUR	Group EUR
Segment revenue (external)	59,003,393	22,980,252	385,509	82,369,154
Segment staff costs	(6,755,767)	(1,289,619)	-	(8,045,386)
Segment other operating costs	(21,381,231)	(4,369,033)	-	(25,750,264)
Segment depreciation	(4,944,816)	(2,465,812)	-	(7,410,628)
Segment EBIT	25,921,579	14,855,788	385,509	41,162,876
Investment income				4,406
Finance cost				(3,808,536)
Release of deferred income arising on the sale of terminal buildings and fixtures				208,765
Profit before tax				37,567,511

The Group 2016	Airport EUR	Retail & Property EUR	Other Segment EUR	Group EUR
Segment revenue (external)	51,494,338	21,212,862	357,628	73,064,828
Segment staff costs	(6,620,654)	(1,511,285)	-	(8,131,939)
Segment other operating costs	(20,572,940)	(4,371,428)	-	(24,944,368)
Segment depreciation	(4,441,771)	(2,401,011)	-	(6,842,782)
Segment EBIT	19,858,973	12,929,138	357,628	33,145,739
Investment income				1,023,081
Finance cost				(1,990,102)
Release of deferred income arising on the sale of terminal buildings and fixtures				208,765
Profit before tax				32,387,483

Airport segment revenues generated from two clients amounted to EUR 18,505,984 and EUR 22,280,848 (2016: EUR 17,580,984 and EUR 17,622,310).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

7. Investment Income

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Interest income on financial assets	245	-	114,529	140,728
Interest income on bank deposits	4,161	1,023,081	4,161	1,023,081
Total interest income on financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss	4,406	1,023,081	118,690	1,163,809
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments measured at cost	-	-	-	-
Dividends from equity investments	-	-	-	-
	4,406	1,023,081	118,690	1,163,809

At the end of 2016 the Company entered into a netting contract with the Bank, which states that to the extent that the outstanding bank loans are covered by a corresponding cash position, the annual interest rate payable will be reduced by 100 basis points. As a result, interest receivable is no longer reflected in investment income, but as a reduction of finance costs (see note 8).

8. Finance Cost

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Interest on bank loans	1,033,536	1,990,102	342,542	1,146,790
Early repayment fee	2,775,000	-	-	-
	3,808,536	1,990,102	342,542	1,146,790

Interest payable on bank loans decreased as a result of a netting contract entered into with the bank. For details refer to note 7 above.

The early repayment fee resulted from the settlement of a high fixed interest rate loan paid back to the lenders prior to its maturity. This early loan settlement enables the Group to realise interest savings over future years that will exceed the fee.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

9. Other Operating Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Repairs and maintenance	1,345,879	2,318,615	1,135,806	2,163,587
Marketing and communication costs	4,983,418	4,621,158	4,888,370	4,558,355
Insurance	333,768	364,756	322,604	352,930
Telecommunications	100,268	89,547	98,158	86,771
Utilities	2,800,125	2,736,450	2,758,402	2,711,149
Air traffic services (note 35)	921,173	921,173	921,173	921,173
Ground handling services	1,729,591	1,581,795	1,729,591	1,581,795
Provision of technical services (note 35)	1,799,172	2,214,675	1,799,172	2,214,675
Restricted areas security service	1,800,000	1,860,000	1,800,000	1,860,000
Passenger security service (note 35)	1,473,633	1,201,879	1,473,633	1,201,879
Other security services (note 35)	103,202	108,027	45,370	51,872
Cleaning	1,081,817	1,008,447	1,008,849	945,977
Legal and professional fees	504,198	1,157,770	475,508	1,137,675
Losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets	(7,670)	(15,289)	(7,670)	(15,289)
Net exchange differences	14,491	(16,400)	15,617	(16,624)
Operating lease charge (note 34)	3,387,990	1,830,059	3,238,755	1,830,059
Movements in provision for bad debts (note 21)	14,289	7,338	14,289	13,338
Bad debts (note 21)	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous operating expenses	3,384,920	2,956,369	3,262,448	2,866,524
	25,750,264	24,944,368	24,980,075	24,464,846

Included in the legal and professional fees are amounts that are payable to the parent Company's auditor:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Audit of the financial statements	59,900	52,150	46,850	40,150
Other assurance	18,050	15,850	18,050	15,850
Tax services	32,585	35,470	24,805	30,570
Non-audit services other than tax and assurance services	-	17,294	-	17,294

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

10. Key Management Personnel Compensation

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Directors' compensation				
<i>Short-term benefits:</i>				
Fees	67,070	57,264	67,070	57,264
Management remuneration	474,107	415,294	474,107	415,294
Social Security costs	2,280	2,352	2,280	2,352
	543,457	474,910	543,457	474,910

In addition, during the year under review, the Company granted other benefits to its directors. The aggregate amount of benefits, which includes monetary and non-monetary benefits, amounted to EUR 79,082 (2016: EUR 79,266). These amounts are included with other operating expenses.

Also, during the year under review, the Company maintained professional indemnity insurance for its directors. The aggregate amount of premiums paid in respect thereof amounted to EUR 12,972 (2016: EUR 15,752). These amounts are included with other operating expenses.

11. Staff Costs and Employee Information

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<i>Staff Costs</i>				
Wages and salaries	7,428,551	7,414,884	7,202,274	7,192,936
Social security costs	529,032	523,998	519,498	513,559
Retirement benefit costs	59,003	105,219	59,003	105,219
Other retirement benefit costs	28,800	87,839	28,800	87,839
	8,045,386	8,131,939	7,809,575	7,899,555

The above amounts include the directors' compensation disclosed in note 10.

The average number of persons employed during the year, including Executive Directors, was made up as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Number	Number	Number	Number
<i>Average No. of Employees</i>				
Business development, operations and marketing	185	175	175	165
Finance, IT and IM	18	18	18	18
Firemen	32	33	32	33
Met office	14	14	14	14
Technical and engineering	58	64	58	64
	307	304	297	294

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

12. Income Tax Expense

Income tax recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Current tax expense	14,852,093	11,471,669	14,356,318	11,051,535
Deferred Tax	(1,435,063)	(65,813)	(408,112)	4,279
	<u>13,417,031</u>	<u>11,405,856</u>	<u>13,948,206</u>	<u>11,055,814</u>

Tax applying the statutory domestic income tax rate and the income tax expense for the year is reconciled as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Profit before Tax	37,567,511	32,387,483	39,127,579	31,410,572
Tax at applicable rate of 35 %	13,148,629	11,335,619	13,694,653	10,993,700
<i>Tax effect of:</i>				
Depreciation charges not deductible by way of capital allowances in determining taxable income	346,368	337,871	287,946	288,667
Other net difference between accounting and tax deductible items of expenditure	(4,052)	(3,859)	(4,052)	(3,859)
Finance income subject to lower tax rates	(832)	(204,516)	(832)	(204,618)
Other differences	(73,082)	(59,259)	(29,509)	(18,076)
Income tax expense for the year	<u>13,417,031</u>	<u>11,405,856</u>	<u>13,948,206</u>	<u>11,055,814</u>

Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Deferred tax credit on defined benefit pensions plans	-	39,059	-	39,059
	<u>-</u>	<u>39,059</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,059</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

13. Dividends

The net final dividend of EUR 9,471,000 (EUR 7.0 cents per ordinary share) proposed by the directors of the Company in the previous financial year was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 10 May 2017 and was paid on 26 May 2017. The net final dividend for 2015 of EUR 9,471,000 (EUR 7.0 cents per ordinary share) proposed by the directors during 2016 was paid on 19 May 2016.

On the 22 September 2017, a net interim dividend of EUR 4,059,000 (EUR 3.0 cents per share) (2016 – EUR 4,059,000 (EUR 3.0 cents per share)) was paid to ordinary shareholders of the Company.

The directors propose that a net final dividend of EUR 7.0 cents per ordinary share will be paid to ordinary shareholders in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in the financial statements. The total proposed dividend to be paid is EUR 9,471,000.

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group	Land held on temporary emphyteusis EUR	Buildings EUR	Furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment EUR	Total EUR
Cost				
<i>At 1 January 2016</i>	42,033,473	65,680,607	56,922,083	164,636,163
Additions	-	351,791	6,933,312	7,285,103
Disposals	-	-	(55,953)	(55,953)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
<i>At 1 January 2017</i>	42,033,473	66,032,398	63,799,442	171,865,313
Additions	0	2,834,395	10,958,467	13,792,862
Disposals	-	(55,288)	(150,063)	(205,351)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>	42,033,473	68,811,505	74,607,846	185,452,824
Accumulated depreciation				
<i>At 1 January 2016</i>	8,676,143	24,571,139	33,904,496	67,151,778
Provision for the year	646,669	1,297,695	4,145,756	6,090,120
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(46,442)	(46,442)
Transfers	-	-	-	-
<i>At 1 January 2017</i>	9,322,812	25,868,834	38,003,810	73,195,456
Provision for the year	646,669	1,336,853	4,619,209	6,602,731
Eliminated on disposal	-	(55,288)	(154,469)	(209,757)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>	9,969,481	27,150,399	42,468,550	79,588,430
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2016	32,710,661	40,163,564	25,795,631	98,669,856
At 31 December 2017	32,063,992	41,661,106	32,139,296	105,864,394

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

No depreciation is being charged on assets not yet available for use amounting to EUR 3,816,899 (2016: EUR 1,632,884). In addition, the cost of fully depreciated plant and equipment amounts to EUR 22,772,049 (2016: EUR 18,315,576) for both the Group and the Company.

The Company	Land held on temporary emphyteusis EUR	Buildings EUR	Furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment EUR	Total EUR
Cost				
<i>At 1 January 2016</i>	42,033,473	65,680,607	56,034,891	163,748,971
Additions	-	351,791	6,923,921	7,275,712
Disposals	-	-	(55,953)	(55,953)
Transfers	-	-	-	-
<i>At 1 January 2017</i>	42,033,473	66,032,398	62,902,859	170,968,730
Additions	0	2,834,395	10,927,073	13,761,468
Disposals	-	(55,288)	(150,063)	(205,351)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>	42,033,473	68,811,505	73,679,869	184,524,847
Accumulated depreciation				
<i>At 1 January 2016</i>	8,676,143	24,571,139	33,457,047	66,704,329
Provision for the year	646,669	1,297,695	4,059,947	6,004,311
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(46,442)	(46,442)
Transfers	-	-	-	-
<i>At 1 January 2017</i>	9,322,812	25,868,834	37,470,552	72,662,198
Provision for the year	646,669	1,336,853	4,531,523	6,515,045
Eliminated on disposal	-	(55,288)	(154,469)	(209,757)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>	9,969,481	27,150,399	41,847,606	78,967,486
Carrying amount				
<i>At 31 December 2016</i>	32,710,661	40,163,564	25,432,307	98,306,532
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>	32,063,992	41,661,106	31,832,263	105,557,361

No depreciation is being charged on assets not yet available for use amounting to EUR 3,806,892 (2016 – EUR 1,632,884).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

15. Investment Property

The investment property relates to the business centre which is located on the land held on temporary emphyteusis. The carrying amount incorporates the cost of construction and the cost of items that are an integral part of the building.

	Investment property EUR	Total EUR
Cost		
At 1 January 2016	20,751,088	20,751,088
Additions from subsequent expenditure	<u>(125,727)</u>	<u>(125,727)</u>
At 1 January 2017	20,625,361	20,625,361
Additions from subsequent expenditure	<u>224,402</u>	<u>224,402</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>20,849,763</u>	<u>20,849,763</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2016	2,632,503	2,632,503
Provision for the year	<u>752,661</u>	<u>752,661</u>
At 1 January 2017	3,385,164	3,385,164
Provision for the year	<u>807,897</u>	<u>807,897</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,193,061</u>	<u>4,193,061</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016	<u>17,240,197</u>	<u>17,240,197</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>16,656,702</u>	<u>16,656,702</u>

During the year, direct operating expenses of EUR 911,248 (2016: EUR 751,578), which arose from the Investment Property, were incurred. Such expenses were incurred in generating rental income during the year.

Fair Value

Based on an internal valuation carried out by the directors of the Company, the fair value of the investment property was in the region of EUR 29 million at the balance sheet date.

The fair value measurement is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The model is based on the present value of the net cash flows expected to be generated by the property on the basis of market expectations and includes the rates stipulated in the existing contracts with tenants, expected increase in rents after the non-cancellable period, occupancy rates and all other costs attributable to these assets. The expected net cash flows are discounted using a discount factor representing a weighted average cost of capital that is considered appropriate in the circumstances. The net cash flows reflect the amounts in the 2018 budget and long-term corporate planning.

In estimating fair value, the highest and best use of the property is its current use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

16. Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company's investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost and comprises:

	The Company	
	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Shares in Airport Parking Ltd	1,200	1,200
Shares in Sky Parks Development Ltd	2,001,200	2,001,200
Shares in Sky Parks Business Centre Ltd.	1,200	1,200
Shares in Kirkop PV Farm Limited	1,200	1,200
	2,004,800	2,004,800

The Company holds a 100% (2016: 100%) ownership in the ordinary share capital of Airport Parking Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Malta, whose principal activity is the operation of car parks within the limits of the airport.

The Company holds a 100% (2016: 100%) ownership in the ordinary share capital of Sky Parks Development Limited, a limited company incorporated in Malta, whose principal activity is to manage real estate projects within the land which is currently under the management of the Group.

During 2016, an amount of EUR 2,000,000 previously included with loans and receivables due from Sky Parks Development Limited was capitalised within the cost of investment in subsidiaries since this amount became repayable exclusively at the discretion of the subsidiary.

The Company holds a 100% (2016: 100%) ownership in the ordinary share capital of Sky Parks Business Centre Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Malta, whose principal activity is to operate the Business Centre within the limits of the airport.

The Company holds a 100% (2016: 100%) ownership in the ordinary share capital of Kirkop PV Farm Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Malta. The principal activity of this company is to explore opportunities in the generation of electricity using photovoltaic technologies.

The principal place of business of the company's subsidiaries is Malta.

The Registered offices for these subsidiaries are as follows:

Airport Parking Ltd

Level 2
Malta International Airport Head Office
Malta International Airport
Luqa LQA 4000

Sky Parks Development Ltd

Malta International Airport Head Office
Malta International Airport
Luqa LQA 4000

Sky Parks Business Centre Ltd

Malta International Airport Head Office
Malta International Airport
Luqa LQA 4000

Kirkop PV Farm Limited

Malta International Airport Head Office
Malta International Airport
Luqa LQA 4000

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

16. Investment in Subsidiaries (continued)

The following table shows financial information for the consolidated subsidiaries:

Airport Parking Ltd	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Profit for the year	<u>358,651</u>	<u>352,264</u>
Share Capital	1,200	1,200
Retained earnings	942,200	583,550
Total Equity	943,400	584,750
Sky Parks Development Ltd	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Loss for the year	<u>(1,814,748)</u>	<u>(114,817)</u>
Share Capital	2,001,200	2,001,200
Accumulated Losses	(3,474,761)	(1,660,013)
Total Equity	(1,473,561)	341,187
Sky Parks Business Centre Ltd.	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Profit for the year	<u>427,203</u>	<u>383,410</u>
Share Capital	1,200	1,200
Retained earnings (Accumulated Losses)	459,754	32,551
Total Equity	460,954	33,751

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

17. Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

The Group and the Company

Fair value	Fund EUR
At 1 January 2016	100,330
Additions	-
Disposals	-
	<u>100,330</u>
Movement in fair value	3,318
At 31 December 2016	<u>103,648</u>
At 1 January 2017	103,648
Additions	-
Disposals	-
	<u>103,648</u>
Movement in fair value	3,930
At 31 December 2017	<u>107,578</u>

Available-for-Sale Financial Asset - Fund

The Company holds an investment in a fund whose fair value is determined by prices quoted on the Malta Stock Exchange.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group and the Company held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	31.12.2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Fund	<u>107,578</u>	<u>107,578</u>	-	-

As at 31 December 2016, the Group and the Company held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	31.12.2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Fund	<u>103,648</u>	<u>103,648</u>	-	-

During the reporting periods ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

18. Loans and Receivables

The Company	Loans to subsidiary EUR
Amortised cost	
At 31 December 2017	18,363,315
Less: Amount expected to be settled within 12 months (shown under current assets)	1,146,943
Amount expected to be settled after 12 months	<u>17,216,372</u>
At 31 December 2016	4,600,000
Less: Amount expected to be settled within 12 months (shown under current assets)	-
Amount expected to be settled after 12 months	<u>4,600,000</u>

The Company has granted two unsecured loans to one of its subsidiaries, one of which was granted during the reporting period. The interest rates of both loans comprise a margin which is over and above the bank base rate.

The subsidiary will commence repaying one loan with an amount outstanding of EUR 13.7 million (2016: -) in 2018 on equal annual instalments until 2029. At the reporting date, this loan incurred interest at a floating rate of 2.00% per annum (2016: -). Repayments of the second loan with an amount outstanding of EUR 4.6 million (2016: EUR 4.6 million) will commence in 2030. Interest incurred on this loan remained at a floating rate of 2.25% (2016: 2.25%) per annum at the reporting date.

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances for the loans to subsidiary:

	Loans to subsidiary EUR
Carrying Amount at 31 December 2016	4,600,000
Additions/(Repayments)	13,763,315
Carrying Amount at 31 December 2017	<u>18,363,315</u>
	Loans to subsidiary EUR
Carrying Amount at 31 December 2015	6,600,000
Capitalised within cost of investment	(2,000,000)
Carrying Amount at 31 December 2016	<u>4,600,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

19. Deferred Taxation

The Group	Movement for		Movement for		31.12.2017 EUR
	31.12.2015 EUR	the year EUR	31.12.2016 EUR	the year EUR	
	<i>recognised in total comprehensive income:</i>		<i>recognised in total comprehensive income:</i>		
<i>Arising on:</i>					
Accelerated tax depreciation	(675,523)	(386,986)	(1,062,509)	(436,554)	(1,499,063)
Provision for pension costs	1,265,166	61,392	1,326,558	14,927	1,341,485
Deferred income	1,930,791	(73,068)	1,857,723	(73,068)	1,784,655
Unabsorbed capital allowances	1,175,296	237,526	1,412,822	175,834	1,588,656
Ground Rent Payable	661,418	233,624	895,042	712,218	1,607,260
Future deductions of refinancing costs	-	-	-	968,309	968,309
Other temporary differences	76,840	32,384	109,224	73,397	182,621
	4,433,988	104,872	4,538,860	1,435,063	5,973,923
	<i>recognised in equity:</i>		<i>recognised in equity:</i>		
Revaluation of properties on privatisation	(687,470)	26,193	(661,277)	26,193	(635,084)
Provision for pension costs	206,204	(0)	206,204	-	206,204
Total	3,952,722	131,065	4,083,787	1,461,256	5,545,042
The Company	Movement for		Movement for		31.12.2017 EUR
	31.12.2015 EUR	the year EUR	31.12.2016 EUR	the year EUR	
	<i>recognised in total comprehensive income:</i>		<i>recognised in total comprehensive income:</i>		
<i>Arising on:</i>					
Accelerated tax depreciation	312,932	(213,162)	99,770	(270,343)	(170,573)
Provision for pension costs	1,265,166	61,392	1,326,558	14,927	1,341,485
Deferred income	1,930,791	(73,068)	1,857,723	(73,068)	1,784,655
Ground Rent Payable	661,418	233,624	895,042	712,218	1,607,260
Other temporary differences	134,677	25,994	160,671	24,378	185,049
	4,304,984	34,780	4,339,764	408,112	4,747,876
	<i>recognised in equity:</i>		<i>recognised in equity:</i>		
Revaluation of properties on privatisation	(687,470)	26,193	(661,277)	26,193	(635,084)
Provision for pension costs	206,204	(0)	206,204	-	206,204
Total	3,823,718	60,973	3,884,691	434,305	4,318,996

The movement recognised in total comprehensive income during the current year for both the Group and the Company includes no deferred tax credit (2016: EUR 39,059) in connection with defined benefit plans, which deferred tax was recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised is based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax-planning strategies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

20. Inventories

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Consumables	891,511	834,443	891,511	834,443

21. Trade and Other Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade receivables	10,576,836	9,378,226	10,056,596	8,799,652
Other receivables	863,792	1,028,700	444,415	606,813
Receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	533,923	224,760
Receivables from other related parties	2,852,353	3,311,261	2,852,353	3,311,261
Prepayments and accrued income	1,090,391	1,162,487	389,186	921,397
	15,383,372	14,880,674	14,276,473	13,863,884

The terms and conditions of the receivables from subsidiaries and related parties are disclosed in note 33. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-day terms.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

The Group

As at 31 December 2017, trade receivables at nominal value of EUR 143,696 (2016: EUR 135,789) were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	Individually Impaired EUR
At 1 January 2016	128,451
Impairment loss	35,370
Reversal of impairment loss	(28,032)
At 31 December 2016	135,789
Impairment loss	14,289
Reversal of impairment loss	(6,382)
At 31 December 2017	143,696

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

21. Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Impairment of Trade Receivables (continued)

The Company

As at 31 December 2017, trade receivables at nominal value of EUR 93,136 (2016: EUR 85,229) were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	Individually Impaired EUR
At 1 January 2016	71,891
Impairment loss	35,370
Reversal of impairment loss	(22,032)
At 31 December 2016	<u>85,229</u>
Impairment loss	14,289
Reversal of impairment loss	(6,382)
At 31 December 2017	<u>93,136</u>

Further to the above movements in the provision for impairment, no impairment loss for the Group and Company was recognised, during the year under review. (2016: no impairment loss)

Ageing of Trade Receivables

The Group

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total EUR	Neither past due nor impaired EUR	Past due but not impaired			
			30-60 days EUR	60 days EUR	90 days EUR	> 120 days EUR
2017	13,429,189	7,544,833	4,398,949	905,072	432,168	148,166
2016	12,689,487	6,516,020	4,277,170	890,939	859,321	146,037

The Company

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total EUR	Neither past due nor impaired EUR	Past due but not impaired			
			30-60 days EUR	60 days EUR	90 days EUR	> 120 days EUR
2017	12,908,950	7,373,990	4,380,422	696,666	347,579	110,293
2016	12,110,913	6,318,916	4,127,172	675,810	828,293	160,722

The Group does not hold any collateral over the past due but not impaired balances and has not provided for any allowance as these trade receivables are substantially companies with good track records with the Group and thus the amount is still considered recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

22. Trade and Other Payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade payables	3,346,688	3,031,888	3,273,696	2,953,297
Other payables	6,456,965	4,037,813	6,093,935	3,815,208
Payables due to related party	65,031	365,595	65,031	365,595
Payables due to subsidiaries	-	-	449,987	263,059
Accruals and deferred income	30,708,250	22,061,036	30,256,908	21,440,368
	40,576,934	29,496,332	40,139,557	28,837,527

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of three months.
- The terms and conditions of the payables due to the related party and the subsidiaries are disclosed in note 33.

All the above amounts are unsecured.

23. Bank Loans

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Current bank loans	1,868,923	2,481,423	1,781,423	1,781,423
Non-current bank loans	31,147,638	43,866,560	29,510,101	31,291,524

The Company has two bank loans of EUR 10.5 million (Loan 1) and EUR 5.8 million (Loan 3) which will expire in 2026 and 2027, respectively. Furthermore, the Company has a bullet loan of EUR 15 million (previously stated as Loan 2), which is due in 2026. These loans are secured by a general hypothec over all of the Company's present and future assets, with the exception of terminal buildings and other sites. Loans 1 and 3 are repayable in annual instalments and incurred interest at 2.25% (floating interest rate) (2016: 2.25%) per annum and Loan 2 incurred interest at 2.00% (floating interest rate) per annum (2016: 2.00%).

In terms of a netting contract entered into by the Company with the Bank, to the extent that the outstanding bank loans are covered by a corresponding cash position, the annual interest rate will be reduced by 100 basis points.

In 2010 Sky Parks Development Limited was granted bank loans amounting to EUR 16 million which were repayable by 2030, and secured by guarantees and a general hypothec over the commercial block, consisting of car parking spaces, retail outlets and other floor space held for rental purposes. The incurred interest was 6.00% (fixed interest rate) in relation to outstanding bank loans of EUR 10.9 million (2016: 6.00%) and 2.25% (floating interest rate) in relation to outstanding bank loans of EUR 1.7 million (2016: 2.25%). In December 2017, the outstanding balance on the 6.00% fixed interest rate loan of EUR 10.9 million was repaid in full.

The movements for the year are included in the Statement of Cash Flows within the section entitled "Cash flows from financing activities."

The maturity of the bank borrowings are disclosed in note 37.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

24. Deferred Income

The Group	2016	Movement for the year		2017
	EUR	Additions EUR	Amortisation EUR	EUR
Deferred income arising from the gain on the sale and leaseback of the buildings and fixtures upon privatisation	5,307,783	-	(208,765)	5,099,018
European Commission grant	442,825	-	(40,255)	402,570
Norwegian grant	103,523	-	(51,761)	51,762
Government grant	39,962	-	(9,991)	29,971
Deposit received from tenant	84,506	14,313	-	98,819
Total deferred income as at 31 December	5,978,599	14,313	(310,772)	5,682,140
Less: amounts included in trade and other payables (note 22)	(310,772)			(310,772)
Amounts included in non-current liabilities	5,667,827			5,371,368

The Group	2015	Movement for the year		2016
	EUR	Additions EUR	Amortisation EUR	EUR
Deferred income arising from the gain on the sale and leaseback of the buildings and fixtures upon privatisation	5,516,548	-	(208,765)	5,307,783
European Commission grant	483,081	-	(40,255)	442,825
Norwegian grant	155,284	-	(51,761)	103,523
Government grant	49,953	-	(9,991)	39,962
Deposit received from tenant	84,506	-	-	84,506
Total deferred income as at 31 December	6,289,372	-	(310,772)	5,978,599
Less: amounts included in trade and other payables (note 22)	(310,772)			(310,772)
Amounts included in non-current liabilities	5,978,600			5,667,827

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

24. Deferred Income (continued)

The Company	2016	Movement for the year		2017
	EUR	Additions EUR	Amortisation EUR	EUR
Deferred income arising from the gain on the sale and leaseback of the buildings and fixtures upon privatisation	5,307,783	-	(208,765)	5,099,018
European Commission grant	442,826	-	(40,255)	402,570
Norwegian grant	103,523	-	(51,761)	51,762
Government grant	39,962	-	(9,991)	29,971
Total deferred income as at 31 December	5,894,094	-	(310,772)	5,583,321
Less: amounts included in trade and other payables (note 22)	(310,772)			(310,772)
Amounts included in non-current liabilities	5,583,322			5,272,549

The Company	2015	Movement for the year		2016
	EUR	Additions EUR	Amortisation EUR	EUR
Deferred income arising from the gain on the sale and leaseback of the buildings and fixtures upon privatisation	5,516,548	-	(208,765)	5,307,783
European Commission grant	483,081	-	(40,255)	442,826
Norwegian grant	155,284	-	(51,761)	103,523
Government grant	49,953	-	(9,991)	39,962
Total deferred income as at 31 December	6,204,866	-	(310,772)	5,894,094
Less: amounts included in trade and other payables (note 22)	(310,772)			(310,772)
Amounts included in non-current liabilities	5,894,094			5,583,322

The deferred income arising from the gain on the sale and leaseback of the buildings and fixtures that took place on the date of the privatisation of the Company in 2002 is being taken to income in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.2.

The European Commission grant is composed of grants related to assets and which were received in 2006 and 2011 in respect of the upgrading of the taxiways project.

The Norwegian grant is related to the implementation of the Schengen project and was received in 2009.

The Government grant is related to the installation of the photovoltaic system and was received in 2011.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

25. Provision for the Retirement Benefit Plan

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Non-current provision for retirement benefit plan	4,408,590	4,365,940	4,408,590	4,365,940

The provision at year end represents the estimated amounts that are to be reimbursed by the Company to the Government of Malta. The provision for retirement benefits is unfunded and represents the Company's and the Group's share of the year end provision in accordance with the Pensions Ordinance (Cap 93) for possible future liabilities relating to pensions of employees who joined the public service before 15 January 1979 and were transferred to the Company. The provision has been computed in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2 and represents the Company's and the Group's obligation (i) discounted to the net present value at the rate which has been determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds in Euros (ii) after considering the average life expectancy of such employees based on the latest publicly available mortality tables and (iii) where applicable, expected rates of salary increases based on the inflation and previous increases given to employees and (iv) the Company's expectations, based on historic data, of the payment options that will be selected by the plan members, being either an annual benefit per employee or a lump sum payment plus a reduced annual benefit per employee until death, capped in accordance with statutory requirements.

The movement in the provision for retirement benefit plan may be analysed as follows:

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Present value of the provision for retirement benefits at 1 January	4,365,940	4,192,969
Payments effected	-	-
Charge for the year (recognised in staff costs)	42,650	63,810
<i>thereof Service costs</i>	41,968	51,048
<i>thereof Interest Costs</i>	682	12,762
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumptions, gross of deferred tax (recognised in other comprehensive income)	-	109,162
Present value of the provision for retirement benefits at 31 December	4,408,590	4,365,940

The year-end obligation includes EUR 3,865,665 (2016: EUR 3,646,963) in relation to retired employees.

The plan exposes the Group and the Company to such risks as (i) interest risk, since a decrease in market yields will increase the plan liability; (ii) longevity risk, since an increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability; and (iii) salary risk, since an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

25. Provision for Retirement Benefit Plan (continued)

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the retirement benefit plan were as follows:

The Group and The Company	2017	2016
Discount rate(s)	1.6%	1.6%
Mortality rate(s) in years		
- Males	79	79
- Females	83	83

The sensitivity analyses below are in connection with each significant actuarial assumption and are prepared as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by hypothetical changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date, while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses presented below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the sensitivity analyses, the present value of the obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period. The amounts generated from the sensitivity analyses represent forward-looking estimates and hence, actual results in the future may differ materially from those projected results.

- If the discount rate is 25 basis points higher (lower) with all other assumptions held constant, the defined benefit obligation decreases by EUR 63,565 (increases by EUR 65,570) (2016: decreases by EUR 68,866 (increases by EUR 71,073)).
- If the life expectancy increases (decreases) by one years for both men and women with all other assumptions held constant, the defined benefit obligation increases by EUR 208,308 (decreases by EUR 204,738) (2016: increases by EUR 203,073 (decreases by EUR 210,154)).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2017 is 21 years (2016: 21 years) in relation to employees that are still employed by the company and 14 years (2016: 14 years) in relation to retired employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

26. Provision for the MIA Benefit Plan

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Provision for MIA benefit plan	222,989	223,936	222,989	223,936

The provision for the MIA benefit plan is partially funded and represents the year-end provision for possible future liabilities relating to payments to employees after their retirement as per the Company's Collective Agreement. The provision has been computed in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2 and represents the Company's possible obligation discounted to the net present value at the rate which has been determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds in Euros after considering the probability that employees reach the applicable retirement age when they are still in employment with the Company.

The movement in the provision for retirement pension plan may be analysed as follows:

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Present value of the provision for MIA benefit plan at 1 January	223,936	210,890
Payments effected	(17,300)	(30,800)
Charge for the year (recognised in staff costs)	16,353	41,410
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumptions, gross of deferred tax	-	2,436
Present value of the provision for MIA benefit plan at 31 December	222,989	223,936

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

27. Share Capital

The Company	As at 31.12.2017 and 31.12.2016	
	Authorised EUR	Issued and called up EUR
111,809,746 "A" ordinary shares of EUR 0.25 each (81,179,990 of which have been issued, called up and fully paid)	27,952,436	20,294,997
74,539,840 "B" ordinary shares of EUR 0.25 each (54,120,000 of which have been issued, called up and fully paid)	18,634,960	13,530,000
14 "C" ordinary shares of EUR 0.25 each (10 of which have been issued, called up and fully paid)	4	3
	46,587,400	33,825,000

The Ordinary 'A' and 'B' shares have the same rights, benefits and powers in the Company save for the transferability thereof. Ordinary 'A' shares are freely transferred while the 'B' shares shall be non-transferable for a period of 15 years from 26 July 2002. Ordinary 'C' shares carry no voting rights and do not receive dividends.

Shareholders

The shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company's equity share capital at 31 December 2017 were the following:

Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited (of which VIE (Malta) Limited and MMLC Holdings Malta Limited constitute 95.85%)	40.0%	'B' shares
Government of Malta	20.0%	'A' and 'C' shares
VIE (Malta) Limited	10.1%	'A' shares

Shareholder range	Movement in		
	Number of holders at 01/02/2018	Number of holders at 22/09/2017	holders increase (decrease)
1 – 500 shares	349	344	5
501 – 1,000 shares	723	728	-5
1,001 – 5,000 shares	3,721	3,730	-9
5,001 and over	1,623	1,641	-18
	6,416	6,443	-27

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

28. Reserves

Other Reserve

The other reserve emanates from the revaluation of the Company's buildings close to the date of the privatisation of the Company in 2002 and represents unrealised amounts.

Fair Value Reserve

The fair value reserve originates from movements in fair values of available-for-sale financial assets and represents unrealised amounts.

29. Cash and Short Term Deposits

Cash and short term deposits shown in the statements of cash flow comprise the following amounts presented in the Statements of Financial Position:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cash at bank and in hand	38,401,907	36,550,212	36,969,444	35,500,917

30. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per ordinary share for the Group and the Company have been calculated by dividing the net profit for the year after taxation attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Profit for the year attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	24,150,480	20,981,627	25,179,373	20,354,759
Weighted average number of shares	135,299,990	135,299,990	135,299,990	135,299,990
Earnings per share (cents) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	17.85	15.51	18.61	15.04

There is no difference between the basic and diluted earnings per share as the Company has no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

31. Capital Commitments

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<i>Property, plant and equipment:</i>				
Contracted but not provided for	236,354	5,304,711	236,354	5,304,711
Authorised but not contracted for	10,973,800	10,929,201	10,893,800	10,929,201

32. Contingent Liabilities

At reporting date, there existed:

- (i) claims filed by former employees of the Company for unfair dismissal and wrong application of disciplinary procedures, the amount of which has not been determined;
- (ii) a claim filed by former CEO for unfair dismissal, the amount of which has not been determined;
- (iii) A judicial protest first lodged by the Government of Malta in 2008 relating to reimbursement of specified expenses and which were last estimated by the Government to amount to approximately EUR 4.3 million as at 31 December 2016.

In the directors' opinion, all the above contingent liabilities are unfounded.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

33. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

The Company has earned interest income amounting to EUR 114,529 (2016: EUR 140,728) on the loans granted to a subsidiary.

The Company's and the Group's other operating costs for the current year in relation to related parties other than the parent and key management personnel comprise EUR 2,617,721 (2016: EUR 1,944,397) in connection with entities controlled by Government and EUR 859,116 (2016: EUR 1,715,780) which in connection with entities which have an equity interest in the Company's parent.

The amounts due to/from related parties are disclosed in note 18, 21 and 22. The terms and conditions do not specify the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement. No guarantees have been given or received. These amounts were unsecured and, except as specified in note 18, are interest-free.

In addition to the above, the details of the material contracts entered into by the Company in the year ended 31 December 2017 with its substantial shareholders and their related parties are disclosed in note 35.

Property, plant and equipment include land held on temporary emphyteusis, which relates to the land assigned by the Government of Malta to the Group and the Company by title of temporary emphyteusis. This is amortised over the remaining term of the lease as disclosed in note 34.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

34. Operating Lease Arrangements

The Group and the Company as lessee

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum lease payments under operating lease recognised as an expense for the year	3,367,990	1,830,059	3,238,755	1,830,059

At the reporting date, the Company and the Group had outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Within one year	1,144,810	1,144,809	1,144,810	1,144,809
In the second to fifth years inclusive	4,775,582	4,603,837	4,775,582	4,603,837
After five years	109,985,558	110,970,238	109,985,558	110,970,238
	115,905,930	116,718,884	115,905,930	116,718,884

Operating lease payments represent ground rents payable by the Company to the Government of Malta on the temporary emphyteuses, with no renewal option included in the contracts. The term of the leases ranges from 58 years to 65 years and the lease payments are adjusted upwards periodically by a specified rate. The lease expense is allocated to commercial and non-commercial areas, being site areas with restricted access on the basis of the total surface area covered by the lease. The lease expense in relation to the commercial areas is recognised on a straight-line basis. The recognition of the lease expense in relation to the non-commercial areas is made on a systematic basis that is considered to be most representative of the time pattern of the expected benefit that the Group and the Company can reasonably be expected to reap from the use of that part of the leased asset over the lease term on the basis of passenger movements. This assessment is reviewed annually to determine whether the basis that is applied in allocating the lease expense over the lease term continues to be appropriate.

Lease payments in the reporting period included a one-off charge to reflect the effect of a recalibration of prior years' passenger movements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

34. Operating Lease Arrangement (continued)

The Group and the Company as lessor

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum lease payments under operating lease recognised as income for the year	3,761,680	3,460,792	950,119	935,191

At the date of the Statement of Financial Position, the Company and the Group had non-cancellable operating lease receivables as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Within one year	3,302,822	3,268,965	942,363	783,189
In the second to fifth years inclusive	11,078,958	11,481,658	3,921,567	3,204,912
After five years	19,563,025	19,653,113	18,483,802	15,720,185
	33,944,805	34,403,736	23,347,732	19,708,286

Operating lease income receivable by the Group represents income from leases of land held on temporary emphyteuses. The term of the principal non-cancellable lease arrangements range between 30 and 32 years and the lease receivables are adjusted upwards periodically by a specified rate. It also includes income from the lease of commercial property to tenants. The term of these leases ranges from 2 years to 12 years and the lease receivables are adjusted upwards periodically by specified rates. Operating lease income receivable by the Company also includes income from the lease of land to a subsidiary. The term of the lease is of 25 years and the lease receivables are adjusted upwards periodically by a specified rate.

Where the lease income is adjusted periodically by a specified rate, the lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The above includes an amount of EUR 2,940,796 (2016: EUR 2,569,571) generated in relation to the business centre.

The amounts recognised by the Group as income during the year that are based on the higher of a percentage of sales and a minimum annual guarantee are EUR 11,137,376 (2016: EUR 9,667,607).

The amounts recognised by the Company as income during the year that are based on the higher of a percentage of sales and a minimum annual guarantee are EUR 10,180,868 (2016: EUR 8,988,109).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

35. Material Contracts

The material contracts entered into by the Company in the year ended 31 December 2017 with its current and former substantial shareholders and their related parties are the following:

Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited

The provision for Technical Services by the Company's strategic partners VIE Operations Limited and SNC-Lavalin Inc., gives rise to an expense of EUR 1,799,172 (2016: EUR 2,214,675).

The Government of Malta

- (i) The terminal and other land lease agreements with the Lands Department for EUR 1,144,809 (2016: EUR 1,006,182);
- (ii) The contract for contribution to the Malta Tourism Authority for EUR 232,937 (2016: EUR 232,937);
- (iii) The contract with the Armed Forces of Malta for the security of the restricted areas at the Airport for an expense of EUR 1,800,000 (2016: EUR 1,860,000);
- (iv) The provision of Air Navigation Services and other services by Malta Air Traffic Services Limited for an expense of EUR 921,173 (2016: EUR 921,173);
- (v) The provision of Meteorological Services and other services to Malta Air Traffic Services Limited for revenue of EUR 736,938 (2016: EUR 736,938);
- (vi) The contract with Enemalta Corporation for fuel throughput charges generated the amount of EUR 403,078 (2016: EUR 402,933) in revenue;
- (vii) Licence Fee payable to the Government of Malta for the airport operation amounting EUR 595,320 (2016: EUR 496,157)

The ground handling and concession agreements with Air Malta p.l.c. and its subsidiaries that generated income of EUR 1,531,604 (2016: EUR 1,635,420).

36. Parent Company

For the purposes of IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements, it is considered that Articles 58.2 and 58.7 of the Company's Articles of Association combine so as to give Malta Mediterranean Link Consortium Limited ("MMLC"), which has its registered office at Palazzo Pietro Stiges, 60 St. Christopher Street, Valletta, Malta, control over the Company. MMLC has a 40% equity interest in Malta International Airport p.l.c. (the "Company").

MMLC's majority shareholders are as follows: VIE (Malta) Limited (which has an equity interest of 57.1% in MMLC) and MMLC Holdings Malta Limited (previously SNC-Lavalin (Malta) Limited) (which has an equity interest of 38.75% in MMLC). During 2016, the shares in MMLC Holdings Malta Limited were acquired by VIE International Beteiligungsmanagement Gesellschaft mbH ("VINT") from SNC-Lavalin Group Inc.

VIE (Malta) Limited also holds an additional 10.1% equity stake in the Company.

Both VIE (Malta) Limited and MMLC Holdings Malta Limited are controlled by VINT. VINT does not produce consolidated financial statements. The ultimate parent of the Company is Flughafen Wien AG, whose registered office is Postfach 1, A-1300 Wien-Flughafen. Flughafen Wien AG's consolidated share in the Company increased to 48.44%.

The financial results and financial position of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Flughafen Wien AG. Copies of these consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Investor Relations department of Flughafen Wien or online.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

37. Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities classified with current assets and current liabilities respectively, comprising trade and other receivables, cash and trade and other payables, and current bank loans 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 that are not measured at fair value and that carry a floating rate of interest, comprising bank loans and loans and receivables, are not materially different from their carrying amounts because they carry an arm's length interest rate that is repriced periodically and the margin continues to be reflective of the credit risk of the borrower at the year end.

The Group held a bank loan that carried fixed coupon of 6.00% and amounted to EUR 11.5 million (Fair value: EUR 14.8 million) at the end of 2016. For this loan, a fair value, using a discounted present value technique applying a yield curve applicable to the respective remaining term and the applicable credit spread, was determined at the end of the previous reporting period. Due to the settlement of the loan during the year under review a fair value calculation became obsolete.

The fair value of available for sale instruments is disclosed in note 17.

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments that are not measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, other than investments in subsidiaries and those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3:

The Group	31.12.2017 Carrying amount EUR	Fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Bank Loans	33,016,561		33,016,561	

The Group	31.12.2016 Carrying amount EUR	Fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Bank Loans	46,347,963		49,739,357	

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

37. Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (continued)

The Company's provided two loans to a subsidiary with variable interest rates. Since they carry an arm's length interest rate that is repriced periodically, their fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The Company	31.12.2017 Carrying amount EUR	Fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>				
Loans to subsidiary	18,363,315		18,363,315	
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Bank Loans	31,291,524		31,291,524	

The Company	31.12.2016 Carrying amount EUR	Fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>				
Loans to subsidiary	4,600,000		4,556,377	
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Bank Loans	33,072,947		33,072,947	

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

38. Financial Risk Management

The Group's and the Company's principal financial liabilities comprise bank loans and trade payables. The principal financial assets of the Group and the Company (other than investments in subsidiaries) are trade receivables, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and cash and short-term deposits.

The principal financial instruments (other than investments in subsidiaries) are classified into the following categories:

	The Group		The Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Available-for-sale investments	107,578	103,648	107,578	103,648
Loans and receivables	-	-	18,363,315	4,600,000
Trade receivables & cash and cash equivalents	51,831,096	49,239,699	50,412,317	47,611,830
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	67,071,499	69,622,341	64,822,128	55,888,732

Net gains/(losses) arising from these financial instruments are classified as follows:

Recorded in comprehensive income:

Available - for-sale financial assets

Loans and receivables - - 114,529 140,728

Trade and other receivables 14,289 7,338 14,289 13,338

Cash and cash equivalents 4,161 1,023,081 4,161 1,023,081

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (3,808,536) (1,990,102) (342,542) (1,146,790)

Recorded in other comprehensive income:

Available-for-sale investments 3,930 3,318 3,930 3,318

The main risks arising from the Group's and the Company's financial instruments are changes in interest rate, liquidity risk and credit risk, which are summarised below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

38. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

The Group has taken out bank facilities to finance its operations as disclosed in note 23 and has cash at bank balances as disclosed in note 29. The interest rates thereon and the terms of such borrowings are disclosed accordingly. The Company has also granted two interest-bearing loans to a subsidiary as disclosed in note 18. The Group and the Company exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on cash deposits, loans and receivables and bank borrowings carrying a floating interest rate. Management monitors the movement in interest rates and, where possible, reacts to material movements in such rates by restructuring its investing and financing structure.

Interest Rate Risk Table

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's and Company's profit before tax. The Group and Company consider the reasonably possible changes in interest rates to be a change in 25 basis points.

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on Group profit before tax (in EUR)	Effect on Company profit before tax (in EUR)
2017	+25	13,463	57,236
	-25	(13,463)	(57,236)
2016	+25	(24,494)	17,570
	-25	24,494	(17,570)

The effect on profit takes into consideration both interest payable and interest receivable based on the subsidiary and bank loans and cash and short term deposits as disclosed in notes 18, 23 and 29 respectively.

Credit Risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Group and the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of available-for-sale financial assets, receivables and cash, short term deposits held at bank and two loans granted to a subsidiary. Receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful debts. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts of each class of asset as disclosed in notes 17, 18, 21 and 29 respectively. As disclosed in note 23 the Company has also granted security over its subsidiary's bank loan.

An allowance for provision for impairment of trade receivables is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is managed and assessed through the adherence to credit control procedures, which include client acceptance procedures, and is also limited through the number of customers comprising the Group's and Company's debtor base. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored by management. Available-for-sale financial assets are acquired after assessing the quality of the relevant available-for-sale financial asset. Cash and short term deposits held at bank is placed with reliable financial institutions which are currently rated BBB (2016: BBB+) by the international rating agency Fitch, as well as BBB+ (2016: no rating) by Standard & Poor's. Management considers the quality of its financial assets as being acceptable. The credit risk in connection with the Company's loan receivable from the subsidiary is contained within the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

38. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

The second largest single customer of the Group, Air Malta p.l.c., which is currently going through a restructuring process, accounts for EUR 2.9 million (2016: EUR 3.3 million) of the Group's trade and other receivables at year end and 23% (2016: 25%) of the Group's revenue for the year (recorded in all segments).

The Company's exposure to this customer is not materially different to that of the Group.

The maximum exposure to this customer during a period of increased trading, in particular in the summer months at normal credit terms, is expected to be in the region of EUR 4.2 million (2016: EUR 4.2 million). The Board feels confident that the Group's and the Company's exposure to Air Malta p.l.c. will not jeopardize in any way the Group's ability to continue operations for the foreseeable future and that Air Malta p.l.c. will meet its obligations.

Liquidity Risk

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's and Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2016 and 2017 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

38. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Group 31 December 2017	Carrying Amount EUR	Gross Cash Flows EUR	< 1 year EUR	1-5 Years EUR	> 5 years EUR
Interest bearing bank borrowings	33,016,561	35,451,010	2,243,695	8,744,775	24,462,541
Accruals	30,708,250	30,708,250	30,708,250		
Trade payables	3,346,689	3,346,689	3,346,689		
	67,071,499	69,505,949	36,298,634	8,744,775	24,462,541

The Group 31 December 2016	Carrying Amount EUR	Gross Cash Flows EUR	< 1 year EUR	1-5 Years EUR	> 5 years EUR
Interest bearing bank borrowings	46,347,984	56,715,072	3,818,949	14,888,934	38,007,190
Accruals	20,242,469	20,242,469	20,242,469		
Trade payables	3,031,888	3,031,888	3,031,888		
	69,622,341	79,989,430	27,093,307	14,888,934	38,007,190

The Company 31 December 2017	Carrying Amount EUR	Gross Cash Flows EUR	< 1 year EUR	1-5 Years EUR	> 5 years EUR
Interest bearing bank borrowings	31,291,524	33,410,682	2,118,366	8,250,787	23,041,529
Accruals	30,256,908	30,256,908	30,256,908		
Trade payables	3,273,696	3,273,696	3,273,696		
	64,822,128	66,941,286	35,648,970	8,250,787	23,041,529

The Company 31 December 2016	Carrying Amount EUR	Gross Cash Flows EUR	< 1 year EUR	1-5 Years EUR	> 5 years EUR
Interest bearing bank borrowings	33,072,947	37,721,867	2,400,176	9,432,249	25,889,442
Accruals	19,862,488	19,862,488	19,862,488		
Trade payables	2,953,297	2,953,297	2,953,297		
	55,888,732	60,537,652	25,215,962	9,432,249	25,889,442

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

38. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Group monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Company has additional undrawn bank facilities of EUR 2.5 million (2016: EUR 2.5 million) earmarked for capital expenditure projects and no overdraft facilities (2016: EUR 4.7 million).

Capital Management

One of the objectives of the Group and the Company is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios by means of proper management of its capital. The Group and the Company manage their capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives and processes during the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

The Company monitors its capital requirement on a periodic basis taking into account its current requirements. Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders and other reserves and bank loans. The Group's and Company's policy in managing capital has remained unchanged from the prior year.

39. Events after the Reporting Period

General

All events occurring after the balance sheet date until the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements and that are relevant for valuation and measurement as of 31 December 2017, such as outstanding legal proceedings or claims for damages and other obligations or impending losses that must be recognised or disclosed in accordance with IAS 10 – are included in these consolidated financial statements.