ACRA
Accounting And Corporate Regulatory Authority



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025/2026

Driving Singapore's Economy through Trust and Regulatory Excellence

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (the Authority) as set out on pages 5 to 24 are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Act 2004 and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2026, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Authority for the financial year then ended.

On behalf of the Authority

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Ong Chong Tee
Chairman

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Chia-Tern Huey Min
Chief Executive

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

The financial statements of the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (the Authority), set out on pages 5 to 24, have been audited under my direction. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018 (the PSG Act), the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Act 2004 (the ACRA Act) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Authority as at 31 March 2026 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Authority for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). The responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. As the Auditor-General, I am independent of the Authority and I exercise my duties and powers in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore and the Audit Act 1966 (the Audit Act). Ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit and in line with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) have been fulfilled. I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other Information

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is the Statement by the Authority but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with the audit of the financial statements, the auditor's responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, there is a material misstatement of this other information, that fact will be reported. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the PSG Act, the ACRA Act and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Authority is constituted based on the ACRA Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority'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 there is intention to wind up the Authority or for the Authority to cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, professional judgement is exercised and professional scepticism is maintained throughout the audit. An audit also includes:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 controls.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *(cont'd)*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(cont'd)*

- Obtaining an understanding of internal controls 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 Authority's internal controls.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I will draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating 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.

Among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit are communicated to those charged with governance.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion

In my opinion:

a. the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Authority during the financial year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the PSG Act, the ACRA Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Authority; and

b. proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Authority whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with SSAs. The responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit section of this report. As the Auditor-General, I am independent of the Authority and I exercise my duties and powers in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore and the Audit Act. Ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit and in line with the ACRA Code have been fulfilled. I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion on management's compliance.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The management is responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the PSG Act, the ACRA Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Authority. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant to the Authority, and implementing internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the requirements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit

My responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on the audit of the financial statements. The compliance audit was planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the PSG Act, the ACRA Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Authority.

A compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal controls. Because of the inherent limitations in any internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

Ng Wai Choong
Auditor-General
Auditor-General's Office

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Ng Wai Choong
Auditor-General

Singapore

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 S$'000	31 March 2025 S$'000
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	4	8,601	8,601
Other reserve	5	4,569	4,569
Accumulated surplus		259,929	249,274
		273,099	**262,444**
Represented by:			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	12,140	15,126
Intangible assets	7	72,025	91,598
		84,165	**106,724**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	211,716	188,537
Trade and other receivables	9	10,700	10,997
		222,416	**199,534**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	(16,198)	(24,831)
Provision for unconsumed leave	11	(1,591)	(1,527)
Lease liabilities	12	(2,681)	(2,559)
Provision for contribution to Government Consolidated Fund	13	(2,187)	(1,467)
Deferred revenue	16	(191)	–
Deposits		(40)	(40)
Provision for pension	14	(16)	(16)
		(22,904)	**(30,440)**
Net current assets		**199,512**	**169,094**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	(9,473)	(12,146)
Provision for costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration		(583)	(583)
Provision for pension	14	(369)	(354)
Deferred capital grants	15	(153)	(291)
		273,099	**262,444**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 S$'000	31 March 2025 S$'000
Income			
Company incorporation and related fees	17	49,271	45,656
Information service fees	17	24,325	22,554
Agency fees	17	29,120	29,120
Business registration and related fees	17	7,387	5,673
Variable capital company incorporation and related fees	17	3,575	3,043
Public accountant registration and related fees	17	2,182	2,565
Corporate service provider registration and related fees	17	1,247	1,087
Chartered Valuer and Appraiser and related fees	17	1,163	467
Other income	18	4,940	6,530
		123,210	**116,695**
Expenditure			
Staff costs	19	(44,913)	(40,648)
Services	20	(42,302)	(37,814)
Other expenditure	21	(7,692)	(8,673)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	(3,183)	(4,935)
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	(20,148)	(10,001)
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	6	–	(2,225)
Impairment loss of intangible assets	7	–	(3,189)
Rental, maintenance and supplies	22	(3,075)	(8,951)
		(121,313)	**(116,436)**
Surplus before Government grants		**1,897**	**259**
Government grants	23	10,966	8,369
Surplus before contribution to Government Consolidated Fund		**12,863**	**8,628**
Contribution to Government Consolidated Fund	13	(2,187)	(1,467)
Net surplus for the financial year		**10,676**	**7,161**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income or expenditure			
Actuarial (loss)/gain on pension obligations	14	(21)	(10)
Other Comprehensive Income for the financial year		**(21)**	**(10)**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**10,655**	**7,151**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share capital	Other reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000
Balance as at 1 April 2024	**8,601**	**4,569**	**242,123**	**255,293**
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	7,161	7,161
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	(10)	(10)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**8,601**	**4,569**	**249,274**	**262,444**
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	10,676	10,676
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	(21)	(21)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**8,601**	**4,569**	**259,929**	**273,099**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
		S$'000	S$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Surplus before contribution to Government Consolidated Fund		12,863	8,628
Adjustments for:			
• Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	3,183	4,935
• Amortisation of intangible assets	7	20,148	10,001
• Loss on disposal of intangible assets		–	46
• Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment		–	2,225
• Impairment loss of intangible assets		–	3,189
• Interest expenses	12	611	649
• Provision for pension	14	10	11
• Recognition of deferred revenue	16	(482)	–
• Amortisation of deferred capital grants	15	(298)	(349)
• Interest income	18	(3,497)	(5,884)
Surplus before working capital changes		**32,538**	**23,451**
Changes in working capital:			
• (Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(881)	(1,923)
• (Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables		(4,221)	6,396
Cash generated from operations		27,436	27,924
• Contribution paid to Government Consolidated Fund	13	(1,467)	(4,593)
• Pension paid	14	(16)	(16)
• Fees and income received in advance	16	673	–
Net cash from operating activities		**26,626**	**23,315**

	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
		S$'000	S$'000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest received		4,835	6,336
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	(189)	(5)
Payments for intangible assets	7	(575)	–
Payments for development projects-in-progress		(4,348)	(41,052)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**(277)**	**(34,721)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(2,559)	(2,476)
Interest paid	12	(611)	(649)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		**(3,170)**	**(3,125)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		23,179	(14,531)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the financial year		188,537	203,068
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the financial year	8	**211,716**	**188,537**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL

The Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (the Authority) was established on 1 April 2004 under the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Act 2004 and is under the purview of the Ministry of Finance (MOF). As a statutory board, the Authority is subject to the directions of MOF and is required to implement policies and policy changes as determined by MOF and other Government agencies from time to time.

The principal activities of the Authority are:

a. to administer the Accountants Act 2004, Business Names Registration Act 2014, Companies Act 1967, Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005, Limited Partnerships Act 2008, Corporate Service Providers Act 2024 and all Parts of the Variable Capital Companies Act 2018, other than Part 7;

b. to report and make recommendations to, and advise the Government on matters relating to the registration and regulation of business entities and public accountants and the growth and development of the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

c. to establish and administer a repository of documents and information relating to business entities and public accountants and to provide access to the public to such documents and information;

d. to oversee the strategic direction for, and promote, facilitate and assist in, the growth and development of the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

e. to develop, provide for or administer, or facilitate or collaborate on the development, provision or administration of, programmes, qualifications, certifications, specialisations and continuing professional developments relating to the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

f. to promote, develop, improve or maintain, or facilitate or collaborate on the promotion, development, improvement or maintenance of, competencies, expertise and professional standards in the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

g. to represent the Government internationally in respect of matters relating to the registration and regulation of business entities and public accountants;

h. to promote public awareness about new business structures, compliance requirements, corporate governance practices and any other matters under the purview of the Authority;

i. to promote, facilitate or collaborate on research and development activities for the advancement of the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

j. to develop or manage cooperation and exchange with other persons and organisations, including foreign and international organisations, in respect of matters relating to the accountancy sector and its related fields in Singapore;

k. to provide a responsive and forward-looking regulatory environment for business entities, corporate service providers and public accountants conducive to enterprise in Singapore; and

l. to carry out such other functions as may be conferred on the Authority by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Act 2004.

The registered office and principal place of operation of the Authority is 55 Newton Road, Revenue House, #03-02, Singapore 307987.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Act 2004 and the Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards (SB-FRS).

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars which is also the functional currency of the Authority. All financial information presented in Singapore dollars have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SB-FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Authority's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income or expenditure during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

a. Basis of preparation *(cont'd)*

Adoption of new or revised accounting standards and interpretations effective in 2025

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Authority has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Authority and are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material impact on the Authority's financial statements.

New or revised accounting standards not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Authority has not early adopted the following standards which are not yet effective:

		Effective date *(annual periods beginning on or after)*
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs – Volume 11	1 January 2026
SB-FRS 109, SB-FRS 107	Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
SB-FRS 118	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
SB-FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The adoption of SB-FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is expected to have no material impact on the financial statements, except for the presentation of (a) interest income, relating to interest earned on bank balances and deposits, as a separate investing category and (b) interest expenses/costs, relating to lease liabilities and provision for pension, as a separate financing category in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Authority expects that the adoption of the other amendments in the table above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

b. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if there is obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Authority and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in expenditure when incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer hardware and system	3 to 5 years
Leased premises	over lease period of 9 years

The depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end. The effects of any revision are recognised in expenditure when the changes arise. On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in income or expenditure.

c. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets consist mainly of computer software and development costs for various computer application systems. They are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to bring to use or develop the specific software. Direct expenditure which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its specifications and which can be reliably measured is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised in expenditure when incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

c. Intangible assets and amortisation *(cont'd)*

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised to income or expenditure using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 5 years. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at each financial year-end. The effects of any revision are recognised in income or expenditure when the changes arise.

On disposal of an item of intangible assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in income or expenditure.

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent from other assets and groups.

An impairment loss is recognised in expenditure if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of any accumulated depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised in income.

The carrying amounts of the Authority's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 respectively.

e. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the financial year are classified as non-current assets. Trade and other receivables are derecognised when they have been received or the rights to receive cash flows from the customers have expired.

The Authority applies the simplified approach for trade receivables and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. Lifetime expected credit losses are estimated based on the Authority's credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions, taking into consideration both the current and the forecast direction of conditions. The amount of the allowance is recognised in expenditure.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance accounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in income.

The carrying amounts recorded at the end of the financial year approximate their fair values and are not expected to be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances and deposits maintained with the Accountant-General's Department (AGD) that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The carrying amounts recorded at the end of the financial year approximate their fair values and are not expected to be significantly different from the values that would eventually be settled.

h. Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Authority has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate, taking into consideration the time value of money. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

i. Income recognition

Revenue is recognised when the Authority satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation, generally measured based on the consideration to which the Authority expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

Company, variable capital company, business, public accountant and corporate service provider incorporation/registration and renewal fees are recognised at a point in time when the registration or renewal is granted. Fees pertaining to regulatory inspections of public accountants are recognised over time.

Information service fees from online sales are recognised at a point in time when information is provided. Fees from sales through agreements are recognised over time.

Singapore Chartered Accountant Qualification and Chartered Valuer and Appraiser related fees are recognised at a point in time when the services are rendered.

Agency fee and income from other services provided are recognised over the period in which the services are rendered.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

j. Employee benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Authority pays fixed contributions into Central Provident Fund. The Authority has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Authority's contributions are recognised as staff costs when they are due.

ii. Employees' leave entitlements

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave earned by the employees as a result of services rendered up to the end of the financial year.

iii. Pension benefits

Provision for pension is made for the payment of pension benefits to pensionable officers under the provisions of the Pensions Act 1956. The cost of pension benefits due to pensionable officers is determined based on the discounted present value of expected payouts to be made by the Authority in respect of services provided by these pensionable officers up to the end of the financial year. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the tenure of the related pension obligation. Any actuarial gain or loss arising from the valuation of pension provision is immediately recognised as other comprehensive income or expense and not reclassified subsequently to income or expenditure.

k. Leases

The Authority applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Authority recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Authority recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Authority's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 6).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Authority recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Authority uses the incremental borrowing rate which is the cost of equity as defined under the cost of capital framework by MOF at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

k. Leases *(cont'd)*

Lease liabilities *(cont'd)*

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. change to future payments resulting from a change in the rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying assets.

The Authority's lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 12.

Leases of low-value assets

The Authority applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of computer equipment and office equipment that are considered to be low value and payments made under such operating leases are taken to income or expenditure on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

l. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair values where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions attached will be complied with. When the grants relate to compensation for expenses incurred, they are recognised in the income or expenditure on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised. Where the grants relate to assets, the grants are recognised as deferred capital grants in the Statement of Financial Position. The deferred capital grants are amortised and credited to the income or expenditure over the periods necessary to match the depreciation charged of the assets or when the assets are disposed or written off.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The critical accounting estimates and assumptions are stated below:

Estimated impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, as well as intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Authority uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Authority's historical observed default rates. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated.

The Authority's historical credit loss experience may also not be representative of its debtor's actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Authority's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 9.

Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options

The Authority determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised.

Where the lease contract for office premises provides an extension option, the Authority applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to extend the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension. After the commencement date, the Authority reassesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend. The Authority will include the extension option in the lease term for leases of office premises because of the significant costs that would arise to replace the assets.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

The 8,601,000 (2024/2025: 8,601,000) shares are fully paid and held by the Minister for Finance, a body incorporated by the Minister for Finance (Incorporation) Act 1959. The shares have no par value.

5. OTHER RESERVE

Other reserve represents the assets and liabilities that were transferred at their net book value from the Singapore Accountancy Commission and with a corresponding amount credited to the Authority's Other reserve account on 1 April 2023 after the merger.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leased premises	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computer hardware and system	Total
	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000
Cost					
As at 1 April 2024	24,076	753	403	15,886	41,118
Additions	310	–	5	–	315
Disposal	–	–	(4)	–	(4)
As at 31 March 2025	24,386	753	404	15,886	41,429
Additions	8	189	–	–	197
Disposal	–	–	–	(10,381)	(10,381)
As at 31 March 2026	**24,394**	**942**	**404**	**5,505**	**31,245**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
As at 1 April 2024	7,510	236	205	11,196	19,147
Depreciation for the financial year	2,715	94	81	2,045	4,935
Disposal	–	–	(4)	–	(4)
Impairment loss	–	–	–	2,225	2,225
As at 31 March 2025	**10,225**	**330**	**282**	**15,466**	**26,303**
Depreciation for the financial year	2,721	102	80	280	3,183
Disposal	–	–	–	(10,381)	(10,381)
As at 31 March 2026	**12,946**	**432**	**362**	**5,365**	**19,105**
Net book value					
As at 31 March 2025	**14,161**	**423**	**122**	**420**	**15,126**
As at 31 March 2026	**11,448**	**510**	**42**	**140**	**12,140**

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Authority deployed a new Bizfile Portal to replace the previous BizFile+ system. Accordingly, the Authority recognised an impairment loss of S$2,224,815 relating to the previous BizFile+ system's hardware components due to obsolescence and plans of disposal with no recoverable amount expected. The impairment loss was included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Authority performed an impairment assessment as at 31 March 2026 and determined that no further impairment loss or reversal of impairment was required for the current financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Cost		
As at 1 April	142,348	45,980
Transferred from Development projects-in-progress	–	96,592
Additions	575	–
Disposal	(40,657)	(224)
As at 31 March	**102,266**	**142,348**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment loss		
As at 1 April	50,750	37,738
Amortisation for the financial year	20,148	10,001
Impairment loss	–	3,189
Disposal	(40,657)	(178)
As at 31 March	**30,241**	**50,750**
Net book value as at 31 March	**72,025**	**91,598**

Intangible assets consist mainly of internally developed applications relating to the operations of the Authority and with a remaining amortisation period ranging from 1 to 5 years (2024/2025: 1 to 5 years).

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and at banks and deposits maintained with the AGD of MOF. Deposits maintained with AGD include cash float for payments to be made by the Authority using AGD's accounting and payment system and deposits placed under the Whole-of-Government Centralised Liquidity Management (CLM).

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Deposits with AGD under CLM	200,303	146,570
Deposits with AGD	9,960	40,745
Cash at banks	1,453	1,222
	211,716	**188,537**

The carrying amounts recorded at the end of the reporting period approximate their fair values. The effective interest rate of deposits placed with AGD under CLM is 2.00% (2024/2025: 3.32%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Trade receivables	6,378	6,414
Allowance for ECL	(33)	(45)
Trade receivables, net	**6,345**	**6,369**
Other receivables	892	280
Prepayment	1,824	1,371
Interest income receivable from AGD	1,639	2,977
	10,700	**10,997**

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and usually collected within the credit terms granted. The movement in allowance for ECL of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL is as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	45	22
Provision for ECL in the year	33	33
Reversal of unused provision	(45)	(10)
As at 31 March	**33**	**45**

The interest income receivable mainly pertains to interest receivable on deposits maintained with AGD of MOF under the Whole-of-Government CLM.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Trade payables	10,441	19,413
Other payables	5,757	5,418
	16,198	**24,831**

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on a 30-day credit term.

11. PROVISION FOR UNCONSUMED LEAVE

Provision for unconsumed leave is the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

The movement in provision for unconsumed leave is as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	1,527	1,318
Net amount provided during the financial year	64	209
As at 31 March	**1,591**	**1,527**

12. LEASES

The Authority has lease contracts for office premises, booth and kiosk spaces with the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS).

The Authority also has certain leases of computer equipment and office equipment with low value. The Authority applies the 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemption for these leases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

12. LEASES *(cont'd)*

During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the leases for Revenue House office space were modified, leading to additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

a. Net book value of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	14,161	16,566
Additions (Note 6)	8	310
Depreciation (Note 6)	(2,721)	(2,715)
As at 31 March	**11,448**	**14,161**

b. Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	14,705	16,871
Additions	8	310
Interest expenses on lease liabilities (Note 21)	611	649
Payment of lease liabilities	(3,170)	(3,125)
As at 31 March	**12,154**	**14,705**
Amount payable within one year	**2,681**	**2,559**
Amount payable after one year	**9,473**	**12,146**

c. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 6)	2,721	2,715
Interest expenses on lease liabilities (Note 21)	611	649
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	273	219
Total amount recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	**3,605**	**3,583**

d. Total cash outflow

The Authority had total cash outflows for leases of S$3,442,889 in 2025/2026 (2024/2025: S$3,334,807).

e. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The following are the remaining maturities of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Within one year	3,172	3,170
Between one and five years	10,167	12,680
More than five years	–	651
Total	**13,339**	**16,501**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

13. CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED FUND

The contribution to the Government Consolidated Fund is made in accordance with section 3 of the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act 1989. Under this Act, the Minister for Finance has the authority to prescribe the contributions to be made by the statutory boards.

The contribution rate and the framework governing such contributions are determined by MOF.

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	1,467	4,593
Amount provided during the financial year:		
Contribution at 17% of the surplus (2024/2025: 17%)	2,187	1,467
Amount paid during the financial year	(1,467)	(4,593)
As at 31 March	**2,187**	**1,467**

14. PROVISION FOR PENSION

This represents the Authority's share of retirement benefits due to pensionable employees who were transferred from the Civil Service to the Authority when it was established. Pension payable to pensionable officers prior to the establishment of the Authority was borne by the Government and excluded from the amount stated below.

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	370	365
Amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	31	21
Amount paid during the financial year	(16)	(16)
As at 31 March	**385**	**370**
Amount payable within one year	**16**	**16**
Amount payable after one year	**369**	**354**

There are no pensionable employees in service. Pension obligation is calculated based on the monthly pension allowance to retired pensionable employees and life expectancy of 86 years (2024/2025: 85 years). The discount rate applied in calculating the present value of pension obligations as of 31 March 2026 was 2.36%, according to the tenure of the obligation (2024/2025: 2.74% to 2.75%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

14. PROVISION FOR PENSION *(cont'd)*

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of the provision for pension for the financial year are as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Staff cost		
Interest cost	10	11
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to changes in financial assumptions	21	10
	31	**21**

15. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	291	640
Grants receivable	160	–
Amortisation of deferred capital grants (Note 23)	(298)	(349)
As at 31 March	**153**	**291**

The deferred capital grants pertaining to assets received from the Monetary Authority of Singapore have been fully amortised.

The Authority will receive a capital grant from the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) amounting to S$160,000 (2024/2025: NIL) to develop the training materials for the Chartered Valuer and Appraiser (CVA) Programme. As it is reasonably certain that the grant conditions will be met and the grant will be received, the grant has been recognised as deferred income and amortised to income over the useful life of the asset when it was brought into use.

There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the grants other than the requirement to utilise the assets for their intended purpose.

16. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
As at 1 April	–	–
Fees received in advance	73	–
Amount received from Ministry of Law in advance	600	–
Recognition of deferred revenue	(482)	–
As at 31 March	**191**	**–**

During the year, the Authority has received S$600,000 (2024/2025: NIL) from the Ministry of Law (MinLaw) for services to be rendered to MinLaw in relation to the administration of the Simplified Insolvency Programme 2.0 (SIP 2.0). Of this amount, S$481,988 (2024/2025: NIL) has been recognised as income for the financial year ended 31 March 2026. The remaining S$118,012 (2024/2025: NIL) is recognised as deferred revenue, to be recognised as income in the period in which the related services are rendered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

17. INCOME

a. Disaggregation of Revenue

	Timing of recognition					
	At a point in time 2025/2026	Over time 2025/2026	Total 2025/2026	At a point in time 2024/2025	Over time 2024/2025	Total 2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000
Company incorporation and related fees	49,271	–	49,271	45,656	–	45,656
Information service fees	10,420	13,905	24,325	9,268	13,286	22,554
Agency fees	–	29,120	29,120	–	29,120	29,120
Business registration and related fees	7,387	–	7,387	5,673	–	5,673
Variable capital company incorporation and related fees	3,575	–	3,575	3,043	–	3,043
Public accountant registration and related fees	1,305	877	2,182	1,313	1,252	2,565
Corporate service provider registration and related fees	1,247	–	1,247	1,087	–	1,087
Chartered Valuer and Appraiser and related fees	1,163	–	1,163	467	–	467
Total	**74,368**	**43,902**	**118,270**	**66,507**	**43,658**	**110,165**

b. Agency fees

Under the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act 2014 effective from 15 May 2015, the following sums collected by the Authority are to be paid into the Government Consolidated Fund:

i. any penalty for late payment or late filing;

ii. any financial penalty, and interest for late payment of the financial penalty; and

iii. any sum for the composition of any offence.

The collection of the above sums during the financial year amounting to S$27,272,599 (2024/2025: S$22,611,813) was not reported as part of the Authority's income. In return, the Authority received an Agency fee of S$25,600,000 (2024/2025: S$25,600,000) from MOF for being an agent of the Government in the collection of composition sums and penalties. Agency fees receivable from MOF as at 31 March 2026 were S$2,133,337 (31 March 2025: S$2,133,337).

The Authority received an Agency fee of S$3,520,000 from the Ministry of Digital Development and Information (MDDI) for sharing data with Government Agencies during the financial year (2024/2025: S$3,520,000). Agency fees receivable from MDDI as at 31 March 2026 were S$586,670 (31 March 2025: S$293,337).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

18. OTHER INCOME

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Interest income	3,497	5,884
Miscellaneous sales	1,138	367
Others	305	279
	4,940	**6,530**

The interest income mainly pertains to interest earned on deposits under the Whole-of-Government CLM maintained with AGD of MOF.

19. STAFF COSTS

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Salaries and other costs	40,475	36,455
CPF contributions	4,438	4,193
	44,913	**40,648**

20. SERVICES

Included in services are the following:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Computer service charges	27,032	24,276
Professional and consultancy fees	8,509	7,093
Call centre services	4,360	3,655
Statutory audit fees	339	339

21. OTHER EXPENDITURE

Included in other expenditure are the following:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Non-recoverable GST expenses	2,693	4,131
Remittance in relation to Monetary Authority of Singapore's funding	1,244	1,290
Commission and related fees	1,158	963
Interest expenses on lease liabilities (Note 12)	611	649
Conference and workshops	415	311
Postage and other related expenses	342	305

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

22. RENTAL, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLIES

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Maintenance	2,830	8,741
Utilities and office supplies	236	203
Rental	9	7
	3,075	**8,951**

23. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Operating grants	10,668	8,020
Amortisation of deferred capital grants (Note 15)	298	349
	10,966	**8,369**

24. DIVIDENDS PAID

The Authority was not required to pay any annual dividend in 2025/2026 (2024/2025: NIL) in accordance with the Revised Capital Management Framework for Statutory Boards (CMF 2.0) outlined in Finance Circular Minute No. M2/2024.

25. COMMITMENTS

a. Capital commitments

Capital commitments for development projects which have been approved and contracted but not provided for in the financial statements as at 31 March 2026 were S$260,000 (31 March 2025: NIL).

b. Operating lease commitments as lessee

At the end of the reporting period, the commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases for the computer equipment and office equipment are as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
Not later than one year	197	177
Between one and three years	172	105
As at 31 March	**369**	**282**

c. Grants commitments

The Productivity and Solutions Grant (PSG) for the Accountancy Sector supports Small- and Medium-sized Practices (SMPs) in their digitalisation journey. Under the ambit of PSG, the Authority will provide funding to SMPs in the adoption of digital solutions in areas such as Audit Management, Taxation Management, and Practice Management.

The grants which have been approved and committed but not provided for in the financial statements as at 31 March 2026 were S$648,088 (31 March 2025: S$364,321).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

26.1 Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the significant transactions between the Authority and related parties are as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
a. Purchases of goods and services from Government Technology Agency (GovTech)	22,472	27,610
b. Purchases of goods and services from IRAS	4,127	4,177
c. Government grants from MDDI	1,035	1,035
d. Government grants from MOF	9,348	6,608

26.2 Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the significant account balances as at 31 March that the Authority has in relation to its related parties are as follows:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
e. Composition sums and penalties due to MOF	2,537	1,211
f. Payables and accrued expenses due to GovTech	1,695	4,081
g. Payables and accrued expenses due to IRAS (Note 28)	2,234	2,059
h. Prepayment to GovTech	1,141	828

26.3 Compensation of key management personnel:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
	S$'000	S$'000
i. Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	5,781	5,235
j. CPF contributions	248	307
k. Board members' allowances	158	158

The Authority's key management personnel is defined as the Board Members and the Senior Management. The Senior Management oversees the planning, directing and controlling of the activities of the Authority.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Credit risk

The Authority's exposure to credit risk arises mainly from customers and financial institutions. Credit risk exposure is minimised by placing deposits with AGD under Whole-of-Government Centralised Liquidity Management and high credit quality financial institutions. The maximum exposure at the end of the financial year, in relation to each class of recognised financial asset, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

b. Liquidity Risk

The Authority monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Authority's operations. The Authority does not have a significant exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the financial year.

c. Interest Rate Risk

The exposure to risk for changes in interest rate relates primarily to deposits placed with AGD under Whole-of-Government Centralised Liquidity Management and high credit quality financial institutions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(cont'd)*

d. Currency Risk

The Authority is not subject to any significant foreign exchange exposure.

e. Capital Risk

The Authority manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while fulfilling its objective as a statutory board. The capital structure of the Authority consists of share capital and accumulated surplus. There were no changes in the capital management approach during the financial year and the Authority is also not subject to externally imposed capital requirements, except for those mandated by MOF.

28. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

During the financial year ended 31 March 2026, the Authority identified an omission in the disclosure of related party balances reported in the prior year financial statements. The Authority had made the disclosure for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 together with the comparative figure in Note 26.2. The following table sets out the impact of the correction on the comparative figure:

	After correction 2024/2025 S$'000	As previously disclosed 2024/2025 S$'000
Related Party Balance		
Payables and accrued expenses due to IRAS	2,059	–

29. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the members of the Board of the Authority on 26 June 2026.