Suruhanjaya Sekuriti
Securities Commission
Malaysia

AUDIT OVERSIGHT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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MISSION STATEMENT

Fostering high quality independent auditing to promote confidence in the quality and reliability of audited financial statements of public-interest entities and schedule funds in Malaysia.

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The cut-off date for the data included in this report was 31 December 2025.

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

It is my privilege to present the Audit Oversight Board's (AOB) Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. Having served as a Board member since the year 2020 and being redesignated as Executive Chairman on 5 January 2026, this is my first year of reporting on the AOB's oversight activities and key highlights.

As of 31 December 2025, the auditors under the purview of the AOB collectively audit 1,348 public-interest entities (PIEs) and 1,363 schedule funds.

TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The auditing landscape is being reshaped by rapid technological changes and a growing emphasis on sustainability. Data analytics and artificial intelligence are transforming audit processes, helping auditors gain deeper insights into business process and performance. There is increased focus on sustainability reporting and assurance, with auditors expected to provide assurance that disclosures are reliable and aligned with global standards.

Since our establishment in 2010, the AOB has steadily advanced its mandate to safeguard audit quality and strengthen confidence in financial reporting. The AOB continued to make strides in its oversight activities, which inter alia included the following:

a) Monitoring of auditors and audit firms

- Conducting regular inspections on auditors and audit firms to assess compliance with auditing, ethical and quality management standards.
- Issuance of guidelines that promote governance and transparency among audit firms.

b) Enforcement actions on non-compliance with auditing and ethical standards

- Setting expectation through our enforcement action against audit firm and auditors. The AOB has for the first time, suspended an audit firm and two of its partners for serious audit quality issues and their failure to demonstrate improvements in audit quality from the AOB's previous inspection findings.

c) Engagement with key stakeholders and collaboration

- Working with other organisations such as the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia (ICDM) and Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA) on knowledge-sharing sessions and dialogues on strengthening audit quality.
- The AOB's Conversations with Audit Committees are focused on equipping the audit committees with knowledge/information to carry out their oversight function over auditors and the audit process effectively. In 2025, these Conversations focused on sustainability and how sustainability reporting standards impact the financial statements.

On the sustainability front, the AOB is an active member of the Securities Commission Malaysia's Advisory Committee on Sustainability Reporting (ACSR). The AOB chairs the ACSR's Sustainability Assurance Working Group which is currently developing the Framework for Sustainability Assurance. One of the key proposals under the Framework is to expand the AOB's mandate to include oversight of sustainability assurance providers. This enhanced mandate is intended to strengthen confidence in the quality and reliability of assured sustainability reporting in Malaysia's capital market.

ADVANCING AUDIT QUALITY THROUGH STRATEGIC COLLABORATIONS

The AOB collaborated with international standard setters and hosted the following roundtables:

a) International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's (IESBA) Roundtable on Firm Culture and Governance which discussed and sought feedback on the principles to strengthen ethical leadership, accountability, and integrity across audit firms.

b) International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's (IAASB) Roundtable on Technology Quality Management which focused on the use and governance of emerging technologies such as data analytics and artificial intelligence.

These sessions were attended by regulators, auditors, preparers, and other stakeholders within the financial reporting ecosystem. The roundtables provided an avenue for sharing best practices, challenges and fostering a shared commitment to audit quality.

CONTINUED FOCUS ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

It is important that the AOB considers the views of key stakeholders on matter relating to auditor and audit quality. Therefore, we continue to focus on our engagements with auditors and audit committees of public listed companies. We also use these engagements to share about our oversight activities and our observations on the quality of audit.

The AOB uses its penalties fund to build the capacity of registered auditors, particularly smaller practices, through collaboration with the MICPA. MICPA is supported by the expertise and resources of the Major Audit Firms to conduct workshops. These workshops aim to enhance technical competencies, strengthen professional judgment, and promote best practices in audit quality.

Looking ahead, the Board will continue to refine its oversight framework, expand collaborative engagements with key stakeholders, and use technology to improve inspection and monitoring processes and target our efforts on areas of greatest risk. These initiatives are designed to ensure that auditors of public-interest entities uphold the highest standards of independence, integrity, and professional competence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Lastly, on behalf of the AOB, I would like to formally acknowledge and extend our deepest appreciation to the AOB's former Chairman, Tan Sri Abu Samah Nordin, for his distinguished leadership of the Board. I also wish to record our sincere gratitude to Dato' Noorazman Abd Aziz, who concluded his term as Non-Executive Board Member in July 2025, for his support and commitment during his tenure.

We are pleased to welcome YM Tunku Afwida Tunku Abdul Malek and Seri Izriana Melani Mohtar as Non-Executive Members of the AOB. Their expertise and perspectives will further strengthen the AOB.

I also wish to extend our sincere appreciation to fellow regulators, professional accountancy bodies, and stakeholders for their continued support. With the commitment of our Board and dedication of our team of professionals in the AOB, we remain resolute in our commitment to fostering an auditing environment where audit firms and auditors uphold the values of quality, independence and courage.

Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan Mohammad Raslan

HIGHLIGHTS

2025 KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AOB'S CORE FUNCTIONS

REGISTRATION

REINFORCING REGULATORY EXPECTATIONS

- Registered **29** new individual auditors and **one** new audit firm
- Recognised **one** new foreign audit firm and **seven** new foreign individual auditors
- Strengthened the financial reporting ecosystem through the AOB's Conversation series with Auditors and Audit Committees (ACs)
- Collaborate with the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA) to build capacity
- Built capacity and capabilities of AOB-registered auditors by facilitating targeted training programmes
- Issues AOB Alerts to ACs and Auditors on the following topics:
  - Role of ACs in strengthening audit quality
  - Audits of group financial statements
  - Roles of ACs and auditors in connecting sustainability-related financial disclosures to financial statements
  - Technology Risk Management for Auditors

INSPECTION

STRENGTHENING THE FOCUS ON RISK-BASED INSPECTIONS

- Inspected **14** audit firms, **40** individual auditors and **41** audit engagements
- Issued **14** inspection reports during the year
- Imposed specific remediation measures on **two** inspected audit firms and **10** individual auditors
- Referred **four** inspected engagements for enforcement actions and disciplinary proceedings

ENFORCEMENT

FOCUSED AND IMPACTFUL ENFORCEMENT OUTCOMES

- **One** audit firm and **two** individual auditors were suspended from registration
- **Four** individual auditors were prohibited from accepting as clients and auditing the financial statements of public-interest entities (PIEs) and schedule funds
- Monetary penalty totalling of **RM423,750** imposed on **two** audit firms and **three** individual auditors

PROFILE OF THE AOB'S REGISTERED AND RECOGNISED AUDIT FIRMS AND INDIVIDUAL AUDITORS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

381

Registered individual auditors

16

Recognised foreign individual auditors

36 Registered audit firms

5 Recognised foreign audit firms

AUDITED

1,348 PIEs

RM1,994 billion

Public-listed companies (PLCs) market capitalisation

AUDITED

1,363 Schedule funds

RM817 billion

Net asset value (NAV)

Source: AOB

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MONITORING AND SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC-INTEREST ENTITIES AND SCHEDULE FUNDS AUDITORS

The AOB undertakes a range of monitoring and supervision initiatives to uphold the integrity and quality of audits performed on public-interest entities (PIEs) and schedule funds. Its oversight framework consists of registration/recognition of audit firms and individual auditors, regular inspections, and enforcement actions to ensure compliance with international auditing and ethical standards.

Registration and recognition criteria and conditions are set to make sure that only competent, qualified, and independent auditors are allowed to audit PIEs and schedule funds. Major Audit Firms are inspected annually, while Other Audit Firms are reviewed at least once every five years, reflecting a risk-based approach to supervision. These inspections assess both firm-level quality management systems and engagement-level audit engagements, to ensure compliance with the International Standards on Quality Management (ISQM), International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and ethical standards as adopted by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). Non-compliances with these professional standards, depending on the nature and severity, would result in enforcement actions on the auditors.

REGISTRATION AND RECOGNITION OF AUDIT FIRMS AND INDIVIDUAL AUDITORS

Registration and recognition of audit firms and individual auditors is one of the core regulatory functions of the AOB. The registration and recognition activities of audit firms and auditors undertaken during the year are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Registration and recognition

	As of 1 January 2025	No. of new applicants	No. of withdrawals	No. of suspension	As of 31 December 2025
Registered					
Audit firms	37	1	(1)	(1)	36
Individual auditors	377	29	(23)	(2)	381
Recognised					
Foreign audit firms	5	1	(1)	-	5
Foreign individual auditors	16	7	(7)	-	16

In 2025, the AOB suspended one audit firm and two individual auditors for two years due to their failure to comply with relevant requirements in ISQM 1 and ISAs.

Chart 1 and 2 further depict the number of audit firms and individual auditors registered and recognised with the AOB as well as the number of PIEs audited for the last five years.

CHART 1
5-year registration statistics of registered audit firms and individual auditors

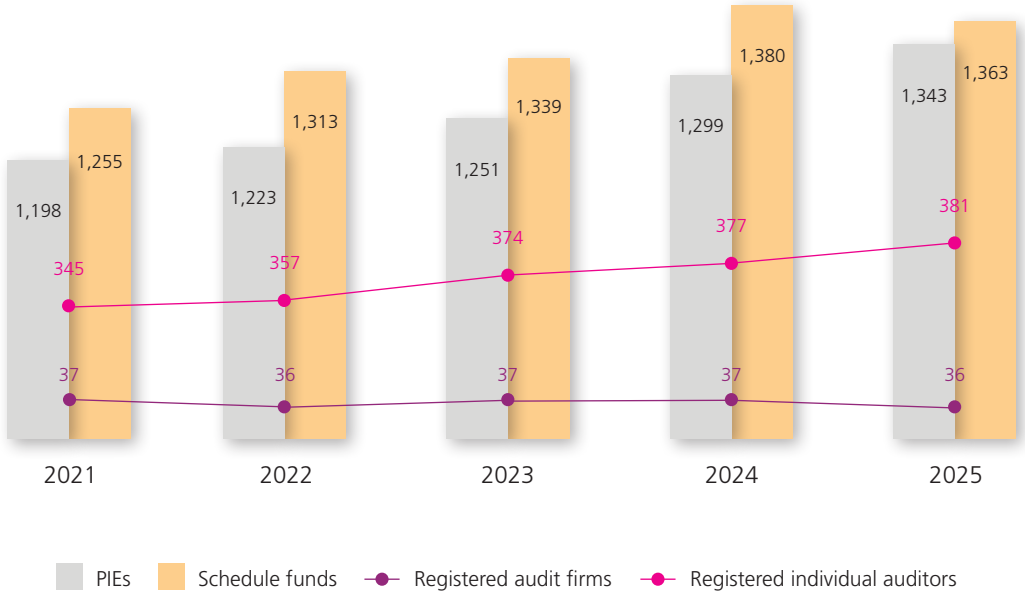
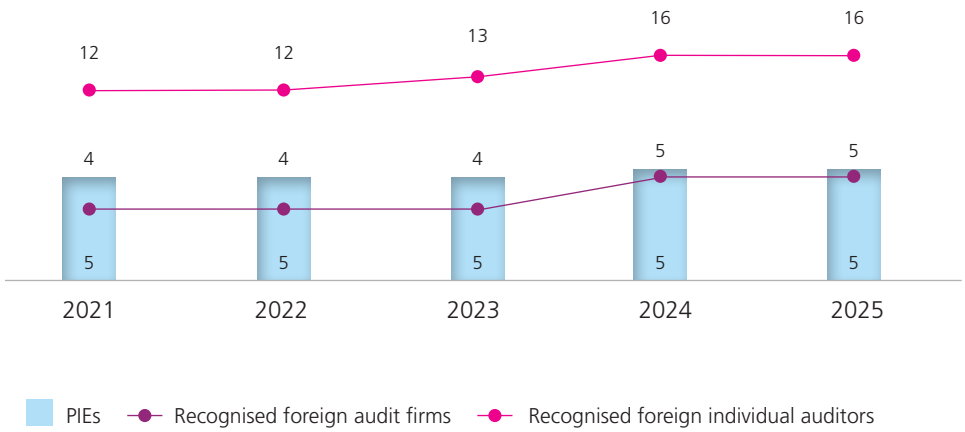


CHART 2
5-year recognition statistics of recognised foreign audit firms and foreign individual auditors



Readmission of persons with adverse comments as AOB-registered auditors

The AOB's registration requirement and criteria is aimed at ensuring that only suitable individuals are registered as auditors of PIEs and schedule funds. This is to safeguard audit quality and to protect public interest.

The AOB's fitness and probity assessment is guided by the *Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993* (SCMA), the AOB's *Handbook for Registration or Recognition* and related guidelines. The criteria generally cover three broad pillars which include:

a) Character and Integrity

- Must demonstrate honesty, fairness, and ethical conduct.
- No record of fraud, dishonesty, or professional misconduct.
- Compliance with laws, regulations, and professional standards.
- Independence and objectivity in professional judgment.

b) Competence and Capability

- Possession of appropriate professional qualifications e.g. member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.
- Relevant audit experience, especially with PIEs.
- Continuous professional development to maintain knowledge and skills.
- Ability to apply auditing and ethical standards effectively.

c) Financial Soundness

- Must be financially responsible and not be an undischarged bankrupt.

In a similar vein, the readmission process to register an individual auditor with previous adverse comments is subject to a thorough evaluation of the auditor's fitness and probity to deliver a quality audit. The adverse comments could be a result of the AOB's previous enforcement actions and/or actions by other regulatory agencies.

Readmission to be an AOB-registered auditor is not automatic. The AOB evaluates each application for readmission individually and on a case-to-case basis. The factors considered will be nature, circumstances of the former breach and severity of the former breach.

The auditor must prove fitness and propriety anew, showing that past issues have been addressed. The burden of proof rests on the auditor to submit supportable documents that demonstrate the issues resulting in the adverse comments have been addressed and remediated in addition to ensuring that prevailing registration requirements are met at the point of reapplication to be registered with the AOB.

INSPECTION OF AUDIT FIRMS AND INDIVIDUAL AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 31V(1) of Part IIIA of the SCMA, the AOB conducts inspections on auditors of PIEs and schedule funds with the aim to promote high quality audits and reliable audited financial statements.

The inspections programme conducted by the AOB comprises both firm and engagement level reviews.

Firm Level Review
A firm level review seeks to assess an audit firm's degree of compliance with the requirements of ISQM 1.

Engagement Level Review
An engagement level review seeks to assess the degree of compliance by the registered auditors with the relevant auditing and ethical standards including whether sufficient and appropriate audit evidence have been obtained in relation to the audit reports of PIEs and schedule funds.

Inspection Snapshot

No. of Registered Audit Firms
36

Nine Major Audit Firms*
Audit firms with more than 10 individual auditors who collectively audit more than 50 PIEs with a total market capitalisation of above RM15.0 billion. Inspections on these audit firms are performed annually.

Client portfolio: **754 PLCs**, accounting for approximately **95%** of the overall market capitalisation of PLCs.

27 Other Audit Firms
Risk-based inspection with the aim to cover these audit firms at least once every five years.

323 PLCs, accounting for approximately **5%** of the overall market capitalisation of PLCs.

2025 Inspection Coverage

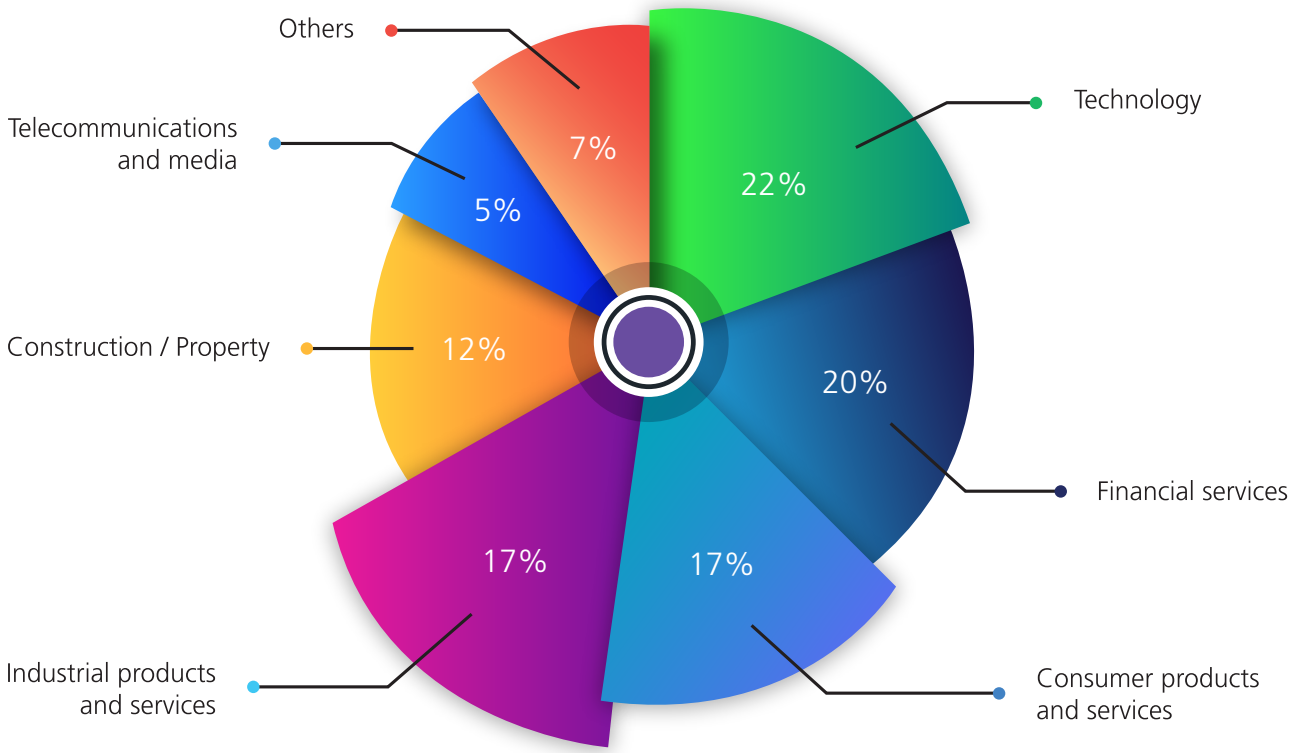
In 2025, the AOB inspected **nine Major Audit Firms** and **five Other Audit Firms** covering **40 individual auditors** for **41 audit engagements**. The inspected audit engagements involve audit clients with businesses across various industries, as summarised in Diagram 1.

Note:

* *The Major Audit Firms comprises Baker Tilly Monteiro Heng PLT, BDO PLT, Crowe Malaysia PLT, Deloitte Malaysia PLT, Ernst & Young PLT, Grant Thornton Malaysia PLT, KPMG PLT, PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT and UHY Malaysia PLT.*

DIAGRAM 1

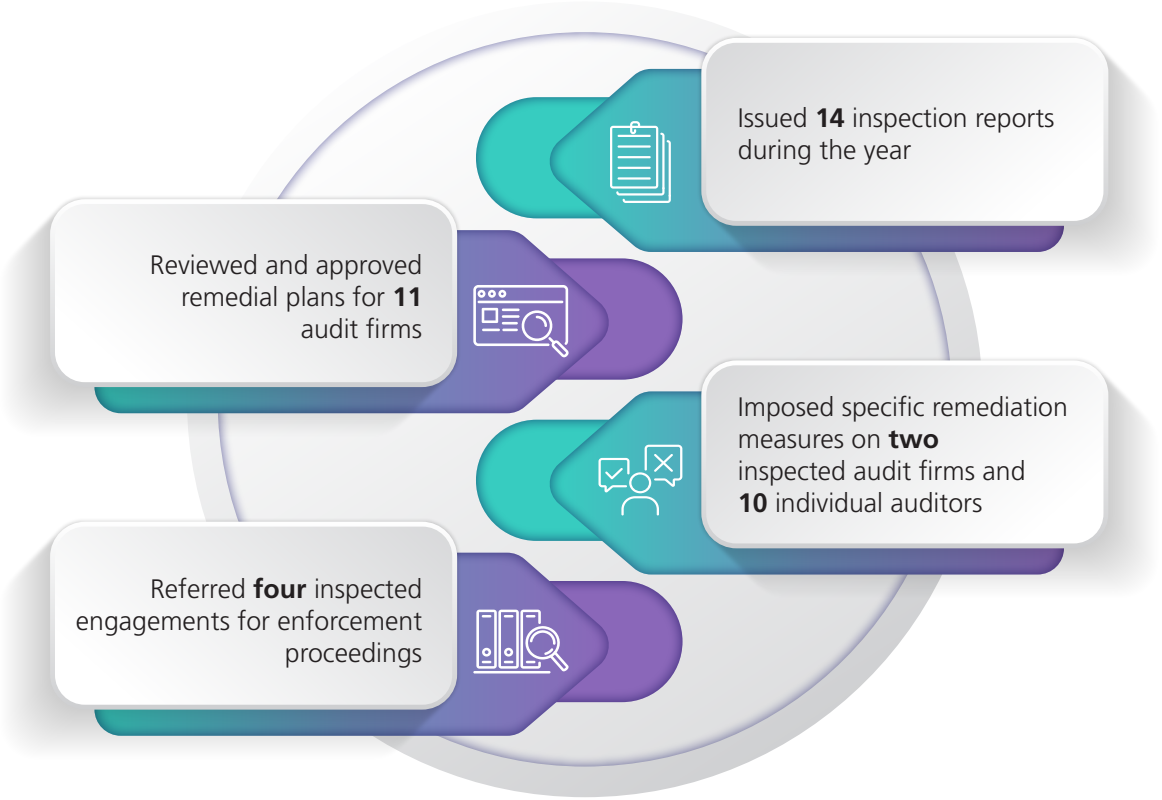
Industries covered in engagement-level reviews in 2025



Following the completion of each inspection, a report detailing the findings is issued to the audit firms. Audit firms are then required to submit their remedial action plans for the AOB's review and approval. All inspection deficiencies must be remediated within a timeline agreed upon with the AOB.

For engagements requiring significant improvements, the AOB may impose specific remediation measures on the firm or its individual auditors, or subject them to enforcement proceedings.

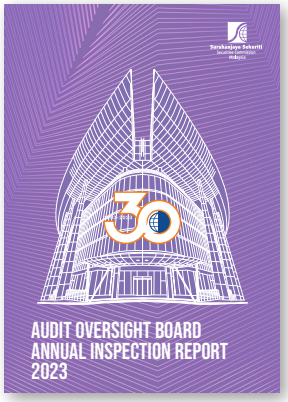
KEY INSPECTION HIGHLIGHTS IN 2025



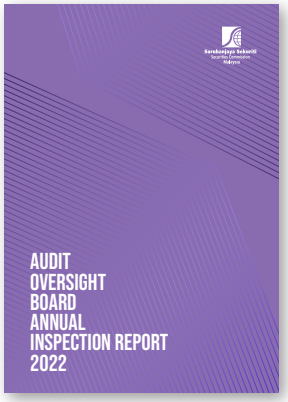
In addition, the AOB may receive internal or external referrals relating to concerns over the quality of the audit of PIEs. In 2025, the AOB completed the assessment of 23 referral cases.

Further details on the inspection programme, including common inspection findings, trends analysis and remediation efforts taken by inspected audit firms will be presented separately in the AOB's Annual Inspection Report (AIR) for 2025. The AIR aims to encourage more insightful conversations about audit quality among auditors, ACs, and the management of PIEs and schedule funds.

Annual Inspection Report 2024



Annual Inspection Report 2023



Annual Inspection Report 2022

Annual Inspection Report 2021

Advancing audit oversight through transparency and governance

Globally, there has been interest and discussions surrounding audit firms' culture and governance. There is increased emphasis on the importance of embedding ethical values, accountability, and transparency into the governance structures of audit firms to ensure effective oversight, mitigate risks of unethical conduct, and enhance stakeholder confidence. The increasing focus on non-financial reporting, sustainability assurance, and technological advancement further reinforces a culture that prioritises ethical behaviour.

The International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) has embarked on a project to develop a culture and governance framework that promotes, supports and reinforces a high standard of ethical behaviour by a firm's leadership, other partners, and staff across all the firm's professional services.

Principles on independent oversight

In line with this, the AOB advanced its efforts to strengthen audit firm governance and audit quality through key initiatives which include the introduction of principles on independent oversight for the Major Audit Firms and enhancement to the requirements for the Annual Transparency Reports (ATR).

The independent oversight principles for the Major Audit Firms require the audit firms to establish an independent oversight function within the firm leadership structure. This oversight function should be independent from the audit firm's executive management team, equipped with appropriate authority and influence, and able to exercise oversight over both audit and non-audit functions of Major Audit Firms.

Annual Transparency Report

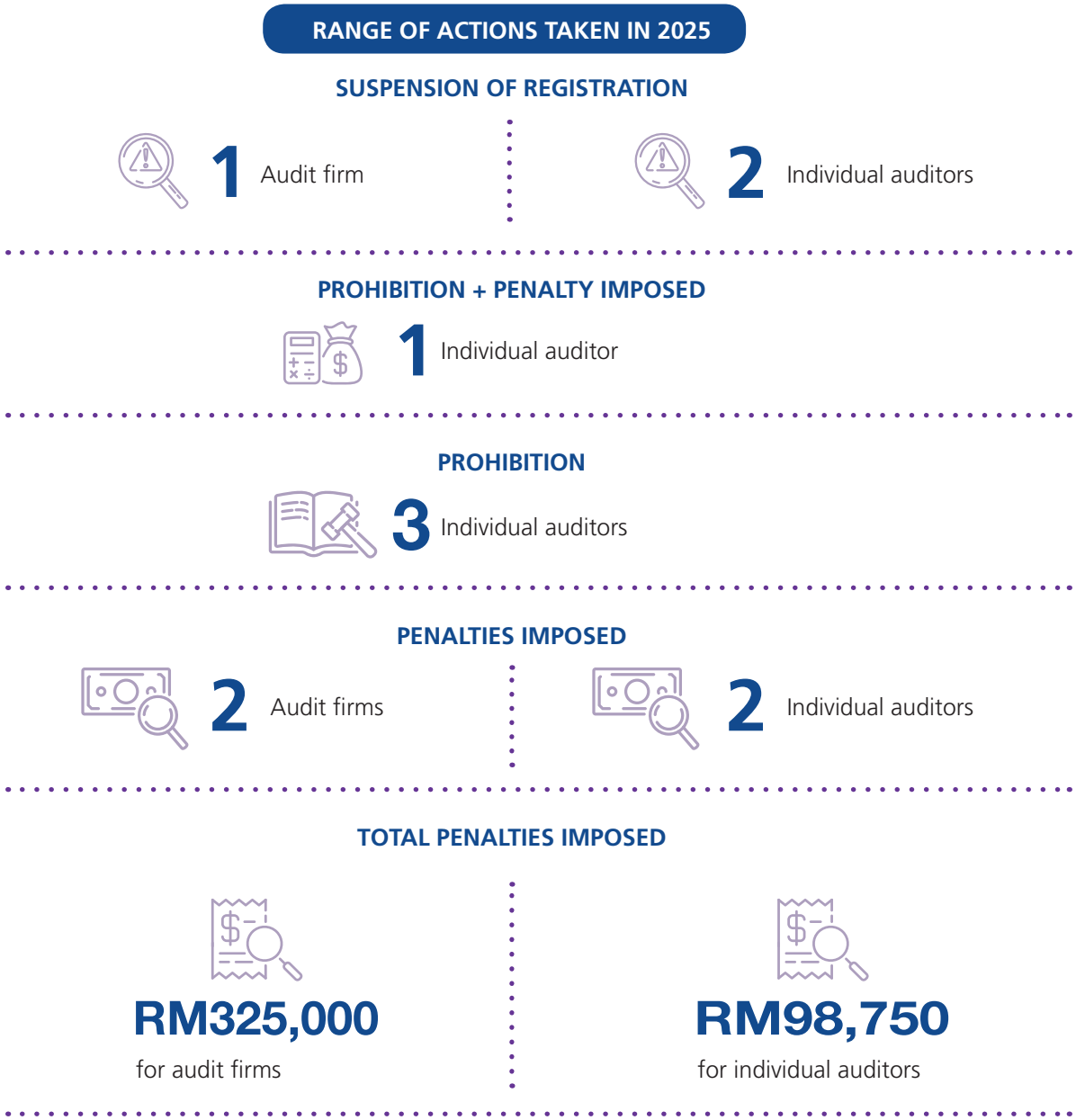
In respect of the ATRs, the AOB will be reducing the reporting threshold so that more AOB-registered audit firms will be required to produce ATRs, and it will also be introducing additional reporting requirements. The audit firms' disclosure of their governance structures, quality control systems, and key initiatives provides valuable insights to ACs and key stakeholders, enabling them to better understand how audit firms safeguard audit quality and uphold ethical standards. Together, these initiatives foster accountability and improve audit quality.

Details of the principles on independent oversight and enhancement to the requirements of the ATRs will be further elaborated in the AOB's AIR, which provides comprehensive insights into the AOB's inspection findings and the effectiveness of audit quality enhancement efforts.

ENFORCEMENT ON AUDIT FIRMS AND INDIVIDUAL AUDITORS

During the year, the AOB sanctioned three audit firms and eight individual auditors for non-compliance with the requirements of ISQM 1 and ISA. The details of the enforcement actions are highlighted in Diagram 2 below.

DIAGRAM 2



In 2025, the AOB imposed a range of enforcement actions on individual auditors, engagement quality reviewers and audit firms. These actions were determined based on an enforcement framework which considers the nature and severity of the matter, mitigating and aggravating consideration and impact to the capital market. During the year, the AOB suspended the registration of an audit firm together with two individual auditors for a period of two years. Part of the consideration for the suspension was the auditors' failure to demonstrate improvements in overall audit quality from previous inspection results.

The AOB's enforcement actions are intended to send a strong signal to the profession that serious breaches of standards, ethics, or regulatory requirements will be taken seriously. It serves as a strong deterrent but also provides audit firms and individual auditors the opportunity to reassess their practices and strengthen their capacity to undertake future audits of PIEs and schedule funds.

ENFORCEMENT OBSERVATIONS

Figure 1 below lists the observations with respect to enforcement in 2025.

FIGURE 1

System of quality management

- Serious systemic weakness in the quality management system or internal control of the audit firms.
- Prevalent findings across audit inspections, including some recurring findings from the AOB's past inspection.

EQR role

- Failure to sufficiently review significant risk areas and significant judgements.
- Insufficient review over other audit areas such as prior year adjustments, property, plant and equipment, opening balances and group consolidation.

Going concern

- Failure to assess the reasonableness and appropriateness of the assumptions made.
- Non-existent, incomplete, or inadequate documentation in the audit file to support the conclusions reached in relation to the sufficiency of the mitigating actions taken by the PIE client to address the material uncertainty relating to going concern.

Basis of audit opinion

- Failure to conduct audit procedures to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support conclusions reached in several key areas, including but not limited to, to valuation of property development costs, existence of fixed deposits and non-recognition of prior year adjustments.

Group financial statements

- Non-existent, incomplete or inadequate documentation in relation to the extent of work done by the component auditors and whether it sufficiently supports the basis of the audit opinion issued by the group auditors.

ONGOING CASES UNDER INQUIRY

All enforcement actions are subject to robust challenge and undertaken in accordance with the approved enforcement framework. While timely completion is critical for enforcement actions to achieve the intended impact and deterrent effect, equal emphasis is placed on careful deliberation of each referral. Auditors are afforded the opportunity to explain, challenge, and provide additional information to address the AOB's findings. In circumstances where enforcement actions are required, the AOB prioritises cases based on their potential risk to the capital market which means that certain cases are fast tracked.

Below are the number of outstanding cases as of 31 December 2025.

TABLE 2
Number of enforcement cases in progress and pending completion

Year	No. of referrals for enforcement proceedings	No. of cases completed prior to 2025	No. of cases completed in 2025	No. of cases-in-progress as at 31 December 2025
2023	8	3	3	2
2024	5	-	1	4
2025	4[1]	-	1	2
TOTAL	17	3	5[2]	8

Notes:
1. A referral received in 2024 is being assessed together with a referral received in 2025 as it involves the same audit firm.
2. The AOB completed six cases in 2025, including one referral from 2022.

Read more on the AOB's Enforcement Actions at
https://www.sc.com.my/aob/aobs-sanctions

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVES

STRENGTHENING AUDIT QUALITY THROUGH STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS

The development and implementation of regulatory policies and actions require careful assessment of their impact on relevant stakeholders. AOB strives to balance diverse viewpoints in its decision-making process with a focus on public interest. It is therefore essential that the AOB regularly engages in discussions, fosters collaborations, and seeks constructive feedback to effectively discharge its responsibilities. Feedback from past engagement activities has consistently highlighted that such sessions provide valuable insights and a deeper appreciation of the importance of the AOB's role in safeguarding audit quality.

Throughout 2025, the AOB organised a series of sessions with key stakeholders, including:

- Continued to share the AOB's regulatory expectations and common inspection findings at the AOB's Annual Conversation with Auditors

- Hosted the IESBA'S Roundtable on Firm Culture and Governance
- Hosted the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's (IAASB) Roundtable on Technology Quality Management

- Continued to share the AOB's common inspection findings and expectations on ACs through the AOB's Annual Conversation with Audit Committees

- Collaborated with MICPA to organise workshops such as 'Practical Insights into Root Cause Analysis', and a conference titled 'Evolving Financial Reporting Landscape: Insights into MFRS and Sustainability in Practice'

- Increased cooperation with the Accountant General's Office to strengthen Malaysia's audit licensing process
- Increased cooperation with the Auditor General's Office to discuss matters relating to auditors

STRENGTHENING AUDIT OVERSIGHT THROUGH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Leveraging its membership in the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR) and the ASEAN Audit Regulators Group (AARG), the AOB gains access to global and regional developments while contributing to the continual enhancement of audit quality. These platforms also provide an avenue for the AOB to connect with the global and regional leadership of the six Global Public Policy Committee (GPPC) firms to discuss matters related to the network and emerging issues. The AOB's involvement in the IFIAR working groups, including the Investor and Other Stakeholders Working Group (IOSWG) and the Sustainability Assurance Taskforce (SATF) provides the AOB with the opportunities to contribute the Malaysian perspectives to international discussions and ensuring local relevance in global standards. Participation in SATF allows the AOB to shape practices around sustainability reporting and assurance, a growing area of importance for capital markets. Through IOSWG, the AOB engages with investors and other stakeholders to better understand expectations and enhance transparency in financial reporting.

In 2025, the AOB participated in the annual IFIAR plenary meetings and workshops, where regulators from around the globe convened to exchange views on audit oversight best practices and common challenges. Discussions focused on critical topics such as quality management systems, sustainability assurance, and audit approaches involving technology, reinforcing the importance of global collaboration in advancing audit oversight.

IFIAR Plenary Meeting 2025

The plenary meeting was held in Berlin, Germany from 8-10 April 2025 and was attended by representatives from 49 IFIAR member jurisdictions. Panel discussions were focused on the following:

- Regulatory approaches to smaller audit firms in their jurisdictions, whose significance in PIE audits continues to grow.
- Assurance over sustainability reporting, and how regulators can contribute to the quality of the reporting in a context where experiences and skills still need to be built in companies and audit firms.
- Approaches to utilising artificial intelligence in regulatory activities to keep pace with the technological developments surrounding the audit markets.

IFIAR 19th Inspection Workshop

In March 2025, the AOB attended a three-day workshop organised by IFIAR in collaboration with the Financial Reporting Council of Mauritius. Close to 100 participants from various jurisdictions were also present to exchange knowledge regarding the evolving audit environment, share practical oversight experiences, foster collaboration and regulatory consistency, and offer a platform for dialogue with other international organisations concerned with audit quality.

IFIAR's Task Force and Working Group Webinars

In addition to the inspection workshops, the IFIAR held webinar sessions throughout the year discussing emerging issues and ongoing developments within the audit and inspection space, including:

- Inspections of crypto-related audits.
- Setting up Sustainability Reporting Assurance Oversight.
- Introduction to artificial intelligence (AI) in audit and oversight.

IFIAR is a global forum for independent audit regulators to collaborate and share knowledge and experiences, with a focus on inspection of auditors and audit firms, towards promoting consistency in audit regulatory activities globally. Today, the IFIAR has 56 member audit regulators from Africa, North and South America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and the Middle East.

AARG AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SURVEILLANCE GROUP (FSSG) WORKSHOP 2025

Following the SC's hosting of AARG and FSSG workshops last year, the AOB continued to support the Combined ASEAN Audit Regulators Group (AARG) and Financial Statements Surveillance Group (FSSG) Workshop 2025, held in Bangkok from 25-27 August 2025.

Representatives from Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines convened to exchange perspectives on strengthening the region's audit and regulatory landscape. The dialogue highlighted shared challenges and opportunities across four key areas which include:

- Strengthening audit quality and oversight practices
- Regulatory innovations and inspection case studies
- The growing demand for IT auditors.
- Supervision of financial reporting.

The workshop also featured sessions with the Institute of Valuers and Appraisers, Singapore, on business valuation practices and engagement with the IESBA on ethics, culture, and governance in audit firms.

AARG is a group of audit regulators from the region, namely the AOB, the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre in Indonesia (PPPK Indonesia), Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore (ACRA Singapore), Securities and Exchange Commission Thailand (SEC Thailand) and Securities and Exchange Commission Philippines (SEC Philippines).

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS SETTERS

The AOB's collaborative efforts with IESBA and IAASB reinforced its commitment to aligning Malaysia's audit oversight framework and standards with global best practices. These collaborations also allow for knowledge and experience sharing which will assist the AOB to stay ahead of current and emerging risks.

IESBA'S FIRM CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE

On 28 April 2025, the AOB facilitated the IESBA's Roundtable on Firm Culture and Governance as part of IESBA's public consultation process for the project on firm culture and governance. This project aims to develop a framework that fosters, upholds, and reinforces strong ethical standards among the accounting and audit firms' leadership, partners, and staff across all service areas.

The Roundtable brought together a wide range of stakeholders, providing a platform for sharing notable insights and perspectives, which contributed meaningfully to the ongoing development of the culture and governance framework.

Discussion centred on the key elements of this framework, which are as follows:

- Oversight and governance
- The provision of independent input
- Accountability across the firm
- Continuous education and training
- Incentives and rewards that align with ethical behaviour
- A culture of open discussion and challenge
- Transparency about the firm's ethical performance

A strong and positive audit firm culture fosters integrity and a commitment to high-quality audit, which is essential in maintaining trust with clients, regulators, and the capital market. In addition, a positive firm culture plays a pivotal role in retaining talent and reducing burnout in what is often a demanding profession. By fostering values such as transparency, accountability, and continuous learning, audit firms create an environment where employees feel motivated, supported, and empowered to deliver high-quality work. This strengthens the sustainability of the profession.

IAASB TECHNOLOGY QUALITY MANAGEMENT ROUNDTABLES

On 13 October 2025, the AOB together with the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) hosted IAASB's Roundtable on Technology Quality Management. The Roundtable focuses on how audit firms apply quality management standards to emerging technologies like AI and data analytics.

The session brought together audit regulators, audit firms, ACs, investors, academia and other practitioners across the Southeast Asia region to share valuable insights and most importantly align expectations on the use of emerging technology. The dialogue included the following:

(a) Identification of practical challenges and emerging best practices in technologies particularly in AI.

(b) Understanding how its quality management standards specifically ISQM 1 and International ISA 220 were being applied in emerging technologies.

(c) Exploring the development of non-authoritative materials such as practices and guidance to promote consistent, high-quality application of its standards in emerging technologies.

Following the roundtable discussion, and in view of the prevalent risks and challenges associated with the adoption of emerging technologies, particularly AI in auditing practice, the AOB has issued an AOB Alert on Technology Risk Management for Auditors in December 2025.

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE OVERSIGHT OF AUDITORS AND THE AUDIT PROCESS

Connecting with the ACs of PLCs continues to be a key focus of the AOB. ACs play a critical role in governance over the financial reporting process, including oversight of auditors. While publications such as the AOB's Annual Inspection Report and periodic AOB Alerts keep ACs informed of inspection observations and regulatory developments, while direct engagement through dialogue sessions enables more comprehensive discussions on current issues within the financial reporting ecosystem.

In 2025, the AOB's Conversation with Audit Committees centred on practical insights into the implementation of the *National Sustainability Reporting Framework* (NSRF). Speakers shared perspectives on:

- The structure of sustainability reports.
- Critical factors for successful adoption of the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.
- Common challenges faced by PLCs in sustainability reporting.

Questions raised by ACs covered areas such as the implications of sustainability reports, resources available for implementation, and assurance requirements. These exchanges underscored the importance of engaging ACs to address concerns and provide guidance that supports the smooth application of NSRF requirements.

The AOB remains committed to continuing conversations with ACs to ensure they are equipped with relevant information and insights as they carry out their responsibilities in enhancing audit quality and strengthening investor confidence.

Key Takeaways for ACs

- The IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, emphasises sustainability-related financial information on sustainability risks and opportunities with greater connectivity to the financial statements.
- Disclosure improvements on the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in the financial statements are expected as sustainability report is to be issued at the same time as the related financial statements.
- The sustainability report is a regulatory document and ensuring compliance requires the appropriate capabilities to be convened within a PLC.

Session held on 25 November 2025

Attended by 628 AC members

Further to the AOB's Conversation with Audit Committees, the AOB also participated in a session organised by the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia for ACs and board members. The event was attended by 96 participants from diverse industries and featured a presentation by Alex Ooi Thiam Poh, Executive Officer of the AOB.

The session included information on the AOB's oversight functions, inspection programme and inspection observations. There was discussion on the role the ACs play in overseeing the effectiveness of internal controls, monitoring the independence and performance of external auditors. The AOB also highlighted best practices for evaluating auditor independence and strengthening governance processes.

Session held on 23 October 2025

Attended by 96 board members

DRIVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ROBUST SUSTAINABILITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

In September 2024, the Advisory Committee on Sustainability Reporting (ACSR) launched the NSRF. Recognising the critical need to enhance investor confidence in the credibility and reliability of sustainability-related disclosures, the ACSR subsequently established the Sustainability Assurance Working Group (SAWG) in 2025. The SAWG is chaired by the AOB and has been tasked with developing the framework for Sustainability Assurance (Framework), which will serve as a key component in strengthening the overall quality of sustainability information.

The SAWG comprises representatives from ACSR members, Global Public Policy Committee (GPPC) network firms[1] in Malaysia and MIA. The key activities of SAWG for 2025 are illustrated in Diagram 1.

DIAGRAM 1

[1] *GPPC network firms in Malaysia are BDO PLT, Deloitte Malaysia PLT, Ernst & Young PLT, Grant Thornton Malaysia PLT, KPMG PLT and PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT.*

The public consultation paper on the proposed Framework was issued by the ACSR on 25 June 2025, with a six-week period for the public to provide feedback. The main elements of the proposed Framework are depicted in Diagram 2.

DIAGRAM 2
Main elements of the proposed Framework

During the public consultation period, the AOB engaged with senior representatives of five non-accounting sustainability assurance providers operating in Malaysia. The outreach is to gain insights into their current sustainability assurance practices, technical capabilities, challenges and readiness to comply with the proposed Framework.

The public consultation garnered 91 responses from PLCs, audit firms, non-accounting sustainability assurance providers, professional bodies and institutional investors. The feedback received reflected broad support for the development of a robust assurance framework, while also highlighting practical considerations related to implementation, capacity building, and market readiness of sustainability assurance.

The proposed Framework is presently in its finalisation stage, during which the ACSR assesses the feedback received from stakeholders, addressing key issues raised and refining the Framework to ensure its robustness and capability to achieve its intended regulatory outcomes.


AOB ALERT
TO AUDITORS AND AUDIT COMMITTEES DEC 2025

Connecting Sustainability-related Financial Disclosures to Financial Statements

Overview of National Sustainability Reporting Framework

In September 2024, the National Sustainability Reporting Framework (NSRF) was introduced to facilitate the adoption of the IFRS® Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB Standards). Following that, IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosures of Sustainability-related Financial Information (IFRS S1) and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2) have been mandated as the applicable sustainability disclosure standards for corporations listed on Bursa Malaysia's Main and ACE markets and large non-listed companies with revenue of RM2 billion and above.

ISSB standards mandating alignment with financial statements

The IFRS S1 sets out the general requirements for companies to disclose sustainability-related financial information. It aims to provide consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information to investors and other stakeholders about how sustainability-related risks and opportunities could affect a company's prospects.

A fundamental concept in IFRS S1 is the principle of connected information, which obligates companies to present sustainability disclosures in a way that allows users of financial statements to clearly identify the linkages between sustainability-related financial disclosures and the financial statements. It also emphasises the importance of ensuring sustainability-related financial disclosures are clearly aligned with a company's financial statements.

To facilitate this alignment, IFRS S1 adopts the same materiality definition as the IFRS Accounting Standards, in that it mandates that sustainability-related financial disclosures pertain to the same reporting entity as the relevant financial statements and requires that the entity's sustainability-related and company-wide disclosures remain consistent with those used in the financial statements.

Furthermore, IFRS S1 requires companies to disclose information which allows users of financial statements to comprehend the impact of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the company's financial position, performance and cash flows during the reporting period.

In the December 2025 issue of the *AOB Alert to Audit Committees and Auditors* on 'Connecting Sustainability-related Financial Disclosures to Financial Statements', the AOB highlighted the key focus areas for PIE directors and auditors to discharge their responsibilities with regards to connecting sustainability reporting to financial reporting.

The AOB's Oversight Activities - December 2025

CAPACITY BUILDING AND COLLABORATION EFFORTS

The desired outcome of the AOB's oversight activities is for audit firms to deliver consistent quality audits through continuous capacity building and effective audit quality framework. Capacity-building initiatives for the profession have been an important focus area for the AOB. While the AOB uses its enforcement actions to send a strong signal to the auditors on the importance of upholding audit quality, the AOB is also cognisant of the challenges faced by audit firms in respect of capacity building. In this regard, the AOB utilises the monies collected from the penalty imposed on auditors to facilitate capacity-building initiatives for the profession.

ENGAGING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE AUDIT FIRMS

Ongoing engagements with the leadership of registered audit firms enable the AOB to ensure that audit quality remains a key priority.

The conversations allow open sharing of views and challenges faced by auditors. It also allows the AOB to make decisions if any regulatory intervention is required and reassess its priority areas.

SC Chairman Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi shared his views on sustainability reporting and the need for sustainability assurance to enhance the reliability of sustainability information. There should also be emphasis on capacity building to ensure practitioners are equipped with the necessary skills and expertise to support companies in embedding sustainable practices.

The AOB shared key findings and observations of firm and engagement reviews during its annual inspection of audit firms and auditors. In addition, there were also updates on the AOB's initiatives which included introduction of governance principles for audit firms, enhancements to annual transparency reporting and proposal for inclusion of the requirement for audit tendering under the *Malaysian Code of Corporate Governance*.

The AOB's Conversation with Major and Other Audit Firms held on 27 October 2025

Attended by 81 senior auditors

BUILDING CAPACITIES OF AOB-REGISTERED AUDITORS THROUGH COLLABORATION WITH THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

In 2025, the AOB, in collaboration with MICPA, conducted a workshop titled 'Practical Insights into Root Cause Analysis'. The workshop was organised in recognition of the importance of addressing inspection findings by identifying and remediating their underlying root causes to prevent recurrence.

Under ISQM 1, root cause analysis helps audit firms understand the seriousness and extent of deficiencies and guides them in taking specific actions to address and prevent these issues. The workshop conducted was aimed at communicating the importance of a thoroughly challenged root cause analysis programme and discussions of case studies to illustrate comprehensive assessments of deficiencies before arriving at the underlying cause. The objective of these collaborative workshops is to develop professional accountants who can strengthen audit quality by applying due consideration of lapses in the internal processes or controls which need enhancement.

AOB also hosted MICPA's Financial Statements Review Committee's (FSRC) sharing session on the results of their activities throughout 2025. Titled 'Evolving Financial Reporting Landscape: Insights into MFRS and Sustainability in Practice', this session was intended to share insights on the findings identified by MICPA arising from the review of financial statements of selected PLCs in Malaysia.

Further sharing also focused on MFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' which will come into effect for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Sessions held between September and November 2025

Attended by 170 auditors and audit personnel

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STATEMENTS

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT OVERSIGHT BOARD

DATO' SERI AHMAD JOHAN MOHAMMAD RASLAN

ALEX OOI THIAM POH

HONG CHIN PHENG

DATUK NOR AZIMAH ABDUL AZIZ

SALMAH BEE MOHD MYDIN

YM TUNKU AFWIDA BINTI TUNKU ABDUL MALEK

Note:
Seri Izriani Melani Mohtar was appointed as a Non Executive Member on 6 February 2026.

Scar QR for more details on Members of the Audit Oversight Board

Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan Mohammad Raslan
Appointed as Non Executive Member on 1 December 2020
Redesignated as Non Executive Chairman on 5 January 2026

Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan Mohammad Raslan was Executive Chairman of PwC Malaysia from 2004 to 2012, when he retired from the firm.

Dato' Seri Johan has held several government appointments, including Chairman of the Financial Reporting Framework (FRF) from 2003 to 2009, membership of Bank Negara Malaysia's Financial Stability Executive Committee from 2009 to 2012, and membership of the International Advisory Panel of the Labuan FSA from 2004 to 2012.

In corporate governance, Dato' Seri Johan helped the SC to roll-out the first Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (MCCG) to the market in the year 2000. Since then, he has assisted with drafting certain later versions of the MCCG.

Currently, Dato' Seri Johan is an Independent Non-Executive Director of Sime Darby Property Bhd and YTL Digital Bank Berhad. He is also a board member of the Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia. He is an Eisenhower Fellow.

Dato' Seri Johan holds a Bachelor of Economics (Honours) in Economics and Accountancy from the University of Hull, UK. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and a member of the MIA and the MICPA. Dato' Seri Johan served as MICPA President from 2011 to 2012.

Alex Ooi Thiam Poh
Appointed Executive Officer on 24 November 2017

Alex Ooi Thiam Poh is the Executive Director of the SC, where he leads the AOB as its Executive Officer.

Alex is currently involved in the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, the Ethics Standards Board and the Education Board of the MIA. Alex serves as an Adviser to the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board and also represents the SC as a member in the Audit Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Finance Malaysia. He was a former Council Member of MIA.

Alex is a member of the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators' Investor and Other Stakeholders Working Group and Sustainability Assurance Task Force. He is also currently a member of the CPA Australia Ethics and Professional Standards Centre of Excellence. He was the Malaysia Divisional President of CPA Australia from 2013 to 2014 and a former member of the Public Practice Advisory Board of CPA Australia in Melbourne, Australia.

Alex is a Chartered Accountant of the MIA, Fellow of CPA Australia, and a member of the ICAEW and the MICPA. He holds a Bachelor of Economics (Accounting) from Monash University, Australia.

Hong Chin Pheng
Appointed Non-Executive Member on 11 October 2022

Hong Chin Pheng holds a degree in accounting and is a member of the MIA and the MICPA. She has more than 25 years of supervisory experience in Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). In her current role as the Director of the Financial Conglomerates Supervision Department, she is responsible for the prudential supervision of the domestic banking groups. She also serves as a member of the Financial Stability Committee of the Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA) and represents BNM in the Supervision Workstream of The Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

Datuk Nor Azimah Abdul Aziz
Appointed Non-Executive Member on 1 January 2020

Datuk Nor Azimah Abdul Aziz is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM), a position she has held since 1 May 2020. Prior to her appointment as CEO, she was the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (DCEO) of Regulatory and Enforcement and subsequently as DCEO of Corporate Services between 2016 and 2020. She joined SSM as General Manager of the Corporate Policy, Planning and Development Department in 2003. She began her career in 1992 as an Advocate and Solicitor, before transitioning into academia as a Law Lecturer at the Accounting Department, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). In July 2000, she was seconded to the Regulatory and Standards Department of the MIA.

Datuk Nor Azimah possesses extensive experience in corporate regulation and law reform and has played a significant role in the development and implementation of key legislation under the purview of SSM, including the *Companies Act 2016, Interest Schemes Act 2016, Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012* and *Companies (Amendment) Act 2007*. She currently serves in several national and international capacities, including as a Board Member of the AOB, Integrity Officer Accreditation Board (LPPIB), Financial Reporting Foundation (FRF), and Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA). She is also a Member of the Approval and Implementation Committee of the Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA) and an Executive Committee member of the Corporate Registers Forum (CRF), an association of international corporate registries and an Adjunct Professor at UKM.

Datuk Nor Azimah holds a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) from Institut Teknologi MARA (now Universiti Teknologi MARA or UiTM) and a Master of Laws (LL.M in Business Law) from Aberystwyth University, United Kingdom.

Salmah Bee Mohd Mydin
Appointed Non-Executive Member on 1 January 2020

Salmah Bee Mohd Mydin was the Executive Director of Market Development at the SC. Over a notable career spanning more than 30 years with the SC, she held a broad range of senior roles across both regulatory and market-development functions.

Within the regulatory domain, Salmah built expertise through her involvement in several major investigations, including cases of market manipulation and insider trading.

She subsequently led the Authorisation and Licensing function, before assuming a leadership role in the SC's supervisory function, where she was responsible for the oversight of licensed capital market intermediaries.

In her market-development capacity, Salmah was responsible for policy formulation across key areas such as proportionality of regulations, sustainability and corporate governance in addition to a major focus area for the SC, the investment management and venture capital industry. Her work focused on shaping regulatory frameworks and initiatives aimed at strengthening market efficiency, vibrancy and the global competitiveness of Malaysia's capital market.

YM Tunku Afwida binti Tunku Abdul Malek
Appointed Non-Executive Member on 1 September 2025

YM Tunku Afwida binti Tunku Abdul Malek has held various senior roles within the investment banking sector. She served as the CEO and Executive Director (ED) of Kenanga Investment Bank Bhd from 2006 to 2008. Prior to that, she was CEO and ED of MIMB Investment Bank Bhd (now known as Hong Leong Investment Bank Bhd) from 2003 to 2006. Between 1995 and 2003, she was the ED/Chief Investment Officer of Commerce Asset Fund Managers Sdn Bhd.

YM Tunku Afwida also served as the Chairman of Affin Hwang Investment Bhd from May 2022 to May 2025. She was also the Senior Independent Director of Telekom Malaysia Bhd before her retirement in May 2024.

Currently, YM Tunku Afwida is an Independent Non-Executive Director of RHB Investment Bank Berhad, RHB Asset Management Sdn Bhd and RHB Islamic International Asset Management Berhad. She is also a Board member of ENRA Group Berhad, SAM Engineering & Equipment (M) Berhad, DXN Holdings Bhd and is a member of the investment panel of Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan).

YM Tunku Afwida holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Economics and Accountancy from City University London, United Kingdom, qualified as a Chartered Accountant from the ICAEW and a member of the MIA.

STATEMENT ON GOVERNANCE

Board Members

The Board of the AOB comprises a Non-Executive Chairman, an Executive Officer, and five other Non-Executive Members who are appointed by the SC. The Non-Executive Members are representatives from the regulators, namely BNM and SSM, the legal profession, auditing profession and the private sector. The Executive Officer is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the AOB.

The Non-Executive Chairman of the AOB is appointed for a term not exceeding three years and the Non-Executive Members of the Board are appointed for a term of two years. The Non-Executive Chairman and Non-Executive Members are eligible for reappointment upon the completion of their terms respectively.

A person is disqualified from holding the office of a Board member of the AOB if he or she is–

- convicted of an offence under the law;
- declared a bankrupt;
- fails to attend three consecutive Board meetings without leave; or
- not capable of discharging his or her duties.

The SCMA requires a Board member to manage the conflict of interest by disclosing his or her interest in any matter under discussion by the Board. Once a disclosure is made, he or she–

- shall neither take part nor be present in any deliberation or decision of the Board or its committees; and
- shall be disregarded for the purposes of constituting quorum of the Board or its committees, relating to the matter.

Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is responsible for assisting the SC in discharging its functions under the SCMA. The responsibilities of the Board are included in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
Board responbilities

Board Meetings

There were 10 Board meetings held in 2025. The quorum required three members to be present. The attendance record of the Board members is set out in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Board meeting attendance

Board Members	Number of Meetings Attended
Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan Mohammad Raslan *(redesignated as Non-Executive Chairman on 5 January 2026)*	10/10
Tan Sri Abu Samah Nordin *(tenure as Non-Executive Chairman ended on 4 January 2026)*	10/10
Alex Ooi Thiam Poh	10/10
Hong Chin Pheng	9/10
Datuk Nor Azimah Abdul Aziz	9/10
Salmah Bee Mohd Mydin	10/10
Dato' Noorazman Abd Aziz *(tenure ended on 31 July 2025)*	5/6
YM Tunku Afwida Tunku Abdul Malek *(appointed on 1 August 2025)*	2/4
Seri Izriani Melani Mohtar *(appointed on 6 February 2026)*	-

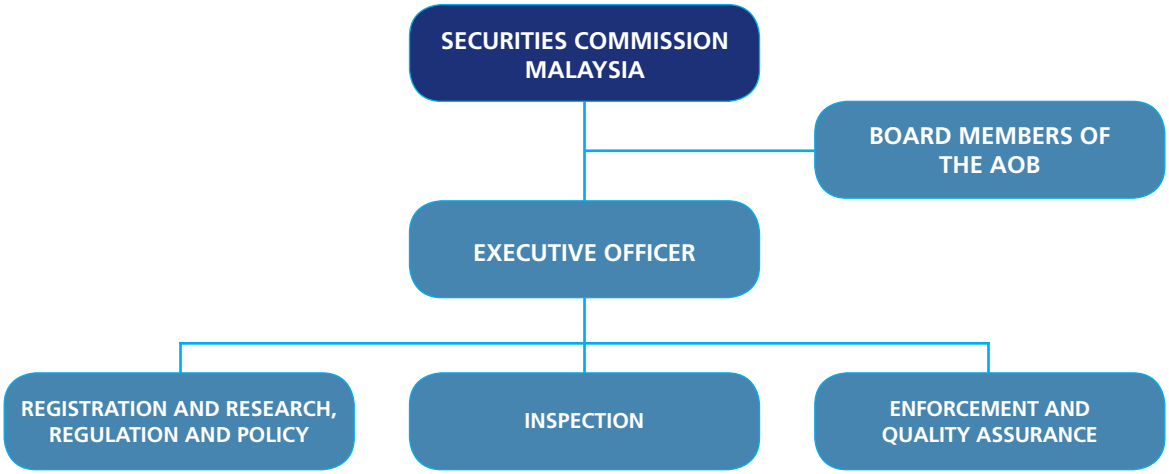
Committee of the AOB

The Registration Committee was established to deliberate matters regarding the registration or recognition of auditors with the AOB. Where applicable, the Registration Committee will make recommendations to the Board on matters that require further deliberation and decision.

The following are members of the Registration Committee:

- Tan Sri Abu Samah Nordin (retired on 4 January 2026)
- Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan Mohammad Raslan (appointed on 5 January 2026)
- Alex Ooi Thiam Poh
- Hong Chin Pheng

Organisation Structure



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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 RM	2024 RM
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	30,312	22,644
Other investments	5	1,519,966	1,967,649
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,979,306	796,321
		3,529,584	2,786,614
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accruals	7	(2,071,223)	(1,145,744)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,458,361	1,640,870
REPRESENTED BY:			
Funds from the Securities Commission Malaysia		50,308,438	46,571,438
Accumulated deficit	8	(48,850,077)	(44,930,568)
		1,458,361	1,640,870

The notes on pages 52 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

DATO' MOHAMMAD FAIZ BIN MOHAMMAD AZMI
CHAIRMAN
SECURITIES COMMISSION MALAYSIA

OOI THIAM POH
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AUDIT OVERSIGHT BOARD

29 January 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 RM	2024 RM
Registration fees		3,304,000	3,296,000
Finance income		145,772	111,498
Penalty income		423,750	275,000
		3,873,522	3,682,498
Administrative expenses	9	(7,793,031)	(9,056,911)
Deficit before tax		(3,919,509)	(5,374,413)
Tax expense	10	-	-
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(3,919,509)	(5,374,413)

The notes on pages 52 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Funds from the Securities Commission Malaysia RM	Accumulated deficit RM	Total RM
At 1 January 2024	42,516,438	(39,556,155)	2,960,283
Funds from the Securities Commission Malaysia	4,055,000	-	4,055,000
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(5,374,413)	(5,374,413)
At 31 December 2024/1 January 2025	46,571,438	(44,930,568)	1,640,870
Funds from the Securities Commission Malaysia	3,737,000	-	3,737,000
Deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(3,919,509)	(3,919,509)
At 31 December 2025	50,308,438	(48,850,077)	1,458,361

The notes on pages 52 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 RM	2024 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit before tax	(3,919,509)	(5,374,413)
Adjustment for:		
Finance income	(145,772)	(111,498)
OPERATING DEFICIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(4,065,281)	(5,485,911)
Changes in working capital:		
Other receivables	(4,714)	-
Other payables and accruals	925,479	500,147
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(3,144,516)	(4,985,764)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	142,818	127,045
Movement in fixed deposit with licensed banks	447,683	1,158,123
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	590,501	1,285,168
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Funds from the Securities Commission Malaysia	3,737,000	4,055,000
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY	3,737,000	4,055,000
NET MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,182,985	354,404
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY	796,321	441,917
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	1,979,306	796,321

The notes on pages 52 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

On 1 April 2010, the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) established the Audit Oversight Board (AOB) under Section 31C of the *Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993* (SCMA). The AOB was established for the purposes set out in Section 31B of the SCMA, namely:

a) to promote and develop an effective and robust audit oversight framework in Malaysia;
b) to promote confidence in the quality and reliability of audited financial statements in Malaysia;
c) to regulate auditors of public interest entities or schedule funds; and
d) to exercise oversight over any person who prepares a report in relation to financial information required to be submitted under the securities laws, guidelines issued by the SC or the rules of a stock exchange of a:
   (i) public interest entity (PIE) or schedule fund;
   (ii) non-PIE seeking approval to become a public listed company or a corporation listed on the stock exchange; or
   (iii) non-schedule fund seeking approval to become a schedule fund.

To facilitate the abovementioned purposes, a fund known as the AOB Fund was established under Section 31H of the SCMA. The AOB Fund is administered by the SC. The SC provides administrative and accounting support to the AOB Fund and the accounts are kept separately from the accounts of the SC in accordance with Section 31L(5) of the SCMA. The SC will continue to provide the necessary financial support to the AOB for the foreseeable future.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the AOB have been prepared in accordance with *Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* (MFRS) and *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS).

(i) Amendments to published standards that are effective

The AOB has applied the following amendments to published standards for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to MFRS 121 'Lack of Exchangeability'

(ii) New standard and amendments to published standards that have been issued but not yet effective

New standard, amendments to published standards and annual improvements that are effective for financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2026 are set out below:

- Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7 'Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments', 'Amendments to the Contracts Referencing Nature-dependant Electricity' (effective 1 January 2026).
- Annual Improvements to MFRSs (Amendments to MFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards', Amendments to MFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', Amendments to MFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', Amendments to MFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and Amendments to MFRS 107 'Statement of Cash Flows') (effective 1 January 2026).
- MFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective 1 January 2027).
- Amendments to MFRS121 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency' (effective 1 January 2027).

The new standard, amendments to published standards and annual improvements will be adopted on the respective effective dates. The AOB has started a preliminary assessment on the effects of the above new standard, amendments to published standards and annual improvements and the impact is still being assessed.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than those as disclosed in Note 3.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the AOB's functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policy information is disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements where relevant.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the AOB, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the AOB becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Categories of financial assets are determined on initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the AOB changes its business model for managing financial assets and the contractual term of the cash flows in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model. AOB classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Amortised cost category comprises financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI"). Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Finance income and impairment loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Finance income is recognised by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets (see Note 3(c)) where the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Amortised cost

Financial liabilities not categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance cost is recognised in the profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognised in the profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. A financial liability is also derecognised when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the AOB currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances and deposits with licensed banks which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the AOB in the management of its short term commitments.

(c) Impairment

Financial assets

The AOB recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The AOB measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for cash and cash equivalent for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month expected credit loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the AOB considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the AOB's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, where available.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the asset, while 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the AOB is exposed to credit risk.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

At each reporting date, the AOB assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or fully) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the AOB determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the AOB's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to impairment.

(d) Registration fees

Registration fees are recognised at a point in time upon registrations of auditors.

(e) Finance income

Finance income is recognised as it accrues using effective interest method in profit or loss.

(f) Penalty Income

Penalty income is on auditors for failing to comply with any provisions or condition imposed under Part IIIA – Audit Oversight Board of the SCMA. Penalty income is recognised at a point in time pursuant to Section 31Z of SCMA. The penalty amount is restricted and shall be utilised for planning and implementing capacity building programmes in relation to the accounting and auditing profession.

(g) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave, contribution to social security contributions (SOCSO), Employees Provident Fund (EPF) or Private Retirement Scheme (PRS) are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed off as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the AOB has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Prepayment	4,714	-
Accrued finance income	25,598	22,644
	30,312	22,644

5 OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments represent deposits placed with licensed banks with maturity period ranging from 6 months to 12 months (2024: 6 months) and earned income at rates ranging from 2.20% - 3.75% (2024: 2.50% - 2.80%) per annum.

The said deposits arose from monies received from penalty income imposed by the AOB. The monies are reserved for planning and implementing capacity building programmes in relation to the accounting and auditing profession.

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Cash and bank balances	468,660	796,321
Deposits placed with licensed banks	1,510,646	-
	1,979,306	796,321

Deposits placed with licensed banks have maturity period of 3 months and earned income at rates of 3.25% per annum.

7 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Registration fee received in advance	504,000	672,000
Other payables and accruals	1,567,223	473,744
	2,071,223	1,145,744

8 ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

Accumulated deficit is inclusive of accumulated penalty income imposed by the AOB amounting to RM2,989,023 (2024: RM2,573,351). The penalty income are reserved for planning and implementing capacity building programmes in relation to the accounting and auditing profession.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 RM	2024 RM
The administrative expenses consist of:		
Auditors' remuneration	29,160	29,160
Non-executive members' allowance	290,720	272,000
Other miscellaneous charges	490,415	584,198
Capacity-building programmes	41,590	872,256
Staff costs:		
Remuneration, bonus, staff medical, staff training and overtime	6,035,799	6,137,636
Defined contribution plan	847,544	992,022
Other employees benefits	57,803	169,639
	7,793,031	9,056,911

10 TAX EXPENSE

The AOB is a unit of the SC and is not a tax entity.

11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

11.1 Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised at amortised cost (AC):

	Carrying amount RM	AC RM
2025		
Financial assets		
Other receivables	25,598	25,598
Other investments	1,519,966	1,519,966
Cash and cash equivalents	1,979,306	1,979,306
	3,524,870	3,524,870
Financial liabilities		
Other payables and accruals*	(1,567,223)	(1,567,223)

	Carrying amount RM	AC RM
2024		
Financial assets		
Other receivables	22,644	22,644
Other investments	1,967,649	1,967,649
Cash and cash equivalents	796,321	796,321
	2,786,614	2,786,614
Financial liabilities		
Other payables and accruals*	(473,744)	(473,744)

* Exclude non-financial instruments.

11.2 Financial risk management

As the AOB is administered by the SC, the AOB is subject to the SC's financial risk management policies.

The AOB has policies and guidelines on the overall investment strategies and tolerance towards risk. Investments are managed in a prudent manner to ensure the preservation and conservation of the fund.

The AOB has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

11.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the AOB if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The exposure to credit risk arises principally from the individual characteristics of each customer. There are no significant changes as compared to prior periods.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with licensed banks and financial institutions. As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

These licensed banks and financial institutions have low credit risk. Consequently, the AOB is of the view that the loss allowance is not material and hence, it is not provided for.

The AOB's investments are mainly in fixed deposits with approved financial institutions.

11.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the AOB will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The AOB, via the SC, monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the AOB's operations and receives financial support from the SC to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the AOB's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments.

	Carrying amount RM	Contractual cash flow RM	Under 1 year RM
2025			
Financial liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	1,567,223	1,567,223	1,567,223
2024			
Financial liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	473,744	473,744	473,744

11.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, that will affect the AOB's financial position or cash flows.

11.5.1 Interest rate risk

The AOB's interest-bearing assets mainly comprise fixed deposits with banks and bank balances.

The interest rate profile of the AOB's significant interest-bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	3,030,612	1,967,649

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for floating rate instruments.

The AOB does not have any floating rate financial assets at amortised cost. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

11.6 Fair value information

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other investments, other payables and accruals reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy has not been presented as there are no financial instruments carried at fair value nor those not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed as at the end of the financial year.

12 FUND MANAGEMENT

The AOB's objective is to maintain adequate reserves to safeguard the AOB's ability to perform its duties and functions independently. The reserves are managed by the SC.

13 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised by the SC for issuance and signed by the Chairman of the SC and Executive Officer of the AOB on 29 January 2026.

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, **Nur Fatin binti Abdul Aziz**, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of the Audit Oversight Board, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 48 to 61 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the declaration to be true, and by virtue of the *Statutory Declarations Act, 1960*.

NUR FATIN BINTI ABDUL AZIZ
OFFICER

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed Nur Fatin binti Abdul Aziz, at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territories on 29 January 2026.

Before me:

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
W919
THANGAPERUMAL
A/L ANDIMUTHU A.M.W.
01.01.2025 - 11.6.2027
MALAYSIA

JALAN TUN SAMBANTHAN
50470 KUALA LUMPUR

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE AUDIT OVERSIGHT BOARD, SECURITIES COMMISSION MALAYSIA

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Audit Oversight Board (AOB), established by Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 48 to 61.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the AOB as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with *Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* (MFRS) and *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the AOB in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants* (By-Laws) and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of the Board Members for the Financial Statements

The Board Members of the SC are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the AOB that give a true and fair view in accordance with MFRS and IFRS. The Board Members of the SC are also responsible for such internal control as the Board Members of the SC determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the AOB that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the AOB, the Board Members of the SC are responsible for assessing the AOB'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 Board Members of the SC either intend to liquidate the AOB or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the AOB as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and ISA 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 approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the AOB, 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 AOB's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board Members of the SC.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board Members of the SC'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 AOB's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the AOB 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the AOB to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the AOB, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the AOB represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board Members of the SC 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.

OTHER MATTER

This report is made solely to the Board Members of the SC, as a statutory body and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Forvis Mazars PLT
201706000496 (LLP0010622-LCA)
AF 001954
Chartered Accountants

Chong Fah Yow
03004/07/2026 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur

29 January 2026

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OTHERS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AARG	ASEAN Audit Regulator Group
AC	Audit Committees
AIR	Annual Inspection Report
AOB	Audit Oversight Board
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
ESG	environmental, social, and governance
EQR	engagement quality reviewer
IFIAR	International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IOSWG	Investor and Other Stakeholders Working Group
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISQM	International Standards on Quality Management
MIA	Malaysian Institute of Accountants
MIA By-Laws	MIA By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)
MICPA	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants
NAV	net asset value
PIE	public-interest entity
PLC	public-listed company
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia
SCMA	*Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993*
SSM	Companies Commission of Malaysia

DEFINITIONS

Auditor

An individual auditor or audit firm who is registered or recognised under section 31O of the SCMA as a registered auditor or recognised auditor of a PIE or schedule fund.

Major Audit Firms

Major Audit Firms are audit firms that have more than 50 PIE audit clients with a total market capitalisation of above RM15 billion.

Other Audit Firms

Audit firms other than Major Audit Firms.

Public-interest entity

Entity specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the SCMA–

(a) a PLC or a corporation listed on the stock exchange;
(b) a bank licensed under the *Financial Services Act 2013*;
(c) an insurer licensed under the *Financial Services Act 2013*;
(d) a takaful operator licensed under the *Islamic Financial Services Act 2013*;
(e) an Islamic bank licensed under the *Islamic Financial Services Act 2013*;
(f) a person prescribed as a prescribed financial institution under section 212 of the *Financial Services Act 2013* or a person prescribed as a prescribed Islamic financial institution under section 223 of the *Islamic Financial Services Act 2013*;
(g) a developmental financial institution prescribed under the *Development Financial Institutions Act 2002*;
(h) a holder of the Capital Markets Services Licence for the carrying on of the regulated activities of dealing in securities, dealing in derivatives or fund management;
(i) an exchange holding company approved under the securities laws;
(j) an exchange approved under the securities laws;
(k) a central depository approved under the securities laws;
(l) a clearing house approved under the securities laws;
(m) a self-regulatory organisation recognised under the securities laws;
(n) a private retirement scheme administrator approved under the securities laws;
(o) a trade repository approved under the securities laws;
(p) the Capital Market Compensation Fund Corporation;
(q) any other person as the Minister may prescribe by order published in the *Gazette*.

Schedule fund

Fund specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the SCMA–

(a) a private retirement scheme approved by the SC under the *Capital Market and Services Act 2007* (CMSA);
(b) a unit trust scheme approved, authorised or recognised by the SC under the CMSA; and
(c) any other capital market funds as may be specified by the SC.

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