

PRO BONO SG
(Co. Reg. No. 201700430E)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2026

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PRO BONO SG

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Pro Bono SG (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

In the opinion of the directors:

- (i) the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 28 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations, and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are:

Dinesh Singh Dhillon	
Vivienne Lim Hui Bian (Vivienne Lin Huimian)	
Daniel Koh Choon Guan	
Derek Kang Yu Hsien (Derek Jiang Youxian)	
Nicholas Jeyaraj S/O Narayanan	
Sim Guan Seng	
Thio Shen Yi	
Wong Weng Wah Kelvin	(Appointed on 1 January 2026)
Ahmad Firdaus Bin Daud	(Appointed on 1 January 2026)
Chandradas Usha Rane	(Appointed on 1 January 2026)
Kanyakumari D/O Veerasamy	(Appointed on 1 January 2026)
Liow Wang Wu Joseph	(Appointed on 1 January 2026)

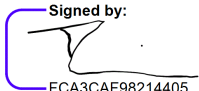
Other matters

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and does not have share capital, matters relating to interest in shares, debentures or share options are not applicable.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Baker Tilly TFW LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Signed by:

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Dinesh Singh Dhillon
Chairman

26 August 2026

Signed by:

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Daniel Koh Choon Guan
Treasurer



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PRO BONO SG

(A public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pro Bono SG (the "Company") as set out on pages 5 to 28, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial activities, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of the auditor's report is the Directors' Statement, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Baker Tilly TFW LLP (trading as Baker Tilly) is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities.

Baker Tilly TFW LLP (Registration No.T10LL1485G) is an accounting limited liability partnership registered in Singapore under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Chapter 163A).

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PRO BONO SG (cont'd)**

(A public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)***Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PRO BONO SG (cont'd)**

(A public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

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

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

- Conclude 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the financial year:

- (i) The Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (ii) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Foong Chooi Chin.

Signed by:

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Baker Tilly TFW LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

26 August 2026

PRO BONO SG**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Incoming resources:			
Donations	4	2,717,720	2,913,194
Grants	5	3,319,439	3,575,502
Other income	6	196,761	186,976
Total incoming resources		6,233,920	6,675,672
Resources expended:			
General and administrative costs		254,622	266,837
Programme costs	7	5,861,864	6,310,441
Fund raising		141,209	245,301
Total resources expended	8	6,257,695	6,822,579
Net deficit for the financial year		(23,775)	(146,907)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

PRO BONO SG**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
At 31 March 2026**

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	357,082	527,827
Intangible assets	11	40,798	54,786
Deferred capital expenditure	12	73,573	73,573
		471,453	656,186
Current assets			
Other receivables	13	1,683,839	2,635,373
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,019,415	2,496,389
		4,703,254	5,131,762
Total assets		5,174,707	5,787,948
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	124,718	273,404
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	514,758	1,171,278
Deferred income and deferred grants	17	679,155	470,640
Lease liabilities	15	148,686	141,461
		1,342,599	1,783,379
Total liabilities		1,467,317	2,056,783
NET ASSETS		3,707,390	3,731,165
FUNDS			
Unrestricted fund	18	3,098,792	2,231,081
Restricted funds	19	608,598	1,500,084
TOTAL FUNDS		3,707,390	3,731,165

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

PRO BONO SG**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Unrestricted funds \$	Restricted funds \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 April 2024	2,957,058	921,014	3,878,072
Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	1,550,492	(1,697,399)	(146,907)
Transfer of funds	(2,276,469)	2,276,469	—
Balance at 31 March 2025	2,231,081	1,500,084	3,731,165
Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	2,245,937	(2,269,712)	(23,775)
Transfer of funds	(1,378,226)	1,378,226	—
Balance at 31 March 2026	3,098,792	608,598	3,707,390

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

PRO BONO SG**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****For the financial year ended 31 March 2026**

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net deficit for the financial year		(23,775)	(146,907)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	6	(5,171)	(34,950)
Recognition of deferred grants	17	(727,426)	(518,195)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	185,940	186,860
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	13,988	35,180
Interest on lease liabilities	15	17,529	8,760
Loss property, plant and equipment written-off		–	3,071
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(538,915)	(466,181)
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		951,534	(1,381,322)
Trade and other payables		(656,520)	225,319
Deferred grants		773,941	823,189
Deferred income		162,000	–
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		692,040	(798,995)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	6	5,171	34,950
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(15,195)	(33,603)
Addition of deferred capital expenditure		–	(9,653)
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,024)	(8,306)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(141,461)	(142,155)
Interest on lease liabilities	15	(17,529)	(8,760)
Net cash used in financing activities		(158,990)	(150,915)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		523,026	(958,216)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,496,389	3,454,605
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	14	3,019,415	2,496,389

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

PRO BONO SG

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 Corporate information

Pro Bono SG (the “Company”) (Co. Reg. No. 201700430E) is incorporated in Singapore on 4 January 2017. The Company’s registered office and principal place of activities is located at 1 Havelock Square, #B1-18 State Courts, Singapore 059724.

The purpose of the Company is to serve the community by facilitating access to justice for the needy and vulnerable so that all may have access to justice in Singapore.

The principal activities of the Company are to coordinate and administer all pro bono initiatives of the Law Society to implement its vision and initiatives to provide pro bono legal services in Singapore, including:

- Outreach programmes such as community legal clinic, migrant worker clinic and LawWorks legal clinic.
- Representation programmes such as Criminal Legal Aid Scheme (“CLAS”), Family Justice Support Scheme (“FJSS”) and Ah Hoc Pro Bono Services.
- Community Law Centres (“CLC”) programme where legal assistance are provided through our branch offices.
- Other initiatives such as Bar Memorial Scholarship Fund (“BMSF”).

The Company was registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994 on 31 March 2017 and has been accorded an Institution of a Public Character (“IPC”) status for the period from 31 March 2019 to 31 March 2028.

The Company is a public company limited by guarantee whereby its member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the Company being wound up while it is a member, or within one (1) year after he ceases to be a member, for payment of debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding S\$10 Singapore Dollars only.

The Company’s sole member is The Law Society of Singapore (the “Law Society”) whose members are lawyers in Singapore and registered office located at 28 Maxwell Road, #01-03 Maxwell Chambers Suites, Singapore 069120.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar (“\$”), which is the Company’s functional currency, and have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, the Charities Act 1994 (the “Charities Act”) and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Pro Bono SG

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment in applying accounting policies, or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment within the next financial year are disclosed in Notes 3.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables (other than lease liabilities) approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

New and revised standards that are adopted

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new/revised FRS and INT FRS did not have any material effect on the financial results or position of the Company.

New and revised standards not yet effective

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the balance sheet date but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company except as disclosed below:

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

FRS 118 will replace FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. It requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The new standard introduces the following key requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present subtotals and totals for "operating profit", "profit or loss before financing and income taxes", and "profit or loss" in the statement of profit or loss.
- Management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") are disclosed in a single note within the financial statements. This note includes details on how the measure is calculated, the relevance of the information provided to users, and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by the FRSs.
- Enhanced guidance on aggregating and disaggregating information in financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating surplus/deficit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Pro Bono SG

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

b) Income recognition

Income is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Income is recognised when a Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good and 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 income recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Income is recognised as follows:

Co-Payment collection

Co-Payment collection is recognised when service is rendered for Criminal Legal Aid Scheme/Public Defender Office cases.

Training programme fees

Training programme fees are recognised when the programme is held.

Donations

Donations are recognised when received in cash or when an irrevocable right to receive payment is established on the date of donation. Delays in transferring funds to our bank account from crowdfunding platforms or other funds transfer systems do not defer recognition unless the donation is conditional. Revenue from fundraising events is recognised when the event has occurred.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Other income

Other income is recognised when received.

c) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred grant in the statement of financial position and amortised to statement of financial activities over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

When the grant related to expenditure item, it is recognised in statement of financial activities over the period necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the expenditure that it is intended to compensate.

d) Income tax

The Company is a registered charity under the Charities Act. Consequently, the income of the Company is exempted from income tax under the provisions of Section 13 of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134.

Pro Bono SG

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Computer	5
Office equipment	2 to 5
Renovation	3 to 5
Office premises	3

f) Intangible assets

Computer software development costs and software licenses

Computer software development costs are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Direct expenditure, which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original 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 as an expense as incurred.

Computer software development costs and acquired computer software licences are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 years.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible assets are reviewed at least at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in statement of financial activities when the changes arise.

g) Leases

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability using the effective interest method, and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Pro Bono SG

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

g) Leases (cont'd)

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct cost, less any lease incentive received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented within “Property, plant and equipment” in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

h) Financial assets

The Company’s financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables (excluding prepayment). Financial assets are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the EIR method.

i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include lease liabilities and trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

j) Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the Board of Directors. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes for which they are established. The Board of Directors retains full control over the use of unrestricted funds for any of the Company’s purposes within the Company’s charitable objectives.

3 Critical judgements in applying the entity’s accounting policies

In the process of apply the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from the involving estimations).

Pro Bono SG

3 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (cont'd)*Grants*

Grants to meet operating expenses are recognised as income in statement of financial activities on the accrual basis in the year these operating expenses were incurred and there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grants. For certain grants, the government agencies reserve the right to withdraw, withhold or reduce the amount of any funds approved but not yet disbursed or to call for the refund of all funds which have been disbursed to the Company if the conditions are not met. The Company recognises grant income based on its estimation of the grant amount that the Company is entitled to and whether the grant condition and criterias as set out in the funding agreements are achieved at the reporting date. Any changes in the estimations may impact the Company's deficit/surplus for the financial year (Note 5).

4 Donations

The Company issued tax deductible receipts totalling \$1,953,171 (2025: \$2,285,714) pursuant to its Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status.

The donations received during the financial year are presented in the statement of financial activities as follows:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Tax deductible receipts	1,953,171	2,285,714
Non-tax deductible receipts	764,549	627,480
Total donations	2,717,720	2,913,194

5 Grants

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Grants and contributions from Ministry of Law	1,337,699	2,105,913
NCSS grants	342,253	225,654
MCCY grant	311,384	308,735
Tote Board grants	650,000	778,984
Other grants	678,103	156,216
	3,319,439	3,575,502

6 Other income

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Co-Payment collection	74,456	58,680
Interest income	5,171	34,950
Other grants and subsidies	61,329	21,991
Training programme fees	55,805	71,355
	196,761	186,976

Pro Bono SG

7 Total programme costs

Total programme costs include employee benefits expenses and other programme costs.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Bar Memorial Scholarship	17,500	15,000
Community Law Centre	1,374,411	1,261,643
Criminal Legal Aid Scheme	2,349,241	2,262,711
Family Justice Support Scheme	79,366	300,849
Law Awareness Projects	157,838	344,828
Migrant Worker Assistant Fund	423,054	30,000
The Scaffold Fund	—	60,255
Inclusive Justice Law Centre Fund	24,184	—
Programme Support and Administrative Expenses	1,436,270	2,035,155
	5,861,864	6,310,441

8 Total resources expended by nature classification

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Audit fees		
- Auditors of the Company	27,073	29,973
- Auditors -non-network firm	—	474
Non-audit fees		
- Auditors of the Company	8,878	—
- Auditors -non-network firm	—	1,635
Professional fees and related expenses	18,743	12,717
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	185,940	186,860
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 11)	13,988	35,180
Employee benefits expenses (Note 9)	5,393,263	5,270,066
IT expenses	221,578	270,256
Honorariums	6,135	312,903
Other programme costs	240,888	457,214
Fund raising expenses	141,209	245,301
	6,257,695	6,822,579

9 Employee benefits expense

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Salaries and related costs	4,831,677	4,673,364
Secondment fee	—	29,631
Contributions to defined contribution plans	561,586	567,071
	5,393,263	5,270,066

Pro Bono SG

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer \$	Office equipment \$	Renovation \$	Office premises \$	Total \$
2026					
At cost					
At 1 April 2025	147,059	110,302	122,005	421,883	801,249
Additions	15,195	–	–	–	15,195
At 31 March 2026	162,254	110,302	122,005	421,883	816,444
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2025	66,320	65,690	106,256	35,156	273,422
Depreciation charge	25,583	14,302	5,427	140,628	185,940
At 31 March 2026	91,903	79,992	111,683	175,784	459,362
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2026	70,351	30,310	10,322	246,099	357,082
2025					
At cost					
At 1 April 2024	189,516	108,302	122,005	537,846	957,669
Additions	31,603	2,000	–	421,883	455,486
Disposals/written-off	(74,060)	–	–	(537,846)	(611,906)
At 31 March 2025	147,059	110,302	122,005	421,883	801,249
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	111,836	49,088	89,251	445,222	695,397
Depreciation charge	25,473	16,602	17,005	127,780	186,860
Disposals/written-off	(70,989)	–	–	(537,846)	(608,835)
At 31 March 2025	66,320	65,690	106,256	35,156	273,422
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2025	80,739	44,612	15,749	386,727	527,827

Assets acquired under leasing arrangements

- (a) Included in property, plant and equipment are right-of-use assets of \$264,806 (2025: \$411,842) (Note 15).

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10 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)*Assets acquired under leasing arrangements (cont'd)*

(b) Non-cash transactions

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Aggregate cost of property, plant and equipment acquired	15,195	455,486
Less: Acquired under lease arrangement (Note 15)	–	(421,883)
Net cash outflow for purchase of property, plant and equipment	15,195	33,603

11 Intangible assets

	Computer software development costs \$	Computer software \$	Total \$
2026			
At cost			
At 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	871,282	48,094	919,376
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 April 2025	816,496	48,094	864,590
Amortisation charge	13,988	–	13,988
At 31 March 2026	830,484	48,094	878,578
Net carrying amount			
At 31 March 2026	40,798	–	40,798
2025			
At cost			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	871,282	48,094	919,376
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 April 2024	781,316	48,094	829,410
Amortisation charge	35,180	–	35,180
At 31 March 2025	816,496	48,094	864,590
Net carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	54,786	–	54,786

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11 Intangible assets (cont'd)

The computer software development costs were mainly incurred for computerisation of a case workflow management system and website. Computer software relates to off-the-shelf software for operating use.

12 Deferred capital expenditure

This pertains to costs incurred for the ongoing implementation of a Customer Relationship Management system. As the development project is still in progress, no amortisation charge has been recognised.

13 Other receivables

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Grant receivables	1,410,069	2,444,382
Donations and other receivables	79,148	93,146
Interest receivables	797	20,510
Prepayments	193,825	77,335
	1,683,839	2,635,373

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Cash in bank	2,019,150	1,775,534
Fixed deposits	1,000,265	720,855
	3,019,415	2,496,389

At 31 March 2026, fixed deposits bear interest rates ranging from 1.15% to 1.40% (2025: 2.7% to 3.25%) per annum and will mature within 1 - 2 months (2025: 1 - 3 months) after the reporting period.

Fixed deposits are included as cash and cash equivalents as these can be readily converted into cash without incurring significant penalty.

15 Lease liabilities

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Non-current	124,718	273,404
Current	148,686	141,461
	273,404	414,865

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15 Lease liabilities (cont'd)

Nature of the Company's leasing activities

The Company leases office premises, copier equipment and office equipment from non-related parties. The leases have an average tenure of 2 - 3 years (2025: 2 - 5 years).

The maturity analysis of the lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 22.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<u>Classified within property, plant and equipment (Note 10)</u>		
Office premises	246,099	386,727
Office equipment	18,707	25,115
	264,806	411,842
Additions to right-of-use assets	–	421,883

Amounts recognised in statement of financial activities

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<u>Depreciation charge for the financial year (Note 10)</u>		
Office premises	140,628	127,780
Office equipment	6,408	7,964
	147,036	135,744
Interest expense on lease liabilities	17,529	8,760

During the financial year, the cash flow for leases amounted to \$158,990 (2025: \$150,915).

Reconciliation of movements of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Lease liabilities	
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Balance at 1 April	414,865	135,137
Changes from financing cash flows:		
- Repayments	(141,461)	(142,155)
- Interest paid	(17,529)	(8,760)
	(158,990)	(150,915)
Non-cash changes:		
- Additions of new lease	–	421,883
- Interest expense	17,529	8,760
- Lease modification	–	–
Balance at 31 March	273,404	414,865

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16 Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Trade payables	33,106	173,540
Other payables		
- Accrued operating expenses	481,652	997,738
	514,758	1,171,278

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 14 days (2025: 14 days) term.

17 Deferred income and deferred grants

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
<i>Deferred income</i>		
Balance at 1 April	—	—
Deferred income received	162,000	—
Balance at 31 March	162,000	—
<i>Deferred grants</i>		
Balance at 1 April	470,640	165,646
Deferred grants received	773,941	823,189
Recognised as income	(727,426)	(518,195)
Balance at 31 March	517,155	470,640
Grants for projects to be completed:		
- Within 12 months - Current	679,155	470,640

Deferred grants are grants received from various statutory bodies for the implementation of the various projects undertaken by the Company. Such grants which have been received are not recognised in statement of financial activities as the projects have not been completed and the terms and conditions relating to the grants have not been met. Similarly, expenses incurred for such uncompleted projects are deferred and will be recognised in statement of financial activities when the relevant projects are completed and ready for use.

When the projects are completed and the terms and conditions have been satisfied, the deferred grants received and deferred expenditure will be recognised in the statement of financial activities.

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18 Unrestricted fund

	General Fund	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	2,231,081	2,957,058
Income for the year	3,929,532	3,939,173
Expenditure for the year	(1,683,595)	(2,388,681)
Net surplus for the year	2,245,937	1,550,492
Balance before transfers	4,477,018	4,507,550
Transfers to restricted funds (Note 19)	(1,378,226)	(2,276,469)
Balance at 31 March	3,098,792	2,231,081

Accumulated general fund is expendable at the direction of the Board of Directors in furtherance of the Company’s objectives.

The Company absorbed the expenditure of certain restricted funds by transferring funds from general fund to restricted funds amounting to \$1,378,226, and \$2,276,469 as of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, respectively.

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19 Restricted funds

	Balance at 1 April \$	Income for the year \$	Expenditure for the year \$	Net deficit for the year \$	Transfer \$	Balance at 31 March \$
2026						
Criminal Legal Aid Scheme Fund	795,860	1,169,415	(2,490,229)	(1,320,814)	524,954	—
Community Law Centre Fund	226,911	457,703	(1,380,048)	(922,345)	695,434	—
Family Justice Support Fund	171,017	—	(79,976)	(79,976)	—	91,041
Migrant Worker Assistant Fund	—	510,000	(423,054)	86,946	—	86,946
Inclusive Justice Fund	254,440	4,770	—	4,770	—	259,210
Law Awareness Fund	—	—	(157,838)	(157,838)	157,838	—
Bar Memorial Scholarship Fund	50,585	—	(17,500)	(17,500)	—	33,085
Invictus Fund	1,271	—	(1,271)	(1,271)	—	—
Inclusive Justice Law Centre Fund	—	162,500	(24,184)	138,316	—	138,316
Total	1,500,084	2,304,388	(4,574,100)	(2,269,712)	1,378,226	608,598
2025						
Criminal Legal Aid Scheme Fund	444,958	1,566,828	(2,412,043)	(845,215)	1,196,117	795,860
Community Law Centre Fund	65,086	795,753	(1,267,280)	(471,527)	633,352	226,911
Family Justice Support Fund	332,218	29,224	(301,662)	(272,438)	111,237	171,017
Migrant Worker Assistant Fund	—	30,000	(30,000)	—	—	—
The Scaffold Fund	—	60,255	(60,255)	—	—	—
Inclusive Justice Fund	—	254,440	—	254,440	—	254,440
Law Awareness Fund	9,065	—	(344,828)	(344,828)	335,763	—
Bar Memorial Scholarship Fund	65,585	—	(15,000)	(15,000)	—	50,585
Invictus Fund	4,102	—	(2,831)	(2,831)	—	1,271
Total	921,014	2,736,500	(4,433,899)	(1,697,399)	2,276,469	1,500,084

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19 Restricted funds (cont'd)

Restricted funds are funds subject to specific trusts, which may be declared by the donor(s) or with their authority or created through legal process, but still within wider objectives of the Company.

Restricted funds comprise of:

Criminal Legal Aid Scheme

The Criminal Legal Aid Scheme fund is established to aid impecunious accused persons. This programme offers pro bono criminal defense representation for needy accused persons facing non-capital charges, regardless of nationality.

Community Law Centre fund

The Community Law Centre fund is to support the establishment and operations of law centres with resident lawyers in the neighbourhood communities to provide the last mile access to legal help for the most vulnerable, working in concert with community partners such as social services and charitable organisations.

Family Justice Support Scheme

The Family Justice Support Scheme is established for the purpose of offering legal representation to litigants facing family law issues.

Migrant Worker Assistant Fund

The Migrant Worker Assistant fund is established to provide proper and adequate legal help to distress and victimised migrant workers in Singapore through PBSG Migrant Workers' Law Centre@MWC.

The Scaffold Fund

The Scaffold Fund was established to convene the Migrant Workers' Group, a coalition of 20 migrant workers organisation initiated by PBSG.

Inclusive Justice Fund

The Inclusive Justice Fund is established to support our legal assistance schemes for anyone who is not a Singapore citizen or permanent resident in Singapore and is vulnerable and in need.

Law Awareness fund

The Law awareness fund is a fund established for the purpose of reaching out members of the public to increase understanding of how the law applies in their daily lives. This is implemented through free public legal education talks, webinars, seminars, exhibitions and information booklets.

Bar Memorial Scholarship fund

The scholarship fund is established for an annual award given to Singaporean candidates who have obtained admission to, or who are currently taking a course in subjects of study relating to law. Other than the financial needs of the students, the Company also considers their academic results and track record, testimonials and volunteering experience when awarding the scholarship.

Invictus fund

Invictus fund is received from National Council of Social Service to support the Company in maintaining service delivery and serving clients safely and effectively during the pandemic.

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19 Restricted funds (cont'd)

Inclusive Justice Law Centre Fund

The Inclusive Justice Law Centre Fund, supported by the Rao Family Foundation, provides legal awareness, guidance and representation to individuals with invisible disabilities and their caregivers, with the aim of improving access to justice and legal empowerment for this community.

20 Related party transactions

Related party transactions and balances

In addition to related parties transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place during the financial year on terms mutually agreed between the parties concerned:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
The Law Society of Singapore		
- Purchases	1,204	545
Directors		
- Professional fees, honoraria and disbursements paid to firms in which certain directors are members	35,971	25,342
- Fees paid by director	–	250
- Donations received from directors	71,515	54,850
- Donations received from firms in which certain directors are members	155,900	162,300
Compensation of key management personnel		
	2026 \$	2025 \$
Key management personnel (“KMP”) remuneration		
- Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,699,264	1,722,400
- Post-employment benefits - contributions to CPF	158,962	171,358
	1,858,226	1,893,758

During the financial year, the Company employed an average of 54 (2025: 50) staffs.

Remuneration bands for 3 highest paid staff who are also KMP

The 3 highest paid staff whose remuneration exceeded \$100,000 in the period were follows:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Number of staff in bands:		
\$100,000 to \$199,999	–	–
\$200,000 to \$299,999	2	2
\$300,000 to \$399,999	1	1

No directors have received remuneration for their services as board members and no directors are staff of the Company.

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21 Financial instruments

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company as at the end of financial year are as follows:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Financial assets at amortised costs	4,509,429	5,054,427
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	788,162	1,586,143

22 Financial risk management

The Company's activities do not expose it to any significant financial risks. The Company does not have foreign exchange risk exposure. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Directors. The Directors approves guidelines for overall risk management, as well as policies covering these specific areas.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Risk management

The Company has adopted the following policy to mitigate the credit risk.

For cash and cash equivalents, the Company mitigates its credit risks by transacting only with counterparties who are rated "A" and above independent rating agencies.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligation as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

As at the reporting date, there are no amounts arising from expected credit losses for each class of financial assets.

The Company had applied the simplified approach by using the provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit losses for other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, these receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristic and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers, and adjust for forward-looking macroeconomic data.

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22 Financial risk management (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payment greater than 3 years past due based on historical collection trend. Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit and loss.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the carrying amount of Company's other receivables were disclosed in Note 13.

The Company considered that there was evidence if any of the following indicators were present:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor; or
- Breach of contract, such as default or past due event; or
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Receivables from third parties

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Credit risk exposure in relation to financial assets at amortised costs as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is insignificant, and accordingly no credit loss allowance is recognised as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

The Company has no financial assets that are either past due and/or impaired at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents and lease liabilities.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

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22 Financial risk management (cont'd)***Interest rate risk (cont'd)****Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk*

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Fixed rate instruments		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Fixed deposits	1,000,265	720,855
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Lease liabilities	273,404	414,865

The sensitivity analysis is based on changes in the interest rates of variable rate financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk is not presented as the Company do not have significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate.

At the reporting date, the Company does not have variable rate interest-bearing financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

The Directors exercises prudent liquidity and cash flow risk management policies and aims at maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and cash flow at all times.

The financial liabilities of the Company as presented in the statement of financial position are due within twelve months from the reporting date and approximate the contractual undiscounted repayments obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting date based on the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

	Within one year \$	Later than one year but not later than five years \$	Total \$
2026			
Trade and other payables	514,758	—	514,758
Lease liabilities	158,990	127,712	286,702
2025			
Trade and other payables	1,171,278	—	1,171,278
Lease liabilities	158,990	286,702	445,692

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23 Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature.

The carrying amounts of non-current lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rate close to market rate of interest for similar arrangements of the financial institution.

24 Fund management

The Company's objectives when managing its funds are to safeguard and maintain adequate working capital to continue as a going concern and to develop its principal activities over the longer term through donations and government grants.

The objectives, policies or processes of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 remain the same as those for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

25 Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 26 August 2026.