



Monetary Authority of Singapore

# MAS Financial Statements 2021/2022

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3	Financial Statement Highlights
4	Statement by Directors
5	Auditor's Report
8	Statements of Comprehensive Income
9	Balance Sheets
10	Statement of Changes in Equity - The Group
11	Statement of Changes in Equity - The Authority
12	Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
13	Notes to the Financial Statements

## **MAS FY2021/2022**

### **Financial Statement Highlights**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022, MAS recorded a net loss of \$7.4 billion. Investment gains arising mainly from interest income, dividends and realised capital gains were recorded despite challenging market conditions and concerns over monetary tightening by global central banks to address higher inflation, as well as slower global growth and geopolitical tensions. These gains were however outweighed by negative currency translation effects as the Singapore Dollar strengthened significantly against the Euro, Japanese Yen and Pound Sterling.

Total expenditure of \$2.8 billion, was due largely to interest expenses on MAS bills and other borrowings for domestic money market operations.

During the financial year, MAS subscribed to \$75.0 billion of Reserves Management Government Securities (RMGS). RMGS facilitates the transfer of Official Foreign Reserves that is above what is required for the conduct of monetary policy and financial stability, from MAS to the Singapore Government for longer-term management by GIC Pte Ltd.

For this financial year, there is no contribution to the Consolidated Fund, nor return of profits to the Government. As at 31 March 2022, total capital and reserves of MAS was \$40.1 billion.

## **STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS**

### **For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2022**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the Authority) and that of the Group (comprising MAS and its subsidiaries), set out on pages 8 to 33 are drawn up so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Group and the Authority as at 31 March 2022, the results and changes in equity of the Group and the Authority for the financial year ended on that date, and of the cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group and the Authority will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

**THARMAN SHANMUGARATNAM**

Chairman

**RAVI MENON**

Managing Director

28 June 2022

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE**

**For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2022**

## **OPINION**

The financial statements of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the Authority) and that of the Group (comprising MAS and its subsidiaries), set out on pages 8 to 33, have been audited under my direction. These financial statements comprise the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the balance sheet of the Authority as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Authority for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Section 168(3) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 (the Act) provides that the Authority, in preparing its financial statements, may comply with accounting standards to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Authority, appropriate to do so, having regard to its objects and functions. As disclosed in Note 3.1(a) to the financial statements, the Authority has considered its responsibilities for managing the Singapore dollar exchange rate and the Official Foreign Reserves and is of the view that, for effective management of Singapore's monetary policy, it would be appropriate not to meet, in some respects, the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) [SFRS(I)s]. The financial statements accordingly disclose less information than would be required under those Standards.

Having regard to the power given to the Authority under section 168(3) of the Act, in my opinion, based on the framework of accounting standards adopted by the Authority, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the state of affairs of the Group and the Authority as at 31 March 2022 and the financial transactions of the Group and the Authority for the financial year ended on that date.

## **BASIS FOR OPINION**

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

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE**

**For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2022**

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

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

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

## **RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and applicable SFRS(I)s as explained in Note 3.1(a) to the financial statements, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Authority is constituted based on the Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is intention to wind up the Group or for the Group to cease operations.

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

## **AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and having regard to 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 the provisions of the Act and having regard to SSAs, professional judgement is exercised and professional scepticism is maintained throughout the audit. An audit also includes:

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE**

**For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2022**

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.
- Evaluating, within the context of applicable laws, the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I will draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating, within the context of applicable laws, 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.
- Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for the audit opinion.

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

**GOH SOON POH**  
AUDITOR-GENERAL  
SINGAPORE

29 June 2022

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March in \$ millions	Note	The Group		The Authority	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Income/(Loss) from Foreign Operations [after transfers to/from provisions]	4	(4,718)	8,232	(4,754)	8,206
Income/(Loss) from Domestic and Other Operations	5	71	350	71	350
Non-operating Income	6	8	7	8	7
<b>Total Income/(Loss) [after transfers to/from provisions]</b>		<b>(4,639)</b>	<b>8,589</b>	<b>(4,675)</b>	<b>8,563</b>
<u>Less:</u>					
Investment, Interest and Other Expenses	7	2,309	1,895	2,303	1,871
Personnel Expenditure	8	294	271	294	271
General and Administrative Expenditure	9	111	93	111	93
Depreciation/Amortisation	15	36	33	36	33
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,268</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]</b>		<b>(7,389)</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>(7,419)</b>	<b>6,295</b>
<u>Less:</u>					
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	20.2	–	1,070	–	1,070
<b>Net Profit/(Loss) and Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]</b>		<b>(7,389)</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>(7,419)</b>	<b>5,225</b>

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



# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 March in \$ millions	Note	The Group		The Authority	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Issued and Paid-up Capital	10	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
General Reserve Fund	10	15,106	22,495	15,104	22,523
		<b>40,106</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>40,104</b>	<b>47,523</b>
<u>Represented by:</u>					
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and Bank Balances		30	34	30	34
Singapore Dollar Securities	11	14,364	12,780	14,364	12,780
Reserves Management					
Government Securities	12	75,000	–	75,000	–
Foreign Financial Assets	13	555,681	532,874	554,688	532,445
Gold		2,429	285	2,429	285
Other Assets	14	48,977	41,042	48,977	41,042
Property and Other Fixed	15	322	265	322	265
Assets					
Subsidiaries	16	–	–	988	456
		696,803	587,280	696,798	587,307
<u>Less:</u>					
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Currency in Circulation	17	62,019	58,456	62,019	58,456
Deposits of Financial	18	38,835	36,234	38,835	36,234
Institutions					
MAS Bills and Notes	19	230,092	160,881	230,092	160,881
Foreign Financial Liabilities	13	56,214	26,152	56,214	26,152
Provisions and Other	19	211,810	179,535	211,807	179,534
Liabilities					
Amounts Due to Singapore	20	57,727	78,527	57,727	78,527
Government					
		656,697	539,785	656,694	539,784
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>40,106</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>40,104</b>	<b>47,523</b>

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

## MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – THE GROUP

in \$ millions	Note	Issued and Paid-up Capital	General Reserve Fund	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2020</b>		25,000	19,880	44,880
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]		–	5,227	5,227
Return of Profit to Singapore Government	20.1	–	(2,612)	(2,612)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>		25,000	22,495	47,495
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]		–	(7,389)	(7,389)
Return of Profit to Singapore Government	20.1	–	–	–
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>		25,000	15,106	40,106

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

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – THE AUTHORITY

in \$ millions	Note	Issued and Paid-up Capital	General Reserve Fund	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2020</b>		25,000	19,910	44,910
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]		–	5,225	5,225
Return of Profit to Singapore Government	20.1	–	(2,612)	(2,612)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>		25,000	22,523	47,523
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]		–	(7,419)	(7,419)
Return of Profit to Singapore Government	20.1	–	–	–
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>		25,000	15,104	40,104

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

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March in \$ millions	2022	2021
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit/(Loss) for the Year [after transfers to/from provisions]	(7,389)	6,297
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation/Amortisation of Fixed Assets and Other Assets	36	33
Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(7,353)	6,330
(Increase)/Decrease in		
Singapore Dollar Securities	(1,584)	(1,252)
Reserves Management Government Securities	(75,000)	–
Foreign Financial Assets	(22,807)	(108,853)
Gold	(2,144)	16
Other Assets	(7,935)	(9,749)
Increase/(Decrease) in		
Currency in Circulation	3,563	3,939
Deposits of Financial Institutions	2,601	(3,335)
MAS Bills and Notes	69,211	45,525
Foreign Financial Liabilities	30,062	(2,360)
Provisions and Other Liabilities	32,287	50,765
Amounts due to Singapore Government (excluding Contribution to Consolidated Fund and Return of Profit to Singapore Government)	(15,797)	26,309
Contribution to Consolidated Fund paid	(2,391)	(2,035)
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	2,713	5,300
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(104)	(55)
<b>Net Cash used in Investing Activities</b>	(104)	(55)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Return of Profit to Singapore Government paid <sup>1</sup>	(2,612)	(5,306)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(1)	(1)
<b>Net Cash used in Financing Activities</b>	(2,613)	(5,307)
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Bank Balances</b>	(4)	(62)
<b>Cash and Bank Balances as at beginning of the year</b>	34	96
<b>Cash and Bank Balances as at end of the year</b>	30	34

<sup>1</sup> Changes in liabilities arising from Return of Profit to Singapore Government comprise financing cash flows and accruals made during the year.

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

# **MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For The Year Ended 31 March 2022**

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

### **1 GENERAL**

- 1.1 The Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “Authority”) is a statutory board established in Singapore under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 (the “MAS Act”) on 1 January 1971 and is located at 10 Shenton Way, MAS Building, Singapore 079117.
- 1.2 The financial statements presented relate to those of the Authority and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) and the Authority.
- 1.3 The Authority, subject to the directions of the Minister, controls and administers the Financial Sector Development Fund (the “Fund”), a fund established under Section 127 of the MAS Act for the objects and purposes set out in Section 128 of the MAS Act. The audited financial statements of the Fund, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the MAS Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) [“SFRS(I)s”], are available on the Authority’s website at <https://www.mas.gov.sg>.

### **2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

- 2.1 The principal activities of the Authority are:
  - a) the conduct of monetary policy, issuance of currency, management of the official foreign reserves and acting as the banker to and financial agent of the Government; and
  - b) the supervision of the banking, insurance, securities and futures industries, and development of strategies in partnership with the private sector to promote Singapore as an international financial centre.
- 2.2 The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

### **3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- 3.1 Compliance with the MAS Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International)
  - a) The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the MAS Act and applicable Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) [“SFRS(I)s”]. Section 168(3) of the MAS Act provides that the Authority, in preparing its financial statements, may comply with accounting standards to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Authority, appropriate to do so, having

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

regard to the objects and functions of the Authority. The Authority, having considered its responsibilities for managing the Singapore dollar exchange rate and the official foreign reserves, is of the opinion that, for effective management of Singapore's monetary policy, it is appropriate not to meet, in some respects, the SFRS(I)s. The financial statements accordingly disclose less information than would be required under those standards.

- b) New or revised accounting standards and interpretations of existing standards effective in the current financial year do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
- c) The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I)s requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies, having regard to the objects and functions of the Authority. It also requires the use of accounting 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 income and expenditure during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

### 3.2 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except as otherwise disclosed.

### 3.3 Basis of Consolidation

- a) Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- b) A subsidiary is consolidated from the date control is established, acquired or transferred to the Group to the date control ceases. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange.
- c) Balances and transactions between the Authority and its subsidiaries, together with any unrealised profits and losses arising from these transactions are eliminated, in preparing the financial statements. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries in preparing the Group's financial statements, to ensure conformity with the accounting policies adopted in the financial statements.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 3.4 Foreign Currency Translation

- a) The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, the Authority's functional currency, and rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.
- b) Transactions in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Foreign currency gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss.
- c) Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollars, at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, except for shareholdings in Bank for International Settlements ("BIS") and Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication ("SWIFT") which are converted at the rates of exchange prevailing on the acquisition dates. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognised in profit or loss.
- d) For the purpose of preparing consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's subsidiaries whose functional currencies are not Singapore dollars are translated into Singapore dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that subsidiary attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

### 3.5 Recognition and Derecognition

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date when the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

### 3.6 Income Recognition

- a) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- b) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
- c) Profits/losses on disposal of investments are recognised in profit or loss.
- d) Licence fee income is recognised over the period of the licence.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 3.7 Singapore Dollar Securities

Singapore Government Treasury bills and bonds, corporate bonds, and corporate bond exchange-traded fund held are stated at cost. Provision has been made for diminution in value, if any, based on the lower of cost and market value on an individual investment basis.

### 3.8 Reserves Management Government Securities

Reserves Management Government Securities are stated at cost. Provision has been made for diminution in value, if any, based on the lower of cost and market value on an individual investment basis.

### 3.9 Gold

Gold is a long-term investment stated at cost. Provision for diminution in value would be made in the event of a decline other than temporary in its value.

### 3.10 Foreign Financial Assets and Liabilities

Foreign financial assets and liabilities mainly represent the Group's investments in a global diversified portfolio and are stated at cost. Provision has been made for diminution in value, if any, based on the lower of cost and market value on an individual investment basis.

### 3.11 Financial Derivatives

Financial derivatives include forwards, swaps, futures and options and are included in foreign financial assets and foreign financial liabilities. Other than financial instruments that are subject to margin requirements or central clearing which are fair valued, provision has been made for diminution in value, if any, of other financial derivatives based on the lower of cost and market value on an individual investment basis.

### 3.12 Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements ("Repos" and "Reverse Repos")

Repos are treated as collateralised lending and the amounts lent are included in "Other Assets". Reverse repos are treated as collateralised borrowings and the amounts borrowed are included in "Provisions and Other Liabilities". The securities sold under reverse repos are treated as pledged assets and remain on the balance sheet. The difference between the amount received and the amount paid under repos and reverse repos is recognised as interest income and interest expense respectively.



# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 3.13 Property, Other Fixed Assets and Depreciation

#### *Owned Property and Other Fixed Assets*

- a) Property and other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost less residual value of the fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Leasehold Land	Period of lease
Buildings	50 years or period of lease whichever is lower
Building Improvements	10 years
Computer Hardware and Software	3 to 5 years
Furniture, Fixtures, Motor Vehicles and Other Equipment	3 to 5 years

The residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

- b) Computer software costing more than \$100,000 and other fixed assets costing more than \$5,000 are capitalised in the year of purchase.
- c) Property and other fixed assets are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment is recognised to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset in prior years.

On disposal of fixed assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### *Leased Property and Other Fixed Assets*

- d) The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.
- e) Payments associated with leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment, are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 3.14 Operating Leases

Receipts from operating leases are recognised as rental income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 3.15 Employee Benefits

#### a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Authority pays fixed contributions into entities such as the Central Provident Fund, and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. The Authority's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the financial year to which they relate.

#### b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

## 4 **INCOME/(LOSS) FROM FOREIGN OPERATIONS**

Income/(loss) from foreign operations includes interest, dividends, profit/loss on disposal of investments, foreign exchange gain/loss and write-back of/additional provision for diminution in value of investments.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 5 INCOME/(LOSS) FROM DOMESTIC AND OTHER OPERATIONS

Income/(loss) from domestic and other operations includes mainly interest from Singapore Dollar Securities and Reserves Management Government Securities, write-back of/additional provision for diminution in value of Singapore Dollar Securities and Reserves Management Government Securities, and other income/(loss) from Singapore dollar money market transactions, licence and inspection fees, revenue from currency-related operations, custody fee and revenue from services rendered to banks and financial institutions on MASNET and MAS Electronic Payment System which provides real-time gross settlement of payments.

### 6 NON-OPERATING INCOME

Non-operating income includes rental and carpark income, liquidated damages and management service fees.

### 7 INVESTMENT, INTEREST AND OTHER EXPENSES

Investment and interest expenses include management fees, futures/options commissions, bank, custody and other charges arising from foreign operations, and interest paid on borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements arising from domestic and other operations. Other expenses include costs of printing of currency notes and coin operations.

### 8 PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE

8.1 This includes the following:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	2022	2021
Salaries	254	236
Employer's Contribution to the Central Provident Fund	27	24
Staff Benefits and Training	10	8

The Minister-in-charge of the Authority is not paid a salary by the Authority. Directors' fees for the year totalled \$0.2 million (2021: \$0.2 million). All Ministers serving on the Authority's Board of Directors do not receive directors' fees.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

8.2 The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	2022	2021
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits	26	25
Other Long-term Employee Benefits	4	3

Post-employment benefits of \$1.0 million (2021: \$0.9 million) were also provided to key management personnel.

Executive Directors, Department Heads and above, are considered as key management personnel for this purpose.

## 9 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

This includes the following:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	2022	2021
Information Technology	55	39
Information Resources	9	8
Subscription to Organisations	7	7
Maintenance	6	7
Consultancy and Legal Fees	3	5
Leases of Low-value Assets	2	2
Audit Fee	1	1

## 10 CAPITAL AND RESERVES

10.1 The issued and paid-up capital is wholly-owned by the Government of the Republic of Singapore.

10.2 The General Reserve Fund is established under Section 6(1) of the MAS Act .

10.3 The Group manages its capital and reserves at an appropriate and adequate level, in pursuit of the Authority's principal objects, as set out in Section 4 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act that is, to maintain price stability conducive to sustainable economic growth, foster a sound and reputable financial centre, grow Singapore as an internationally competitive financial centre and ensure prudent and effective management of the official foreign reserves of Singapore. As required by the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore, the Authority has to determine and safeguard the past reserves of the Authority which were not accumulated during the current term of office of the Government.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

- 10.4 The Authority assesses, measures and monitors the financial risks of the Group's investment portfolios and conducts stress tests on these portfolios. Taking into consideration the Group's capital and reserves needs for its principal objects, the Authority also conducts capital and reserves adequacy assessment regularly in relation to these risks. The Authority does not expect the holding of certain Singapore-dollar denominated assets where (i) the counterparty is the Singapore Government or a foreign central bank, (ii) the exposures are fully collateralised, or (iii) the positions arose from transactions that are pending settlement on a delivery-versus-payment basis (e.g. Receivables from MAS Bills Issued), to pose material financial risks.
- 10.5 The return of profit to the Singapore Government, from the General Reserve Fund and/or from the net profit for each financial year, is determined by the Authority and the remainder of the net profit, if any, is credited to the General Reserve Fund, in accordance with Section 6 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act.

### 11 SINGAPORE DOLLAR SECURITIES

Singapore Dollar Securities comprise:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Singapore Government Bonds	14,099	12,485
Singapore Dollar Corporate Bonds	170	200
Singapore Dollar Corporate Bond Exchange-Traded Fund	95	95
	<u>14,364</u>	<u>12,780</u>

### 12 RESERVES MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Reserves Management Government Securities is a non-marketable security that the Singapore Government issues to MAS to facilitate the transfer of official foreign reserves above what MAS requires, to the Singapore Government for longer-term management by GIC Pte Ltd.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 13 FOREIGN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

13.1 These comprise the following:

As at 31 March in \$ millions	Note	The Group		The Authority	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>Foreign Investments and Others</b>					
Bank Balances, Deposits and Loan Receivables	13.2	69,832	53,901	69,826	53,901
Securities (including Treasury Bills, Bonds and Equities)		459,106	459,975	459,106	459,975
Other Financial Assets		16,076	15,252	15,089	14,823
<b>International Monetary Fund ("IMF") Assets</b>	13.3				
Reserve Tranche		2,115	2,151	2,115	2,151
Special Drawing Rights ("SDRs")		8,428	1,464	8,428	1,464
Loans under New Arrangements to Borrow	22.1(c)	28	35	28	35
<b>Shareholding in Bank for International Settlements ("BIS")</b>	13.4	96	96	96	96
<b>Foreign Financial Assets</b>		<b>555,681</b>	<b>532,874</b>	<b>554,688</b>	<b>532,445</b>
<b>Foreign Borrowings and Other Liabilities</b>		<b>47,832</b>	<b>24,734</b>	<b>47,832</b>	<b>24,734</b>
<b>IMF SDR Allocations</b>		<b>8,382</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>1,418</b>
<b>Foreign Financial Liabilities</b>		<b>56,214</b>	<b>26,152</b>	<b>56,214</b>	<b>26,152</b>

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 13.2 Bank Balances, Deposits and Loan Receivables

These include balances with and loans to financial institutions arising from the drawdowns under the bilateral currency swap arrangement with the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") as disclosed in Note 22.4(a).

### 13.3 International Monetary Fund ("IMF") Assets

The Reserve Tranche represents the amount of the paid-up portion of the Singapore quota. Special Drawing Rights ("SDRs") are interest-yielding balances with IMF that can be exchanged for convertible currencies.

### 13.4 Bank for International Settlements ("BIS")

The Authority's shareholding in the BIS comprises the 25% paid-up value of 4,285 (31 March 2021: 4,285) shares with a nominal value of SDR5,000 [\$9,366] (31 March 2021: SDR5,000 [\$9,528]) each.

## 14 OTHER ASSETS

These comprise the following:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Receivables from MAS Bills Issued	22,058	14,988
Loans, Deposits and Other Receivables	17,875	16,793
Receivables from Currency Swaps with Foreign Central Banks	5,375	5,049
Repurchase Agreements with Singapore Government	3,669	4,212
	<u>48,977</u>	<u>41,042</u>

Loans, deposits and other receivables include collateralised Singapore Dollar loans provided by the Authority to eligible banks and finance companies under the MAS SGD Facility for ESG loans. The objective is to support their lending to companies under Enterprise Singapore's ("ESG") Temporary Bridging Loan Programme and Enterprise Financing Scheme – SME Working Capital Loan. The MAS SGD Facility for ESG loans provides funding to support loans made under ESG's loan schemes up to 30 September 2022. Loans are provided for a two-year tenor at an interest rate of 0.1% per annum up to the April 2022 application window, and at an interest rate of 0.5% per annum from the May 2022 application window onwards. As at 31 March 2022, such outstanding loans provided by the Authority totalled \$12,130 million [31 March 2021: \$10,471 million].

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 15 PROPERTY AND OTHER FIXED ASSETS

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority							Total
	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Building Improvements	Computer Hardware and Software	Furniture, Fixtures, Motor Vehicles and Other Equipment	Right-of-use Assets	Work-in-Progress	
<b>COST</b>								
As at 1 April 2020	48	170	97	194	26	5	32	572
Additions	-	-	-	6	1	-	93	100
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(10)	(2)	-	-	(13)
Transfers	-	-	4	29	1	-	(34)	-
As at 31 March 2021	48	170	100	219	26	5	91	659
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>								
As at 1 April 2020	23	112	60	155	23	1	-	374
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(10)	(2)	-	-	(13)
Depreciation/Amortisation	1	5	6	18	2	1	-	33
As at 31 March 2021	24	117	65	163	23	2	-	394
<b>NET BOOK VALUE AS AT 31 March 2021</b>	24	53	35	56	3	3	91	265
<b>COST</b>								
As at 1 April 2021	48	170	100	219	26	5	91	659
Additions	-	-	-	-	1	-	92	93
Disposals	-	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	-	(7)
Transfers	-	-	2	14	3	-	(19)	-
As at 31 March 2022	48	170	102	227	29	5	164	745
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>								
As at 1 April 2021	24	117	65	163	23	2	-	394
Disposals	-	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	-	(7)
Depreciation/Amortisation	1	4	7	21	2	1	-	36
As at 31 March 2022	25	121	72	178	24	3	-	423
<b>NET BOOK VALUE AS AT 31 March 2022</b>	23	49	30	49	5	2	164	322

Right-of-use assets above relate to lease of office premises.



# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 16 SUBSIDIARIES

in \$ millions	The Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Investment in Subsidiaries	_*	_*
Amounts Due from Subsidiary	988	456
	988	456

\*Less than \$1 million

- 16.1 Amounts due from subsidiary relate to advances to MG (Ventures) Pte. Ltd. The advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable upon demand.
- 16.2 As at 31 March 2022, MG (Ventures) Pte. Ltd. had uncalled capital commitments for the acquisitions of private equity and infrastructure funds of US\$852.1 million [\$1,153.2 million] (31 March 2021: US\$1,102.0 million [\$1,480.6 million]).
- 16.3 The following is a list of subsidiaries:

Name	Principal Place of Business/ Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Ownership Interest	
			2022	2021
			%	%
<b>Held by the Authority:</b>				
Singapore Sukuk Pte Ltd ("SSPL")	Singapore	Dormant	100	100
MG (Ventures) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Investment holding	100	100
<b>Held by MG (Ventures) Pte. Ltd.:</b>				
Imera Investment Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Undertaking and transacting in investment business	100	100
Minas Investment Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Undertaking and transacting in investment business	100	100
Tekapo Investment Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Undertaking and transacting in investment business	100	100
Eniwa Investment Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Undertaking and transacting in investment business	100	100

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 17 CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

Section 22 of the Currency Act 1967 requires that the gross assets of the Authority must at all times be not less than 100% of the face value of the Authority's Currency in Circulation. The gross assets of the Authority and the value of the Currency in Circulation were \$696,798 million (31 March 2021: \$587,307 million) and \$62,019 million (31 March 2021: \$58,456 million) respectively as at 31 March 2022.

### 18 DEPOSITS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Banks	33,010	30,679
Finance Companies	337	340
Securities Companies	12	11
	33,359	31,030
International Financial Institutions	90	103
Foreign Central Banks and Others	5,386	5,101
	38,835	36,234

Deposits from banks and finance companies in Singapore include the minimum cash balances maintained by banks and finance companies with the Authority as required under the Banking Act 1970 and the Finance Companies Act 1967 respectively. Deposits from securities companies represent statutory deposits from holders of capital markets services licences required under the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 19 MAS BILLS AND NOTES, PROVISIONS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

- 19.1 The Authority issues short-term bills and floating rate notes as part of money market operations to manage the liquidity in the banking system. Floating rate notes which are issued from August 2020, also support the development of Singapore Overnight Rate Average (SORA)-based markets.

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
MAS Bills	213,692	153,981
MAS Floating Rate Notes	16,400	6,900
	<u>230,092</u>	<u>160,881</u>

- 19.2 Provisions have been made for contingencies under Section 6(2) of the MAS Act. Other liabilities include lease liabilities, borrowings from banks, borrowings under reverse repurchase agreements, creditors, accruals and other payables.

### 20 AMOUNTS DUE TO SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT

- 20.1 The amounts due to the Singapore Government comprise the following:

in \$ millions	The Group and the Authority	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balances and Deposits of Singapore Government	52,620	67,874
Amounts due to Singapore Government, arising from Repurchase Agreements	3,669	4,212
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	1,438	3,829
Return of Profit to Singapore Government	-	2,612
	<u>57,727</u>	<u>78,527</u>

- 20.2 Contribution to the Consolidated Fund is in accordance with the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act 1989. The contribution is based on 17% (2021: 17%) of the net profit of the Authority, after offsetting the cumulative loss, if any, from previous financial years. The contribution recognised in each financial year is paid subsequent to the financial year to the Government in equal proportions over a period of three years.

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 21 STATUTORY DEPOSITS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, MAJOR PAYMENT INSTITUTIONS AND CAPITAL MARKETS SERVICES LICENSEES

Statutory bank deposits, guarantees and Singapore Government bonds of insurance companies, major payment institutions and capital markets services licensees, are retained by the Authority under the Insurance Act 1966, the Payment Services Act 2019 and the Securities and Futures Act 2001 respectively, and in the events specified, dealt with accordingly under the respective Acts.

### 22 COMMITMENTS

#### 22.1 International Monetary Fund ("IMF")

- a) On 15 December 2010, the IMF's Board of Governors passed a resolution that would double the Fund's total quotas and result in a major realignment of quota shares among members. In February 2016, Singapore paid up 25% of its full quota increase. As at 31 March 2022, the unpaid portion of the Singapore quota due to IMF under Section 4 of Article III of the Articles of Agreement is \$5,264 million (31 March 2021: \$5,328 million).
- b) On 30 December 2020, the Authority announced that Singapore would renew its bilateral contingent loan to the IMF as part of the broader international effort to boost IMF's resources and enable it to effectively play its role in safeguarding global economic and financial stability. Under the agreement, the Authority's loan commitment is US\$1.7 billion [\$2.3 billion] (31 March 2021: US\$1.7 billion [\$2.3 billion]). As at 31 March 2022, there was no drawdown under the bilateral contingent loan to the IMF (31 March 2021: \$nil billion).
- c) As a participant in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow ("NAB"), the Authority undertakes to provide a credit line in the event of a financial emergency as specified by the NAB. As at 31 March 2022, the loans granted by the Authority under the NAB totalled SDR15 million [\$28 million] (31 March 2021: SDR19 million [\$35 million]). The remaining undrawn credit is SDR1,282 million [\$2,402 million] as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: SDR1,278 million [\$2,436 million]).

#### 22.2 Bank for International Settlements ("BIS")

- a) The Authority has a commitment, amounting to SDR16.1 million [\$30.2 million] as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: SDR16.1 million [\$30.7 million]), in respect of the uncalled portion of its shareholding in the BIS.
- b) The Authority signed an agreement to participate in a Renminbi Liquidity Arrangement ("RMBLA") with the BIS on 25 June 2022. Participating central banks in the RMBLA may draw down an amount equivalent to their contributions during future periods of market volatility. Participating central banks will also gain access to additional funding through a collateralised liquidity window operated by the BIS up to an amount equivalent to the central bank's share of

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

the collateralised liquidity window. The Authority will contribute the US dollar equivalent of CNY15 billion to the RMBLA.

### 22.3 Repurchase Agreements with Central Banks and Monetary Authorities

The Authority entered into bilateral repurchase agreements totalling US\$7,500 million [\$10,150 million] (31 March 2021: US\$7,500 million [\$10,077 million]) with various Asian central banks and a monetary authority to provide liquidity assistance in times of emergency. As at 31 March 2022, there was no outstanding transaction with any central bank or monetary authority under these bilateral repurchase agreements (31 March 2021: \$nil million).

### 22.4 Currency Swap Arrangements with Central Banks and Monetary Authorities

- a) The Authority has a bilateral currency swap arrangement with the PBOC for a term of three years, with effect from 10 May 2019. Under this agreement, the Authority can swap Singapore dollars for Chinese Yuan up to CNY300 billion [\$64 billion] (31 March 2021: CNY300 billion [\$61.5 billion]), while the PBOC can swap Chinese Yuan for Singapore dollars up to \$61 billion (31 March 2021: \$61 billion). The Authority and PBOC can access the foreign currency liquidity to support trade and investment financing needs, including projects under the Belt and Road Initiative, and to stabilise financial markets. As at 31 March 2022, the total outstanding currency swap transactions under this facility amounted to \$5.4 billion (31 March 2021: \$5.1 billion), comprising CNY25 billion [\$5.3 billion] (31 March 2021: CNY25 billion [\$5.1 billion]) drawn by the Authority and \$0.1 billion (31 March 2021: \$nil billion) drawn by the PBOC.
- b) The Authority signed a bilateral local currency swap agreement with the Bank of Japan for a term of three years with effect from 30 November 2016. The agreement was renewed for another term of three years on 29 November 2019. Under the agreement, the Authority can swap Singapore dollars for Japanese Yen up to JPY1.1 trillion [\$12.3 billion] (31 March 2021: JPY1.1 trillion [\$13.4 billion]), while Bank of Japan can swap Japanese Yen for Singapore dollars up to \$15.0 billion (31 March 2021: \$15.0 billion).
- c) The Authority and the Bank of Japan, acting as the agent for the Minister of Finance of Japan, signed the third Bilateral Swap Arrangement for a term of three years with effect from 21 May 2015. The Bilateral Swap Arrangement has since been renewed twice and will be in effect up to 20 May 2024. Under the renewed Bilateral Swap Agreement, the Authority can swap Singapore dollars for US dollars up to US\$3,000 million [\$4,060 million] (31 March 2021: US\$3,000 million [\$4,031 million]), or its equivalent in Japanese Yen, while the Bank of Japan can swap Japanese Yen for US dollars up to US\$1,000 million [\$1,353 million] (31 March 2021: US\$1,000 million [\$1,344 million]).

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

- d) The Authority is Singapore's Swap Providing / Requesting Party in the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation ("CMIM") Agreement involving the ASEAN member states, China (including the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, China), Japan and Korea. The CMIM Agreement, effective from 24 March 2010, provides financial support through currency swap transactions, to address balance of payments and short-term liquidity difficulties in the region, and supplements existing international financial arrangements. In May 2012, the CMIM members agreed to strengthen the regional financial safety net and double the total size of the currency swap transactions with members to US\$240 billion. In 2021, CMIM members agreed to institutionalise the use of local currencies of CMIM members, in addition to US dollars. The Authority's commitment is US\$9,104 million [\$12,321 million] (31 March 2021: US\$9,104 million [\$12,232 million]) and the Authority can swap Singapore dollars for US dollars, other local currencies of CMIM members or both, up to 2.5 times Singapore's commitment.
- e) The Authority signed a local currency bilateral swap agreement with Bank Indonesia for a term of one year with effect from 5 November 2018. The agreement has since been renewed thrice and will be in effect up to 4 November 2022. Under the agreement, the Authority can swap Singapore dollars for Indonesian Rupiah up to IDR100 trillion [\$9.4 billion] (31 March 2021: IDR100 trillion [\$9.3 billion]), while Bank Indonesia can swap Indonesian Rupiah for Singapore dollars up to \$9.5 billion (31 March 2021: \$9.5 billion).
- f) Aside from the CNY swap with the PBOC, there was no outstanding transaction with any central bank or monetary authority under any of the currency swap arrangements in Note 22.4.

### 22.5 Liquidity Loan Facility

The Authority entered into an agreement with the Singapore Deposit Insurance Corporation Limited ("SDIC") on 9 February 2012 where the Authority may provide the SDIC a contingent liquidity facility of up to \$20 billion (31 March 2021: \$20 billion), in the event a Deposit Insurance Scheme member fails and liquidity is needed for compensation payments to insured depositors. As at 31 March 2022, there was no outstanding balance due from SDIC under this facility (31 March 2021: \$nil million).

### 22.6 Capital Expenditure Commitments

Capital expenditure relating to fixed assets not provided for in the financial statements is as follows:

in \$ millions	2022	2021
Amount contracted for	127	170

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

23.1 The Risk Committee, chaired by an independent Board Director, assists the Board of Directors in providing oversight and guidance over the management of risks assumed by the Group. This encompasses the management of financial risks inherent in the Group's investment portfolios, amongst other organisational risks faced by the Group.

23.2 The Risk Management Department provides senior management and the Risk Committee with regular reports of the risk profiles of the Group's investments. These reports cover risk measurement and analysis of the Group's investment portfolios. The department also formulates risk policies and controls, and performs independent risk monitoring of the portfolios in accordance with the stipulated investment guidelines.

#### 23.3 Market Risk

a) Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and includes currency, interest rate and other price risks.

i) Currency risk is the risk of loss on foreign assets and liabilities arising from changes in foreign exchange rates.

ii) Interest rate risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates.

iii) Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

b) Market risk is managed through regular monitoring of the market risk exposure of the Group's investments, the diversification of the Group's investments across different markets, and the establishment of investment risk tolerance and controls at both the aggregate and individual portfolio levels.

#### 23.4 Credit Risk

a) Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from a party's failure to discharge an obligation under a financial contract and includes counterparty and issuer credit risk.

b) The Group's credit risks are managed by transacting with entities of acceptable creditworthiness within assigned limits. Credit risks are also mitigated by diversifying credit exposures across counterparties and issuers and through collateral arrangements with counterparties whom the

# MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

Authority has signed the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) Credit Support Annex.

- c) The Group manages issuer credit risk by imposing minimum credit rating requirements on the investment of fixed income securities. Single issuer limits are placed to control the credit exposure to any one issuer and to mitigate the extent of loss resulting from a default.

### 23.5 Country Risk

The Group’s foreign assets are exposed to country credit risk arising from political, economic and financial events in the country of investment. Country limits are established to control the Group’s credit risk exposure to individual countries.

### 23.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the inability to sell a financial asset at close to its fair value at short notice due to inadequate market depth or market disruptions. The Group manages liquidity risk by investing mostly in liquid financial instruments and markets, and imposing limits on investments to ensure sufficient diversification and through regular monitoring of the liquidity profile of the Group’s investments.

## 24 TRANSACTIONS WITH THE FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT FUND

- 24.1 The Authority accepted deposits from the Fund, in the ordinary course of business and at arm’s length, incurring interest expense disclosed below:

in \$ thousands	2022	2021
Interest Expense	136	67

The Fund’s deposit balance with the Authority as at 31 March 2022 was \$60.5 million (31 March 2021: \$nil million).

- 24.2 As at 31 March 2022, the Fund has no outstanding grant commitments to the Authority (31 March 2021: \$1.2 million).



# **MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For The Year Ended 31 March 2022**

### **25 SEGMENT REPORTING**

Owing to their integrated nature, the Group's operations, including those of its subsidiaries, comprise one main operating segment only, i.e. the conduct of monetary policy, issuance of currency, management of the official foreign reserves and acting as the banker to and financial agent of the Government, for segment reporting purposes. In addition, the Group's operations are mainly in one geographical area, Singapore. All other segment information are below the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure.

### **26 NEW OR REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

New or revised accounting standards and interpretations of existing standards effective for accounting periods beginning after 1 April 2021 do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

### **27 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised by the Board of Directors for issuance and signed by Chairman and Managing Director on 28 June 2022.

**MAS**  
**FINANCIAL**  
**STATEMENTS**  
2021/2022