OFFICE *of the* AUDITOR GENERAL
Republic of Fiji

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

PARLIAMENT OF FIJI
PARLIAMENTARY PAPER NO. 67 OF 2026

OUR VISION

Promoting public sector accountability and sustainability through our audits.

OUR MISSION

- To provide independent value adding services and an environment where our people can excel.
- To provide an environment where our people can excel.

OUR VALUES

- Respect - we uphold respect in our relationships.
- Integrity - we are ethical, fair and honest in our duties.
- Independent & Objective - we work independently and report objectively.
- Competence - we deliver to the best of our abilities and to the highest standard of professional conduct.
- Transparency - our processes are transparent.
- Confidentiality - we maintain audit related information confidential.

Annual Report

Contents

The Auditor General’s Foreword

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) for 2025. This report outlines our achievements during the year and other major activities towards fulfilling the mandate of the Auditor General and the OAG.

The year marked a defining milestone with the enactment of the Audit Act 2025, which modernises the legislative framework governing public sector auditing and reinforces the independence, and the mandate of the Auditor General according to the 2013 Constitution of Fiji. This achievement was the result of sustained commitment, effective stakeholder engagement, and strong parliamentary support. It represents a decisive step forward in strengthening transparency, accountability, and good governance across the public sector.

Delivering independent and value adding audit services remains at the core of our constitutional duty. During the year, we issued audit opinions on the financial statements of a substantial number of public entities and submitted reports to Parliament, that provided assurance on the stewardship of public resources and highlighted areas requiring improvements. While progress was made, persistent challenges particularly the delay in the preparation and submission of quality financial statements continue to constrain timely audit completion in certain sectors. Addressing these systemic issues require sustained commitment by those charged with governance in public entities.

We continued to strengthen our institutional capability and audit quality by investing in learning and development, the implementation of a competency framework to guide staff development and performance, established partnerships with developed Audit Institutions, and succession planning supporting the growth of a capable and resilient workforce. In addition, steady progress towards a System of Audit Quality Management (SoAQM) to enhance our ability to meet evolving professional standards and stakeholder expectations. Our participation in regional and global initiatives, including climate related audits and quality management programmes demonstrates our commitment to adapt to an increasingly complex audit environment.

As an integrity institution, we ensure that the culture of integrity is engrained into all aspect of our operations. We developed and implemented an Integrity Framework, a key recommendation from an organizational integrity assessment performed through the IntoSAINT tool, that will strengthen ethical standards and enhance integrity across all operations and functions of OAG.

Engagement with key stakeholders remain important to the effectiveness and impact of our work. Our support to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Accounts particularly through the provision of audit report briefings, technical clarification, and participation in public and closed hearings strengthens Parliament's ability to hold public entities to account. Ongoing engagements with Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Public Entities enhances awareness of audit expectations, supports improvements in financial reporting and governance practices, and encourages timely resolution of audit matters. Engagement with development partners, professional bodies, and regional and international audit institutions further enables knowledge sharing, capacity development, and alignment with good practices. Collectively, these collaborative relationships reinforce the value of constructive engagement as a cornerstone of effective public sector accountability and contribute to more credible, responsive, and impactful audit outcomes.

As we move forward under the Audit Act 2025 and a new Strategic Plan, our focus will remain on delivering high quality audits and supporting improved financial reporting of public entities, audits of backlog financial statements, leveraging technology to enhance audit quality and timeliness and continuing to build a capable, ethical, and future ready OAG.

The work towards meeting the mandate of the Auditor General would not be possible without the dedication and professionalism of our people. I thank the staff of OAG for their contribution towards accomplishing our planned audit work for the year. I also acknowledge the partnerships and productive engagements with the Public Accounts Committee, Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Public Entities, our contract auditors (audit service providers), and all other stakeholders of the OAG.

Vinaka Vakalevu

F. Seru

Finau Seru Nagera
AUDITOR GENERAL

2025 OAG AT A GLANCE

Strategic Priority 1 : Independent & Value Adding Audit Services

167
Audit opinions signed

84%
FINANCIAL AUDIT COMPLETION RATE

12
Reports to Parliament:
- 11 Financial Audit Reports
- 1 Performance Audit Report

Strategic Priority 2 : Institutional & Workforce Capacity Building

31
Training sessions delivered/ facilitated

12
Policies/ Manuals introduced/ reviewed during the year

26%
Staff are Members of Professional Associations

69%
Staff attended 2 or more training sessions

100%
Achievement of SoAQM Pilot Programme deliverables

Strategic Priority 3 : Engagement with Stakeholders

32 Public hearings of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC) attended & supported

25
Stakeholder engagement activities

88
Media mentions

27
Social media posts

353
New social media followers

ABOUT THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

(This section provides an overview of the OAG and our Strategy)

OAG Executive Management Team Sitting (L-R) Assistant Auditor General Moshin Ali, Auditor-General Finau Nagera,Deputy Auditor General Sairusi Dukuno, Standing (L-R) Senior Managers Abele Saunivalu, Esala Niubalavu, Dineshwar Prasad and Mohammed Firoz.

The Office of the Auditor-General is established as an independent Office by the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji. The Auditor General is the responsible authority for the Office of the Auditor General under both the Constitution and the Audit Act 2025.

Under the Audit Act 2025, the Auditor-General is the auditor of every public entity and has the authority to conduct financial audit, performance audit, compliance audit, special investigation, and reviews of audits conducted by other auditors, and to report accordingly to Parliament.

The Audit Act 2025 elaborates on the powers of the Auditor-General and specifies the procedures, and timelines in the conduct of assurance and performance audits, and special investigations and the reporting of these to the Parliament.

OUR GOVERNANCE

We strongly uphold the principles of good governance at all organisational level, recognising that these are paramount to achieving our goals and be exemplary. We are committed to the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct.

For OAG, governance:

- Specifies the distribution of rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities among different participants in OAG such as the Auditor-General, the Deputy Auditor-General, Executive Management Committee (EMC), sub-committees established by the EMC, management and staff.
- Spells out the rules and procedures for making decisions on corporate and operational affairs. By doing this, it provides the structure through which OAG's objectives are set and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance.

Our governance structure is primarily facilitated by the Executive Management Committee, which is chaired by the Auditor-General and consist of the Deputy Auditor-General and the Assistant Auditors-General as members. The Chair co-opts other members to the committee when necessary. The committee plays a pivotal role in reviewing and addressing management and operational matters.

While governance is a fundamental responsibility of the Auditor-General, all staff have a responsibility to contribute to OAG's good governance.

We are guided by the INTOSAI Code of Ethics and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) to ensure all ethical requirements are met while performing our duties.

We ensure that all staff, are free from potential, or perceived conflicts of interest that could adversely affect judgement, objectivity, independence, or loyalty in the discharge of their duties, as required under the Audit Act.

To support this, a Declaration of Interest is completed by all staff on an annual basis and at the commencement of each audit assignment.

Our Integrity Framework guides the way we operate on a daily basis and promotes integrity across all aspects of our work, including decision-making, professional conduct, and organisational structures within OAG.

Acknowledging that governance is a shared responsibility, we emphasize the active involvement of all staff in our commitment to good governance.

OAG ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) assists the Auditor-General in delivering the mandate of the Constitution and the Audit Act 2025.

The Auditor-General is the responsible head of the OAG, whose duties and functions are defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji. The Auditor-General is supported by the Deputy Auditor-General, Assistant Auditors-General, Auditors and support staff, collectively referred to as the Office of the Auditor General.

OAG operates through five distinct functional areas: Executive Management, Audit Services, Corporate Services, Quality Assurance, and Risk & Compliance. The Executive Management, comprising the Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, and Assistant Auditors-General, forms the core leadership.

The Audit Services function is divided into three consisting of two Financial Audit Groups and the Performance Audit Group that also include Compliance Audit, Environment Audit, IT Audit and Special Investigation. The Deputy Auditor General is responsible to the Auditor General for the Audit Services function delivered by the Audit Groups which are headed by Assistant Auditors-General.

Quality Assurance is integral to the monitoring function and is led by the Manager Quality Assurance. The Risk & Compliance officer ensures that OAG effectively manages risks at both organisational and individual engagement levels and conducts its business in full compliance of applicable laws and regulation. The Heads of these Units report directly to the Auditor General.

An Assistant Auditor General leads the Corporate Services functions which encompasses, human resources management, policy, financial management, registry services, IT Support and communications. The Head of the Corporate Services reports directly to the Auditor General in consultation with the Deputy Auditor General on certain matters.

This structured organizational framework ensures effective governance and compliance across the OAG.

Our Strategy

OUR PRIORITIES

- Independent & Value Adding Audit Services
- Institutional Workforce & Capacity Building
- Engagement with Stakeholders

OUR GOALS

- Timely delivery of reports to parliament
- Delivery of quality audit services
- Visionary Leadership
- Embrace Technology & Innovation
- Better Governance, Risk Management & Compliance
- Improved collaboration with the Public Accounts Committee
- Strengthened relationship with clients & other stakeholders
- Increased visibility and awareness

Risk and Strategy

	INDEPENDENT & VALUE ADDING AUDIT SERVICES	INSTITUTIONAL WORKFORCE & CAPACITY BUILDING	ENGAGEMENT WITH CLIENTS & OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
GOALS	• Timely delivery of reports to Parliament. • Delivery of quality audit service.	• Visionary leadership. • Embrace technology and encourage innovation. • Better governance, risk management and compliance.	• Strengthened relationships with clients and other stakeholders. • Improved collaboration with the Public Accounts Committee. • Increased visibility and awareness.
RISKS	• Not adapting to changes in our regulatory environment. • Not addressing delays and minimizing costs to our audit processes. • Not upholding our values, professional competence and quality standards in our work.	• Not maintaining the ability to sustain audit services delivery at required level. • Unable to secure funding for implementation. • Not fully utilizing technology in audit services delivery.	• Not engaging to properly understand our stakeholders' contexts and change to meet their varying needs.
STRATEGY	• Continue to advocate for a modernized Audit Act. • Continuous realignment of our audit practices, with international standards.	• Secure funding and continue to invest in organizational and professional developments. • Invest in technology that will streamline our audit practices and business processes. • Monitoring of governance, risk management and compliance.	• Better understand our stakeholders and adapt our services to their needs. • Engage to impact and build productive relationships based on respect.
INDICATORS OF SUCCESS	• Results of audits are reported to Parliament on time. • Financial audits are brought up to date. • Satisfactory rating for quality assurance reviews.	• An engaged, capable and professional workforce • Increased productivity by our workforce • Modernized work processes and work environment.	• Stakeholders benefit from and value the services we provide. • An informed and satisfied Public Accounts Committee. • Increased stakeholder participation in our audits.

Enactment of the Audit Act 2025

The enactment of the Audit Act 2025 marked a significant milestone in strengthening the independence of the Auditor General and the Office of the Auditor General (OAG). The Act provides a modern legislative framework that reinforces the Auditor-General's authority to operate independently and without interference, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

The reform process commenced when the Government approved a comprehensive review process to amend the Audit Act 1969. Stakeholder feedback and recommendations were carefully considered and incorporated into the draft Bill, which was tabled in Parliament for its first reading in September 2024 with second reading in October 2025. The Audit Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts for further review and public consultation. Upon completion of its work, the Committee's report was tabled in Parliament. The Bill then proceeded to its third reading and was passed on 12 March 2025. It was gazetted on 14 March 2025, formally becoming the Audit Act 2025.

A key success factor in this legislative reform was stakeholder engagement. Throughout the process, stakeholders contributed through written submissions, oral presentations, and participation in consultation workshops held in-person. This inclusive and transparent approach fostered a sense of shared ownership and secured broad-based support from both government and non-government stakeholders. It also reaffirmed consultation as a cornerstone of effective and credible governance reform.

The reform process was further strengthened through a close partnership with the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI), which provided funding for technical assistance through the engagement of a legal expert to assist the OAG. This collaboration highlighted the value of regional cooperation and solidarity among Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) in strengthening public sector accountability across the Pacific.

The Audit Act 2025 reaffirms the authority to perform various types of audits and introduces key safeguards, including the immunity clause that protects the Auditor-General, staff of the Office of the Auditor General and contract auditors from liability when performing official duties in good faith. While concise comprising 26 sections over 17 pages, the Act is underpinned by strong constitutional provisions relating to appointment, removal, remuneration, independence, audit mandate, access to information, funding, and governance of the Office.

The journey towards this achievement was long and, at times, challenging. Legislative reform is inherently complex, involving multiple stakeholders, technical deliberations, and competing interests. Guided by its constitutional mandate and the firm conviction that independence is fundamental to effective public auditing, we remained steadfast throughout the process.

Each stage of the reform, from legal review and nationwide consultations to parliamentary debate, built momentum towards the outcome. This resilience was matched by strong stakeholder support, reflecting a shared recognition that strengthening the independence of the Auditor-General ultimately strengthens public sector governance.

The enactment of the Audit Act 2025 marks a new era for the Office. It repeals outdated legislation, modernises the audit framework, and embeds stronger provisions that enhance the authority, functions, and independence of the Auditor-General.

This achievement also contributes to the Pacific region's growing momentum towards alignment with international standards on SAI's independence. By modernising its Audit Act, Fiji demonstrates its commitment to the Mexico Declaration and INTOSAI principles, and affirms how persistence, collaboration, and meaningful stakeholder engagement can translate the principles of independence into practice.

Our Performance

Independent & Value Adding Audit Services

(This section outlines our output from audit services programs. Our Annual Overall Audit Plan sets the planned audit coverage and is a supplementary plan to the Annual Business Plan)

Reporting to Parliament

- 12 Reports submitted to Parliament
- 11 Financial Audit Reports
- 1 Performance Audit Report

There were 20 planned audit reports and 12 submitted to Parliament. The reports submitted to Parliament during the year included the following:

Auditor General's Reports to Parliament
1. 2023 Report on Public Enterprises & Other Entities
2. 2023 Report of Statutory Authority
3. 2023 Report of Municipal Councils
4. 2023 Report on Ministries & Departments - Economic Services Sector
5. 2023 Report on Ministries & Departments – Infrastructure Sector
6. 2023 Report on Social Services Sector
7. 2023 Report on General Administration Sector
8. 2024 Report on Ministries & Departments – Infrastructure Sector (Audits Completed as at 31 July 2025)
9. 2024 Report on Ministries & Departments – Economic Services Sector (Audits Completed as at 31 July 2025)
10. 2024 Report on Ministries & Departments – Social Services Sector (Audits Completed as at 31 July 2025)
11. 2019 - 2022 Report on Provincial Councils
Performance Audit
12. Performance/Environmental Audit - Global Cooperative Audit of Climate Change Adaption Actionsz

The remaining reports containing results of audits undertaken during the FY will be submitted to Parliament in FY 2025 - 2026.

Financial Audit Program

- 167 audit opinions signed
- 84% completion rate

We achieved an 84% audit completion rate against a target of 90% for the financial year 2025. We had planned to audit 284 draft financial statements, 198 were received for audit. The audits for 30 financial statements were still in progress at year end while the audit of one financial statement did not commence.

Our Financial Audit Program is managed by two Financial Audit Groups which are headed by Assistant Auditors-General. A financial statements audit is undertaken in accordance with the OAG Financial Audit Manual, which is drawn from the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI).

Type of Entity	Planned Audits	Draft Financial Statements Received	Completed	Percentage Completion Rate
Financial Statements of the Government	2	2	2	100%
Ministries & Departments	32	32	31	97%
Independent Bodies & Commission	23	19	19	100%
Statutory Authorities	50	37	28	76%
Public Enterprises	66	48	39	81%
Municipal Councils	47	24	14	58%
Provincial Councils	56	28	28	100%
Projects	8	8	6	75%
TOTAL	**284**	**198**	**167**	**84%**

For Statutory Authorities, the completion rate of 76% was primarily affected by delays in the submission of draft financial statements, as well as the untimely provision of supporting accounting records necessary to complete the audits.

The audit completion rate for Public Enterprises stood at 81%. This was largely due to the late submission of draft financial statements, with a significant number received in the fourth quarter of the financial year. In addition, there were instances where management elected to address audit findings and subsequently resubmitted revised financial statements, contributing to delays in finalisation.

Municipal Councils recorded the lowest completion rate at 58%. This was largely attributable to the unavailability of accounting records and the poor quality of draft financial statements submitted, which required substantial follow-up and additional audit effort.

In the case of project audits, the completion rate of 75% reflects delays in the submission of draft financial statements from implementing agencies, which impacted the timely commencement and completion of audits.

Progress of Updating the Audits of Backlog Financial Statements

The high number of backlog financial statements is a significant challenge and we continue to allocate a substantial component of our resources to these audits when draft financial statements are submitted to the Auditor-General. A total of 51 public entities have backlog financial statements to be audited, ranging from 3 years to 19 years.

For FY 2025, 61% of the planned work for the Financial Audit Program relate to backlog financial statements.

During the year, we made progress in updating the audits of backlog financial statements by completing 74 or 62% of the planned 119 financial statements to be audited.

Type of Entity	Total No. of Entities	No. of Entities with Backlog Financial Statements	Total No. of Backlog Financial Statements to Audit	No. of Backlog Financial Statements Planned to be Audited	Audits Completed
Independent Bodies & Commissions	12	4	23	9	9
Public Enterprises & Other Entities	21	8	54	33	25
Municipal Councils	13	12	66	23	6
Statutory Authorities	25	12	76	26	6
Provincial Councils	15[1]	15	103	28	28
Total	**86**	**51**	**322**	**119**	**74**

**The table excludes the Mataqali Trust.*

Public entities with backlog financial statements are primarily concentrated with Provincial Councils, Municipal Councils and Statutory Authorities.

Poor quality draft financial statements, coupled with the unavailability and delays in providing underlying records, significantly affected audit completion timelines.

Improving timely financial reporting, strengthening financial record-keeping practices that allow clear audit trails and the quality and readiness of financial statements are critical to accelerating audit completion and updating financial audits of public entities.

Clearing a 17-Year Backlog – Success Story

In 2024, following the re-establishment of the Fiji Investment Corporation Limited (FICL) by the Government, the Company took decisive steps to address a longstanding backlog in financial reporting. The financial statements for 17 years (2006–2022), which had remained unaudited, were submitted to the Auditor General for audit.

Recognising the scale of the work, the unavailability of internal resources and the request by the Company to complete the audits promptly, the audit work was outsourced to a Chartered Accounting firm. This strategic decision was instrumental in accelerating the completion of the pending audits. Within a year, the audits of 17 years financial statements were successfully completed.

Despite significant challenges, including the absence of historical documentation and a newly recruited management team unfamiliar with past operations, FICL demonstrated a strong commitment to financial governance and the audit process. The Company collaborated closely with the auditors, ensuring access to available records and providing timely responses to queries.

[1] Includes Rotuma Council

Key strategies that contributed to the successful completion of the audits included:

- Active engagement of FICL management throughout the audit process.
- Adoption of efficient and tailored audit methodologies.
- Clear and consistent communication between the OAG, contract auditors and the Company.

This achievement marked a significant milestone in restoring financial governance for FICL. It reflected the dedication of the new Board and Management of the Company.

The updating of audits of public entities and restoring financial accountability is difficult to achieve without the strong commitment of the Board of Directors and Management of the entities.

Progress on Provincial Councils Audits

The journey to address the audits of backlog financial statements for Provincial Councils commenced in August 2017.

As at 31 July 2025 a total of 275 draft financial statements were submitted for audit by the i-Taukei Affairs Board (iTAB). The audits for 259 or 94% of the financial statements were completed while four financial statement audits remained in progress. This high completion rate significantly reduced the audits of backlog financial statements to 56 which included 44 draft financial statements that were not submitted for audit.

The audits for six Provincial Councils have been updated to 2022 financial year, while audits for eight Provincial Councils have been updated to the 2018 financial year.

Throughout the years, we have continued to support the i-Taukei Affairs Board (iTAB) in enhancing the quality and presentation of financial statements for Provincial Councils through continuous discussions and the issuance of management letters.

The establishment of a dedicated audit team has proven highly effective, resulting in the reduction of backlog backlog financial statements from 279 to 56.

Between 1 January 2019 and 31 July 2025, the Auditor-General delivered seven reports to Parliament on the audit results of Provincial Councils.

Performance & Compliance Audit Program

- 1 Performance Audit Report submitted to Parliament

This distinct audit program provides independent assurance to Parliament and public entities that we audit. It allows OAG to assess the extent to which public entities are delivering their stated objectives effectively, efficiently, and economically in compliance with relevant laws. This is mandated under the Audit Act of 2025 sections 13 -14 and can also assess environmental management and information technology of public sector operations or programs.

The Auditor General with discretionary power can also be requested by the Prime Minister, Minister, Parliament or the entity concerned to conduct a performence audit under section 18 of the Act of any entity (whether incorporated or otherwise) other than a public entity.

Our performance audit and compliance audit reports typically provide recommendations to the entities and are tabled to Parliament and made public. Progressively as the reports are absorbed, we also select follow up audits on the implementation of audit recommendations which is also an oversight role reviewed by the Parliament Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

A number of audits which were still in progress by year end, inclusive of two compliance/IT audits, one performance audit and five follow-up audits, will be reported to Parliament in FY 2025/2026.

Performance Audit on Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Actions in Fiji

Why we chose to do this audit

In 2024, we conducted a performance audit as part of a global cooperative audit initiative known as the Cooperative Audit on Climate Change Adaptation Actions (CCAA). The CCAA audit was coordinated by two organisations within the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), namely the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) and the INTOSAI Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA).

Under the initiative, 48 Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) undertook a CCAA audit during 2024 in one of four topic areas – implementing climate change adaptation plans or actions, disaster risk recovery, water resource management, and sea level rise and coastal erosion. Nine SAIs in the Pacific region took part in the CCAA project, along with SAIs from Europe, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, South America and Canada.

SAI Fiji, through this performance audit, addressed the fourth theme of the initiative – Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans or Actions, as Fiji has in place a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) since 2018.

What we found

- The elements of the NAP technical guideline were generally followed, with exception noted for stakeholder acceptance.
- Gaps noted with financing, leadership, roles and responsibilities & coordination hinders the successful implementation of the NAP.
- Following through with the quality review process could not be determined due to non-provision of a quality assurance report as required by the NAP.
- No specific indicators and measures of success were set; therefore, reporting is limited, which are further hindered by the absence of a monitoring and evaluation system.

Our Recommendation

We recommended that in updating the NAP, the Ministry should ensure that proper documentation is maintained for activities carried out at each stage of the NAP process, quality review process is followed through and documented and implementation is monitored, evaluated and reported on through proper mechanisms and detailed action plans. Proper maintenance of information will support compliance with the NAP and the transparency of the process.

Response from Ministry Environment and Climate Change

The Ministry acknowledged the findings, noting that while a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was developed for the NAP, it was not implemented and lacked indicators and clearly assigned responsibilities for major measures. The Ministry agreed that incorporating the audit recommendations will support more effective and implementation-ready actions under the next NAP.

"Benefits of having the audit findings was also how we can strengthen the third dimension. We had good outcomes, but we needed more concrete implementation ready activities to come out in the second NAP," Ministry of Environment & Climate Change highlighted.

A global overview report consisted of the PASAI regional report was presented at the International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions (INCOSAI 25) in Egypt in October 2025. The global report is available on: https://lnkd.in/efBDExud and the regional report on: https://www.pasai.org/regional-reports/#performance

We extend our appreciation to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change for its support throughout the audit process.

ClimateScanner Rapid Tool Assessment

We participated in the ClimateScanner Project, amongst many other Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), to assess the Government's climate financing, governance and public policies. ClimateScanner is an innovative tool for SAIs to track, assess, and monitor national governmental actions concerning climate change.

The assessment applies a structured and evidence-based approach to identify systemic strengths, gaps, and risks, supporting transparency, accountability, and value in public-sector climate action. This strengthens SAIs understanding of climate action within their jurisdictions and build capacity to undertake climate-related audits in the future.

We completed the assessment, and the results were consolidated with 60 other SAIs for presentation of the preliminary findings at the COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Fiji was among the 19 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to complete the assessment ahead of schedule.

Consultations were held with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for Climate Change in October 2024, which confirmed agreement on Fiji's results. The results were consistent with global findings, which underscored the urgent need to strengthen risk assessments and to establish mechanisms for tagging and tracking climate finance, including private sector investments.

The global initiative was led by the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts in collaboration with INTOSAI Working Group on Environmental Audit (WGEA).

Quality Assurance & Customer Advisory Services

The Quality Assurance Unit (QA) since its establishment in 2017 has remained a vital part of the Office of the Auditor General's governance framework. Its primary role is to provide independent assurance to the Auditor General by overseeing and monitoring OAG's quality standards and processes. The QA Unit ensures that our audit work consistently meets the requirements of international auditing standards (ISAAI) and supports the continuous improvement of our audit practices.

The review program includes coaching (hot) reviews and monitoring (cold) reviews of the selected audit projects. A total of 10 quality reviews were planned and completed during the year.

Our System of Audit Quality Management (SoAQM) Journey

The past two years marked a transformative chapter in our commitment to delivering high quality audits that serve Parliament and the public interest. Recognizing that audit quality provides a strong foundation for our audit work, we embarked on the development and implementation of a System of Audit Quality Management (SoAQM).

Since 2017, we continuously reflected our audit practices and achievements. We had learnt many good lessons and in early 2024, our work to maximize the Office's potential and bring about the intended impact and beneficial values of our roles in the constitutional system gained strong momentum.

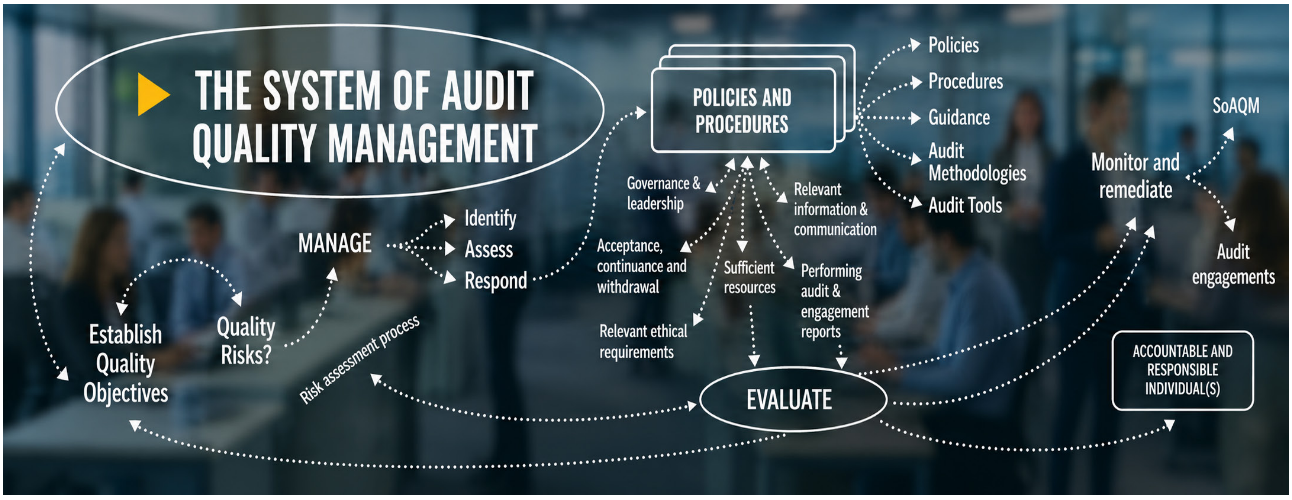
Our early commitment to the SoAQM aligned with a global shift required smarter, more efficient and fit for purpose plan/ direction. This transition came at a critical time, as developments in governance, public financial management, digital transformation, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, sustainability standards and climate – related risks reshaped expectations of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs).

Following a comprehensive reassessment, we joined the SoAQM PASAI Pilot Programme and progressed towards early implementation. We slowly began to grasp the value and depth of the expectations required under the revised ISSAI 140. We were fortunate to have an existing Quality Assurance function that greatly assisted our smooth transition with the new system. We had internal capacity just enough to make it work, prioritizing capacity building, but also leveraging on our network and twinning partners.

PASAI Pilot: SoAQM Professional Education Workshop
Nadi, Fiji (8 to 12 April 2024)

We acknowledge the valuable support of PASAI and IDI through technical guidance, leadership forum and contextualized training during the pilot phase. It was not about ticking compliance boxes but a system-wide shift in mindset, followed by actions and implementation processes.

The SoAQM now provides a dynamic, risk-based, and scalable framework to holistically manage audit quality. It enhances our systems and processes to ensure audits are conducted in accordance with professional standards, legal and regulatory requirements, and best practice. This strengthens the credibility, reliability, and impact of our audit work.



We have successfully achieved 100 percent of the SoAQM pilot programme deliverables, including the completion of our needs analysis, action plans, and changing management strategies. We are now transitioning to full implementation. Development of implementation guidelines for the next financial year is currently underway, alongside continued consultation and refinement of our quality risk management processes.

Though implementing the new system may have brought about unfamiliarity and practical challenges, our vision for the SoAQM remained steady and simple; to effectively meet the requirements of the new Audit Act mandate and fully realize the value and benefits of achieving the level of quality and delivery of high-quality audits.
We are also proud that our Monitoring and Remediation Manager, Mr Baba, now serves as a regional SoAQM resource person and participated in his first IDI- ADB mission to support SAI Timor-Leste in December 2025

Forging Excellence and Embracing Change: A Journey of Growth, Resilience and Commitment to Audit Quality has advanced the Office's contribution to IDI's Audit Quality Management Specialist (AQMS) Certification Course

What began as a development aspiration surrounding SoAQM quickly turned into a transformative and exciting journey for our Office as the Monitoring and Remediation Manager, Mr. Baba was selected as a resource person and mentor with IDI.

He subsequently joined the global team supporting the Audit Quality Management Specialist (AQMS) certification and high-level assessment under the Professional Certification Programme of IDI's newly launched center for *SAI Audit Professionals.*

The AQMS is IDI's first ever audit quality certification, the second certification from PESA was launched in August 2025. The primary goal is to create pool of IDI Certified Audit Quality Management Specialists across the INTOSAI community commencing from January 2026.

The certification process began with drawing up competencies in a framework covered by a narrower syllabus, followed by structured education and training that required hybrid meetings with the resource persons and IDI facilitators. Once this was confirmed, the team worked progressively on the course development that includes more researching and drafting education materials, contents and modules.

The overall experience during the SoAQM pilot was both valuable and insightful.We highlighted key process requirements and helped us piece together how the new system functions, allowing us to gain a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of its capabilities. This made the AQMS challenge very exciting provided the experience and lessons learnt during the SoAQM exercise paving way to deeper practical insights of the course development phases. The exercise took significant dedication, technical input, commitment in ongoing assignments, meetings and collaborations throughout the years 2024 and 2025, but that was the beauty of it – transformative progress.

Developing Assessment Content

Next came the development of assessment materials for the T-shaped competency-based AQMS certificate. This phase was equally demanding, involving extensive research, late-night work sessions, multi-level reviews and continuous collaboration with experienced resource persons from around the globe. Each module challenged their thinking abilities, application of concepts to real life audit scenarios and broadening the way the course is delivered in proportion with the quality of the learning contents.

Reflecting on the journey from the early stages of conceptualization to the finalization of the course, this has been an invaluable experience for both Mr. Baba and our Office. Beyond contributing to global course development, the experience strengthened our own technical capabilities and deepened our understanding of audit quality management. It also enhanced our capacity to contribute to international efforts aimed at improving professional learning and quality systems within Supreme Audit Institutions.

The AQMS certification supports committed SAIs in strengthening their competencies in audit quality management and certifies participants as specialists. This will help facilitate set up, implementation, operation and the sustainability of SoAQM. Being a specialist comes with a lot of value like professional recognition, meeting competency requirements, expanded connections and added credibility to your roles in the SAI. It increases professionalization of the SAI ensuring greater assurance and trust from stakeholders on the high quality of audits performed.

A key highlight of the experience was learning from others and recognizing the extraordinary efforts of the course development team. Together with the IDI facilitators, their dedication, engagements and experience have been enriching reflecting passionate professionals committed to raising the standard of audit quality management education.

We acknowledge the significant contribution of Mr. Baba, as well as the continuous support from our IDI colleagues, PASAI and our management throughout this process. We look forward to participating in the AQMS in 2026 to further strengthen quality management competencies and support our personnel in achieving the necessary IDI certification.

Legal, Risk & Compliance Unit

The Legal, Risk and Compliance Unit continued to strengthen the Office's Risk Management Framework by promoting a culture of accountability, compliance, and adherence to statutory requirements and internal policies. On a day-to-day basis, the Unit is responsible for monitoring organisational risks, advising management on compliance matters, reviewing internal policies, and supporting the effective implementation of governance and risk management practices across the Office.

A major achievement during the financial year was the comprehensive review of the Audit Act 1969. The Unit played a significant role throughout the consultation process, including working closely with the Solicitor-General's Office to finalise the draft Audit Bill.

The new Audit Act 2025 was subsequently passed by Parliament on 12 March 2025, introducing several key reforms:

- Repeal of the Audit Act 1969.
- Enhanced powers of the Auditor General.
- Strengthened independence through the introduction of an immunity provision protecting the Auditor-General and authorised officers from liability when performing audit functions in good faith.
- Provided clarity to the types of audits that the Auditor General can undertake.
- Digital access provisions formally authorising the Auditor General to access electronic data and information systems for auditing purposes.
- Provisions for reporting serious irregularities, enabling the Auditor-General to report significant financial irregularities or the mismanagement of public funds to the Minister responsible for the audited entity and a law enforcement agency or the Public Service Commission.

With the enactment of the Audit Act 2025, the Unit will focus on supporting its effective implementation and ensuring full compliance with the new statutory requirements. These efforts will further strengthen governance, accountability, and transparency in the management of public resources and contribute to the achievement of the overall vision of OAG.

Our Performance

Institutional Workforce & Capacity Building

(This section outlines the result of activities and the progress we have made to build capacity and better governance)

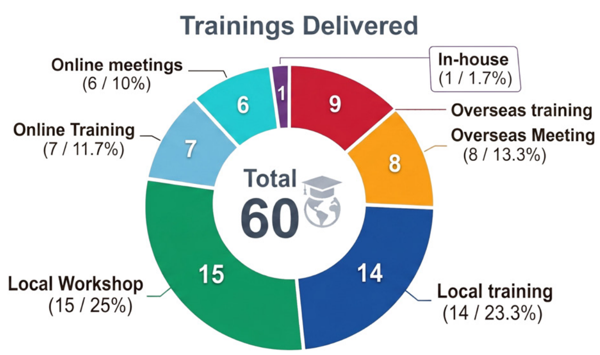
We continue to strengthen our commitment to continuous professional development by expanding the learning opportunities available to our people. Throughout the year, we delivered and facilitated a broad portfolio of training programs designed to build capability, enhance performance, and support career growth across the organisation. Our focus remained on equipping staff with the knowledge, tools, and confidence needed to meet emerging sector demands and to contribute effectively to our strategic goals.

Learning and Development

- 31 training sessions delivered/attended
- 12 policies reviewed
- 60 staff attended more than 2 professional development courses
- 1 induction program delivered
- 26% of staff are members of professional associations
- 98% overall employee satisfaction

We delivered and/or facilitated thirty-one (31) training sessions which included local, inhouse and online trainings.

During the year, staff participated in regional and international training programs, workshops and working group meetings aimed at strengthening capacity in environmental auditing, information systems auditing, fraud and corruption detection and compliance auditing.



Other Key training and engagement areas included:

Environmental Auditing

- IMPACT 2025
- International Training Programme on Introduction to Environmental Auditing (ICED)
- 23rd Assembly and Regional Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA)

Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption

- INTOSAI Working Group on the Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering
- ASOSAI Capacity Development Program on Dealing with Fraud and Corruption in Auditing

IT Audit

- INTOSAI Working Group on Information Technology Audit (WGITA)
- International Training Programme on Information Systems Audit and Audit of e-Governance
- International Training Programme on Use of Data Analytics and Emerging Technologies in Audit

Audit Practice and Compliance

- Receipt and Compliance Auditing

These professional development activities supported continuous learning and enhanced our capability to respond to emerging audit risks and evolving public-sector accountability requirements.

Better Governance and Improving our Performance Standards

- 12 policies reviewed

The different aspects of our operations are governed by various policies and manuals, which are required to be reviewed on a regular basis. These policies and manuals are accessible to all staff via a "shared drive". New policies and amendments to existing policies must be endorsed by the Executive Management Committee before communicated to the staff through various awareness sessions conducted during the staff and group meetings.

There were 12 policies that were reviewed and updated during the year. A database of all our policies and manuals are maintained by the HRM & Policy Unit.

Strengthening Human Resource Management

Human resource capability was further strengthened through the participation of Senior Human Resource & Policy Officer, Malini Narayan, in the PASAI Human Resources Champions Programme. The programme provided practical insights into the full HR cycle within the context of Supreme Audit Institutions and emphasised alignment with regional and international best practices.

Key outcomes of the programme included improvements to recruitment and selection processes, the introduction of a structured induction programme for new staff, and enhanced approaches to employee pre-boarding and onboarding. The programme also strengthened the Office's understanding of diversity and inclusion and the SAI Performance Measurement Framework, particularly Domain E: Human Resource Management, Learning, and Professional Development.

Senior Human Resource & Policy Officer Malini Narayan receiving her Certificate

Competency Framework

Building on its strong focus on staff capacity development, we developed and implemented a Competency Framework during the year. The Framework provides a structured approach to ensuring that the right people, with the right skills and capabilities, are positioned to deliver high-quality audit and support services. It also promotes consistency, transparency, and fairness in managing staff performance, career progression, and professional development.

The Competency Framework now serves as a foundation for targeted training and staff development, enabling us to identify and address competency gaps across all roles and levels. This ensures that learning and development initiatives are strategically aligned to organisational needs, strengthening professional capability and supporting our commitment to continuous improvement and audit quality.

Annual Planning

In accordance with the OAG Strategic Planning Framework and Governance Policy, we conduct an annual review of our strategic objectives and establish our operational objectives for the year ahead. In 2025, we continued this commitment by organizing the annual planning workshop, which provided an open and structured platform to assess progress, refine our priorities, and update our workplans.

The workshop was held on 17 – 18 July 2025 where discussion involved awareness on the new Audit Act 2025, annual updates from respective divisions and planning for the next financial year. We are also in the early stages of shaping our next 5-Year Strategic Plan.

PESA – Professional Qualification for SAI Auditors – Pilot

The Professional Education for SAI Auditors – Pilot (PESA-P) is a professional qualification initiative delivered by the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI). It is based on the competency framework for public sector audit professionals and supreme audit institutions. The program is built on the Education, Assessment and Reflection (EAR) framework.

OAG staff at the Annual Planning Workshop

This PESA – P program is delivered online though self paced digital education supported by social learning. The program participants can specialise in one of the three functional audit streams which are Compliance, Financial or Performance. Students are then expected complete two "cross-cutting" papers focused on behaving professionally and providing value and benefits to citizens. Upon successful completion of all program requirements, participants are awarded the title of IDI Certified SAI Auditor.

A total of seven staff are currently enrolled in the PESA-P program.

Twinning Partnership Program with Western Australia Audit Office

The year marked an important milestone in our ongoing commitment to strengthening public sector accountability and enhancing the quality of our audit work. Following extensive dialogue, early scoping and planning discussions that began in September 2024, we formally entered a Twinning Partnership with a leading State Audit Office - Western Australia. This was a collaboration in full support of PASAI designed to enhance institutional capacity, share best practices, and drive innovation in public auditing across the region.

This partnership represents a strategic step toward aligning our methodologies and professional standards with globally recognized audit practices. Over the course of 2024–2025, twinning coordinators took lead together with support personnel, corporate services from both institutions facilitating short impactful engagements, trainings, technical exchanges, and virtual consultations, for our staff ensuring that the program's objectives were practical, achievable, and tailored to our operational needs.

Canadian Audit & Accountability Foundation (CAAF)- GATIPS Program

In May 2025, we were delighted to receive confirmation from CAAF of our participation in the Governance Accountability and Transparency for Inclusive Public Serivce (GATIPS) Program, funed by Global Affairs Canada. This strategic initiative will strengthen our capabilities in performance auditing and leadership development through targeted professional learning opportunities. Activities for this program will run until December 2027 and include the following professional development activities:

- Performance audit Fellowships
- Performance audit courses
- Leadership on Gender Mainstreaming
- Parliament oversights training

As implementation progresses, this program is expected to deliver tangible outcomes that will enhance our audit impact. We will feature the activities and outcomes of this partnership in the 2026 and 2027 Annual Reports.

Embracing Technology in our Work Process

In 2025, the office upgraded its network infrastructure with modern routers, switches, and wireless systems to support faster connectivity and increased bandwidth. This improvement enables auditors and staff to access applications, digital records, and online resources with minimal delays, enhancing overall productivity.

This upgrade has made our systems faster, more reliable, and more secure. It helps our staff work more efficiently and ensures we can continue delivering quality services to our stakeholders.
The infrastructure provides a more reliable and secure operating environment, supporting efficient workflows and the consistent delivery of quality services to stakeholders. The new equipment incorporates advanced security features, including stronger encryption, enhanced traffic monitoring, and automated threat detection, which strengthen the protection of sensitive financial and government information.

Overall, the upgrade establishes a more resilient and future-ready network environment, reinforcing the office's capacity to effectively carry out its mandate and supporting a more connected workplace for the future.

Our Performance

Engagement With Stakeholders

(This section outlines activities and output relating to stakeholder engagements to strengthen relationships, collaboration and increase visibility and awareness)

We continued to strengthen our engagement with clients and key stakeholders to promote collaboration, improve understanding of audit processes, and enhance the overall quality of our service delivery. Building on our ongoing efforts, we prioritised open communication, timely engagement, and meaningful dialogue to ensure that our work remains relevant, transparent, and responsive to stakeholder needs.

Support for Parliament – Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC)

- 32 PAC Public Hearing sessions supported
- Assisted 5 requests to formulate sample questions

We support Parliament in holding government and public entities to account. This is delivered through the various audit reports that the Auditor – General submits to Parliament annually.

Our focus is assisting the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC) in its role of examining the reports of the Auditor General and the Annual Reports of the Office of the Auditor General. The support that we provide to the PAC typically include the following:

- Providing briefs on reports before the public hearing/ consultation.
- Attending closed or public hearing/consultation to clarify issues raised in the reports or inquiry during the sessions.
- Formulate questions that may be asked by the members of the PAC during the deliberation of the reports.

During the year, we supported 32 in-person PAC public hearing sessions. The sessions relate to the deliberation of issues highlighted in the Auditor- General Reports to Parliament. The sessions were attended by the Auditor – General, Deputy Auditor General, Assistant Auditors General and other senior officers.

We also responded to 5 requests to formulate sample questions on matters raised by the Auditor General in the reports submitted to Parliament.

OAG representatives present at the PAC Live Public consultation

Tertiary Institution Open Day Events

University of the South Pacific (USP) & Fiji National University (FNU)

We participated at the USP and FNU Open Day. Students were eager to learn about the Office, the different types of audits and the career opportunities offered. We attended to more than 300 students from across the country.

Meeting with Audited Entities

During the year, the Office conducted 87 entry meetings and 62 exit meetings with audited entities. These meetings provided an important platform to outline audit objectives and scope at the commencement of audits, and to discuss key audit findings and recommendations upon completion.

Entry and exit meetings also formed part of Board and management engagements, strengthening communication with governance. These engagements enabled timely discussions on significant audit issues, promoted clearer understanding of audit expectations and strengthened accountability across the audited entities.

Engagement with Chartered Accounting Firms

In August 2024, the Auditor-General, together with the Deputy Auditor-General and Assistant Auditors-General, met with representatives from selected Chartered Accounting Firms; KPMG, Ernst & Young, HLB, PricewaterhouseCoopers, PKF, and BDO. The purpose of the meeting was to engage with outsourced audit service providers to discuss the outsourced audits, key challenges encountered and opportunities to strengthen collaboration and audit quality.

In addition to these engagements, the Office also met with a range of development/international partners and key stakeholders. These included CPA Australia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Vaka Pasifika, the Australian High Commission, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the New Zealand High Commission. These engagements supported collaboration, knowledge-sharing and strengthened relationships.

Stakeholder Survey

Each year, we reach out to our stakeholders through annual surveys to hear their thoughts on the services we provide, understand how engaged our employees are, and gather suggestions that help us continue improving the quality of our audits. Our surveys are shared with audited clients and the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to ensure we capture a wide range of perspectives.
This year, we received only a small number of responses from clients, and no responses were received from members of the Public Accounts Committee.

Even so, we are grateful to everyone who took the time to share their feedback. Their input plays an important role in helping us refine our processes, strengthen our services, and better meet the needs of those we serve.

Students visiting the OAG information booth

Our People

(This section outlines an overview of our workforce including knowledge and technical skills)

At the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), our people remain at the heart of everything we do. In 2025, we continued to build a workplace where staff are empowered to excel, maximise their potential and continuously enhance their skills. By encouraging continuous learning and the use of modern technology, we are empowering our people to deliver their best for the public and contribute to a stronger, more capable organisation.

Workforce Profile

During the year, the Office maintained a total staff of 87 across all divisions, ensuring sufficient capacity to effectively deliver on its constitutional mandate.

The workforce comprised of 51 females and 36 males with women representing 55% of total employees. This reflects the Office's continued commitment to gender inclusivity and diversity.

Knowledge and Technical Skills

Our workforce are highly qualified and capable. All staff across the various audit programs have met the minimum qualification requirement of an undergraduate degree in related disciplines such as accounting, finance, economics, financial management, banking and information systems.

We continue to encourage our auditors to pursue further education in Postgraduate studies. In 2025, we funded professional membership subscriptions for 22 staff, ensuring continued compliance with roles that require professional certification as a minimum qualification.

Recruitment, Retention and Staff Turnover

During the year, we recruited 13 new staff across positions. Recruitment efforts were directed at filling positions at entry level with one Audit Manager and a Performance Audit Expert. There were 5 staff that departed OAG in 2025.

We continue to prioritise staff retention through initiatives aimed at supporting employee wellbeing and professional development. Staff were covered under the medical insurance scheme, providing access to quality healthcare services for employees and their dependents.

Staff Recognition Awards

The year-end function and awards night, held at the Suva Yacht Club in November 2024, provided a special occasion to celebrate and recognise our people for their outstanding performance and contributions throughout the financial year.

The event highlighted our appreciation towards staff dedication, professionalism, and commitment to excellence, and reinforced a culture of recognition and teamwork. The following officers in each occupational category were recognised.

- Graduate Auditor – Sementha Rani & Solei Rakai
- Auditor - Josephine Seli, Susana Rokoua & Semi Raogo
- Senior Auditor – Sonam Prasad, Tomasi Daunabuna & Saagrika Singh
- Audit Manager – Seremaia Delana, Salaseini Naidrodro & Maritina Cirikisuva
- Corporate Staff – Vani Marama & Ranjani Lata

Staff Engagement and Inclusion

International Women's Day was recognised as part of our ongoing commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment. With women comprising 55% of the workforce, we remain committed to fostering equal opportunities for professional growth and leadership development for all staff.

Leadership and Professional Development

We continue to prioritise leadership development and capacity building through targeted national, regional, and international programmes.

Six senior leaders successfully completed Trainers Certification, strengthening the Office's internal capability to design and deliver impactful training programmes. This initiative supports sustainable knowledge transfer and ongoing skills development across the organisation.

We also actively supported women in leadership. Audit Managers and Senior Managers participated in the Fiji Senior Executive Women's Leadership Programme delivered by the Fiji Institute of Chartered Accountants (FICA) in partnership with the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI).

The programme focused on leadership effectiveness, governance, financial management, communication, risk management, networking, and career development, and contributed to strengthening female leadership within the Office.

Five Senior Officers further enhanced their leadership capabilities by attending the Leaders LEAD Symposium in Nadi. The programme focused on developing practical skills in leading self, leading change, and leading others, while providing opportunities for peer learning and professional networking.

Our Finances

(This section outlines an overview of our finances and management of our financial resources)

- Unmodified audit opinion
- No audit issues reported
- 100% budget utilization during the year
- 7% increase in audit fees revenue

As an independent body, we operate autonomously. Our operation is fully funded through an annual budget appropriation approved by Parliament. In managing our finances, we aim to efficiently use our financial resources and be an exemplary organization to the public sector.

For the financial year 2025, the Office was initially allocated a budget of $6.9 million through the national budget approved by Parliament. During the year, Cabinet approved the redeployment of $1.0 million from the Office's allocation to other government priorities.

As a result, the Office received $5.6 million in Government grant funding during the year, which was remitted quarterly by the Ministry of Finance.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to $6.6 million. The difference between the grant received and total expenditure was funded through $1.0 million of unutilized grant carried forward from prior years.

The audit for the year resulted in an unmodified audit opinion. Moreover, there were no significant issues identified from the audit. We are audited by an external auditor appointed by the Speaker of Parliament in accordance with Section 14 of the Audit Act 1969. KPMG was appointed as the external auditor for the financial year 2025.

The audited financial statements were submitted to the Speaker of Parliament on 27 November 2025. Full details of the audited financial statements is presented as Appendix 1 of this report.

Budget Appropriation

We prepare our budget in line with the process for budget sector government entities. Like all other budget sector entities, the Ministry of Finance provides guidance and the timelines for budget submissions.

Tabulated below are the budget appropriation and percentage utilization rate for the past three years:

Financial Year	2025	2024	2023
Budget Appropriation ($)	5,997,150	7,037,132	5,807,104
Percentage of Budget Utilized (%)	100%	77%	91%

Budget utilization for the past three years demonstrated effective budget control across all categories of expenditure.

Income and Expenditure

At the end of the financial year, we provided grant received a total of $5.6 million in Government Grant, remitted by the Ministry of Finance on a quarterly basis.

A total expenditure of $6.6 million was incurred with significant cost drivers during the year included:

- Salaries, wages and other benefits which are normally around 81% of the total expenditure. Staff-related costs during the year was $4.8 million against a budget of $4.4 million. The excess was funded through internal virement of funds.

- The remaining 19% expenditure relates mostly to the cost of outsourcing audits, training, audit tours, communication and operating expenses such as utilities, repairs and maintenance and printing of reports to Parliament.

Audit Fees Revenue

Audit fees are charged on financial audits of public enterprises, statutory authorities, municipal councils, provincial councils and several independent bodies/ commissions. Audit fees are State revenue and are paid to the Government's Consolidated Funds account. Audit fees collected are disclosed only in the Notes to the financial statements.

The total audit fees revenue increased by $83,926 or 7%, compared to the previous year. The increase was attributed to the high number of audits completed and the efforts made to collect audit fees that remained outstanding from previous years.

The total audit fees revenue for the past three years is as follows:

Financial Year	2025	2024	2023
Audit Fees Revenue ($)	1,313,488	1,229,562	891,022

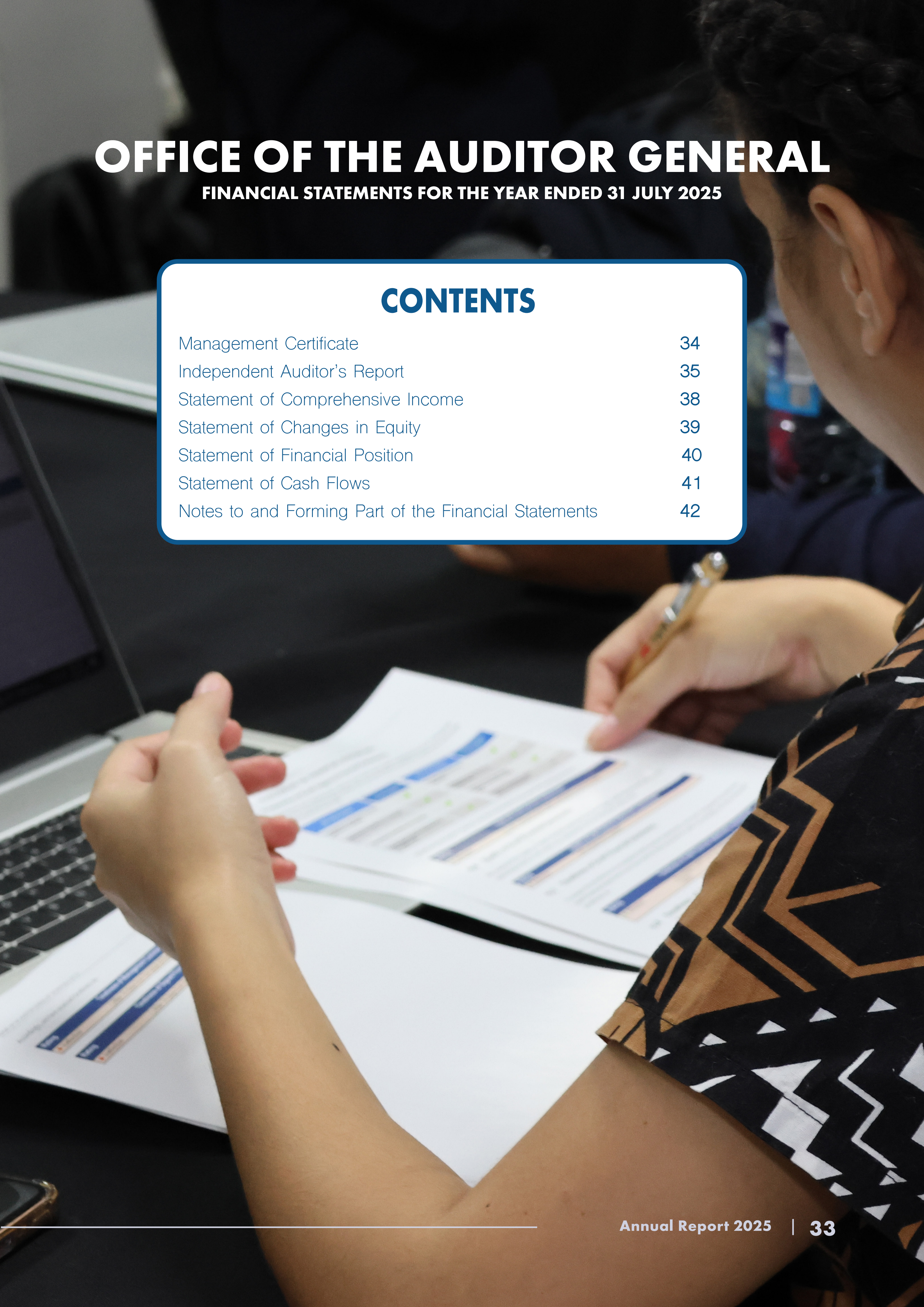
Assets and Liabilities

Our assets and liabilities as set out in the Statement of Financial Position mainly comprise of cash, property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, and current liabilities of accounts payable, employee benefits and unutilized grant. The cash balance recorded relate largely to the costs of outsourced audits that are committed and/or are still in progress by year end. This is aligned to the unutilized grant recorded as current liabilities. We will recognize the cost of outsourced audits as accounts payable when invoices are received from our contract auditors.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

CONTENTS



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

We certify that the accompanying Financial Statements:

a) fairly reflect the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows of the Office of the Auditor General for the year ended 31 July 2025; and

a) have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and Financial Management Act 2004.

Dated at Suva this 26th day of November 2025.

Finau Seru Nagera	Sairusi Dukuno
Auditor-General	Deputy Auditor-General

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Finance

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Office of the Auditor General ("the Office"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office as at 31 July 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS for SMEs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Office in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA 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 comprises the information included in the Management Certificate report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' 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, 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Office'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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Office's internal control.

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

- 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 Office's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Office 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 those charged with governance 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 the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

i. proper books of account have been kept by the Office, sufficient to enable financial statements to be prepared, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and

ii. to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the financial statements give the information required by the Financial Management Act 2004, in the manner so required.

KPMG.

KPMG

Sharek Naidu
Partner

Suva, Fiji
27 November, 2025

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	NOTE	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Income			
Grant Income	**4**	6,728,594	5,480,810
Interest		26	74
Other income		55,402	9,025
Total Income		**6,784,022**	**5,489,909**
Expenses			
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**5(a)**	4,896,034	4,156,129
Travel, accommodation and communications	**5(b)**	271,588	141,284
Maintenance	**5(c)**	8,924	8 ,559
Contract audit fees		839,381	357,213
Other operating expenses	**5(d)**	450,971	393,660
Computers & IT services	**5(e)**	4,587	20,532
Depreciation expense	**8**	123,890	113,909
Amortisation expense	**9**	37,127	44,315
Audit fees		35,032	40,900
Total Expenses		**6,667,534**	**5,276,501**
Net surplus for the year		**116,488**	**213,408**

The statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Balance as at 1 August 2024	175,663	(37,745)
Net surplus for the year	116,488	213,408
Balance as at 31 July 2025	**292, 151**	**175,663**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	NOTE	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Current assets			
Cash	6	617,579	1,657,457
Other assets and receivable	7	676,634	374,299
		1,294,213	**2,031,756**
Non-current assets			
Other assets and receivable	7	6,549	14,511
Property, plant and equipment	8	239,074	310,465
Intangible assets	9	68,254	105,381
		313,877	**430,357**
Total assets		**1,608,090**	**2,462,113**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	10	416,085	296,328
Employee Benefit Liability	11	227,281	253,599
Unutilized Grant	12	604,319	1,631,142
Deferred Income	15	37,127	37,127
		1,284,812	**2,218,196**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred Income	15	31,127	68,254
		31,127	**68,254**
Total liabilities		**1,315,939**	**2,286,450**
Net asset		**292,151**	**175,663**
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		292,151	175,663
Total equity		**292,151**	**175,663**

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

F. Seru

Finau Seru Nagera
Auditor-General

Sairusi Dukuno
Deputy Auditor-General

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

		31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipt from grants		5,664,644	6,036,048
Commission received		8,574	9,025
Interest received		26	74
Payment for contracted audit services		(899,833)	(374,860)
Payment to employees		(4,896,594)	(4,185,995)
Payment to suppliers and vendors		(862,825)	(799,985)
Net cash from/(used) operating activities		**(986,008)**	**684,307**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for plant & equipment, and intangible asset		(53,870)	(91,430)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(53,870)**	**(91,430)**
Net increase in cash		(1,039,878)	592,877
Cash at beginning of financial year		1,657,457	1,064,580
Cash at end of financial year	**6**	**617,579**	**1,657,457**

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Note 1 General Information

The Office of the Auditor-General of Fiji (OAG) assists the Auditor-General deliver against the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and the Audit Act 2025. The work of OAG is also governed by auditing standards issued by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions and the Fiji Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Financial Management Act 2004 requires that the Ministry of Finance must ensure that adequate funding is appropriated to any independent office to ensure that the independent office independently and effectively exercise its powers and perform its functions and duties.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Auditor General on ...26 November.... 2025.

Note 2 Principal Activity

The Office of the Auditor General ('Office') is an independent Office established under Section 151 of the Fijian Constitution with the function to inspect, audit and report to the Parliament on:
> the public accounts of the State;
> the control of public money and public property of the State; and
> all transactions with or concerning public money or public property of the State.

Note 3 Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They are presented in Fiji Dollars ($), rounded to the nearest dollar.

The principal accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

Set out below is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by OAG in the preparation of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2025.

b) Basis of accounting

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical costs and except where specifically stated do not take into account current valuations of non-current assets.

In the application of IFRS for SMEs, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual result may defer from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period. Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS for SMEs that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Fiji Dollars which is also the functional currency of the Office. All financial information presented in Fijian currency has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

d) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Fiji dollars at rates of exchanging ruling at the dates of the transactions. Amounts receivable and payable in foreign currencies are converted to Fiji currency at the rates of exchange ruling at reporting date. Exchange gains or losses whether unrealized are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

e) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and cash at bank.

Note 3 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

f) Value Added Tax (VAT)
Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of VAT, except: i) Where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense; ii) For receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of VAT.

The net amount of VAT payable to, or receivable from, the taxation authority is included as part of payables or receivables.

g) Government grant
The Office receives grant from Government of Fiji for its operations. The grant released by Government does not specify any specific performance conditions however grant are to be used in line to the annual budget submission to the Government. The Government have the right to recall any unused funds by the Office. This grant compensates the Office for cost incurred and paid for operational and capital needs, and are recognized in profit or loss as grant income on a systematic basis in the periods in which expenses are incurred and paid. In this case, the grant is recognized when it becomes receivable.

Non-governmental grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at cost, if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Office will comply with conditions associated with the grant. Grants related to acquisition of assets are recognized in profit or loss as grant income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

In the event any Grant that imposes specific future performance conditions is recognised in income when those conditions are met. Grants received before the income recognition criteria are satisfied are presented as a separate liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

h) Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The following annual rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment for current and prior period.

– Computer Hardware (20%- 25%)
– Motor Vehicles (20%- 25%)
– Office Equipment (10%- 25%)
– Fixtures & Fittings (10%- 25%)

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectation.

i) Intangible asset
Intangible asset is a purchased software that is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method. The software has an estimated useful life of 5 years.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortization rate, useful life, or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization rate is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectation.

j) Impairment of assets
At each reporting date, property, plant, and equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount, the higher of an asset's (or cash generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Note 3 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. They are measured at amortized cost.

l) Employee benefit obligations

Superannuation

Contributions are paid to the Fiji National Provident Fund on behalf of employees to secure retirement benefits. Costs are included in profit or loss as the services are rendered by employees.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in profit or loss as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount to be paid under short-term benefits if OAG has a present or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employee services up to that date.

m) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Office will be required to transfer economic benefit in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation.

n) Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

Note 4 Income	**31 JULY 2025 $**	**31 JULY 2024 $**
Grant Income		
Government of Fiji – Operating Grant	6,674,278	5,389,926
PASAI Grant	37,127	37,127
Saudi FISP Grant	13,018	53,757
INTOSAI Grant	4,171	–
	6,728,594	**5,480,810**

Note 5 Expenses

(a) Salaries, wages and other benefits		
Established staff	4,573,800	3,869,020
Unestablished staff	43,534	49,759
Annual leave expense	278,700	237,350
Total salaries, wages and other benefits	**4,896,034**	**4,156,129**

The number of employees at the end of the financial period was 87 (2024: 81)

Established: 85 (2024: 78)

Unestablished: 2 (2024: 3)

Established refers to salaried employees and Unestablished refers to wages employees

(b) Travel, accommodation and communications		
Subsistence	84,825	50,616
Telephone and internet	31,963	28,359
Travel	154,800	62,309
	271,588	**141,284**

(c) Maintenance		
Maintenance	870	70
Motor vehicle expenses – Fuel	8,054	8,489
	8,924	**8,559**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Note 5 Expenses (continued)		
(d) Other operating expenses		
Advertising	2,064	5,385
Bank charges	1,171	1,287
Professional fee – legal & consultancy	304	304
Staff Membership fees	8,199	–
Books, pamphlets and publication	932	1,843
Electricity	40,091	45,204
Incidentals	22,461	11,061
Legal fees	9,573	3,625
Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)	1,343	2,089
Office cleaning services	40,398	28,709
Office equipment	11,645	12,857
Office meeting logistics	2,374	2,723
Repair & Maintenance – office equipment	1,022	7,718
Software license fees	178,835	140,784
Stationery & printing	38,969	52,705
Strategic planning workshop	7,156	–
Subscription fees	18,608	17,510
Training	37,831	59,733
Team building	–	123
Miscellaneous	27,995	–
	450,971	**393,660**
(e) Computers & IT services		
Software	463	1,470
Website	–	7,500
Others	4,124	11,562
	4,587	**20,532**
Note 6 Cash		
Cash on hand	700	700
Cash at bank: (Operating – ANZ)	604,319	1,626,971
Cash at bank: (Operating – HFC)	–	28,932
Cash at bank: (Cheque – BSP)	784	854
Cash at bank: (Operating – ANZ Audit Fee Revenue)	11,776	–
	617,579	**1,657,457**

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Reconciliation of cash		
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash include cash at bank and cash on hand. Refer to Note 12(a) and 12(b) for restricted cash.		
Note 7 Other assets and receivables		
Prepayments	147,003	151,734
Refundable deposits	1,416	1,416
Accountable advance	1,138	1,944
Value Added Tax receivable	747,526	447,616
	897,083	602,710
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(213,900)	(213,900)
	683,183	388,810
Other assets and receivables represented by:		
Current	676,634	374,299
Non-current	6,549	14,511
Total other assets and receivables	683,183	388,810

Note 8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out as follows:

COST	COMPUTER HARDWARE $	MOTOR VEHICLES $	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS $	OFFICE EQUIPMENT $	TOTAL
Balance as at 31 July 2024	340,961	-	128,428	387,213	**856,602**
Acquisitions	–	-	1,130	52,740	**53,870**
Disposals	(3,445)	-	-	(62,206)	**(65,651)**
Balance as at 31 July 2025	337,516	-	129,558	377,747	**844,821**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 31 July 2024	206,221	-	58,950	280,966	**546,137**
Depreciation for the Year	64,741	-	22,040	37,109	**123,890**
Disposals	(2,074)	-	–	(62,206)	**(64,280)**
Balance as at 31 July 2025	268,888	-	80,990	255,869	**605,747**
Carrying amount					
As at 31 July 2024	**134,740**	-	**69,478**	**106,247**	**310,465**
As at 31 July 2025	**68,628**	-	**48,568**	**121,878**	**239,074**

NOTE 9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Software		
Cost:		
Balance as at 1 August	671,097	671,097
Additions	–	–
Balance as at 31 July	671,097	671,097
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 August	565,716	521,401
Amortisation for the year	37,127	44,315
Balance as at 31 July	602,843	565,716
Net amount	**68,254**	**105,381**

Software include the OAG Navision Financial Management Information System, Payroll PayGlobal System and TeamMate. Computer software is capitalised at the net invoice cost plus any related consulting and/or training costs associated with the initial software implementation (including the initial license cost) and amortised by an impairment charge over its remaining life to arrive at the carrying amounts.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Note 10 Accounts Payable		
Fiji National Provident Fund payable	8,268	6,049
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) payable	65	65
Trade payables	322,921	240,706
Salaries & wages payable	73,049	49,508
Government CFA payable	11,782	–
	416,085	**296,328**

Government CFA payable represents funds deposited into OAG Audit Fee Revenue bank account. The amount is held as a restricted cash in OAG Audit Fee Revenue bank account and will be transferred to Ministry of Finance in subsequent period. As per the Legal Notice No.23, the effective date of control of audit fees is from 01 August 2025.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Note 11 Employee Benefit Liability		
The movement during the year is as follows:		
As at 1 August	253,599	308,534
Arising during the year	336,205	284,398
Utilized	(362,523)	(339,333)
As at 31 July	**227,281**	**253,599**
Represented by:		
Current	**227,281**	**253,599**
Note 12 Unutilized Grant		
(a) INTOSAI unutilized grant		
Opening balance	4,171	4,171
Add: Grant received		–
Less: Grant utilized	4,171	–
	-	**4,171**

The "INTOSAI SAI Continuity COVID-19 Grant" was launched in early October 2020. The aim of this grant is to assist Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) with continuity of operations, through ICT and staff safety measures support, to respond to the needs caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic. Through this funding, the Office was able to purchase a server as part of its Disaster Recovery Plan and $4,171 was utilized to upgrade the biometric machines.

(b) SAUDI FISP unutilized grant		
Opening balance	14,410	–
Add: Grant received	–	68,166
Less: Grant utilized	13,018	53,756
	1,392	**14,410**

The Saudi Fund for Improved SAI Performance (Saudi FISP) grant of $68,166 is to assist the office through ICT support. Through this funding, the Office was able to purchase license for Team Mate Analytics and provide Team Mate training, $13,018 was utilized to purchase biometric machine for the Office. The balance of $1,392 from Saudi FISP grant is held as a restricted cash in ANZ Operating account.

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
(c) Government unutilized grant		
Opening balance	1,612,561	1,034,605
Add: Grant received	5,664,644	5,967,882
Less: Grant utilized	6,674,278	5,389,926
	602,927	**1,612,561**
Prior years unutilized grant	1,612,561	1,034,605
Current year unutilized grant	(1,009,634)	577,956
	602,927	**1,612,561**
Total unutilized grant	**604,319**	**1,631,142**

Unutilised Government Grant of $1,612,561 includes $335,652 as the closing balance from FY 2020/2021, $195,751 from FY 2021/2022, $503,202 from FY 2022/2023 and $577,956 from FY 2023/2024 which had been carried forward. These funds are committed to outsourced audits in progress and will only be realised when invoices are received from our contract auditors. Unused government grant can be called by government immediately hence are classed as current.

Note 13 Audit Fees		
Audit fees	1,313,488	1,229,562
	1,313,488	**1,229,562**

Audit fees are recognised as revenue of the State and are therefore disclosed solely within the notes to the financial statements for information.

In accordance with Section 3(3) of the Audit Act 2025, audit fees will constitute as revenue of the Office of the Auditor General. This provision came into force on 01 August 2025 as per Legal Notice No. 23. Therefore effective from 01 August 2025, the Office of the Auditor General will take full control of the Audit fees.

Note 14 Accounts Receivable		
Audit fees receivable	713,997	616,564
	713,997	**616,564**

Audit fees receivable belongs to the State, hence disclosed as part of the Notes to the financial statements only.

	31 JULY 2025 $	31 JULY 2024 $
Note 15 Deferred Income		
On 1 August	105,381	142,508
Additions		
Less: amortisation	(37,127)	(37,127)
On 31 July	68,254	105,381
Current	37,127	37,127
Non-current	31,127	68,254
Net defered income	**68,254**	**105,381**

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities

The Auditor General is a party to a legal action against the Office by a fomer employee. The matter is fixed for hearing on 04 February 2026.

Note 17 Significant Events During the Year

1) A defamation action against the Auditor General was taken by Aliz Pacific & Dr Nur Bano Ali in which the plaintiffs sought damages against the Office. The High Court in its ruling on 31 January 2018 dismissed the claim of Aliz Pacific & Dr Nur Bano Ali, however, appealed. On 28 October 2022, the judgement of the Supreme Court was delivered in which the petition of the plaintiffs was successful. The matter was referred to the Master of the High Court for assessment of special and general damages. The Master delivered her judgement on 4 September 2023. A Notice of Appeal was filed against this judgement and the hearing was held on 13 March 2025. The appeal was dismissed, and judgement was delivered on 31 March 2025. The Auditor General was ordered to pay costs and damages to the respondents. The legal costs amounting to $4,000 has been paid by Office of the Auditor General while the payment for damages amounting to $120,000 has been refered to Ministry of Finance for payment.

2) The Parliament of Fiji passed the Audit Act 2025, which modernises and strengthens the mandate of the Office of the Auditor-General. The Act was given legal effect by Legal Notice No. 23 of 2025, which stipulated that the provisions of the Audit Act 2025 came into force on 01 May 2025, except for section 3(3)(b), which took effect on 01 August 2025.

The passing of this legislation represents a significant milestone for the Office, as it establishes an updated legal framework for the conduct of public sector audits and enhances accountability and transparency in the use of public resources.

Note 18 Subsequent Events

There are no known subsequent events which will have a material effect on these financial statements except as otherwise disclosed in the financial statements.

Note 19 Commitments

Capital Expenditure	**31,196**	-

As at 31 July 2025, the Office had capital commitments of $31,196 related to the acquisition of equipment, expected to be settled within the next financial year.

Note 20 Related Party Transactions

The Office of the Auditor General is an independent Office established under Section 151 of the Constitution of Fiji with the function to audit and report to Parliament on:

- the public accounts of the State;
- the control of public money and public property of the State; and
- all transactions with or concerning public money or public property of the State.

The Office of the Auditor General does not have any related party relationships, as defined by Section 33 of the IFRS for SMEs, with State or public entities that it audits. However, the Office does have transactions which are not related party transactions, with certain government agencies that it also audited, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Civil Service. These transactions are disclosed for the purposes of transparency:

- The provision of office accommodation, the lease agreement is between the Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Civil Service and the owners of the office buildings.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel remuneration	**830,755**	**802,390**

Key management personnel as at 31 July 2025 comprised the Auditor General, the Deputy Auditor General, an Assistant Auditor General and four Senior Managers that have taken on the role of Acting Assistant Auditor Generals during the year.

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