



Singapore Nursing Board

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

2020

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In the opinion of the Board, the annual report of the SINGAPORE NURSING BOARD is drawn up so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the SINGAPORE NURSING BOARD as at 31 March 2021.

On behalf of the Board,



Dr Tracy Carol Ayre
Chairman

August 2021



Ms Paulin Koh
Registrar

August 2021

ORGANISATIONAL DETAILS

Board Secretary	Mdm Kwek Puay Ee
Official Address	16 College Road, #01-01 College of Medicine Building, Singapore 169854
Operating Office	81 Kim Keat Road #08-00 Singapore 328836
Email	SNB@spb.gov.sg



SINGAPORE NURSING BOARD

VISION

World-Class Nursing for a Healthy Nation

MISSION

To uphold professional nursing standards and honour public trust

FOREWORD



I am pleased to endorse Singapore Nursing Board's (SNB) Report for 2020.

The total number of nurses and midwives on SNB's Register and Roll stands at 42,173 as of December 2020.

2020 was an unprecedented year with the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, as nurses banded together to staff both institutional and external operations such as the dormitories and COVID-19 isolation facilities.

SNB responded to the high demand for more nurses by initiating the "Back to Nursing Practice (Emergency Response)" to enlist as many former nurses back to nursing practice and other healthcare related roles that are urgently needed for the country to battle the pandemic. The BNP course is for both the Registered Nurses (RN) and Enrolled Nurses (EN) who have not practiced nursing for more than 5 years and/ or who no longer have a valid Practicing Certificate. Two education institutions (Nanyang Polytechnic and Institute for Technical Education) were accredited by SNB to deliver the BNP course. The course comprised theoretical knowledge, augmented by clinical practice and on-the-job learning at the employing healthcare facilities. As of August 2021, the "Return to Nursing" for RN and EN have re-commenced and will be offered by the two accredited healthcare training providers, the Institute for Advanced Nursing/Singapore General Hospital and National University Health System.

As the COVID-19 pandemic restricted healthcare professionals' movements within the country and across countries, SNB worked with MOH on several initiatives such as offering temporary registration for foreign-trained nurses to augment our local workforce, and promulgating the Nurses & Midwives (COVID-19 Vaccinators) Regulations 2021 to allow whitelisted healthcare professionals, other than nurses, to perform COVID-19 vaccination for the population.

FOREWORD

The COVID-19 pandemic affected nursing education regulation. The number of nursing students at the clinical sites was reduced to adhere to safe distancing and other restriction measures. In response, SNB increased the use of simulation to replace clinical placements from 2 weeks to 4 weeks in total. In addition, SNB initiated virtual re-accreditation site visits to evaluate nursing programmes that included interviews of faculty and students. One advantage of conducting a virtual evaluation site visit is that for overseas universities, more faculty members were able to participate. Apart from this, all other aspects of the evaluation process were acted on effectively, similar to the physical face-to-face site visits.

The award of Continuing Professional Education (CPE) points for nurses was reviewed in the light of nurses' increased participation in on-line conferences and courses. More virtual webinars and on-line learning were made available during the pandemic. As of January 2021, the CPE points for the following categories were increased:

- In-service programmes from 10 to 15
- Self-directed learning with verifiable assessment from 5 to 10
- Self-study (reading of journal articles) from 3 to 5

In addition, due to the default work-from-home mandate, counter services at SNB were temporarily discontinued. All application services were converted to online and staff corresponded with nurses/midwives, employers and the public entirely via electronic modes. More electronic payment options were also made available.

As Singapore moves to the new normal, SNB will continue to work with key stakeholders to advance the work of SNB. On behalf of SNB Board and staff, I would like to thank all nurses/midwives, for the hard work, commitment, and working above and beyond at a time of national crisis.

Chairman

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BOARD MEMBERS

APPOINTED FROM 1 MAY 2018 TO 30 APRIL 2024

Position	Name	Designation
Chairman	Dr Tracy Carol Ayre	Group Chief Nurse Singapore Health Services
Registrar	Ms Tan Soh Chin (Until 30 June 2020) Ms Paulin Koh (From 1 July 2020)	Chief Nursing Officer Ministry of Health
Ex-officio Members	Dr Lee Heow Yong	Director, Hospital Services Division Health Services Group Ministry of Health
	Ms Chong Yiun Lin (Until July 2020)	Director, Polytechnic & ITE Policy, Higher Education Policy Division, Ministry of Education
	Mr Ho Song Lian Mark (From August 2020)	Senior Deputy Director, Polytechnic & ITE Policy (Higher Education Policy Division), and Administration & Operations (Higher Education Operations Division) Higher Education Group Ministry of Education
Members	Dr Janet Choo Kim Lan (Until 30 April 2021)	Admin Lead, Bundled Care, Value Care Programme Office, Changi General Hospital
	A/Prof Ho Wai Loon Calvin (Until January 2020)	Assistant Professor Centre for Biomedical Ethics, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore
	Ms Elizabeth CHOO Mei Yue (From August 2020)	Retired Legal Counsel, Legal Department, Health Sciences Authority.
	Ms Koh Sioh Eng	Deputy Director Nursing Institute of Mental Health
	Dr Karen Koh Wei Ling	Assistant Director of Nursing/ Advanced Practice Nurse, National University Hospital, and Assistant Chief Nursing Officer (Acute Care), Ministry of Health
	Ms Nirmala Bte Karmaroon	Deputy Director (Nursing) Tan Tock Seng Hospital

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BOARD MEMBERS

APPOINTED FROM 1 MAY 2018 TO 30 APRIL 2024

Position	Name	Designation
Members	Ms Tan Hwee Ngan	Programme Director (Nursing) School of Health and Social Sciences Nanyang Polytechnic
	Ms Chan Mei May	Deputy Director of Nursing Jurong Community Hospital 1 Jurong East St 21 Singapore 609609
	Ms Shirley Heng	Chief Nurse Khoo Teck Puat Hospital
	Ms Lian Siew Bee	Director of Nursing/ Advanced Practice Nurse National Cancer Centre Singapore
	Ms Jancy Mathews	Chief Nurse National University Polyclinics
	Dr Astrid Yeo Poh Kim	Senior Director, Food Regulatory Management Division Singapore Food Agency
	A/Prof Koh Siew Lin Serena	Associate Professor Programme Director (Academic - Undergraduate) Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore
	Ms Ng Geok Pin	Assistant Director of Nursing Mount Alvernia Hospital
	Ms Wong Sook Thow (From 1 May 2021)	Chief Nurse KK Women's and Children's Hospital

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KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Designation	Name
Registrar	Ms Paulin Koh
Executive Secretary	Mdm Kwek Puay Ee
Assistant Executive Secretary	Ms Ow Jee Hia

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Summary of Singapore Nursing Board's (SNB) Regulatory Initiatives and Response to the Global and National COVID-19 Pandemic

Regulatory Initiatives	Collaboration and Outcomes
Accreditation of Back to Nursing Practice [BNP] (Emergency Response) for Registered Nurse (RN) and Enrolled Nurse (EN)	<p>In response and collaboration with the Ministry of Health's SG Healthcare Corp initiative, SNB accredited Nanyang Polytechnic & Institute for Technical Education as course providers of the BNP course (RN and EN respectively).</p> <p>There was a total of 6 runs of the BNP for RN with a total of 45 RNs who completed the course. For the BNP for EN, there was a total of 2 runs with 13 ENs completing the course.</p>
Increased simulation hours to replace clinical practice placement hours	SNB increased simulation hours to replace clinical practice placement hours from 80 hours (2 weeks) to 160 hours (4 weeks). The pandemic had resulted in an overall decreased number of clinical practice placements (due to safe distancing & other precautionary measures) and hence the nursing schools had to supplement/replace actual clinical placements with simulation.
Virtual Re-accreditation Site Visits to evaluate nursing programmes	All re-accreditation evaluation site visits were conducted virtually as of July 2020. There were no significant differences, both in processes and outcomes, in comparison to the physical evaluative site visits.
Virtual Re-accreditation of clinical areas/sites	In 2021, SNB commenced virtual re-accreditation of clinical areas/sites and these were done effectively and efficiently through well-prepared trials with the clinical sites prior to the actual site visits.
Revision of caps for award of nurses' Continuing Professional Education (CPE) Points	<p>The CPE caps were raised for the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In-service programmes from 10 to 15 CPE points 2) Self-directed learning with verifiable assessment from 5 to 10 CPE points 3) Self-study (reading of journal articles) from 3 to 5 CPE points
Hybrid model in the conduct and invigilation of SNB Licensure Examinations (LE) – in the light of restriction of movements of healthcare staff	To facilitate and enable the upgrading of our foreign educated nurses in Singapore, the conduct and invigilation of SNB's LE for RN and EN was done in a decentralized manner by SNB's approved Chief Invigilators from the healthcare facilities and by SNB professional staff. SNB monitored the invigilation remotely/virtually via Zoom to ensure compliance with its examination protocols.

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REGISTRATION

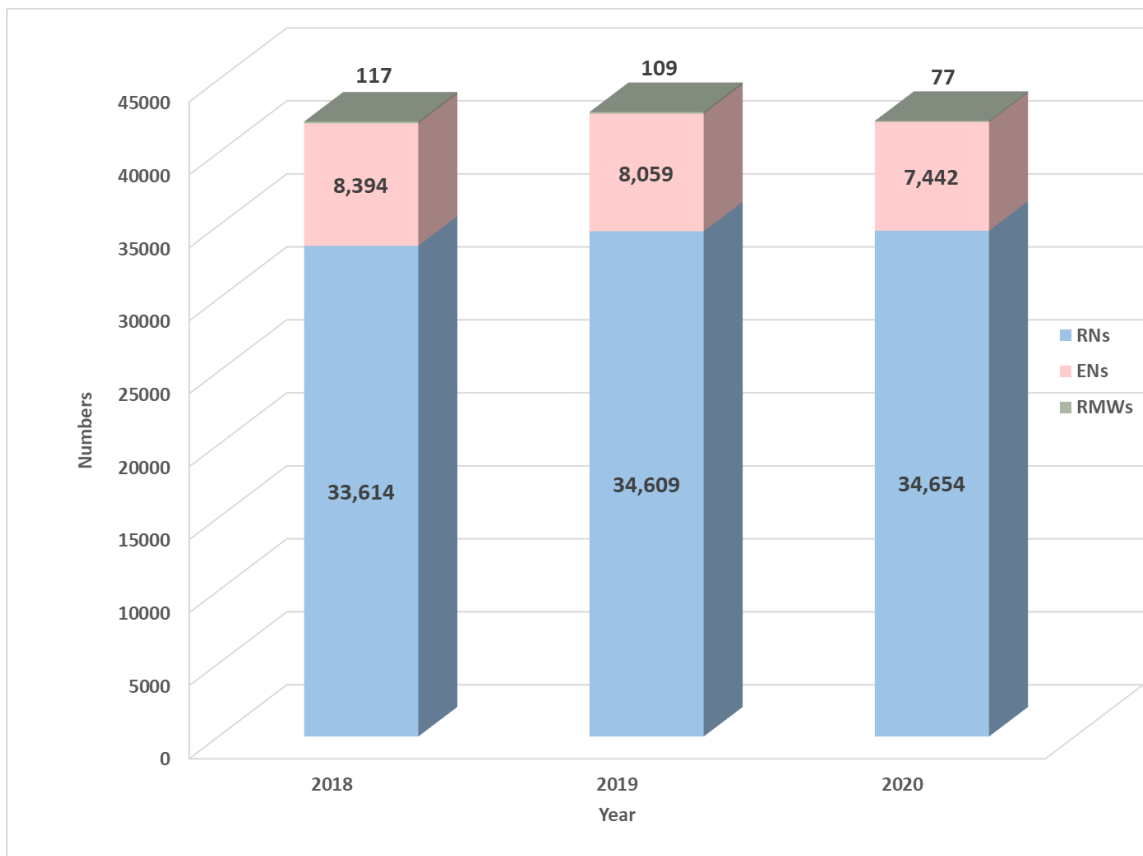
J) Total Number of Nurses and Registered Midwives

By the end of 2020, there were a total of 42,173 Nurses and Registered Midwives on the Register and Roll.

Of the 42,173 Nurses and Registered Midwives, 34,654 were Registered Nurses (RNs), 7,442 were Enrolled Nurses (ENs) and 77* were Registered Midwives (RMWs) as illustrated in the chart below.

Selected characteristics of RNs, ENs and RMWs are available at Figures (A), (B) and (C) on pages 47 to 49.

Chart 1: Total Number of Nurses and Registered Midwives*



(*Please note that the number of RMWs in this Chart refers to those who are not concurrently registered in another Register/ Roll of Nurses (Single Register).

II) New Registrations/Enrolments

In 2020, a total of 3,025 new nurses/midwives were registered/enrolled.

Table 1: Number of New Registrations/Enrolments for 2020

	Local*	Foreign	Total
Registered Nurse	1,037	1,319	2,356
Enrolled Nurse	391	270	661
Registered Midwife	8	0	8
Total Nurses	1,436	1,589	3,025

* Singaporeans and PRs

III) Number of Registered Midwives

In 2020, there were a total of 754 midwives on the register of midwives (RMWs). A total of 77 RMWs were registered as RMWs only (Single Register), with the remaining 677 RMWs concurrently registered on at least one other register. To streamline the reporting of statistics, the 677 RMWs were counted as nurses instead (as reported in section I).

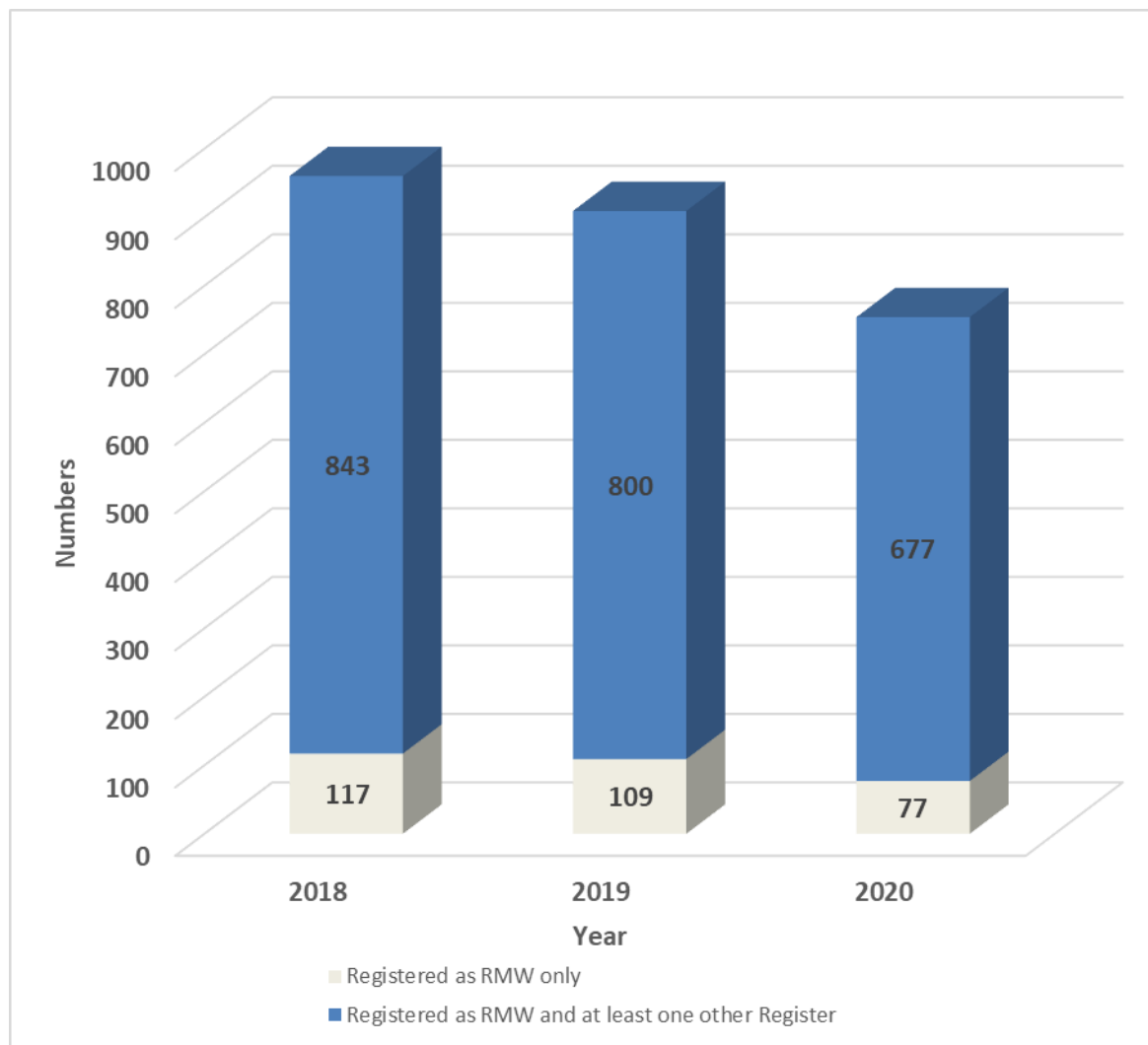
When RMWs were concurrently registered as RNs (for example), it means that they can practise in both the scope of an RN and RMW.

Selected characteristics of all 754 RMWs are available at Figure (D) on page 50.

Table 2: Number of Registered Midwives 2018 to 2020

	2018	2019	2020
Registered as RMW only	117	109	77
Registered as RMW and at least one other Register	843	800	677
Total Number of RMWs	960	909	754

Chart 2: Total Number of Registered Midwives 2018 to 2020



IV) Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)

In 2020, there was a total of 626 on the psychiatric part of the register of Registered Nurses (RNP). A total of 8 RNPs were registered as RNPs only with the remaining 618 RNPs concurrently registered on at least one other register.

When an RNP is also concurrently registered as a RN (for example), it means that they can practise in both the scope of an RN and RNP.

Selected characteristics of all 626 RNPs are available at Figure (E) on page 51.

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Table 3: Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric) 2018 to 2020

	2018	2019	2020
Registered as RNP only	14	11	8
Registered as RNP and at least one other Register	646	645	618
Total Number of RNP	660	656	626

Chart 3: Total Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric) 2018 to 2020



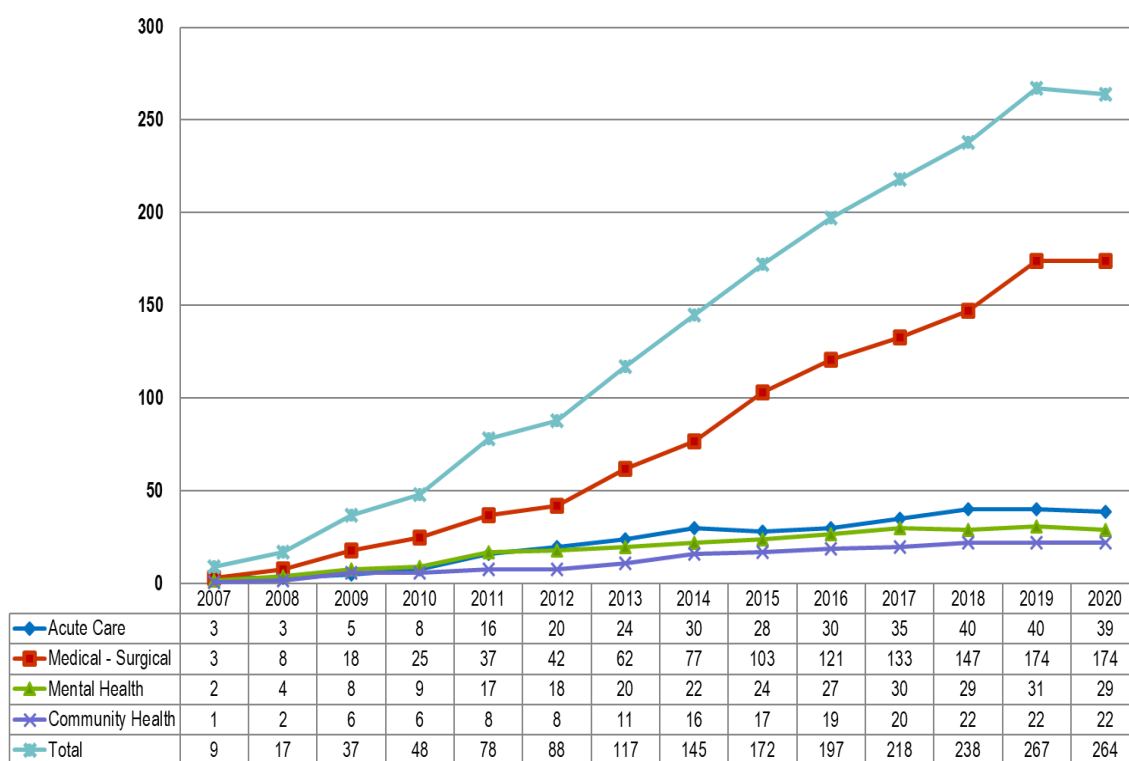
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ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSE (APN) CERTIFICATION

The Singapore Nursing Board's yearly APN Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) was postponed to January 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, there were no newly certified APNs in 2020. At the end of 2020, there was a total of 264 certified APNs under the 4 Specialised Branches of Nursing, namely Acute Care, Community, Medical/Surgical and Mental Health with valid Practising Certificate.

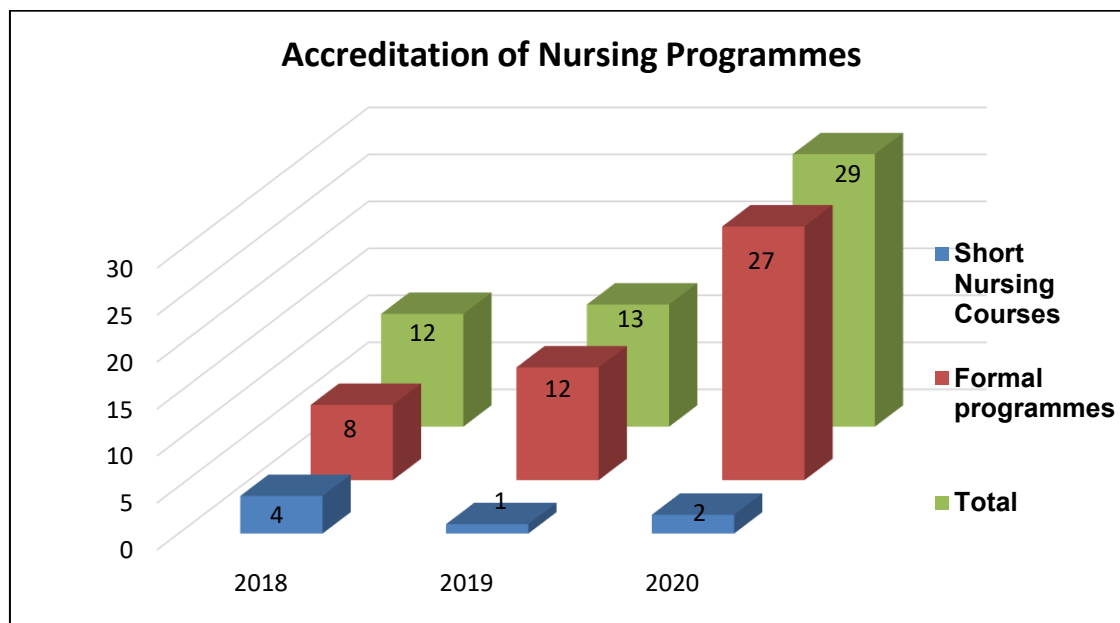
Selected characteristics of all 264 APNs are available at Figure (F) on page 52.

Chart 4: Total Number of APNs - 2007 to 2020



EDUCATION

A total of 29 programmes were accredited/re-accredited in 2020.



The Education Committee continued its core work of accrediting and re-accrediting clinical areas as suitable clinical practice areas for pre-registration, pre-enrolment and post-registration programmes. In 2020, a total of 6 new clinical areas were accredited and the remaining 7 clinical areas' accreditation extended for 1 year in view of the pandemic.

As of December 2020, there was a total of 71 clinical facilities that were accredited for clinical nursing education, this was an increase of 7 additional facilities compared to December 2019.

The additional clinical areas accredited comprised of 2 new community hospitals (Outram & Sengkang), 3 nursing homes (Kwong Wai Shiu, All Saints Home @ Jurong East & NTUC Health Nursing Home @ Jurong West) and 1 private hospital (Farrer Park).

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Programmes Accredited or Re-accredited in 2020

Programme Title		Institution	Period		
Post-Registration Programmes (Advanced and Specialist Diploma)					
Advanced Diploma in:					
1	Perioperative Nursing	Ngee Ann Polytechnic (NP)	19 March 2021 to 18 March 2024		
2	Critical Care Nursing				
3	Chronic Disease Management				
Advanced Diploma in:					
4	Critical Care Nursing	Nanyang Polytechnic (NYP)	25 February 2021 to 24 August 2024		
5	Perioperative Nursing				
6	Perianaesthesia Nursing				
7	Emergency Nursing				
8	Community Health Nursing				
9	Neuroscience Nursing				
10	Orthopaedic Nursing				
11	Medical-Surgical Nursing		2 February 2021 to 1 February 2024		
12	Paediatric Nursing				
13	Nephro-Urology Nursing				
14	Palliative Care Nursing				
15	Gerontology Nursing				
16	Mental Health Nursing				
17	Oncology Nursing				
18	Midwifery				
19	Nursing Management (Part-time)				
Specialist Diploma in:					
1	Renal Dialysis Nursing & Management			Nanyang Polytechnic (NYP)	In-Principle Approval on 25 January 2021
2	Diabetes Management & Education			Nanyang Polytechnic (NYP)	25 February 2021 to 24 February 2024.
3	Radiology Nursing				
4	Endoscopy Nursing				
5	ENT Nursing				

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Programmes Accredited or Re-accredited in 2020

Programme Title		Institution	Period
Post-Registration Programmes (Bachelor)			
1	Bachelor of Science (BSc) Nursing (Hons)	Singapore Institute of Technology & Glasgow University	16 March 2020 to 15 March 2025
2	Bachelor of Nursing (BN)	Griffith University & Kaplan Institute of Higher Education	Re-accreditation withdrawn. The degree will discontinue following last intake in July 2020
3	Bachelor of Science (BSc) (Nursing Practice)	National University of Singapore	14 December 2020 to 13 December 2025

Programme Title		Institution	Period
Short Nursing Course			
1	Back to Nursing Practice (Emergency Response) for Registered Nurses	Nanyang Polytechnic (NYP)	21 April 2020 to 20 April 2023
2	Back to Nursing Practice (Emergency Response) for Enrolled Nurses	Institute for Technical Education (ITE)	21 April 2020 to 20 April 2023

COMPLAINTS

In 2020, Inquiry was conducted into 6 cases.

Case 1

An Enrolled Nurse misconducted herself when she applied to be an Enrolled Nurse and submitted a false and/or fraudulent Notarial Translation of her Registration Certificate and verification of registration from the Myanmar Nurse and Midwife Council to the Singapore Nursing Board, thereby wrongfully inducing the Singapore Nursing Board to permit her to sit for the Enrolled Nurse Licensure Examination and to grant her conditional enrolment as an Enrolled Nurse. The Complaints Committee considered all the points raised by the nurse at the Hearing and recommended that her enrolment as an Enrolled Nurse be cancelled pursuant to Section 19(2)(a) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209).

Case 2

A Registered Nurse, on two occasions, misconducted herself by taking Procodin from the medication drawer without authorized approval and used the said medication for her personal consumption. The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 1 month and be issued with a written warning pursuant to Section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209).

Case 3

A Registered Nurse administered one vial of Recormon to a patient even though the Recormon had expired and created a false entry in the medication stock card to cover up her mistake of having administered the expired Recormon to the patient. The Complaints Committee recommended suspending her registration as a Registered Nurse for a period of 18 months and to issue the nurse a written warning pursuant to Section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209).

Case 4

A Registered Nurse pilfered drugs from a patient's medication container for her personal consumption. The nurse replaced one of the pilfered drugs with another drug in an incorrect patient medication bottle that could potentially cause a patient safety issue. The Complaints Committee considered all the evidence presented during the hearing and recommended that the Registered Nurse ought to be suspended for a total period of 8 months pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act, be issued a written warning and nurse to provide a written undertaking that she would not engage in such conduct again.

Case 5

A Registered Nurse made an unauthorized video recording of a patient's amputated limb, making callous remarks of the amputated limb and making an unauthorized posting of the patient's amputated limb on his personal Instagram account, thereby constituting misconduct under the Code of Nurses and Midwives (2018). The Complaints Committee had carefully considered the findings and recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 4 months and be issued with a written warning pursuant to Section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209). The nurse was also required to provide a written undertaking that he would not engage in such conduct again.

Case 6

A Registered Nurse misconducted herself by withdrawing drug(s) from the Omnicell for her personal consumption and unauthorized access of patients' records from different inpatient wards, thereby constituting misconduct under the Code of Nurses and Midwives (2018). The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 5 months and be issued with a written warning pursuant to Section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209). The nurse was also ordered to provide a written undertaking that she would not engage in such conduct again and to provide a detailed medical report at the end of her term of suspension showing that she is fit to practice nursing.

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF MEMBERS

In the opinion of the Board of Members,

- (a) the financial statements of the Singapore Nursing Board (the “Board”) together with the notes thereto are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the Public Sector (Governance) Act), Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209 (the “Act”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRSs”) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Board as at 31 March 2021, and the results, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Board for the financial year ended on that date;
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Board will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and
- (c) nothing came to our notice that caused us to believe that the receipts, expenditure and investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the financial year have not been in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Board of Members has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board of Members,



.....
Dr Tracy Carol Ayre
Chairman



.....
Ms Paulin Koh
Registrar
Singapore

August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Singapore Nursing Board (the "Board"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Board as at 31 March 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund, and statement of cash flows of the Board for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the Public Sector (Governance) Act), Nurses and Midwives Act, Chapter 209 (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Board as at 31 March 2021 and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Board for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Board of Members but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Cont'd)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act and SB-FRS, 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: (cont'd)

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

We communicate with the Board's management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the financial year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board; and
- (b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit' section of our report. We are independent of the Board in accordance with the ACRA Code together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on management's compliance.

Basis for Opinion (Cont'd)

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board.

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

Tan, Chan & Partners

Public Accountants and

Chartered Accountants

Singapore

Date: 30 June 2021

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Singapore Nursing Board
(Constituted under the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	4	-	77,564
Current assets			
Prepayments		-	824
Other receivables	5	445,090	1,221,083
Bank balances	6	2,656,783	2,534,918
		<u>3,101,873</u>	<u>3,756,825</u>
Total assets		<u><u>3,101,873</u></u>	<u><u>3,834,389</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND			
Current liabilities			
Fees received in advance	7	1,397,255	1,367,215
Other payables	8	548,271	1,231,226
Lease liability	9	-	79,601
		<u>1,945,526</u>	<u>2,678,042</u>
Fund			
Accumulated fund		<u>1,156,347</u>	<u>1,156,347</u>
Total liabilities and fund		<u><u>3,101,873</u></u>	<u><u>3,834,389</u></u>

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Singapore Nursing Board
(Constituted under the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income			
Application fee		143,550	212,530
Enrolment income		22,750	30,830
Late payment fee		41,830	48,660
Practising certificate fee		1,905,441	1,911,126
Registration fees		92,055	111,710
Replacement charges		34,650	33,850
Re-registration fees		540	440
Service charges		141,745	152,564
Other income		4,249	154,005
Total income		2,386,810	2,655,715
Less: Operating expenses			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	77,564	119,246
Computer operations		139,418	238,869
Finance cost	10	1,222	6,925
Shared service fee	11	2,521,412	844,019
Manpower and related costs	12	-	1,338,694
Legal fees		82,623	28,378
Postage and courier		15,039	42,026
Printing and stationery		18,461	18,350
Other operating expenses	13	66,666	108,108
Total operating expenses		2,922,405	2,744,615
Deficit before grant and contribution to consolidated fund		(535,595)	(88,900)
Grants			
Grant income from Ministry of Health		535,595	-
Contribution to consolidated fund		-	-
Net deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year		-	(88,900)

Singapore Nursing Board
(Constituted under the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Accumulated fund \$
As at 01 April 2019	1,245,247
Net deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>(88,900)</u>
As at 31 March 2020	1,156,347
Net deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>-</u>
As at 31 March 2021	<u><u>1,156,347</u></u>

Singapore Nursing Board
(Constituted under the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Operating activities			
Deficit before grant and contribution to consolidated fund		(535,595)	(88,900)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	77,564	119,246
Interest expense		1,222	6,925
Interest income		(4,245)	(8,754)
		(461,054)	28,517
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Prepayments		824	11,193
Other receivables		950,588	(734,736)
Fees received in advance		30,040	1,944
Other payables		(682,955)	1,013,588
Cash flows generated from operations		(162,557)	320,506
Interest received		4,245	9,570
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		(158,312)	330,076
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(1,222)	(6,925)
Repayment of lease liability		(79,601)	(114,309)
Grant received from Ministry of Health		361,000	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		280,177	(121,234)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		121,865	208,842
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,534,918	2,326,076
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	2,656,783	2,534,918

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Singapore Nursing Board (the “Board”) was constituted under the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209 (the “Act”). The Board’s registered office is located at 16 College Road, #01-01 College of Medicine Building, Singapore 169584 and its principal place of business is located at 81 Kim Keat Road, #08-00, NKF Centre, Singapore 328836.

The functions of the Board as stated in Section 8 of the Act are the following:

- a. to approve or reject applications for registration and enrolment of nurses and for registration of midwives;
- b. to approve or reject applications for certification of Advanced Practice Nurses;
- c. to issue practising certificates;
- d. to accredit –
 - i. courses in Singapore for the purposes of registration and enrolment of nurses, registration of midwives and certification of Advanced Practice Nurses;
 - ii. courses in Singapore which provide qualifications in nursing or midwifery in addition to those required for registration and enrolment; and
 - iii. the institutions in Singapore offering any of these courses;
- e. to regulate standards for the training and education of registered nurses, enrolled nurses, registered midwives and Advanced Practice Nurses;
- f. to regulate the standards and scope of practice of registered nurses, enrolled nurses, registered midwives and Advanced Practice Nurses;
- g. to regulate the professional conduct and ethics of registered nurses, enrolled nurses, registered midwives and Advanced Practice Nurses; and
- h. generally to do all such acts, matters and things as are necessary or authorised to be carried out under the Act.

The financial statements of the Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board of Members on the date of the Statement by the Board of Members.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRS”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Board has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 April 2020. The adoption of these new/revised standards and interpretations did not result in any substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Board, or have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Board.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 April 2020, and which the Board has not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Board’s financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4 Currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Board are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The financial statements of the Board are presented in Singapore Dollars (\$) which is the Board’s functional currency.

2.5 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method to write-off the cost of the plant and equipment over its estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the plant and equipment are as follows:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.5 Plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	<u>Estimated useful lives</u>
Furniture, fixtures and fitting	8 years
Leased premise	20 months
Office equipment	5 years
Computer systems	3 years
Computer and communication systems	5 years

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

The residual value, estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the Board becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Board measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Board expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade and other receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Board becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Board determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of financial asset

The Board recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Board expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The Board applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Board does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Board consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Board is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancement held by the Board. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank and fixed deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Where the Board expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.10 Provisions (Cont'd)

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

2.11 Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is recognised when the Board satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the practitioner, which is when the practitioner obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Fees

Application fees, service charges, registration fees enrolment income, late payment fees, replacement charges and re-registration fees are recognised upon receipt at a point in time.

Practising certificate fees are recognised on an accrual basis over the validity period of the certificate.

Other income

Other income is recognised upon receipt at a point in time.

2.12 Leases

The Board assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.12 Leases (Cont'd)

Right-of-use asset

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Board at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use asset are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.6.

The Board's right-of-use asset are presented in plant and equipment (Note 4).

Lease liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Board recognises lease liability measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Board and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Board exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Board uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liability is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Board's lease liability is presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.13 Related parties

SB-FRS 24 defines a related party as a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes a person or a close member of that person's family if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a related entity.

For the purpose of the financial statements related parties are considered to be related to the Board if the Board or Board of Members has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions or vice versa, or where the Board and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Related parties of the Board include all government ministries, departments, other statutory boards, Organs of the State and individuals who are key management personnel or close member of their families.

2.14 Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Board; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Board.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Board.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Board's financial statement requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies, and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fittings \$	Leased premise \$	Office equipment \$	Computer systems \$	Computer & communication systems \$	Total \$
<u>Cost</u>						
As at 01 April 2020	220,967	-	14,006	45,568	59,732	340,273
Disposals	-	-	(58)	(419)	-	(477)
Effect of adopting SB-FRS 116	-	193,910	-	-	-	193,910
As at 31 March 2020	220,967	193,910	13,948	45,149	59,732	533,706
Disposals	(7,866)	-	(3,401)	(7,909)	-	(19,176)
As at 31 March 2021	213,101	193,910	10,547	37,240	59,732	514,530
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
As at 01 April 2019	220,967	-	12,348	45,568	58,490	337,373
Disposals	-	-	(58)	(419)	-	(477)
Depreciation	-	-	1,658	-	1,242	2,900
Effect of adopting SB-FRS 116	-	116,346	-	-	-	116,346
	-	116,346	1,658	-	1,242	119,246
As at 31 March 2020	220,967	116,346	13,948	45,149	59,732	456,142
Depreciation	-	77,564	-	-	-	77,564
Disposals	(7,866)	-	(3,401)	(7,909)	-	(19,176)
As at 31 March 2021	213,101	193,910	10,547	37,240	59,732	514,530
<u>Net carrying amount</u>						
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	77,564	-	-	-	77,564

Leased premise is disclosed in Note 14(a).

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5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Fee receivables	-	710
Amount due from the related party	304,869	158,391
Deposits	139,980	1,052,138
Interest receivable	201	9,844
Sundry debtors	40	-
	<u>445,090</u>	<u>1,221,083</u>

Amount due from the related party is non-trade, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Other receivables are unsecured, non-interest earning and short-term in nature.

6. BANK BALANCES

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash on hand		
Cash at bank	-	710
Fixed deposits	304,869	158,391
	<u>139,980</u>	<u>1,052,138</u>

Fixed deposits were placed with banks for a period of 3 months (2020: 12 months) and bear interest of 0.60% (2020: 0.80%) per annum.

7. FEES RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Fees received in advance	<u>1,397,255</u>	<u>1,367,215</u>

Fees received in advance relate to the payment received for practising certificate fee.

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8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Accruals	540,977	1,221,296
Advances from members	-	1,450
Sundry payables	7,294	8,480
	<u>548,271</u>	<u>1,231,226</u>

9. LEASE LIABILITY

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Lease liability - current	-	79,601
	<u>-</u>	<u>79,601</u>

A reconciliation of liability arising from financing activities are as follows:

	Non-cash changes				
	01 April	Accretion of		31	
	2020	Cash flow	interests	Others	March 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current liability	79,601	(80,823)	1,222	-	-

10. FINANCE COST

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liability	1,222	6,925

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11. SHARED SERVICE FEE

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
MOH Shared Services Fees	135,283	86,771
SPB Shared Services Fee		
- Expenditure on Manpower	2,053,860	693,645
- Admin & General	134,882	21,708
- IT Costs	197,387	41,895
	<u>2,521,412</u>	<u>844,019</u>

Secretariat functions of the Board are brought together under a single secretariat team - the Secretariat of healthcare Professional Boards ("SPB"), from 1 January 2020. Shared services costs are charged to the Board based on costs apportioned to it. These costs were presented as individual expenses items on the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the prior period.

12. MANPOWER AND RELATED COSTS

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Medical expense	-	1,702
Staff salaries and bonus	-	1,287,714
Temporary staff	-	49,278
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,338,694</u>

Staff salaries and bonus includes provision for surcharge to a related party.

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13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Audit fees	10,090	3,669
Bank charges	17,392	13,701
Examination expenses	24,941	3,363
Miscellaneous	726	15,727
Nursing regulatory conference	-	1,486
Office cleaning	-	4,441
Office management fee	214	-
Office equipment rental	1,561	10,674
Office repair and maintenance	9,624	4,579
Staff welfare, refreshment and recreation	-	1,313
Subscription fee	2,095	2,078
Telephone and utilities	-	12,171
Training and development	-	4,715
Transport expenses	23	1,095
Upkeep of premises	-	29,096
	66,666	108,108
	66,666	108,108

14. LEASES

Board as a lessee

The Board has a lease contract for premise. The Board is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset.

(a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use asset classified within plant and equipment

	Leased premise
	\$
At 1 April 2019	193,910
Depreciation	(116,346)
At 31 March 2020	77,564
Depreciation	(77,564)
At 31 March 2021	-

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14. LEASES (Cont'd)

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use asset (SB-FRS 116)	77,564	116,346
Interest expense on lease liability (SB-FRS 116)	1,222	6,925
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>78,786</u>	<u>123,271</u>

15. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The Board is a statutory board incorporated under the Ministry of Health. As a statutory board, all government ministries, departments, other statutory boards and Organs of State are deemed related parties of the Board.

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant balances and transactions took place during the financial year between the Board and its related parties at rates and terms agreed:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<u>Balances with related party</u>		
- Amount due from Ministry of Health	306,259	158,391
<u>Transactions with related parties</u>		
<u>Singapore Medical Council</u>		
- Expenses paid on behalf of the Board	-	261,464
- Shared service cost	2,386,129	757,284
<u>Ministry of Health</u>		
- Shared service cost	<u>135,283</u>	<u>86,771</u>
- Grant income from Ministry of Health	<u>535,595</u>	<u>-</u>

16. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Board's fund management is to ensure that the funding from government grants and members' fees are properly managed and used to support its operations.

The Board manages its fund structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 respectively.

The Board is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

17.1 Financial risk management

The Board is exposed to minimal financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The main area of financial risk faced by the Board is liquidity risk. The Board's management reviews and agrees on policies for managing the risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

The management exercises prudence in managing its operating cash flows and aims at maintaining a high level of liquidity at all times.

All financial liability at the end of the reporting period is repayable within one year from the reporting date.

17.2 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of other receivables (note 5), bank balances (note 6) and other payables (note 8) are assumed to approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of lease liability approximate their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period as their interest rates approximately current market rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

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17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

17.3 Financial instruments by categories

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Other receivables	5	445,090	1,221,083
Bank balances	6	2,656,783	2,534,918
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		3,101,873	3,756,001
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables	8	548,281	1,231,226
Lease liability	9	-	79,601
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		548,281	1,310,827

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF
NURSES AND MIDWIVES**

FIGURE A: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED NURSES

		2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL	33614	34609	34654
SEX				
	Male	3728	3894	4030
	Female	29886	30715	30624
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	16835	17481	17138
	Malay	4052	4298	4388
	Indian	4006	4127	4193
	Others	8721	8703	8935
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	28428	29460	30846
	Working Part-time	747	856	928
	Not Working/Unknown	3357	3406	2570
	Doing Non-nursing work	1082	887	310
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	20734	21374	22483
	Private Sector	8441	8942	9291
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	23835	24746	24490
	Malaysian	2365	2,351	2,414
	Chinese (PRC)	566	542	563
	Filipino	5181	5,245	5,409
	Indian	569	574	605
	Myanmar	840	877	909
	Others	258	274	264
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	16208	16423	16607
	Married	16568	17281	17120
	Others	838	905	927
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	33	34	34
	Average Age (years)	37	37	36
	Under 25 yrs	2830	2853	3105
	25 - 34 yrs	15483	15566	15347
	35 - 44 yrs	7841	8437	8777
	45 - 54 yrs	3852	4045	4056
	55 - 59 yrs	1005	1129	1146
	Above 60 yrs	2603	2579	2223

FIGURE B: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED NURSES

		2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL	8394	8059	7442
SEX				
	Male	946	943	912
	Female	7448	7116	6530
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	1468	1358	1186
	Malay	2064	2045	1947
	Indian	1632	1548	1439
	Others	3230	3108	2870
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	6956	6691	6287
	Working Part-time	139	178	203
	Not Working/Unknown	1028	953	875
	Doing Non-nursing work	271	237	77
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	4854	4663	4395
	Private Sector	2241	2206	2095
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	4762	4607	4346
	Malaysian	69	75	76
	Chinese (PRC)	167	108	80
	Filipino	2422	2338	2090
	Indian	556	529	475
	Myanmar	404	386	362
	Others	14	16	13
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	4488	4202	3829
	Married	3688	3630	3387
	Others	218	227	226
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	31	32	32
	Average Age (years)	34	35	35
	Under 25 yrs	835	775	924
	25 - 34 yrs	4771	4415	3806
	35 - 44 yrs	1094	1192	1186
	45 - 54 yrs	982	933	838
	55 - 59 yrs	317	359	359
	Above 60 yrs	395	385	329

**FIGURE C: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED MIDWIVES
(SINGLE REGISTER) ***

		2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL	117	109	77
SEX				
	Male	-	-	-
	Female	117	109	77
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	81	74	44
	Malay	9	8	8
	Indian	9	8	7
	Others	18	19	18
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	69	63	55
	Working Part-time	8	11	11
	Not Working/Unknown	33	30	10
	Doing Non-nursing work	7	5	1
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	48	43	36
	Private Sector	29	31	30
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	110	101	69
	Malaysian	0	0	0
	Chinese (PRC)	0	0	0
	Filipino	6	6	6
	Indian	0	0	0
	Myanmar	0	0	0
	Others	1	2	1
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	20	17	14
	Married	90	85	56
	Others	7	7	7
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	65	66	66
	Average Age (years)	64	64	62
	Under 25 yrs	0	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	0	0	0
	35 - 44 yrs	12	11	10
	45 - 54 yrs	8	9	9
	55 - 59 yrs	1	1	1
	Above 60 yrs	96	88	57

* Please note that the number of Registered Midwives refers to those who are not concurrently registered in another Register/Roll of Nurses.

FIGURE D: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED MIDWIVES

		2018	2019	2020
SEX	TOTAL	960	909	754
	Male	-	-	-
	Female	960	909	754
ETHNIC GROUP	Chinese	710	656	528
	Malay	104	102	90
	Indian	98	101	87
	Others	48	50	49
	ACTIVITY STATUS			
	Working Full-time	656	623	591
	Working Part-time	79	84	78
	Not Working/Unknown	184	174	81
	Doing Non-nursing work	41	28	4
EMPLOYMENT	Public Sector	477	459	433
	Private Sector	258	248	236
CITIZENSHIP	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	941	886	735
	Malaysian	6	5	3
	Chinese (PRC)	1	3	1
	Filipino	11	12	12
	Indian	0	0	0
	Myanmar	0	1	1
	Others	1	2	2
	MARITAL STATUS			
	Single	235	217	190
	Married	656	622	506
	Others	69	70	58
AGE	Median Age (years)	63	63	63
	Average Age (years)	58	58	57
	Under 25 yrs	0	1	0
	25 - 34 yrs	81	83	77
	35 - 44 yrs	89	97	99
	45 - 54 yrs	109	97	92
	55 - 59 yrs	55	58	53
	60 yrs and Above	626	573	433

FIGURE E: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED NURSES (PSYCHIATRIC)

		2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL	660	656	626
SEX				
	Male	273	274	265
	Female	387	382	361
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	338	338	319
	Malay	124	126	120
	Indian	101	100	98
	Others	97	92	89
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	566	553	551
	Working Part-time	13	16	18
	Not Working/Unknown	72	76	52
	Doing Non-nursing work	9	11	5
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	500	484	483
	Private Sector	79	85	86
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	653	647	616
	Malaysian	0	1	1
	Chinese (PRC)	2	2	3
	Filipino	3	4	5
	Indian	1	1	1
	Myanmar	0	0	0
	Others	1	1	0
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	158	163	151
	Married	478	467	450
	Others	24	26	25
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	44	44	43
	Average Age (years)	47	47	46
	Under 25 yrs	2	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	141	141	137
	35 - 44 yrs	197	201	193
	45 - 54 yrs	95	98	110
	55 - 59 yrs	55	56	51
	60 yrs and Above	170	160	135

FIGURE F: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSES

		2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL	238	267	264
SEX				
	Male	14	15	13
	Female	224	252	251
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	212	238	235
	Malay	8	9	9
	Indian	14	15	15
	Others	4	5	5
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	234	261	257
	Working Part-time	3	3	4
	Not Working/Unknown	1	2	3
	Doing Non-nursing work	0	1	0
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	225	251	247
	Private Sector	12	13	14
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	237	266	263
	Others	1	1	1
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	75	88	81
	Married	151	163	166
	Others	12	16	17
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	41	42	43
	Average Age (years)	42	42	43
	Under 25 yrs	0	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	27	40	29
	35 - 44 yrs	135	138	134
	45 - 54 yrs	63	72	79
	55 - 59 yrs	9	12	16
	Above 60 yrs	4	5	6