



SINGAPORE NURSING BOARD

Annual Report 2021

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SINGAPORE NURSING BOARD

VISION

World-Class Nursing for a Healthy Nation

MISSION

To uphold professional nursing standards and honour public sector

FOREWORD



I am pleased to present Singapore Nursing Board's (SNB) Annual Report for 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic had significant implications for SNB as a regulatory board. Many operational and policy changes were made to ensure that we remain responsive and adaptable to changing situations and demands. In particular, we were grappling with challenges in recruitment efforts due to border closures as there was an urgent need for more nurses to support healthcare services. SNB responded swiftly to register nurses from countries beyond our traditional sources and those who had left active practice. Temporary registrations and other measures were also granted to shore up nursing manpower to battle the pandemic.

The number of nurses and midwives on SNB's Register and Roll continues in an upward trend, with a total of 43,005 as of December 2021.

On behalf of SNB Board and staff, I would like to thank all nurses and midwives, for their resilience, commitment and dedication to the health and safety of patients during the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. SNB remains dedicated to our mission of honouring public trust by upholding professional nursing standards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tracy Ayre', with a long, sweeping underline.

Adj A/Prof Tracy Ayre
Chairman
Singapore Nursing Board

BOARD MEMBERS

Appointed from 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2024

Chairman

Dr Tracy Carol AYRE

Group Chief Nurse
Singapore Health Services

Registrar

Ms KOH Paulin

Chief Nursing Officer
Ministry of Health

DMS representative

Dr LEE Heow Yong

Director, Hospital Services Division
Health Services Group
Ministry of Health

DGE representative

Mr Mark HO

Director, Polytechnic & ITE Policy
Higher Education Policy Division
Higher Education Group
Ministry of Education

Members

Dr Karen KOH Wei Ling

Assistant Director of Nursing (Advanced Practice Nurse)
National University Hospital

Ms KOH Sioh Eng

Deputy Director (Nursing)
Institute of Mental Health

Ms Elizabeth CHOO Mei Yue

Legal Counsel (Retired)

Ms Nirmala Bte KARMAROON

Deputy Director (Nursing)
Tan Tock Seng Hospital

BOARD MEMBERS

Appointed from 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2024

Ms TAN Hwee Ngan

Programme Director (Nursing)
School of Health Sciences
Nanyang Polytechnic

Ms CHAN Mei Mei May

Deputy Director of Nursing
Jurong Community Hospital

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

Ms WONG Sook Thow

Chief Nurse
KK Women's and Children's Hospital

Dr Astrid YEO Poh Kim

Senior Director
Regulatory Standards & Veterinary Office
Singapore Food Agency

A/Prof KOH Siew Lin Serena

Associate Professor
Programme Director (Academic-UG)
Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies,
National University of Singapore

Ms NG Geok Pin

Assistant Director of Nursing
Mount Alvernia Hospital

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Registrar

Ms KOH Paulin

Executive Secretary

Mdm KWEK Puay Ee

Assistant Executive Secretary

Ms OW Jee Hia

REGISTRATION

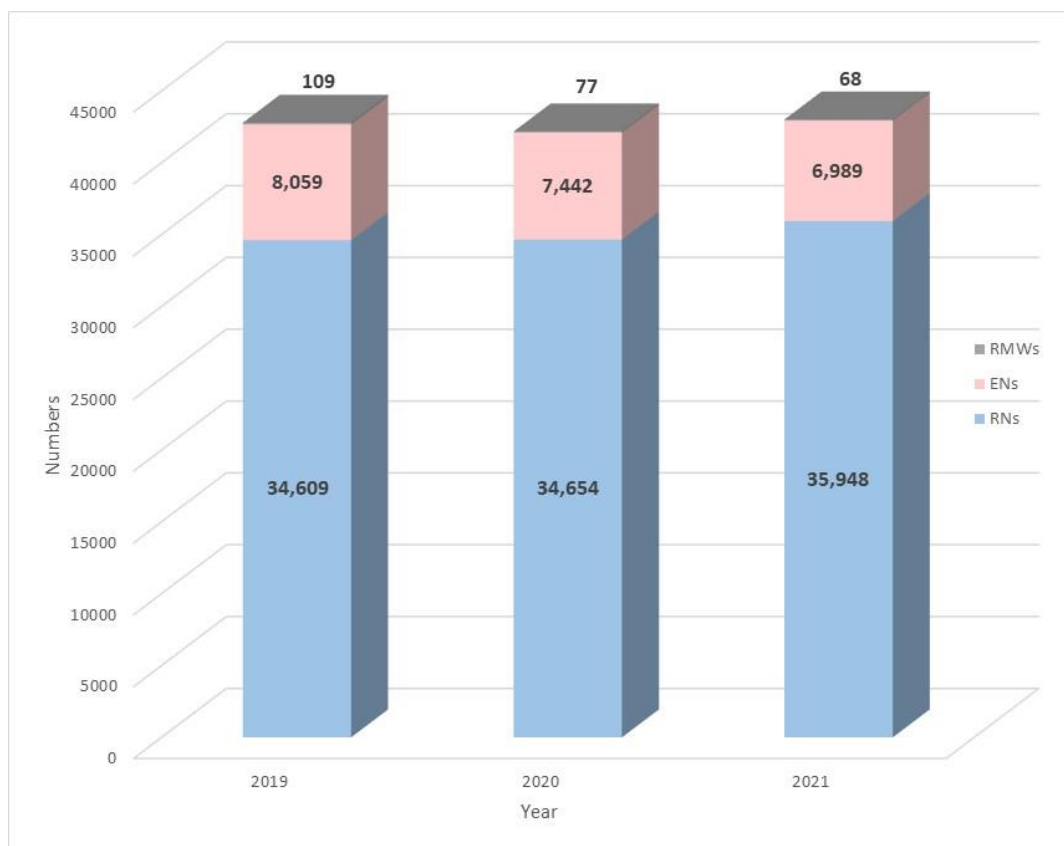
I) Total Number of Nurses and Registered Midwives

By 2021, a total of 43,005 Nurses and Registered Midwives were on the Register and Roll, an increase of 2% over the preceding year.

Of the 43,005 Nurses and Registered Midwives, 35,948 were Registered Nurses (RNs), 6,989 were Enrolled Nurses (ENs) and 68* were Registered Midwives (RMWs) as illustrated in Chart 1 below.

Selected characteristics of RNs, ENs and RMWs are available at Annex, Figures (A), (B) and (C).

Chart 1: Total Number of Nurses and Registered Midwives



**The number of RMWs in this Chart refers to those who are registered as RMW only (Single Register).*

II) New Registrations/Enrolments

In 2021, a total of 3,335 new nurses/midwives were registered/enrolled.

Table 1: Number of New Registrations/Enrolments

	Singaporeans and PRs	Non-Resident	Total
Registered Nurse	1,349	1,291	2,640
Enrolled Nurse	375	309	684
Registered Midwife	5	6	11
Total Nurses	1,729	1,606	3,335

III) Number of Registered Midwives

There was a total of 700 midwives on the Register of Midwives, of which 68 were registered as RMWs only (Single Register) and the remaining were concurrently on at least one other register. To streamline the reporting of statistics, the remaining 632 RMWs were counted as nurses instead (as reported in section I).

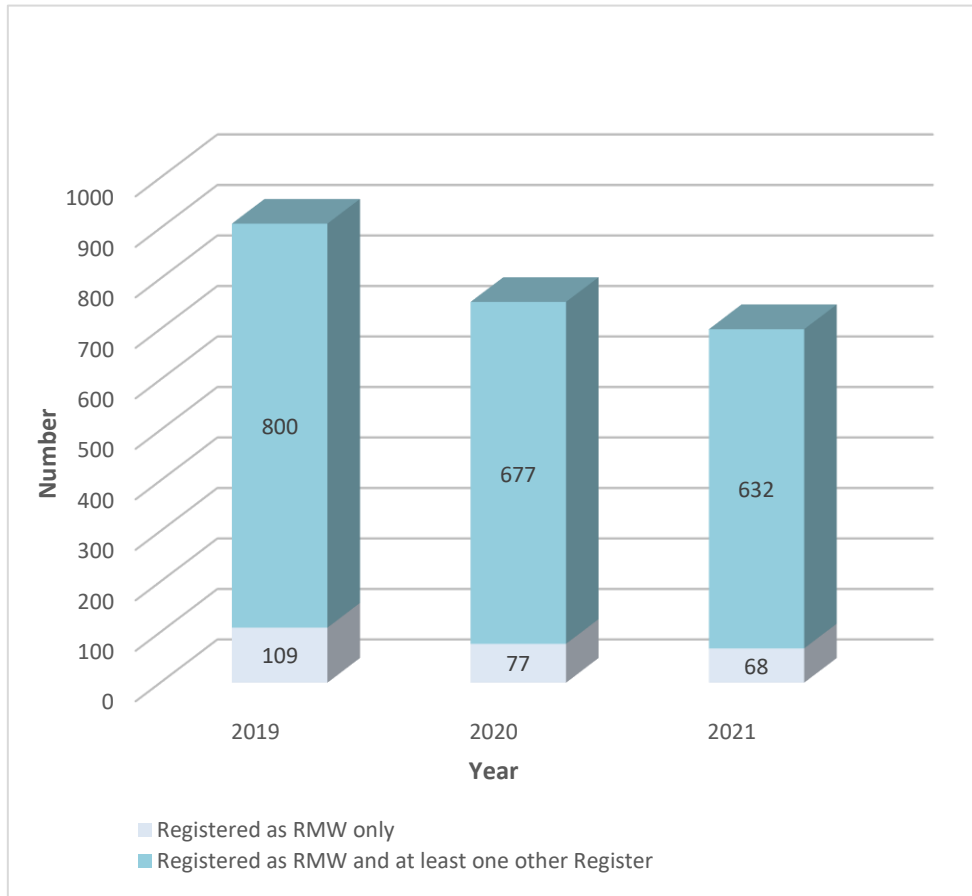
For RMWs concurrently registered as RNs (for example), they can practise in both the scope of an RN and RMW.

Selected characteristics of all 700 RMWs are available at Annex, Figure D

Table 2: Number of Registered Midwives

	2019	2020	2021
Registered as RMW only	109	77	68
Registered as RMW and at least one other Register	800	677	632
Total	909	754	700

Chart 2: Number of Registered Midwives



IV) Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)

In 2021, there was a total of 632 Registered Nurses (Psychiatric) (RNP), of which 8 were registered as RNPs only and the remaining 624 were concurrently on at least one other register.

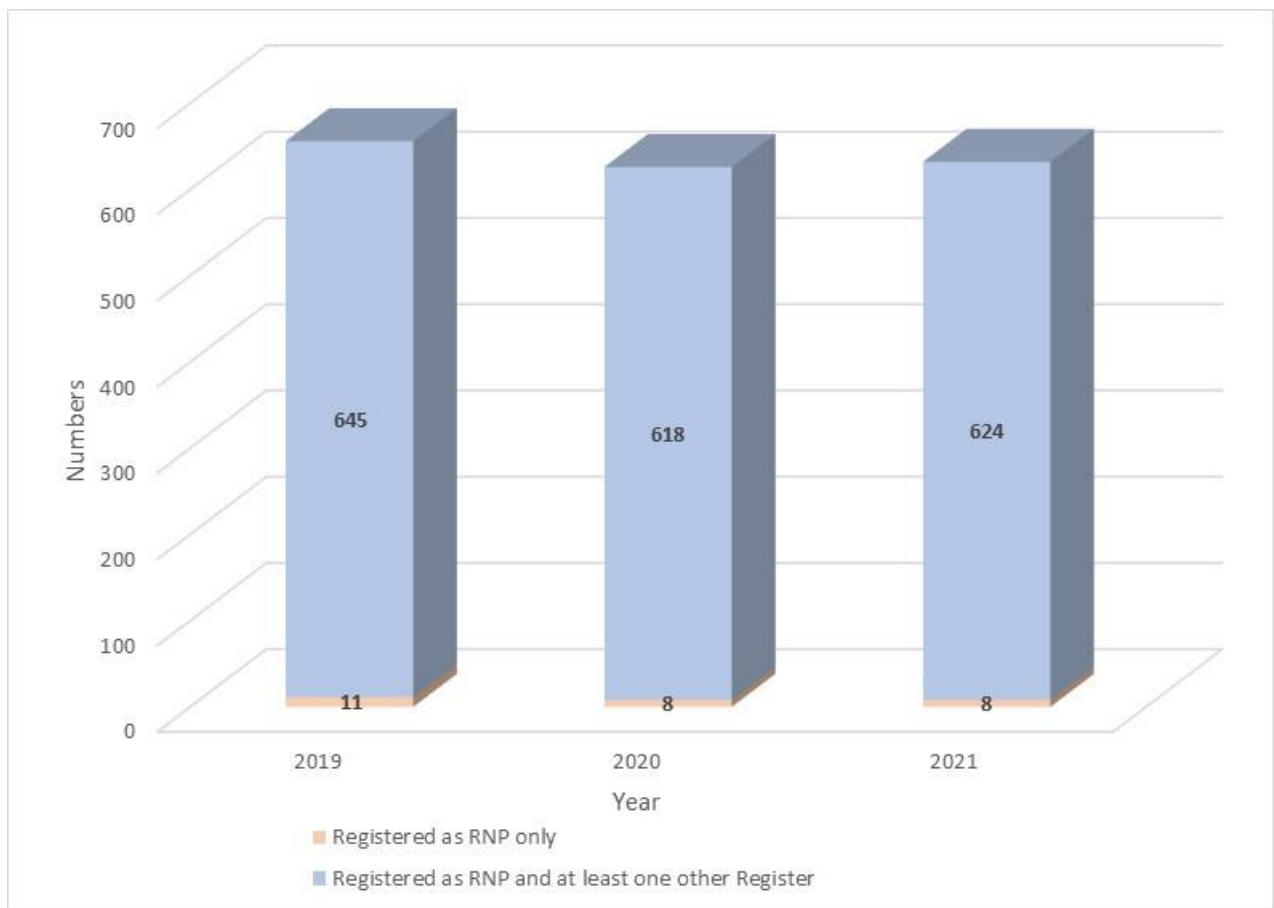
For RNP concurrently registered as a RN (for example), they can practise in both the scope of an RN and RNP.

Selected characteristics of all 632 RNPs are available at Annex, Figure (E).

Table 3: Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)

	2019	2020	2021
Registered as RNP only	11	8	8
Registered as RNP and at least one other Register	645	618	624
Total	656	626	632

Chart 3: Number of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)

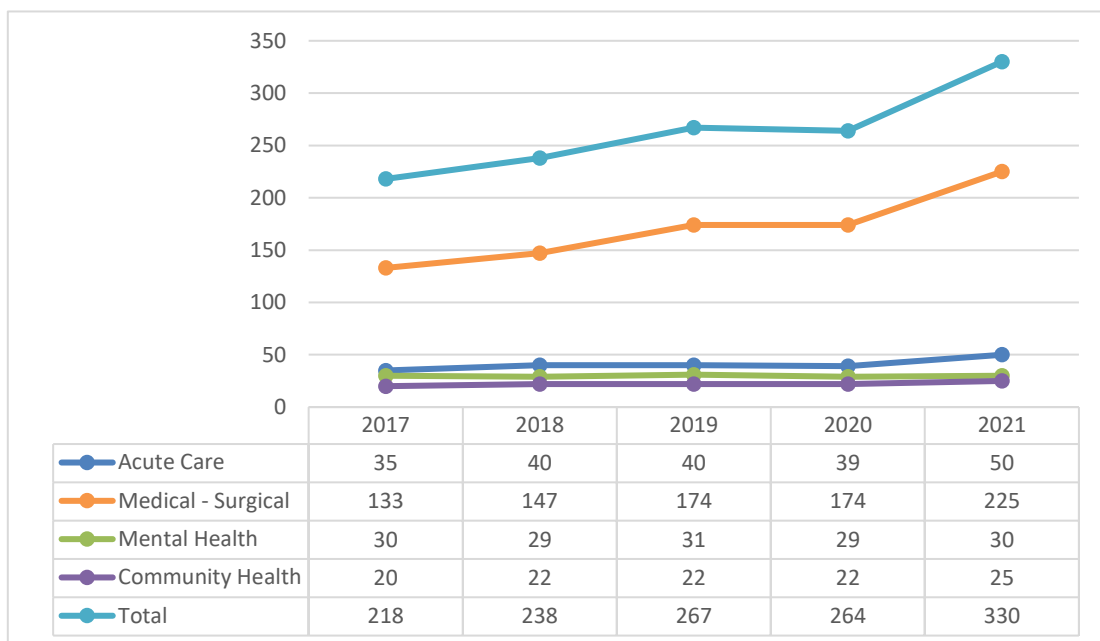


ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSE (APN) CERTIFICATION

In 2021, 68 new APNs were certified in 4 Specialties, namely Acute Care, Community, Medical/Surgical and Mental Health. By 31 December 2021, there was a total of 330 certified APNs with valid practising certificate.

Selected characteristics of all 330 APNs are available at Annex, Figure (F).

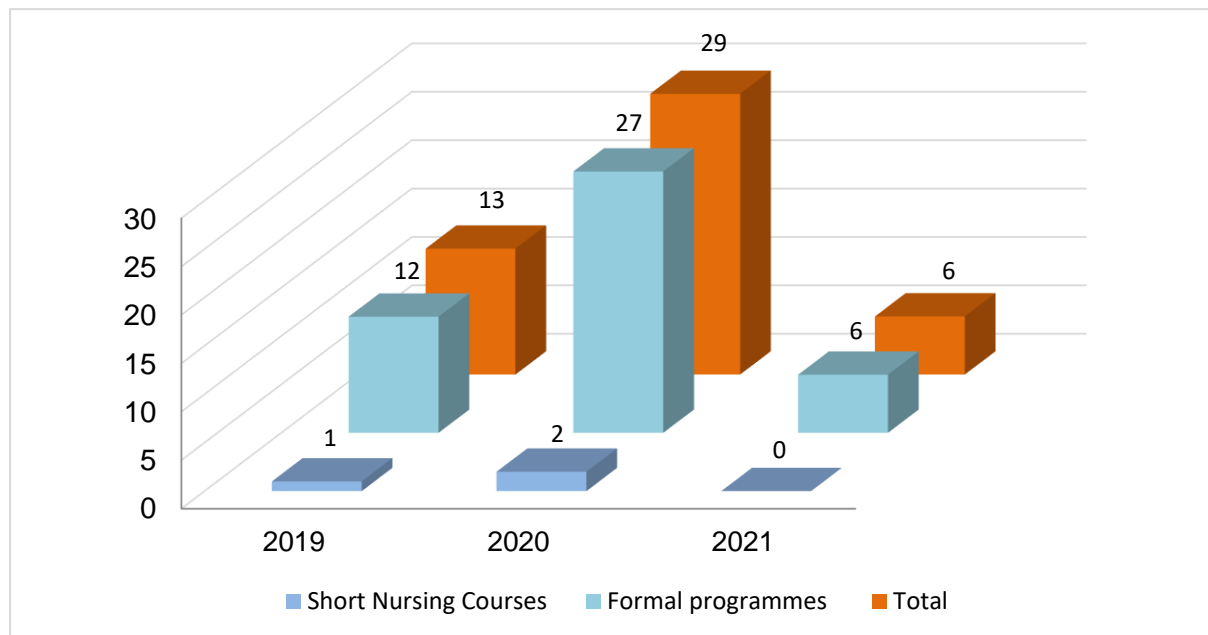
Chart 4: Total Number of APNs



EDUCATION

SNB received a total of 7 applications for programme accreditation/re-accreditation. After evaluation, 6 nursing programmes were re-accredited.

Chart 5: Re-Accreditation of Nursing Programmes



As part of the accreditation/re-accreditation of pre-enrolment/registration and post-registration nursing programmes, the Education Committee continued its role of evaluating clinical sites suitable for clinical practicum. The Committee stepped up the evaluative clinical site visits in 2021. These clinical sites had been given a one year extension in 2020 in view of the movement restrictions during the initial phases of the pandemic.

A total of 38 clinical sites were re-accredited (including accreditation of one nursing home) in 2021 compared to 6 in 2020. As at end December 2021, the number of clinical sites accredited for clinical nursing education increased from 75 to 78.

Programmes Accredited or Re-accredited in 2020

Programme Title		Institution	Period
Pre-enrolment Nursing Programme			
1	Nitec in Nursing	Institute of Technical Education (ITE)	18 November 2021 to 17 November 2026
Pre-registration Nursing Programme			
1	Diploma in Nursing (Career Progression Programme-RN)	Ngee Ann Polytechnic (NP)	In-Principle Approval (IPA) 18 August 2021
Post-Registration Programmes (Bachelor)			
1	BSc (Nursing) (Post-Registration)	Edinburgh Napier University/ MDIS	19 March 2021 to 18 March 2026
2	Bachelor of Nursing (Post-Registration)	La Trobe University / SNA	30 September 2021 to 29 September 2025
3	Bachelor of Science in Nursing with Honors	King's College London / Ngee Ann Academy	20 April 2022 to 19 April 2026
4	Bachelor of Science in Nursing & Health	University of Dundee / CSM Academy	24 February 2022 to 23 February 2023 (Provisional Accreditation)

COMPLAINTS

In 2021, Disciplinary inquiries were conducted for the following 8 cases.

Case 1

An Enrolled Nurse was convicted of an offence punishable under section 3(2) of the Protection from Harassment Act (Cap. 256A) read with section 109 of the Penal Code (Cap. 224) (Penal Code) and was sentenced to 5 weeks' imprisonment.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of one month and issued with a written warning pursuant to section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209) (NMA).

Case 2

A Registered Nurse was convicted in the State Courts for cheating and forgery offences and was sentenced to global sentence of 10 months' imprisonment.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 6 months and issued with a written warning pursuant to section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(f) of the NMA).

Case 3

A Registered Nurse was arrested and ordered to undergo treatment and rehabilitation at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre under section 34(2)(b) of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap 185, 2008 Rev Ed) (MDA) for consumption of controlled drugs.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 9 months and that, upon the expiry of the suspension, her registration be subject to the condition that she provides a written undertaking to the Board to the effect that she does not intend to and will not, under any circumstances, consume controlled and/or specified drugs in breach of the law pursuant to section 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(c) of the NMA.

Case 4

A Registered Nurse was found to have consumed and/or possessed controlled drugs listed in the First Schedule to the MDA without any authorisation under the MDA or the Regulations made thereunder and was ordered to be admitted to the Drug Rehabilitation Centre to undergo treatment and rehabilitation under section 34(2)(b) of the MDA.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the Registered Nurse be suspended for a period of 9 months pursuant to section 19(2)(b) of the NMA and to give an undertaking to the Board stating that he does not intend to, and would not, under any circumstances, possess or consume any controlled drugs in breach of the law in the future, pursuant to section 19(2)(c) of the NMA.

Case 5

A Registered Nurse was convicted of one charge of trafficking in a Class A Controlled Drug listed in the First Schedule to the MDA, one charge of consuming a specified drug listed in the Fourth Schedule to the MDA without authorisation under the MDA and one charge of having in his possession utensils for the purpose of consumption of a Class A Controlled Drug listed in the First Schedule to the MDA without authorisation under the MDA or the Regulations made thereunder and thereby committed offences punishable under section 33(1) of the MDA.

The Complaints Committee had carefully considered the findings and recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 12 months, pursuant to section 19(2)(b) of the NMA, nurse's registration be conditional for a period of 1 year that he remains offence-free upon the expiry of the suspension, provides a written undertaking stating that he does not intend to, and would not, consume or be involved in trafficking drugs in the future, pursuant to section 19(2)(c) of the NMA.

Case 6

An Enrolled Nurse was convicted of three charges and was sentenced to a total of 7 weeks imprisonment for exposing others to the risk of infection by her presence in a public place whilst having reason to suspect that she was a contact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a disease in the Second Schedule of the Infectious Diseases Act (Cap 137) (IDA), in contravention of section 21A(1) of the IDA, an offence punishable under section 21A(4) read with section 65(a).

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 2 weeks pursuant to section 19(2)(b) of the NMA.

Case 7

A Registered Nurse was convicted of one charge of using criminal force to a person with intent to outrage her modesty, an offence punishable under section 354(1) of the Penal Code and one charge of intending to insult the modesty of a woman by certain words and/or gestures, an offence punishable under section 509 of the Penal Code.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 12 months pursuant to section 19(2)(b) of the NMA.

Case 8

A Registered Nurse was convicted of one charge of dishonest misappropriation of property and thereby committed an offence under section 403 of the Penal Code and one charge of attempting to voluntarily cause hurt to deter a public servant from his duty and she had thereby committed an offence under section 332 of the Penal Code read with section 511 of the Penal Code.

The Complaints Committee recommended that the nurse be suspended for a period of 8 months pursuant to section 19(2)(b) of the NMA.

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF MEMBERS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2022*

In the opinion of the Board 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 March 2022, and of the financial performance, 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 Members has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

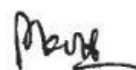
On behalf of the Board:



Adj A/P Tracy Carol Ayre
Chairman

Singapore

Date: 1 July 2022



Ms Paulin Koh
Registrar

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 as at **31 March 2022**, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows 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"), the Nurses and Midwives Act Chapter 209 (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Board as at **31 March 2022** and the results, changes in fund and cash flows of the Board for the 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 other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Board Members set out on page 1.

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.

Other matters

The financial statements of the Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 was audited by another firm of auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 30 June 2021.

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-FRSs, 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.

Management and 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.

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

- 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 Requirement

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.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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.



Assurance Partners LLP

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore

Date: 1 July 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Income			
Application fees		192,220	143,550
Enrolment income		27,820	22,750
Late payment fee		38,840	41,830
Practising certificates		1,958,997	1,905,441
Registration fees		113,235	92,055
Replacement charges		30,400	34,650
Re-registration fees		(20)	540
Services charges		210,221	141,745
		2,571,713	2,382,561
Other income			
Interest income		143	4,249
		2,571,856	2,386,810
Less: Operating Expenses			
Computer operations and maintenance		194,810	139,418
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	-	77,564
Legal fees		120,077	82,623
Postage and courier		900	15,039
Printing and stationery		26,770	18,461
Shared service fee	11	3,025,101	2,521,412
Other operating expenses	9	73,170	66,666
		3,440,828	2,921,183
Less: Finance cost			
Interest on lease liabilities	10	-	1,222
		(868,972)	(535,595)
Grants			
Grants received from Ministry of Health		868,972	535,595
		-	-
Contribution to consolidated fund			
		-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year			
		-	-

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	1,244,783	445,090
Cash and bank balances	6	<u>2,140,786</u>	<u>2,656,783</u>
		<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND			
Current liabilities			
Fees received in advance	7	1,409,632	1,397,255
Other payables	8	<u>819,590</u>	<u>548,271</u>
		<u>2,229,222</u>	<u>1,945,526</u>
Fund			
Accumulated fund		<u>1,156,347</u>	<u>1,156,347</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND		<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>Accumulated fund</u> S\$
2022	
As at 1 April 2021	1,156,347
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	-
As at 31 March 2022	<u>1,156,347</u>
2021	
As at 1 April 2020	1,156,347
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>1,156,347</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Deficit before grant and contribution to consolidated fund		(868,972)	(535,595)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	4	-	77,564
Interest income		-	(4,245)
Interest expense	10	-	1,222
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		(868,972)	(461,054)
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Prepayments		-	824
Other receivables		(309,871)	950,588
Fees received in advance		12,377	30,040
Other payables		271,319	(682,955)
Cash used in operations		(895,147)	(162,557)
Interest received		-	4,245
Net cash used in operating activities		(895,147)	(158,312)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Grant received from Ministry of Health		379,150	361,000
Interest paid	10	-	(1,222)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		-	(79,601)
Net cash generated from financing activities		379,150	280,177
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(515,997)	121,865
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		2,656,783	2,534,918
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	6	2,140,786	2,656,783

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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

1. General

The Singapore Nursing Board (the "Board") is a statutory board under Ministry of Health in Singapore and was constituted under 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, Level 8 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 to registered;
- (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 and 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, do all such acts and 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 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board Members on the date of the Statement by the Board Members.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

- (a) 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.

- (b) Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period except that in the current financial year, the Board has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Board and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Board.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Standards issued but not yet effective

The Board has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Board that have been issued but not yet effective:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to SB-FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> : Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to SB-FRS 37 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> : Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to SB-FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to SB-FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial</i> and FRS Practice Statement 2 <i>Making Materiality Judgements</i> : Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> : Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023

Those charged with governance expects that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

(d) 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 Dollar (S\$), which is the Board's functional currency.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	<u>Estimated Useful lives</u>
Computer systems and software	3 years
Computer & communication systems	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	8 years
Leased premises	20 months

Fully depreciated property, 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 property, 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 property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(f) 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 (continued)

(g) Financial instruments

(i) 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 practitioner, 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liability is 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 liability at initial recognition.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liability 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 liability is derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

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.

(h) 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.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(j) 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Provisions (continued)

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.

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.

(k) 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 fee are recognised upon receipt at point in time.

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

Other income

Other income comprises of disciplinary/inquiry receipts, miscellaneous income, reimbursement from professional boards, service charges and shared service income is recognised upon receipt at point in time.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using effective interest method over a period of time.

(l) Government grants

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Government grants (continued)

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

(m) 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 asset.

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(f).

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

Lease liabilities

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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

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 liabilities are presented in Note 12 to the financial statements.

(n) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Board pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Board has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(o) 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 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) 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. Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Furniture and fittings</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Computer systems</u>	<u>Computer & communication systems</u>	<u>Leased premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost						
At 1 April 2020	220,967	13,948	45,149	59,732	193,910	533,706
Disposals	(7,866)	(3,401)	(7,909)	-	-	(19,176)
At 31 March 2021	213,101	10,547	37,240	59,732	193,910	514,530
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	213,101	10,547	37,240	59,732	193,910	514,530
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 April 2020	220,967	13,948	45,149	59,732	116,346	456,142
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	77,564	77,564
Disposals	(7,866)	(3,401)	(7,909)	-	-	(19,176)
At 31 March 2021	213,101	10,547	37,240	59,732	193,910	514,530
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	213,101	10,547	37,240	59,732	193,910	514,530
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-

Leased premises is disclosed in Note 12(a).

5. Other receivables

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Amount due from related parties	634,377	304,869
Deposits	610,366	139,980
Interest receivables	-	201
Sundry receivables	40	40
	<u>1,244,783</u>	<u>445,090</u>

Amount due from related parties are non-trade; unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and to be settle in cash.

6. Cash and bank balances

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Cash at banks	2,140,786	1,650,608
Fixed deposits	-	1,006,175
	<u>2,140,786</u>	<u>2,656,783</u>

Fixed deposits were placed with banks for a period of 3 months in 2021 and bear interest of 0.14% per annum.

7. Fees received in advance

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Practising certificate fees received:		
- due within 12 months	<u>1,409,632</u>	<u>1,397,255</u>
	<u>1,409,632</u>	<u>1,397,255</u>

8. Other payables

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Accruals	770,875	540,977
Sundry payables	48,715	7,294
	<u>819,590</u>	<u>548,271</u>

9. Other operating expenses

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Audit fee	4,180	10,090
Bank charges	15,610	17,392
Examination expenses	51,808	24,941
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,245)	726
Office management fee	-	214
Office equipment rental	397	1,561
Office rental and maintenance	1,348	9,624
Subscription fee	2,050	2,095
Transport expenses	22	23
	<u>73,170</u>	<u>66,666</u>

10. Finance cost

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,222</u>

11. Shared service fee

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
MOH shared service fee	156,298	135,283
SPB shared service fee		
- Expenditure on manpower	2,355,324	2,053,860
- Admin and general	228,216	134,882
- IT costs	278,113	197,387
- Others	7,150	-
	<u>3,025,101</u>	<u>2,521,412</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.

12. Leases

Board as a lessee

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

- (a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	Leased premises S\$
At 1 April 2020	77,564
Depreciation for the year ended 31 March 2021	<u>(77,564)</u>
At 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>

- (b) Lease liabilities

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 April 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			31 March 2021
			Acquisition	Accretion of interest	Other	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Lease liabilities						
- current	<u>79,601</u>	<u>(80,823)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

All lease payments had been fully paid during the financial year 31 March 2021.

- (c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	77,564
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,222</u>
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>78,786</u>

- (d) Total cash outflow

The Board had total cash outflow for leases of S\$80,823 in 2021.

13. 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 is significant balances and transactions took place during the financial year between the Board and its related parties at rates and terms agreed:

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
<u>Balances with related parties</u>		
- Amount due from related parties	<u>634,377</u>	<u>304,869</u>
<u>Transactions with related parties</u>		
- Grant received/receivables from related party	868,972	535,595
- Shared service cost to related parties	<u>3,025,101</u>	<u>2,521,412</u>

14. 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 year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 respectively.

The Board is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

15. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Other receivables, cash and bank balances and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

16. 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 credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board's members reviews and agrees on policies for managing the risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Board. The Board's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Board minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Board has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Board performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Board considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Board determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

(b) 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.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Board's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

16. **Financial risk management** (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less
	S\$	S\$	S\$
2022			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Other receivables	1,244,783	1,244,783	1,244,783
Cash and cash equivalents	2,140,786	2,140,786	2,140,786
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,385,569</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables	819,590	819,590	819,590
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>819,590</u>	<u>819,590</u>	<u>819,590</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>2,565,979</u>	<u>2,565,979</u>	<u>2,565,979</u>
2021			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Other receivables	445,090	445,090	445,090
Cash and cash equivalents	2,656,783	2,656,783	2,656,783
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,101,873</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables	548,281	548,281	548,281
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>548,281</u>	<u>548,281</u>	<u>548,281</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>2,553,592</u>	<u>2,553,592</u>	<u>2,553,592</u>

17. **Financial instruments by category**

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

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>			
Other receivables	5	1,244,783	445,090
Cash and bank balances	6	<u>2,140,786</u>	<u>2,656,783</u>
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost		<u>3,385,569</u>	<u>3,101,873</u>
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>			
Other payables	8	<u>819,590</u>	<u>548,281</u>
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		<u>819,590</u>	<u>548,281</u>

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF
NURSES AND MIDWIVES**

FIGURE A: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED NURSES

		2019	2020	2021
	TOTAL	34609	34654	35948
GENDER				
	Male	3894	4030	4309
	Female	30715	30624	31639
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	17481	17138	17700
	Malay	4298	4388	4582
	Indian	4127	4193	4301
	Others	8703	8935	9365
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	29460	30846	31556
	Working Part-time	856	928	1065
	Not Working/Unknown	3406	2570	3004
	Doing Non-nursing work	887	310	323
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	21374	22483	23324
	Private Sector	8942	9291	9297
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	24746	24490	25875
	Malaysian	2351	2414	2321
	Chinese (PRC)	542	563	543
	Filipino	5245	5409	5407
	Indian	574	605	614
	Myanmar	877	909	922
	Others	274	264	266
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	16423	16607	17341
	Married	17281	17120	17583
	Others	905	927	1024
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	34	34	34
	Average Age (years)	37	36	37
	Under 25 yrs	2853	3105	3531
	25 - 34 yrs	15566	15347	15098
	35 - 44 yrs	8437	8777	9495
	45 - 54 yrs	4045	4056	4375
	55 - 59 yrs	1129	1146	1229
	Above 60 yrs	2579	2223	2220

FIGURE B: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED NURSES

		2019	2020	2021
TOTAL		8059	7442	6989
GENDER				
	Male	943	912	899
	Female	7116	6530	6090
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	1358	1186	1131
	Malay	2045	1947	1954
	Indian	1548	1439	1354
	Others	3108	2870	2550
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	6691	6287	5734
	Working Part-time	178	203	225
	Not Working/Unknown	953	875	959
	Doing Non-nursing work	237	77	71
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	4663	4395	3984
	Private Sector	2206	2095	1975
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	4607	4346	4390
	Malaysian	75	76	78
	Chinese (PRC)	108	80	54
	Filipino	2338	2090	1720
	Indian	529	475	396
	Myanmar	386	362	339
	Others	16	13	12
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	4202	3829	3563
	Married	3630	3387	3182
	Others	227	226	244
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	32	32	33
	Average Age (years)	35	35	35
	Under 25 yrs	775	924	1056
	25 - 34 yrs	4415	3806	3129
	35 - 44 yrs	1192	1186	1288
	45 - 54 yrs	933	838	776
	55 - 59 yrs	359	359	397
	Above 60 yrs	385	329	343

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

		2019	2020	2021
	TOTAL	109	77	68
GENDER				
	Male	-	-	-
	Female	109	77	68
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	74	44	39
	Malay	8	8	8
	Indian	8	7	4
	Others	19	18	17
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	63	55	48
	Working Part-time	11	11	10
	Not Working/Unknown	30	10	8
	Doing Non-nursing work	5	1	2
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	43	36	31
	Private Sector	31	30	27
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	101	69	61
	Malaysian	0	0	0
	Chinese (PRC)	0	0	0
	Filipino	6	6	6
	Indian	0	0	0
	Myanmar	0	0	0
	Others	2	1	1
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	17	14	13
	Married	85	56	48
	Others	7	7	7
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	66	66	66
	Average Age (years)	64	62	63
	Under 25 yrs	0	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	0	0	0
	35 - 44 yrs	11	10	7
	45 - 54 yrs	9	9	10
	55 - 59 yrs	1	1	1
	Above 60 yrs	88	57	50

* 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

		2019	2020	2021
	TOTAL	909	754	700
GENDER				
	Male	-	-	0
	Female	909	754	700
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	656	528	480
	Malay	102	90	86
	Indian	101	87	82
	Others	50	49	52
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	623	591	551
	Working Part-time	84	78	75
	Not Working/Unknown	174	81	67
	Doing Non-nursing work	28	4	7
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	459	433	404
	Private Sector	248	236	222
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	886	735	677
	Malaysian	5	3	5
	Chinese (PRC)	3	1	0
	Filipino	12	12	15
	Indian	0	0	0
	Myanmar	1	1	2
	Others	2	2	1
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	217	190	168
	Married	622	506	474
	Others	70	58	58
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	63	63	64
	Average Age (years)	58	57	59
	Under 25 yrs	1	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	83	77	72
	35 - 44 yrs	97	99	96
	45 - 54 yrs	97	92	92
	55 - 59 yrs	58	53	57
	60 yrs and Above	573	433	383

**FIGURE E: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTERED NURSES
(PSYCHIATRIC)**

		2019	2020	2021
	TOTAL	656	626	632
GENDER				
	Male	274	265	268
	Female	382	361	364
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	338	319	317
	Malay	126	120	120
	Indian	100	98	103
	Others	92	89	92
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	553	551	554
	Working Part-time	16	18	14
	Not Working/Unknown	76	52	59
	Doing Non-nursing work	11	5	5
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	484	483	488
	Private Sector	85	86	80
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	647	616	619
	Malaysian	1	1	1
	Chinese (PRC)	2	3	3
	Filipino	4	5	6
	Indian	1	1	2
	Myanmar	0	0	1
	Others	1	0	0
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	163	151	157
	Married	467	450	450
	Others	26	25	25
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	44	43	44
	Average Age (years)	47	46	47
	Under 25 yrs	0	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	141	137	148
	35 - 44 yrs	201	193	191
	45 - 54 yrs	98	110	117
	55 - 59 yrs	56	51	44
	60 yrs and Above	160	135	132

FIGURE F: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSES

		2019	2020	2021
	TOTAL	267	264	330
GENDER				
	Male	15	13	16
	Female	252	251	314
ETHNIC GROUP				
	Chinese	238	235	295
	Malay	9	9	10
	Indian	15	15	15
	Others	5	5	10
ACTIVITY STATUS				
	Working Full-time	261	257	323
	Working Part-time	3	4	4
	Not Working/Unknown	2	3	3
	Doing Non-nursing work	1	0	0
EMPLOYMENT				
	Public Sector	251	247	311
	Private Sector	13	14	16
CITIZENSHIP				
	Singaporean/Permanent Resident	266	263	328
	Others	1	1	2
MARITAL STATUS				
	Single	88	81	103
	Married	163	166	207
	Others	16	17	20
AGE				
	Median Age (years)	42	43	51
	Average Age (years)	42	43	52
	Under 25 yrs	0	0	0
	25 - 34 yrs	40	29	58
	35 - 44 yrs	138	134	150
	45 - 54 yrs	72	79	98
	55 - 59 yrs	12	16	17
	Above 60 yrs	5	6	7



Singapore Nursing Board

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