



# **SINGAPORE PHARMACY COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2018**



## CONTENTS

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- 2** President's Foreword
- 5** Functions of the Singapore Pharmacy Council
- 6** Our Quality Statement, Vision, Mission & Core Values
- 7** The Pharmacist's Pledge
- 8** Members of the Singapore Pharmacy Council
- 10** Singapore Pharmacy Council's Activities In 2018
- 19** Cases of Professional Misconduct
- 21** The Register Of Pharmacists For The Year 2018
- 33** The Register Of Specialists For The Year 2018

## ANNEXES

- 34** Annex 1: Code of Ethics 2015
- 39** Annex 2: Requisites For Pre-Registration Pharmacist Training Centres
- 40** Annex 3: Approved Institutions For Pre-Registration Pharmacist Training
- 41** Annex 4: Schedule of Fees
- 42** Annex 5: Audited Accounts of the Singapore Pharmacy Council



## PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD



I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC) for 2018. This report summarises our key efforts in making the necessary changes and improvements pertaining to the pharmacy profession so as to transform our healthcare system to achieve the best possible health for all Singaporeans in the coming years.





## Register of Pharmacists and Register of Specialists

As at 31 December 2018, there were 3216 pharmacists on the register, where 2398 were local-trained graduates and 818 were foreign-trained graduates. The number of pharmacists increased by 169 (5.5%) from 2017. In line with MOH's healthcare manpower plan to provide quality healthcare services for Singaporeans, we have been growing our local healthcare training pipeline and building a strong local core to meet the healthcare needs of our ageing population. Since 2010, the National University of Singapore's Department of Pharmacy has maintained an annual intake of more than 150 pharmacy students to meet the manpower needs in the various healthcare sectors. In 2018, there were 31 specialist pharmacists (see Figure 8 for breakdown of specialist pharmacists) on the Register of Specialists.

## Pharmacist's Pledge Affirmation Ceremony 2018

SPC was honoured to have Mr Gan Kim Yong, Minister for Health, as the Guest of Honour for the Pharmacist's Pledge Affirmation Ceremony, held on 4 May 2018. A total of 186 newly registered pharmacists (171 NUS graduates and 15 foreign trained pharmacists) who had completed their pre-registration training by April 2018 affirmed the pledge that day. Mr Gan addressed the audience and spoke about working on transforming pharmacy services for effective health promotion to meet the challenges of an ageing population.

## Staying relevant with training and continuous progress

The education and training of pharmacists is enhanced to meet our future healthcare needs. The new Standards for Undergraduate Pharmacy Education and Training published by the Singapore Pharmacy Council in 2018 ensures that pharmacy graduates entering the profession continue to be relevant and of high quality. This is a significant milestone in improving standards for undergraduate pharmacy education and training in Singapore, so that we will continue to produce high calibre pharmacists.





## Developing the Pharmacy Workforce

Senior pharmacists are empowered to collaborate with other healthcare professionals to deliver better care and medicines for our patients by prescribing medicines through collaborative prescribing, under the supervision of doctors, so as to enhance patients' access to quality healthcare.

As the healthcare landscape continues to evolve, even the more experienced practitioners will need to constantly acquire new knowledge and competencies. For this, the Competency Standards for Pharmacists in Advanced Practice serves as a useful broad-based developmental tool that help pharmacists to systematically identify needs for continuous professional development and acquire new competencies for advanced practice. For pharmacists who wish to pursue pharmacy specialisations, there are structures in place to support broad Year 1 (R1) and specialty-based Year 2 (R2) National Pharmacy Residency programmes.

The residency programmes have also adopted an enhanced portfolio-based learning and assessment framework since the July 2018 intake to provide a more structured and robust training for residents. Under the guidance of their preceptors, residents will take greater ownership of their training by maintaining a portfolio and performing regular self-reflections on their progress. These enhancements are part of ongoing efforts to develop a skilled and future-ready pharmacy workforce, as we continue to transform our healthcare model.

I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Council members and pharmacists who have served tirelessly in the various SPC appointed committees and workgroups as well as the pharmacy mentors and preceptors who have contributed their valuable time and effort to serve as good role models to guide and deliver quality training to the younger pre-registration pharmacists.

We look forward to your steadfast support as SPC continues on our transformation journey to achieve the best possible outcomes for Singaporeans in the coming years.

**Mr Wu Tuck Seng**

President, Singapore Pharmacy Council



### FUNCTIONS OF THE SINGAPORE PHARMACY COUNCIL

1. Keep and maintain the Register of Pharmacists;
2. Approve or reject applications for registration under the Pharmacists Registration Act or to approve any such application subject to such restrictions as it may think fit;
3. Issue certificates of registration and practising certificates to registered pharmacists;
4. Make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the courses of instructions and examinations leading to a Singapore degree;
5. Prescribe and implement measures, guidelines and standards for the training of persons seeking registration as pharmacists under the Pharmacists Registration Act;
6. Make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered pharmacists;
7. Determine and regulate the conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists; and
8. Generally to do all such acts and matters and things as are necessary to be carried out under the Pharmacists Registration Act.

The Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC), a statutory board under the Ministry of Health, maintains the Register of Pharmacists in Singapore; administers the compulsory Continuing Professional Education (CPE) programme and also governs and regulates the professional conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists. Pharmacists found guilty of professional misconduct may be reprimanded, suspended or removed from the Register.



### **Our QUALITY STATEMENT**

The Singapore Pharmacy Council strives to achieve quality output of pharmacists through an efficient registration process and overseeing pharmacists' continual development to attain professional standards benchmarked amongst the best in the world.

### **Our VISION**

To continually improve professional competencies and standards of registered pharmacists to be the best in the world.



### **Our CORE VALUES**

#### **Dedication**

- We desire to serve.
- We believe in giving our best.
- We are passionate in what we do.

#### **Professionalism**

- We seek to develop a high level of expertise.
- We are objective in decision-making.
- We do what is best for Singapore and Singaporeans.

#### **Integrity, Care, Compassion and Teamwork**

- We take responsibility for our work.
- We go the extra mile to show we care.
- We work together for the best outcomes.



### **Our MISSION**

To achieve quality output of pharmacists through a comprehensive, integrated, efficient and effective registration and regulatory process.





## THE PHARMACIST'S PLEDGE

The Pharmacist's Pledge describes the values, ethics, vision and professionalism embraced by all pharmacists.

The pledge serves to remind pharmacists of the responsibility and commitment to the profession and the importance of upholding a high standard of professional and ethical practice towards patients, colleagues and society.

### Pharmacists solemnly pledge to:

- P**ractise my profession with honesty, integrity and compassion;
- H**onour traditions and embrace advancements in my profession;
- A**bide by the governing laws and Code of Ethics;
- R**espect and keep in confidence patient information;
- M**aintain a high standard of professional competence through lifelong learning;
- A**lways place patient's interests first and treat them equally;
- C**ollaborate with other healthcare colleagues to achieve the desired treatment outcomes;
- I**mpart my knowledge, experience and skills to nurture future pharmacists;
- S**trive to provide high quality and cost-effective health services and products;
- T**ranslate scientific advances into better healthcare.

**MEMBERS OF THE SINGAPORE PHARMACY COUNCIL****Table 1: Members of the Singapore Pharmacy Council (1 September 2017 - 31 August 2020)**

<b>President</b>	<b>Mr Wu Tuck Seng</b> Director, Pharmacy Department, National University Hospital B Pharm (Hons), University of London, UK Master of Health Science (Management), University of Sydney, Australia
<b>Registrar (Ex-officio)</b>	<b>Associate Professor Lita Chew Sui Tjien</b> Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health Head, Pharmacy Department, National Cancer Centre Singapore Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Science National University of Singapore BSc (Pharm), National University of Singapore MMedSc (Oncology), University of Birmingham, UK
<b>Member (Ex-officio)</b>	<b>Associate Professor Chui Wai Keung</b> Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Science National University of Singapore BSc (Pharm)(Hons), National University of Singapore PhD, Aston University, Birmingham, UK
<b>Member</b>	<b>Dr Ang Hui Gek</b> Director, Allied Health Division, Singapore General Hospital BSc (Pharm), National University of Singapore Graduate Dip Clinical Pharmacy, Australia MBA, University of Hull, UK Doctor of Business Administration, University of Liverpool, UK
<b>Member</b>	<b>Dr K Thomas Abraham</b> Chief Executive Officer, SATA CommHealth Ltd BSc (Pharm), National University of Singapore Msc (Health Services Management), University of Dallas, USA PhD (Business & Management), University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia
<b>Member</b>	<b>Dr Camilla Wong</b> Deputy Group Director, Group Allied Health, SingHealth Director, Allied Health, Sengkang General Hospital BSc (Pharm), Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia Doctor of Pharmacy, Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, New York Postgraduate Diploma in Healthcare Leadership & Management, SingHealth-Singapore Management University, Singapore
<b>Member</b>	<b>Mr Ng Cheng Tiang</b> Asia Regional OTC RA Director, PGT Healthcare c/o Teva Pharmaceutical Investments Singapore Pte Ltd BSc (Pharm)(Hons), National University of Singapore MSc (Safety, Health & Environmental Technology) National University of Singapore
<b>Member</b>	<b>Adj Assoc Prof Chan Cheng Leng</b> Group Director, Health Products Regulation Group, Health Sciences Authority Adjunct Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Science National University of Singapore BSc (Pharm)(Hons), National University of Singapore
<b>Member</b>	<b>Ms Chan Soo Chung</b> Executive Director, National Healthcare Group Pharmacy B Pharm (Hons), University Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia
<b>Member</b>	<b>Dr Tan Weng Mooi</b> Chief, Community Mental Health Division, Agency for Integrated Care BSc (Pharm), Dalhousie University, Canada Pharm D, Medical University of South Carolina, USA
<b>Member</b>	<b>Ms Tan Swee Chin</b> Manager, Pharmacy Practice NTUC FairPrice Co-operative Limited Bachelor of Arts, National University of Singapore BSc (Pharm), University of Queensland, Australia





Photo: Members of the Singapore Pharmacy Council  
(1 September 2017 - 31 August 2020)

**From left to right:**

Assoc Prof Chui Wai Keung, Mr Ng Cheng Tiang, Dr Ang Hui Gek, Dr Camilla Wong, Ms Tan Swee Chin, Mr Wu Tuck Seng (President), Assoc Prof Lita Chew (Registrar), Ms Chan Soo Chung, Dr Tan Weng Mooi, Adj Assoc Prof Chan Cheng Leng and Dr K Thomas Abraham.



## SINGAPORE PHARMACY COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES IN 2018

### 1. Inaugural Entrustable Professional Activities (EPA) Workshop 2018

On 1 March 2018, the NUS Pharmacy Department, Chief Pharmacist Office, MOH, and the Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC) jointly organised a workshop on using Entrustable Professional Activities (EPA) as a guide to develop initial education curriculum and workplace curriculum development to produce competent pharmacists for the healthcare and pharmaceutical industries.



Objectives of the EPA workshop:

- a) To learn about EPAs and their roles in initial education and workplace training programme development.
- b) To provide a platform for academics, clinical educators (preceptors), pharmacy managers, industrial/regulatory pharmacists and policy makers to discuss about using EPA to guide education and training of pharmacists.
- c) To develop some EPAs for day-1 pharmacists under different practice settings.

A total of 69 participants attended the workshop which include NUS lecturers, clinical educators (preceptors), pharmacy managers, industrial/regulatory pharmacists and policy makers to gather and discuss about the formulation of EPAs.





## 2. Preceptor Training Workshops 2018

The Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC) has accredited the following pharmacy preceptor training institutions to conduct the Pharmacy Preceptor Training Programme from 2018 onwards:

1. National Healthcare Group (NHG) College
2. SingHealth - SGH

The workshops ensure that preceptors are equipped with the necessary interpersonal, coaching, time management, assessment, evaluation, leadership and mentoring skills to develop quality learning experiences for the pharmacy trainees they precept.

Six pharmacy preceptor training workshops were conducted for 130 pharmacists from March to July 2018. Since 2004, a total of 1408 preceptors have attended the preceptor training workshops. An average of 101 preceptors are trained per year.



Preceptor workshops conducted by SingHealth (top photo) and NHG College (bottom photo).



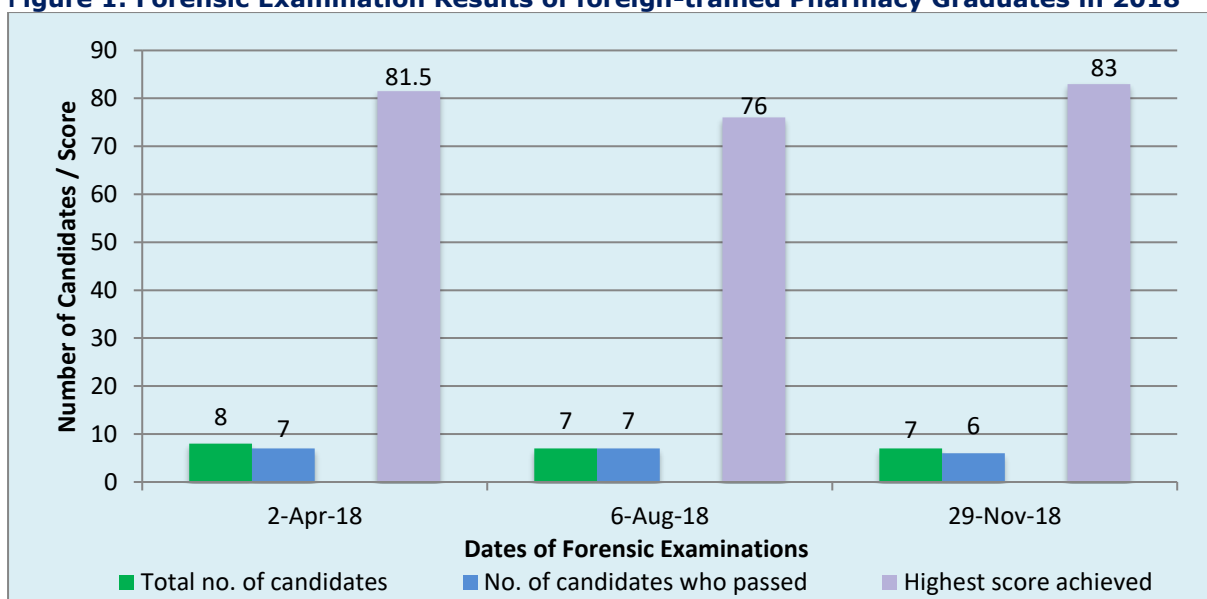


### 3. Forensic Examinations

The current forensic examination format comprises of 60 multiple-choice questions and two structured questions. Three forensic examinations were held in 2018 for a total of 22 candidates.

Figure 1 shows the number of candidates who sat for the three forensic examinations, the number of candidates who passed and highest score achieved for each examination.

**Figure 1: Forensic Examination Results of foreign-trained Pharmacy Graduates in 2018**



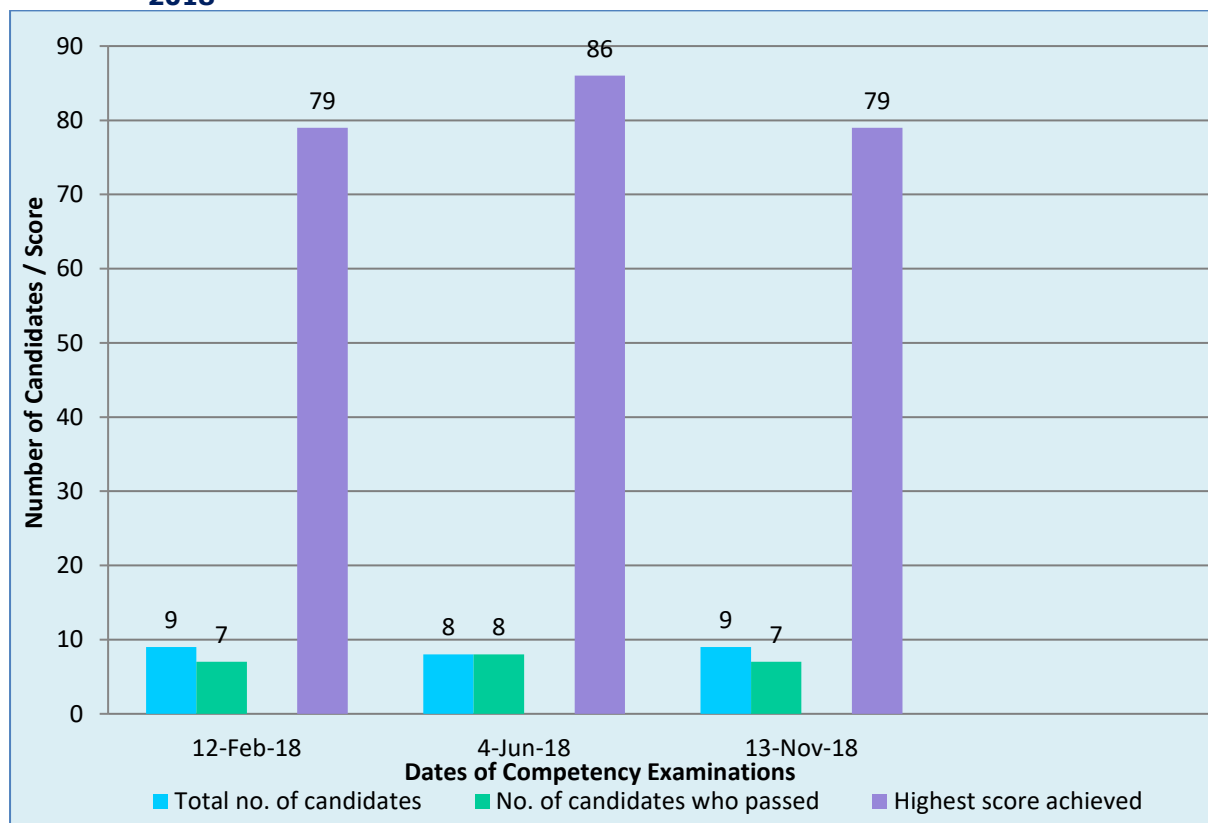


### 4. Competency Examinations

As part of a 5-year work plan, the proposed changes in the competency exam format in terms of increasing the number of case-based questions from 7 to 10 and increasing the paper duration from 1 hour 55 minutes to 2 hours were implemented with effect from the November 2018 paper. Three competency examinations were held in 2018 for a total of 26 candidates.

Figure 2 shows the number of candidates who sat for the three competency examinations, the number of candidates who passed and highest score achieved for each paper.

**Figure 2: Competency Examination Results of Foreign-trained Pharmacy Graduates in 2018**





## 5. SPC Pharmacist's Pledge Affirmation Ceremony

The Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC) held its 10<sup>th</sup> Pharmacist's Pledge Affirmation Ceremony on 4 May 2018 at the Academia, Singhealth, with Minister for Health, Mr Gan Kim Yong, as the Guest of Honour.

A total of 186 newly registered pharmacists (171 NUS graduates and 15 foreign trained pharmacists) who had completed their pre-registration training by April 2018 affirmed the pledge that day. The pledge affirmation ceremony was reported on the 10 pm news on Channel News Asia the same evening.

Mr Gan addressed the audience and spoke about working on transforming pharmacy services for effective health promotion to meet the challenges of an ageing population. The Standards for Undergraduate Pharmacy Education and Training in Singapore was launched at the ceremony. This is a significant milestone in improving the standards for undergraduate pharmacy education and training in Singapore.







## 6. Chief Pharmacist's Speech at 28<sup>th</sup> Singapore Pharmacy Congress 2018 on Singapore healthcare transformation Journey



At the recent 28<sup>th</sup> Singapore Pharmacy Congress, Chief Pharmacist, A/Prof Lita Chew (seated, second from the left) participated in the plenary lecture entitled “The Changing Pharmacy Landscape” together with Mr Peter Tay from Agency for Logistics and Procurement Services (ALPS), who spoke on harnessing synergies of healthcare supply chain and Dr Liu Jia Ming from MOH who shared on regulating healthcare for the future through Healthcare Services Act and pharmacy services.

In the Chief Pharmacist's address entitled “Transforming the Future of Healthcare in Singapore – Roles of Pharmacists”, she shared on the progress of the healthcare transformation journey in Singapore. The key tenets of transformation are care provision beyond hospital to community, deepening integration within and across public healthcare institutions, socio-healthcare integration, closer collaboration across public, private and voluntary welfare organisation (VWO) sectors, healthy living, preventive care and provision of accessible care that bridges across healthcare settings.



Training frameworks for pharmacy technicians and pre-registration pharmacists, residency programmes and collaborative prescribing practices were expounded to show how they enabled the development of a competent pharmacy workforce to support healthcare transformation.

Centralised compounding hubs and centrally managed warehousing and distribution initiatives would contribute to an integrated medication supply ecosystem that would support patients moving across healthcare settings, thus keeping patients in the community.

Community pharmacy programmes for preventive healthcare such as smoking cessation counselling and diabetes risk assessment services have provided accessible care as well as increased patients' awareness and education in the community. This could be further enhanced with greater adoption of tele-pharmacy services and easy access to contextualised medication information on national platform such as the Health Hub.



To engage the delegates in deeper discussion of the NPS initiatives, the National Pharmacy Programme Management Office (NPPMO) set up a booth in café style titled "Café Re - Treat yourself to a cuppa". The tantalising smell of good coffee drew many delegates to visit the booth and engaged in lively conversations with the NPPMO team on NPS initiatives over a cuppa.



## 7. SPC Council Meeting with Ms Susan James (MOH HMDP Visiting Expert)



**From left to right:**

A/Prof Chui Wai Keung, Dr Ang Hui Gek, A/Prof Lita Chew (Registrar), Ms Susan James, Mr Wu Tuck Seng (President), Dr Camilla Wong and Ms Chan Soo Chung.

From 15 to 19 October 2018, A/Prof Lita Chew, Chief Pharmacist, MOH, hosted Ms Susan James, Health Manpower Development Plan (HMDP) Visiting Expert, Director (Quality), Ontario College of Pharmacists, Toronto, Canada, to discuss the development of pharmacy technicians' workforce.

On 17 October 2018, the SPC Council members had a sharing session with Ms Susan James where she presented on the multimodal quality assurance process for the maintenance of competency of pharmacists by the Ontario College of Pharmacists in Canada, whereby all pharmacists were required to participate in CPD and maintain a learning portfolio. Ms Susan James also shared on the development of CPD, challenges encountered and improvements made during the implementation of CPD in Canada.





## 8. Standards for Undergraduate Pharmacy Education and Training in Singapore 2018

This inaugural publication is the work of the Pharmacy Practice Review Committee (PPRC) which was commissioned by the Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC) in 2015, tasked with the responsibility of promulgating the required standards for undergraduate pharmacy education and training. The Standards for Undergraduate Pharmacy Education and Training is the guidance document to ensure that undergraduate pharmacy education and training in Singapore will produce graduates that can practise competently and relevantly as pharmacists to serve the population.

PPRC has looked into the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) framework, together with pharmacy programme accreditation standards from United States, United Kingdom and Australia, and used them as foundation for the development of a set of Singapore standards for pharmacy education and training.

The Singapore pharmacy education and training programme standards are established with the following objectives:

- a) To provide quality assurance and quality improvement for the pharmacy programmes offered in Singapore
- b) To assist in ensuring graduates from the programmes meet the minimum level of competence to enter the profession
- c) To ensure services provided by pharmacists are safe and effective and contribute to the improvement of public health
- d) To provide guidance to programme providers for establishing and assessing quality of their programmes
- e) To use the standards as a benchmark to evaluate programmes offered outside of Singapore

The Standards for Undergraduate Pharmacy Education and Training in Singapore 2018 had been published on the SPC website in December 2018.



## CASES OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

As the professional conduct of pharmacists is under the jurisdiction of the SPC as governed by the Pharmacist Registration Act 2007 and Regulations, the SPC is empowered to discipline errant pharmacists who fail to uphold the standards of the Code of Ethics or when they contravene any part of the Act, Regulations, or other statutes and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy.

### **1. Disciplinary inquiry against a pharmacist for failing to keep proper records and selling more than 240 mL of codeine cough syrup to a customer & furnishing false information to a public servant**

A pharmacist was sentenced to 8 months and 3 weeks imprisonment on 7 December 2016 for the following offences:

- a) Failing to record the name and identity card number of customers to whom he had sold codeine cough syrup and quantity of codeine cough syrup on a daily basis in a book which is kept exclusively for this purpose under Regulation 17(d) of the Poisons Rules (Chapter 234)
- b) Selling more than a total of 240 mL of codeine cough preparation to a customer, by retail under Regulation 17(a) of the Poisons Rules (Chapter 234)
- c) Furnishing false information to a public servant under Section 177 of the Penal Code (Chapter 224)

A Complaints Committee (CC) meeting was held on 12 December 2017 after the pharmacist was released from prison on 28 August 2017. The CC had concluded to escalate the case to the Disciplinary Committee (DC) for a formal inquiry based on the following reasons:

- a) The pharmacist had been convicted in a court in Singapore of offences in violation of the Poisons Rules Section 17 (a) and (d).



- b) The pharmacist had been convicted in a court in Singapore for offering misleading information in violation of Section 177 of the Penal Code (Chapter 224).
- c) The pharmacist was guilty of improper act or conduct and has brought disrepute to the profession.
- d) The pharmacist was guilty of professional misconduct (not abiding by the Poisons Rules).

A disciplinary inquiry against the pharmacist was held on 20 April 2018, with the assistance of Legal Assessor (Donaldson & Burkinshaw LLP) and Legal Counsel (Rajah & Tann LLP). The pharmacist was not present at the inquiry or represented by a lawyer. The Disciplinary Committee had carefully considered the severity of the case, mitigating factors and submissions by the Legal Counsel and made the following orders:

- a) The pharmacist would be suspended for 1 year 6 months with effect from 28 April 2018 to 27 October 2019.
- b) The pharmacist would provide a written undertaking to SPC to refrain from the conduct complained of.
- c) The pharmacist would bear all the costs and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings.



## THE REGISTER OF PHARMACISTS FOR THE YEAR 2018

### Total Number of Registered Pharmacists

As at 31 December 2018, the number of pharmacists on the register in Singapore was 3216, comprising of 2398 local-trained graduates and 818 foreign-trained graduates. The number of pharmacists increased by 169 (5.5%) from 2017. We have been growing our local pharmacist training pipeline and building a strong local core to meet the healthcare needs of our ageing population. Since 2010, the Department of Pharmacy, National University of Singapore, has maintained an annual intake of more than 150 pharmacy students. This is a good trend as the local supply of pharmacists is sufficient to meet the manpower needs in the various healthcare sectors and to serve the needs of our population.

Table 2 provides a snapshot of the total number of pharmacists registered in Singapore over the last 5 years.

**Table 2: Number of Registered Pharmacists in Singapore (2014-2018)**

Year	Total Number of Registered Pharmacists	Net Increase	Net Increase (%)
2014	2563	+187	+7.9
2015	2757	+194	+7.6
2016	2875	+118	+4.3
2017	3047	+172	+6.0
2018	3216	+169	+5.5



## Profile of Registered Pharmacists

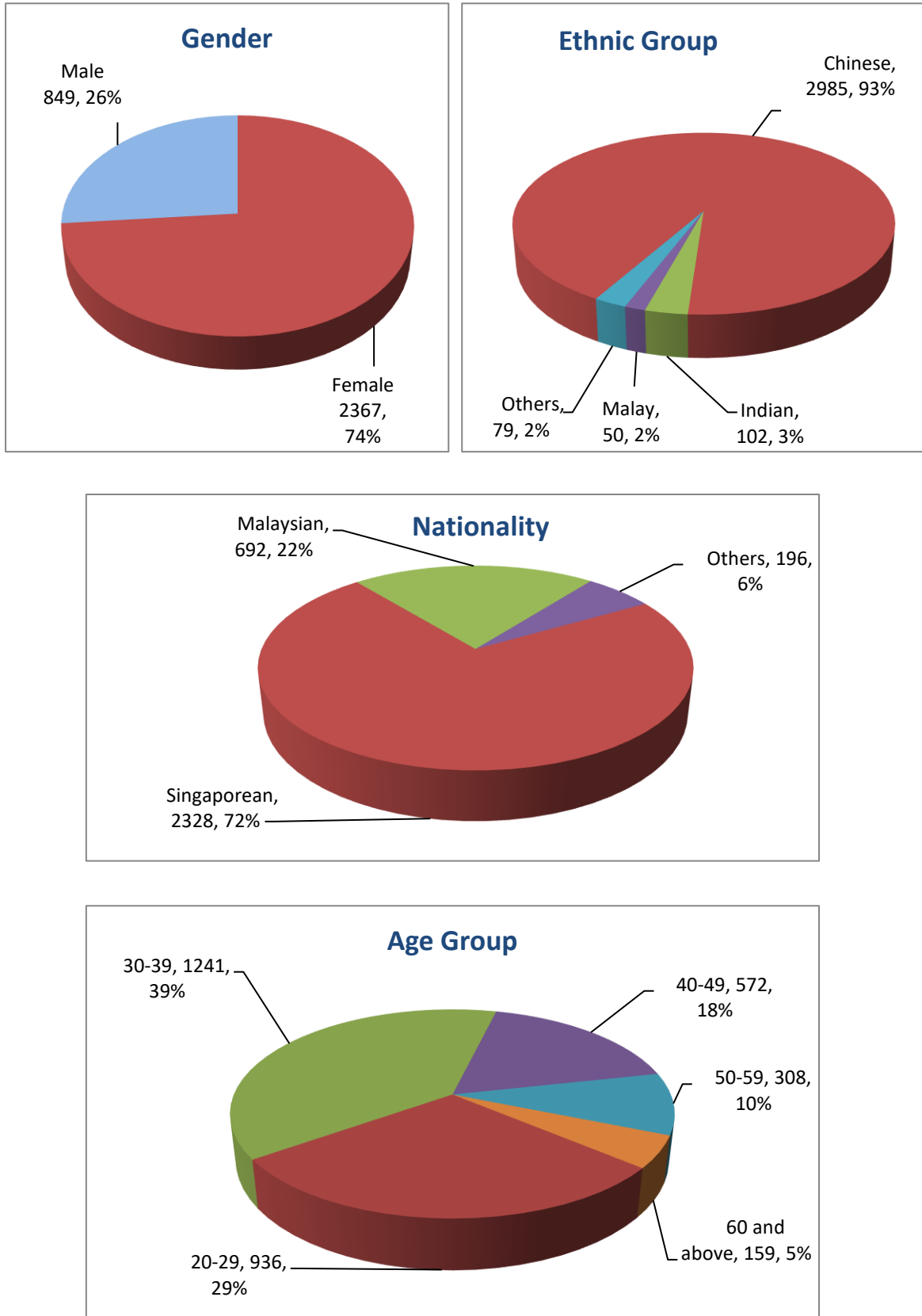
Table 3 and Figure 3 show the profile of registered pharmacists in 2018. The population of registered pharmacists in Singapore comprised approximately of 2367 (73.6%) female and 849 (26.4%) male pharmacists.

The majority of the pharmacists were Chinese (2985, 92.82%), while Indian and Malay pharmacists made up 3.2% and 1.6% of the population respectively. Of the 3216 registered pharmacists, 2328 (72.4%) were Singaporeans while 692 (21.5%) were Malaysians.

**Table 3: Profile of Registered Pharmacists**

General Profile	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>3216</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	849	26.4
Female	2367	73.6
<b>Ethnic Group</b>		
Chinese	2985	92.8
Indian	102	3.2
Malay	50	1.6
Others	79	2.5
<b>Nationality</b>		
Singaporean	2328	72.4
Malaysian	692	21.5
Others	196	6.1
<b>Age Group</b>		
20-29	936	29.1
30-39	1241	38.6
40-49	572	17.8
50-59	308	9.6
60 and above	159	4.9

**Figure 3: Profile of Registered Pharmacists**





## Foreign-Trained Registered Pharmacists

As at 31 December 2018, the total number of foreign-trained pharmacists on the register was 818.

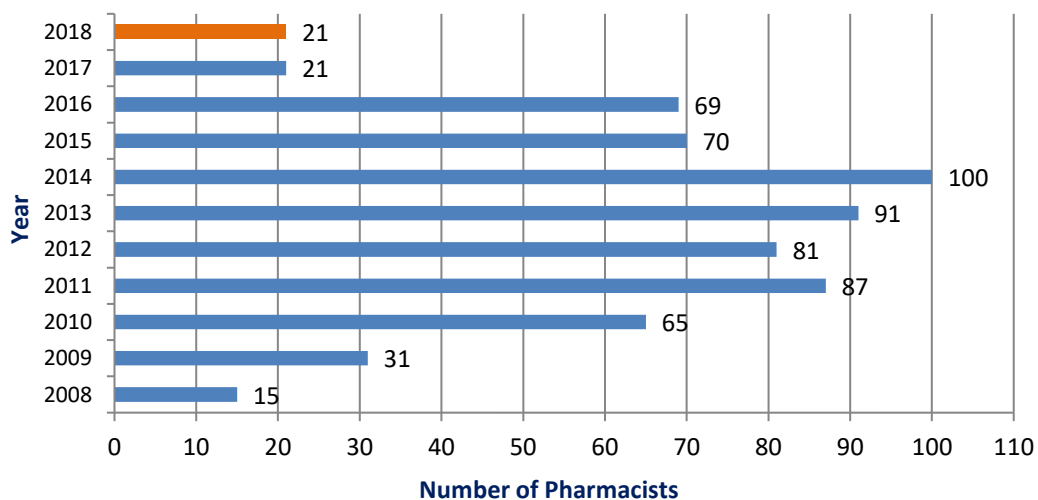
Table 4 and Figure 4 show the number of newly registered foreign-trained pharmacists over the past 10 years.

In 2018, there were 21 newly registered foreign-trained pharmacists in Singapore.

**Table 4: Total Number of Newly Registered Foreign-Trained Pharmacists (2008 - 2018)**

Year	Number
2008	15
2009	31
2010	65
2011	87
2012	81
2013	91
2014	100
2015	70
2016	69
2017	21
2018	21

**Figure 4: Total Number of Newly Registered Foreign-Trained Pharmacists (2008-2018)**







## Employment Status

Table 5 and Figure 5 show the employment status of registered pharmacists as at 31 December 2018.

Of the 3216 registered pharmacists in 2018, 2724 (84.7%) were engaged in full-time employment, 178 (5.5%) were in part-time employment and 314 (9.8%) were not working.

**Table 5: Employment Status of Registered Pharmacists**

Working Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Total Number	3216	100
Full-time employment	2724	84.7
Part-time employment	178	5.5
Not working	314	9.8

**Figure 5: Working Status of Registered Pharmacists**

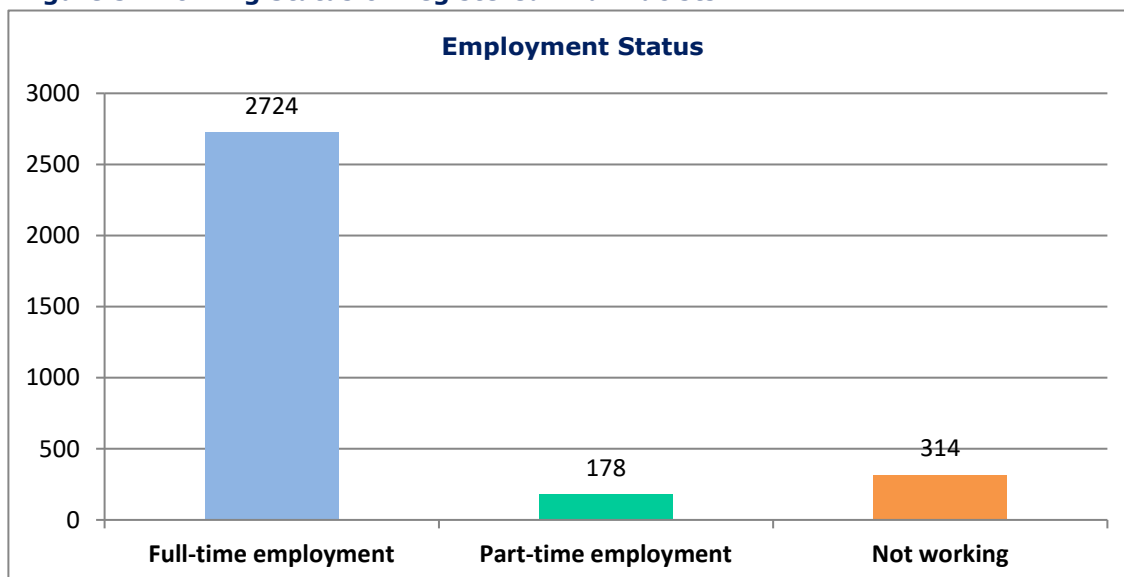


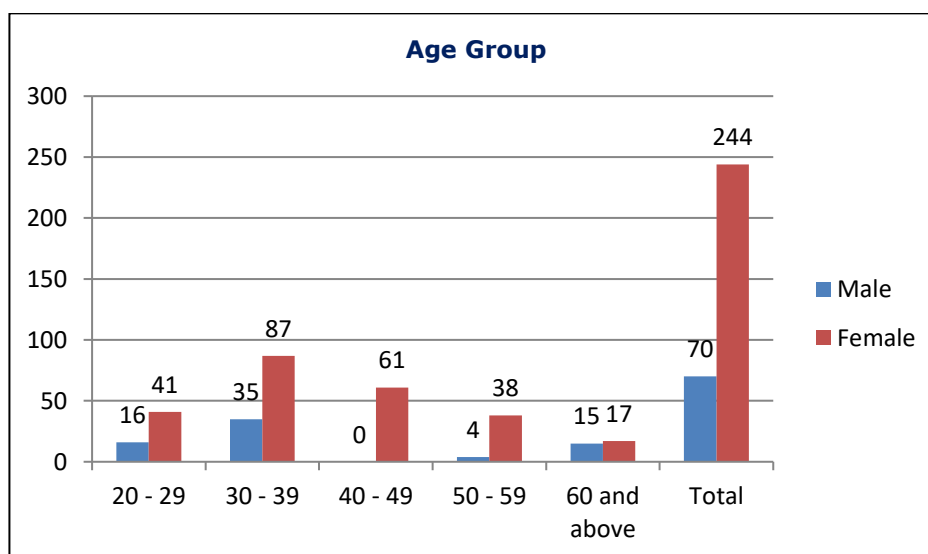


Table 6 and Figure 6 show the age distribution of the registered pharmacists who were unemployed as at end of December 2018. The breakdown of registered pharmacists who were not working is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Age Distribution of Registered Pharmacists who were not working**

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
20 - 29	41	16	57
30 - 39	87	35	122
40 - 49	61	0	61
50 - 59	38	4	42
60 and above	17	15	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>314</b>

**Figure 6: Age Distribution of Registered Pharmacists who were not working**





## Fields of Employment

Table 7 provides a snapshot of the fields of employment of registered pharmacists in the public sector and overseas in 2018.

### Public Sector

The majority of pharmacists in the public sector were employed in the patient-care areas, such as in hospitals (71%) and polyclinics (9.1%). 5.5% of the pharmacists were employed in regulatory affairs. The number of pharmacists employed in the hospitals increased by 30 (2.8%) from 2017.

**Table 7: Fields of Employment of Registered Pharmacists in the public sector & overseas in 2018**

Fields of Employment in Public Sector	Number	Percentage (%)
Hospital	1090	71
Primary Health Care	140	9.1
Regulatory Affairs/Compliance/Pharmacovigilance	85	5.5
Administration	84	5.5
Teaching/Research	63	4.1
Research	24	1.6
Health Information/Health Informatics	22	1.4
Non-Pharmaceutical	8	0.5
Clinical Research	6	0.4
Other Pharmaceutical Field	7	0.5
Procurement & Distribution	5	0.3
Training	1	0.1
<b>Total in Public Sector</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>100</b>
Overseas	129	100



Table 8 provides a snapshot of the fields of employment of registered pharmacists in the private sector in 2018.

### Private Sector

The majority of pharmacists in the private sector were employed in the retail and wholesale (28.8%), followed by regulatory affairs (20.7%) and hospital (9.1%).

**Table 8: Fields of Employment of Registered Pharmacists in the private sector in 2018**

Fields of Employment in Private Sector	Number	Percentage (%)
Retail & Wholesale	357	28.8
Regulatory Affairs/Compliance/Pharmacovigilance	256	20.7
Hospital	113	9.1
Marketing	81	6.5
Wholesale	73	5.9
Other Pharmaceutical Field	61	4.9
Procurement & Distribution	52	4.2
Clinical Research	45	3.6
Non-Pharmaceutical	44	3.6
Voluntary Welfare Organisations	36	2.9
Manufacturing	31	2.5
Health Information/Health Informatics	26	2.1
Administration	18	1.5
Consultancy	17	1.4
Medical Clinic	12	1.0
Research	11	0.9
Training	3	0.2
Dental Clinic	1	0.1
Teaching/Research	1	0.1
<b>Total in Private Sector</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>100</b>



## Basic Degrees

In 2018, 74.6% of registered pharmacists in Singapore obtained their basic pharmacy qualifications in Singapore, followed by United Kingdom (9.5%), Australia (8.1%), Malaysia (3.9%) and the United States (1.2%).

Table 9 shows the breakdown of the basic degrees (by country) obtained by the registered pharmacists as at 31 December 2018.

**Table 9: Basic degrees (by country) of registered pharmacists in 2018**

Country	Number	Percentage (%)
Singapore	2398	74.6
United Kingdom	305	9.5
Australia	259	8.1
Malaysia	127	3.9
United States	37	1.2
New Zealand	29	0.9
China, Taiwan	21	0.7
Canada	12	0.4
Thailand	11	0.3
Philippines	10	0.3
India	3	0.1
Ireland	2	0.1
Hungary	1	0
Spain	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3216</b>	<b>100</b>



## Pharmacists Residing Overseas

In 2018, 226 registered pharmacists were residing overseas, compared to 213 in 2017. This was an increase of 6.1% over that of 2017. Table 10 shows the countries of residence of registered pharmacists who were residing overseas. The majority of pharmacists were residing in Malaysia (27.9%), followed by Australia (17.3%) and others (16.4%).

**Table 10: Countries of Residence of Registered Pharmacists Residing Overseas**

Country	Number	Percentage (%)
Malaysia	63	27.9
Australia	39	17.3
Others	37	16.4
United States	21	9.3
China, Hong Kong	18	8.0
United Kingdom	15	6.6
China	6	2.7
Thailand	5	2.2
Germany	4	1.8
New Zealand	4	1.8
Korea, South	3	1.3
Canada	2	0.9
France	2	0.9
Vietnam	2	0.9
Brunei	1	0.4
China, Taiwan	1	0.4
Indonesia	1	0.4
Sri Lanka	1	0.4
Switzerland	1	0.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100</b>



Table 11 shows the reasons cited for residing overseas. The most common reason was "Working Overseas" (57.1%), followed by "Accompany Spouse Overseas" (13.7%) and "Others" (11.1%).

In 2018, there were 31 pharmacists who accompanied their spouse/family overseas as compared to 28 in 2017. This was an increase of 10.7% over that of 2017.

**Table 11: Reasons for Residing Overseas**

Reasons	Number	Percentage (%)
Working Overseas	129	57.1
Accompany Spouse Overseas	31	13.7
Others	25	11.1
Studying overseas	19	8.4
Looking for a job	7	3.1
Child Care Leave	3	1.3
Resigned	3	1.3
Return to own country	2	0.9
Catholic Missionary year assignment	1	0.4
Contract Lapsed	1	0.4
Emigrated	1	0.4
Long Medical Leave	1	0.4
Long Vacation Leave	1	0.4
Migrated	1	0.4
Pregnant	1	0.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100</b>





## Inactive Status

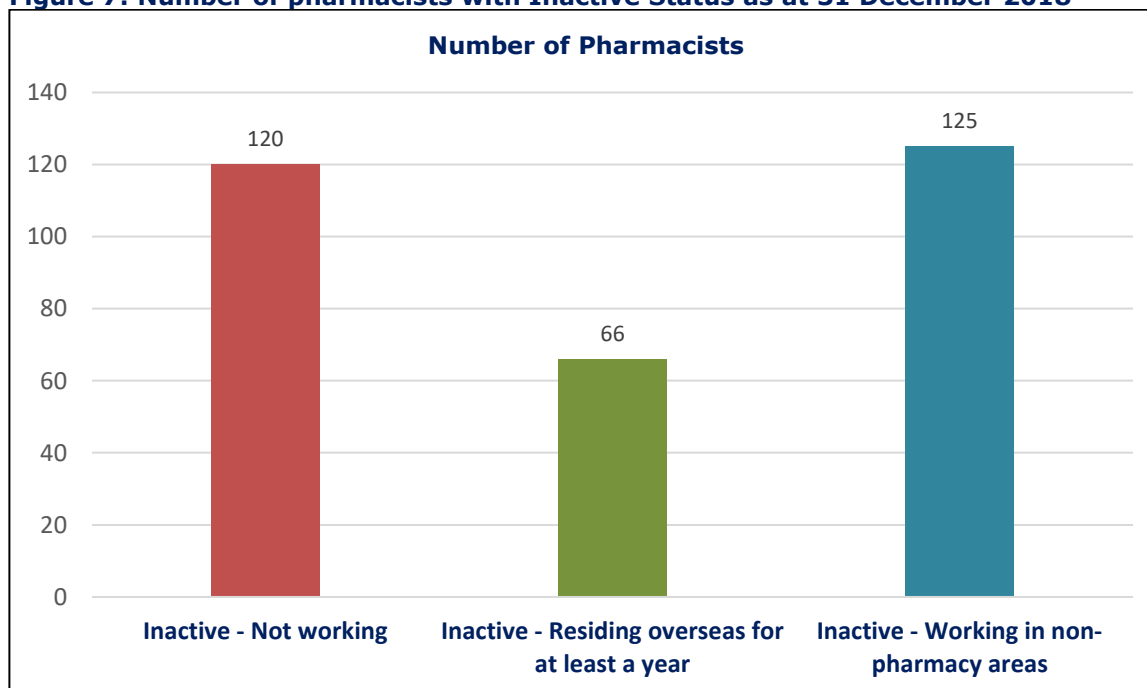
Pharmacists may apply for inactive status by submitting the Inactive Status Declaration Form to SPC. An inactive status is applicable only for the following:

- a) Pharmacists who are not working;
- b) Pharmacists who are working in non-pharmacy sectors; or
- c) Pharmacists who had been residing overseas for at least a year.

Pharmacists with inactive status will have their minimum CPE requirement reduced to 20 points for the 2-year Qualifying Period (QP) as compared to 50 CPE points per QP for pharmacists holding an active Practising Certificate. Pharmacists with inactive status are not allowed to practise any form of pharmacy in Singapore during their inactive period.

The total number of pharmacists with inactive status in 2018 was 311 as compared to 263 in 2017 and 258 in 2016. Figure 7 shows the number of pharmacists with inactive status as at 31 December 2018.

**Figure 7: Number of pharmacists with Inactive Status as at 31 December 2018**

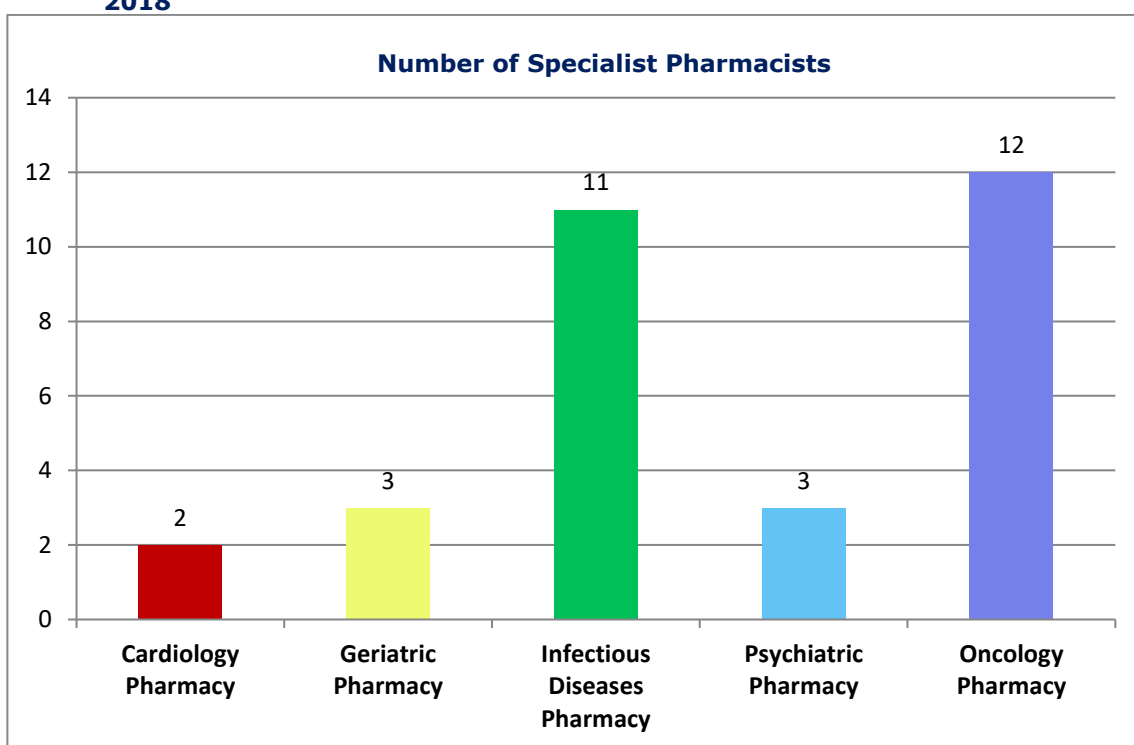




## THE REGISTER OF SPECIALISTS FOR THE YEAR 2018

Figure 8 shows the breakdown of the number of specialist pharmacists in their area of specialty registered with the SPC. A total of 31 specialist pharmacists were registered with the SPC as at 31 December 2018.

**Figure 8: Number of Specialist Pharmacists Registered with the SPC as at 31 December 2018**



**Annex 1****CODE OF ETHICS (2015)****A. Practices & Responsibilities****A pharmacist shall make the care of patients as the first consideration.**

- 1.1. A pharmacist shall consider and act in the best interest of the individual patient.
- 1.2. A pharmacist shall endeavour to provide professional patient-focused care to optimize health outcomes.
- 1.3. A pharmacist shall seek to ensure safe and timely access to medicines and be satisfied of the clinical appropriateness of medicines supplied to the patient.
- 1.4. A pharmacist shall encourage the effective use of medicines and be satisfied that patients, or those who care for them, know how to use their medicines appropriately.
- 1.5. A pharmacist shall provide professional advice and counselling on medications at every opportunity, and shall only refrain from doing so when deemed to be in the best interest of the patient.
- 1.6. A pharmacist shall not supply to any member of the public any substance, medicinal product or medical appliance which the pharmacist knows, or has reason to believe, is intended to be used in a manner which would be detrimental to health.
- 1.7. A pharmacist shall not encourage a member of the public to purchase or obtain more of a medicinal product than is required.
- 1.8. A pharmacist shall seek consultation with fellow pharmacist(s), and/or with other healthcare professionals, when deemed to be in the best interest of the patient.

**2. A pharmacist shall respect and treat all patients equally, and protect their dignity and privacy.**

- 2.1. A pharmacist shall treat patients without prejudice of race, religion, creed, social standing, disability or socio-economic status; and not allow personal beliefs to influence the management of patients. Where a pharmacist feels unable to continue to care for a patient due to such beliefs, the patient should be referred to another pharmacist who is able and willing to care for the patient.

**Annex 1 CODE OF ETHICS (2015) - continued**

- 2.2. A pharmacist shall ensure that confidential information is not disclosed without consent, apart from where permitted to do so by the law or in exceptional circumstances.
- 2.3. A pharmacist shall take all reasonable steps to prevent accidental disclosure or unauthorised access to confidential information.
- 2.4. A pharmacist shall use information obtained in the course of professional practice only for the purposes for which it was given or where otherwise lawful.
- 2.5. A pharmacist shall not discuss the therapeutic efficacy of prescriptions or provide patient counselling in such a manner as to impair confidence in the prescriber or other healthcare professionals.
- 3. A pharmacist shall comply with legal requirements, professional standards and embrace best practices in the relevant field.**
- 3.1. A pharmacist shall keep up-to-date and comply with the laws that govern practice in the course of discharging his professional duties.
- 3.2. A pharmacist shall be familiar with best practice guidelines and aim to achieve the professional pharmacy practice standards endorsed by Singapore Pharmacy Council (SPC).
- 3.3. A pharmacist shall ensure that the premise of practice must fulfil professional practice guidelines and standards so as to enable the provision of safe, high quality and cost effective health services and products.
- 4. A pharmacist shall strive to achieve and maintain high professional practice standards in the promotion and provision of health services and products.**
- 4.1. A pharmacist shall take responsibility for all work done personally and ensure that those under his direct supervision are able to carry out their duties competently.
- 4.2. A pharmacist shall be satisfied that appropriate protocols exist to ensure that the care and safety of the patient is not compromised.
- 4.3. A pharmacist shall refrain from accepting conditions of service which may compromise his professional independence, judgement or integrity.
- 4.4. A pharmacist offering online pharmacy services and/or telepharmacy services shall ensure that online aspect of operations comply with similar good pharmacy practice standards as stipulated in the guidelines for telepharmacy.

**Annex 1 CODE OF ETHICS (2015) - continued**

- 4.5. A pharmacist shall, when providing information in his professional capacity in the public domain (websites, blogging, public speaking, broadcasting, writing, etc), ensure that the information conforms to the following criteria:
- a. Factual
  - b. Accurate
  - c. Verifiable
  - d. No exaggerated claims
  - e. Not misleading
  - f. Not sensational
  - g. Not persuasive
  - h. Not laudatory
  - i. Not disparaging
- 4.6. A pharmacist shall abide by governing laws, standards and guidelines pertaining to the research, manufacture, distribution, sale, promotion and advertising of all health services and products; in addition, the information provided shall comply with the criteria listed in 4.5.
- 4.6.1. A pharmacist shall not advertise himself in any manner that explicitly suggests his professional skill is of a higher order than those of other pharmacists; or in a manner reflecting adversely on the skill or ability or professional services rendered by other pharmacists.
- 4.6.2. A pharmacist shall restrict the publication, distribution or exhibition of an advertisement concerning his practice to the standards approved by SPC.
- 4.6.3. A pharmacist shall not mislead the public by promoting or criticising any health product or services, through advertisements or other endorsements.
- 5. A pharmacist shall be responsible for personal fitness to practise.**
- 5.1. A pharmacist who is aware that he is suffering from a condition that renders him unfit to practise shall seek appropriate treatment.
- 5.2. A pharmacist is responsible, if he is of sound mind, to disclose to the SPC if he has been diagnosed with any medical condition that may render him unfit to continue practice.
- 5.3. A pharmacist who has reasonable grounds to believe that another pharmacist may be putting patients at risk shall inform SPC.

**Annex 1 CODE OF ETHICS (2015) – continued****B. Professional Qualities****6. A pharmacist shall act with honesty and integrity, adhere to accepted standards of professional conduct, uphold public trust and confidence, and maintain the reputation of the profession.**

6.1. A pharmacist shall not engage in behaviour or activity likely to bring the profession into disrepute or undermine public confidence in the profession.

6.2. A pharmacist shall avoid conflicts of interest or situations which may compromise professional relationships with patients and colleagues or influence the objectivity of professional judgement.

**7. A pharmacist shall keep abreast of advancements in pharmaceutical knowledge so as to maintain a high standard of competency in professional practice for the assurance of effective outcomes and safety in patients.**

7.1. A pharmacist shall embrace continuous professional development as a form of personal responsibility to ensure knowledge and skills are kept up-to-date and relevant to the field of practice.

7.2. A pharmacist shall keep up with and be prepared to engage new technology in delivering quality services and products to his patients.

7.3. A pharmacist shall be prepared to learn and apply new knowledge and skills to expand his roles and responsibilities in the healthcare system.

**8. A pharmacist shall ensure that research activities are conducted in accordance to best practice guidelines that are applicable to the area of research.**

8.1. A pharmacist shall conduct research activities with integrity and honesty so as to gain the acceptance and respect of the research community and maintain the confidence of the public.

8.2. A pharmacist shall ensure that the necessary approvals from the appropriate regulatory authorities for conducting research activities have been obtained.

8.3. A pharmacist shall ensure proper safeguards of patients' safety and integrity when conducting research and comply with research ethical guidelines issued by the relevant institutions and organizations.



## Annex 1 CODE OF ETHICS (2015) – continued

### C. Inter-Professional Relationships

#### **9. A pharmacist shall collaborate with other healthcare professionals, patients and caregivers to achieve optimal treatment outcomes for their patients.**

- 9.1. A pharmacist shall explain the treatment plans and available options in a clear manner and take reasonable steps to ensure information shared is easily understood by patients and caregivers so as to empower them to make informed decisions about their own health management.
- 9.2. A pharmacist shall maintain effective professional relationships with his colleagues and other healthcare professionals and offer assistance when called upon for advice.
- 9.3. A pharmacist shall refrain from publicly criticising his colleagues and other healthcare professionals.
- 9.4. A pharmacist must seek clarifications from colleagues and other healthcare professionals if they have reason to believe that such decisions could compromise the safety or care of his patients.

#### **10. A pharmacist shall impart his knowledge, experience and skills to nurture future and new pharmacists.**

- 10.1. A pharmacist shall contribute to the education, training and professional development of future and new pharmacists through sharing of relevant knowledge, skills and expertise.
- 10.2. A pharmacist preceptor shall endeavour to educate and train future and new pharmacists to meet prescribed competency standards.





## Annex 2

### REQUISITES FOR PRE-REGISTRATION PHARMACIST TRAINING CENTRES

1. Premises suitable for pre-registration pharmacist training include:
  - 1) Hospital/Institutional Pharmacies
  - 2) Community Pharmacies
  - 3) Polyclinics
  
2. The institutions providing pre-registration pharmacist training shall comply with the following requirements:
  - The premises for training are approved by the Singapore Pharmacy Council.
  - A comprehensive programme of training by the institution has been approved by the Singapore Pharmacy Council.
  - Registered pharmacists with at least three years of service and have been trained as preceptors, will be directly responsible for the supervision and training of pre-registration pharmacists.
  - Each preceptor shall not supervise more than two pre-registration pharmacists.



## APPROVED INSTITUTIONS FOR PRE-REGISTRATION PHARMACIST TRAINING

<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Changi General Hospital</b> 2 Simei Street 3 Singapore 529899 Tel: (65) 6850 1888 Fax: (65) 6786 2485</p>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Institute of Mental Health</b> 10 Buangkok View Singapore 539747 Tel: (65) 6389 2000 Fax: (65) 6385 1050</p>
<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Sengkang General Hospital</b> 110 Sengkang East Way Singapore 544886 Tel: (65) 63793326 Fax: (65) 6379 3902</p>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Khoo Teck Puat Hospital</b> 90 Yishun Central Singapore 768828 Tel: (65) 6602 2622 Fax: (65) 6602 3688</p>
<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>KK Women's and Children's Hospital</b> 100 Bukit Timah Road Singapore 229899 Tel: (65) 6394 2460 Fax: (65) 6394 2465</p>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Ng Teng Fong General Hospital</b> I Jurong East Street 21 Singapore 609606 Tel: (65) 6716 5608/9 Fax: (65) 6397 3490</p>
<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>National University Hospital</b> 5 Lower Kent Ridge Road Singapore 119074 Tel: (65) 6772 5007 Fax: (65) 6873 7121</p>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Singapore General Hospital</b> Outram Road Singapore 169608 Tel: (65) 6321 4815 Fax: (65) 6227 4330</p>
<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Tan Tock Seng Hospital</b> 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng Singapore 308433 Tel: (65) 6357 2010 Fax: (65) 6357 2060</p>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURED HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Alexandra Hospital</b> 378 Alexandra Road Singapore 159964 Tel: (65) 63793322 Fax: (65) 63793339</p>
<p><b>SPECIALTY CENTRE</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>National Heart Centre Singapore</b> 5 Hospital Drive Singapore 169609 Tel: (65) 6436 7857 Fax: (65) 6436 7846</p>	<p><b>SPECIALTY CENTRE</b> <i>Department of Pharmacy</i> <b>National Cancer Centre Singapore</b> 11 Hospital Drive Singapore 169610 Tel: (65) 6436 8138 Fax: (65) 6220 2573</p>
<p><b>COMMUNITY PHARMACY</b> <b>NTUC Fairprice Co-operative Limited (Unity By Fairprice)</b> 1 Joo Koon Circle, #13-01 FairPrice Hub, Singapore 629117 Tel: (65) 6888 1994 Fax: (65) 6397 4001</p>	<p><b>COMMUNITY PHARMACY</b> <b>Watson's Personal Care Stores</b> 80 Anson Road #10-00 Fuji Xerox Towers Singapore 079907 Tel: (65) 6337 3433 Fax: (65) 6337 3248</p>
<p><b>COMMUNITY PHARMACY</b> <b>Guardian Health and Beauty</b> 21 Tampines North Drive 2 #03-01 Singapore 528765 Tel: (65) 6891 8321 Fax: (65) 6784 4954</p>	<p><b>POLYCLINIC</b> <b>National Healthcare Group Pharmacy</b> 3 Fusionopolis Link #05-07 Nexus@one-north Singapore 138543 Tel: (65) 6340 2300 Fax: (65) 6340 2301</p>
<p><b>PRIVATE HOSPITAL</b> Pharmacy Services <b>Parkway Pantai Hospitals Singapore</b> 111 Somerset Road #15-01 TripleOne Somerset Singapore 238164 Tel: (65) 63495736 Fax: (65) 67352398</p>	<p><b>PRIVATE HOSPITAL</b> Department of Pharmacy <b>Raffles Hospital</b> 585 North Bridge Road, Singapore 188770 Tel: (65) 6311 1782 Fax: (65) 6311 2375</p>

**SCHEDULE OF FEES**

	<b>Fees</b>
Registration Fee (For Register of Pharmacists)	\$250
Registration Fee (For Register of Specialists)	\$500
Renewal Fee of Practising Certificate for 2 years	\$500
Late Payment Fee 1 (one month before expiry of Practising Certificate)	\$100
Late Payment Fee 2 (after expiry of Practising Certificate)	\$200
Restoration Fee	\$300
Examination Fee (Competency and Forensic Examinations)	\$300
Issuance of certified true copy of Practising Certificate	\$ 50
Issuance of duplicate of Practising Certificate	\$ 80
Issuance of certified true copy of Certificate of Registration	\$ 50
Issuance of duplicate Certificate of Registration	\$ 80
Issuance of Certificate of Good Standing	\$ 50



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Statutory board constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**



**Tan, Chan  
& Partners**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

26 Eng Hoon Street Singapore 169776

Tel: 6533 7393 Fax: 6533 6831

[www.tanchan-cpa.com](http://www.tanchan-cpa.com)



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Statutory board constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Statement by the Members of Council	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Fund	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 22



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**STATEMENT BY THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

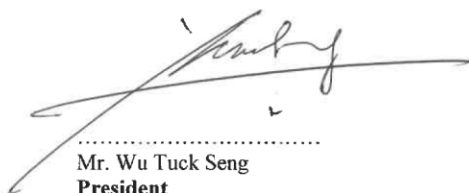
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In the opinion of the Members of Council,

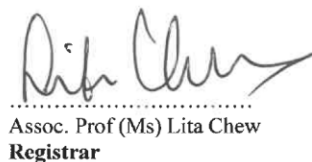
- (a) the financial statements of the Singapore Pharmacy Council (the "Council") together with the notes thereto are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the Public Sector (Governance) Act), Pharmacists Registration Act 2007 (the "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 Council as at 31 March 2019, and the results, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date;
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council 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 Council during the financial year have not been in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

On behalf of the Members of Council,



.....  
Mr. Wu Tuck Seng  
**President**



.....  
Assoc. Prof (Ms) Lita Chew  
**Registrar**

Singapore

Date: 13 June 2019

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members Of  
Singapore Pharmacy Council  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements***Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of the Singapore Pharmacy Council (the "Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund, and statement of cash flows of the Council 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), Pharmacist Registration Act 2007 (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 Council as at 31 March 2019, and of the results, changes in funds, and cash flows of the Council 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 Council 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 Members of Council, 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.





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members Of  
Singapore Pharmacy Council  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

### *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 Council'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 Council or for the Council to cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council'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 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members Of  
Singapore Pharmacy Council  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council'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 Council 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 Council'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 Council 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 Council; and
- (b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Council 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 Council 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members Of  
Singapore Pharmacy Council  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

*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 Council. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant by the Council, and implementing accounting and internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the provisions of the Act.

*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 Council.

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: 13 June 2019



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Plant and equipment	4	<u>2,317</u>	<u>3,269</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Prepayments		-	2,021
Other receivables	5	135,568	90,931
Cash and bank deposits	6	1,697,202	885,102
		<u>1,832,770</u>	<u>978,054</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><b>1,835,087</b></u>	<u><b>981,323</b></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Non-current liability</b>			
Fees received in advance	7	<u>578,472</u>	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Fees received in advance	7	774,547	563,438
Other payables	8	33,418	52,751
Provision for contribution to consolidated fund	9	16,367	12,758
		<u>824,332</u>	<u>628,947</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated fund		<u>432,283</u>	<u>352,376</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u><b>1,835,087</b></u>	<u><b>981,323</b></u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Registration fee		63,750	70,000
Practising certificate fee		761,394	715,500
Restoration fee		225	-
Late payment fee		7,000	2,600
Certificate of good standing		2,600	1,900
Certified true copy of certificate of registration		50	50
Duplicate registration		-	160
Examination fee		14,100	13,200
Others		15,626	550
<b>Total income</b>		<b>864,745</b>	<b>803,960</b>
<b>Less: Operating expenses</b>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	952	247
Manpower and related costs	10	481,262	458,924
Rental expenses	11	74,207	74,188
Other operating expenses	12	212,050	195,559
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>768,471</b>	<b>728,918</b>
<b>Surplus before contribution to consolidated fund</b>		<b>96,274</b>	<b>75,042</b>
<b>Contribution to consolidated fund</b>	8	<b>(16,367)</b>	<b>(12,758)</b>
<b>Net surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>79,907</b>	<b>62,284</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	<b>Accumulated fund S</b>
As at 01 April 2017	290,092
Net surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>62,284</u>
As at 31 March 2018	352,376
Net surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>79,907</u>
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>	<b><u>432,283</u></b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Surplus before contribution to consolidated fund		96,274	75,042
<u>Adjustment for:</u>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	952	247
		<u>97,226</u>	<u>75,289</u>
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Prepayments		2,021	(1,687)
Other receivables		(44,637)	(13,057)
Fees received in advance		789,581	(649,900)
Other payables		(19,333)	41,218
Cash flows generated/(used in) from operations		<u>824,858</u>	<u>(548,137)</u>
Contribution to consolidated fund	9	(12,758)	(22,440)
<b>Net cash flows generated/(used in) from operating activities</b>		<u><b>812,100</b></u>	<u><b>(570,577)</b></u>
<b>Investing activity</b>			
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	-	(3,506)
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activity</b>		<u><b>-</b></u>	<u><b>(3,506)</b></u>
<b>Net changes in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>812,100</b>	<b>(574,083)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year</b>		<u><b>885,102</b></u>	<u><b>1,459,185</b></u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial ye</b>	6	<u><u><b>1,697,202</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>885,102</b></u></u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*





**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

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

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Singapore Pharmacy Council (the "Council") is a statutory board under Ministry of Health in Singapore reconstituted on 1 September 2008 in accordance with the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007 (the "Act"). The Council's registered office and place of business is located at 81, Kim Keat Road, Level 9, NKF Centre, Singapore 328836.

The functions of the Council, as stated in Section 5 of the Act are the following;

- a. to keep and maintain registers of registered pharmacists;
- b. to approve or reject applications for registration under the Act or to approve any such application subject to such restrictions as may think fit;
- c. to issue certificates of registration and practising certificates to registered pharmacists;
- d. to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the courses of instructions and examinations leading to a Singapore degree;
- e. to prescribe and implement measures, guidelines and standards for the training of persons seeking registration as pharmacists under the Act;
- f. to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered pharmacists;
- g. to determine and regulate the conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists; and
- h. generally, to do all such acts and matters and things as are necessary to be carried out under the Act.

The financial statements of the Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue by the Members of Council on the date of the Statement by the Members of Council.

**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 Changes in accounting policies**

On 01 April 2018, the Council has adopted all the new and revised standards and Interpretations of SB-FRS that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2018. The adoption of these standards and interpretations do not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

**2.3 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations**

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2019 and which has not been early adopted by the Council in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Council's financial statements.

**2.4 Currency transactions**

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Council are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Council are presented in Singapore dollar (\$) which is the Council'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 Council 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:

	<u>Estimated useful lives</u>
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Office equipment	8 years
Ceremony gowns	8 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.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

**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.

**2.7 Financial assets**

The Council only has debt instruments.

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of SB-FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Trade and other receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Council 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.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

**2.7 Financial assets (cont'd)**

Impairment

The Council recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss (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 Council expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

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

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

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.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**2.9 Financial liabilities**

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of SB-FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. the Council 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 fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), directly attributable transaction costs.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

**2.9 Financial liabilities (cont'd)**

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.

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.

**2.10 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Council 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 Council 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.

**2.11 Revenue recognition**

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of SB-FRS 115, 1 January 2018:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Council 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 Council 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.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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

**2.11 Revenue recognition (cont'd)**

Fees

Registration, restoration, late payment, certification of good standing, certified copy of certificate, duplicate registration fees are recognised upon receipt at point in time.

Practising certificate fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of validity period of certificate.

Course and programme fee and examination fee are recognised on an accrual basis over time.

Other income

Other income is recognised upon receipt at point in time.

**2.12 Leases**

Operating lease – when the Council is the lessee

Leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as expense in profit or loss when incurred.

**2.13 Employee benefits**

Defined contribution plan

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

**2.14 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.





**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

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

**2.14 Related parties (cont'd)**

For the purpose of the financial statements, related parties are considered to be related to the Council if the Council or Members of Council 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 Council and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Related parties of the Council 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.

**2.15 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 Council; 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 Council.

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

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

No significant judgement was made by the management in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies nor were there key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.





**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Computer equipment & software \$	Office equipment \$	Ceremony gowns \$	Total \$
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 01 April 2017	187	1,985	8,026	10,198
Additions	2,461	1,045	-	3,506
As at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	2,648	3,030	8,026	13,704
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
As at 01 April 2017	187	1,975	8,026	10,188
Depreciation	205	42	-	247
As at 31 March 2018	392	2,017	8,026	10,435
Depreciation	821	131	-	952
As at 31 March 2019	1,213	2,148	8,026	11,387
<b>Net carrying amount</b>				
As at 31 March 2019	1,435	882	-	2,317
As at 31 March 2018	2,256	1,013	-	3,269

**5. OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Fee receivables	-	-
Deposits	118,301	54,253
Amount due from a related party	17,267	36,205
Other receivables	-	473
	<u>135,568</u>	<u>90,931</u>

Amount due from a related party is non-trade, unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable on demand.

**6. CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash at bank	<u>1,697,202</u>	<u>885,102</u>



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**7. FEES RECEIVED IN ADVANCE**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Practising certificate fees received:		
- due within 12 months	774,547	563,438
- due after 12 months	578,472	-
	1,353,019	563,438

**8. OTHER PAYABLES**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Accruals	30,394	45,795
Amount due to a related party	2,944	4,058
Sundry payables	-	2,818
Refund payable	80	80
	33,418	52,751

Amount due to a related party is non-trade, unsecured, non-interest bearing and with credit term of 30 days.

**9. CONTRIBUTION TO CONSOLIDATED FUND**

Under Section 13(1)(e) and the First Schedule of the Singapore Income Tax Act, Chapter 134, the income of the Council is exempt from income tax.

In lieu of income tax, the Council is required to make contribution to the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act (Chapter 319A) and in accordance with the Financial Circular Minute No. M5/2005.

Contribution for the financial year is determined based on 17% of net surplus for the financial year.

Statutory contributions to consolidated fund

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Current year provision	16,367	12,758



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**9. CONTRIBUTION TO CONSOLIDATED FUND (Cont'd)**

Movement of provision for contribution to consolidated fund

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
At beginning of financial year	12,758	22,440
Contribution to consolidated fund	(12,758)	(22,440)
Current financial year provision	16,367	12,758
	<u>16,367</u>	<u>12,758</u>

**10. MANPOWER AND RELATED COSTS**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	51,339	48,033
Other benefits	1,626	1,790
Shared service cost	56,877	55,747
Staff salaries and bonuses	367,924	351,963
Training and development	3,496	1,391
	<u>481,262</u>	<u>458,924</u>

**11. RENTAL EXPENSES**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Rental of equipment	4,850	4,831
Rental of premises	69,357	69,357
	<u>74,207</u>	<u>74,188</u>

**12. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Ceremony and other celebration	9,523	9,695
Examination expenses	5,814	6,716
Legal fee for disciplinary	3,264	13,530
Miscellaneous expenses	44,108	64,776
Software maintenance and development	149,341	100,842
	<u>212,050</u>	<u>195,559</u>



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**13. COMMITMENTS**

Operating lease commitment - as a lessee

The Council leases office space from a non-related party under non-cancellable operating lease agreement. This lease has a tenure of 3 years with renewal option included in the tenancy agreement.

The future minimum lease payable under non-cancellable operating lease contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liability is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating lease payments due:		
- within one year	79,265	79,265
- later than one year but not later than five years	52,843	132,108
	<u>132,108</u>	<u>211,373</u>

Minimum lease payments recognised as an expense in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to \$69,357 (2018: \$69,357) (Note 11).

The above operating lease commitments are based on known rental rates as at the date of this report and do not include any revision in rates which may be determined by the lessor.

**14. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS**

The Council 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 Council.

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 Council and its related parties at rates and terms agreed:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<u>Balances with related parties</u>		
<u>Ministries and Statutory Boards</u>		
- Amount due from Pharmacy Specialists Accreditation Board	17,267	36,205
- Amount due to Singapore Medical Council	<u>2,944</u>	<u>4,058</u>



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**14. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>S</b>	<b>\$</b>
<i>Transactions with related parties</i>		
<u>Singapore Medical Council</u>		
- Expenses paid on behalf of the Council	<b>82,115</b>	328,747
- Shared service cost	<b>2,828</b>	42,234
<u>Ministry of Health</u>		
- Expenses paid on behalf of the related party	<b>10,657</b>	10,657
- Shared service cost	<b>54,050</b>	13,513
- Internal audit service	<b>6,707</b>	11,522

**15. FUND MANAGEMENT**

The primary objective of the Council'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 Council manages its fund structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 respectively.

The Council is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

**16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

**16.1 Financial risk management**

The Council 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 Council is liquidity risk. The Council's management reviews and agrees on policies for managing the risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council 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 liabilities in the balance sheet are repayable within one year from the reporting date.



**Singapore Pharmacy Council**  
(Constituted under the Pharmacists Registration Act 2007)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

**16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)**

16.2 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of other receivables (Note 5), cash and bank deposits (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.

16.3 Financial instruments by categories

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Other receivables	5	135,568	90,931
Cash and bank deposits	6	1,697,202	885,102
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>		<b><u>1,832,770</u></b>	<b><u>976,033</u></b>
<u>Financial liability</u>			
Other payables, representing			
<b>Financial liability carried at amortised cost</b>	8	<b><u>33,418</u></b>	<b><u>52,751</u></b>

## **Contact Information**

### **Office Opening Hours**

**Mondays to Fridays:  
8.30 am - 5.30 pm**

### **Official Address**

**Singapore Pharmacy Council  
16 College Road #01-01  
College of Medicine Building  
Singapore 169854**

**For visits, normal &  
registered mail and couriered  
services**

**Singapore Pharmacy Council  
81 Kim Keat Road, #09-00  
NKF Centre  
Singapore 328836**

**Please make an appointment with our staff before you visit SPC office.**

### **General Enquiries**

**(65) 6478 5068**

### **Registration Enquiries**

**(65) 6478 5068**

### **CPE Enquiries**

**(65) 6478 5066**

### **Specialist Registration Enquiries**

**(65) 6478 5065**

### **Executive Secretary**

**(65) 6478 5063**

### **Fax Number**

**(65) 6478 5069**

### **Email Address**

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### **Website Address**

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