

Professional Engineers Board Singapore



**Annual Report
For Financial Year
2021**

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■ PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

President



Er. Lim Peng Hong

Members of The Board



From left to right

**Er. Au Kow Liong
Er. Chan Jacqueline
Er. Chew Keat Chuan**



From left to right

**Er. Chua Tong Seng
Er. Jee Yi Yng
Er. Kng Meng Hwee**



From left to right

**Er. Dr Lee Jim Yang
Er. Dr Liew Jat Yuen,
Richard
Er. Ng Yek Meng**

Members of The Board (Cont'd)



From left to right

**Er. Sivakumaran Murugesu
Er. Teo Yann
Er. Dr Wong Liang Heng,
Johnny**



From left to right

**Dr. Kwok Wai Onn, Richard
Ar. Khairudin SAHAROM**

Registrar



**Er. Tay Chiou Peng,
Raymond**

■ MISSION, KEY OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

Mission

To safeguard life, property, and welfare of the public by setting and maintaining high standards for registering professional engineers, and by regulating and advancing the practice of professional engineering.

Key Objectives

- To maintain an internationally acceptable standard of assessment which emphasizes quality academic education, examination, and practical experience that ensures only competent individuals are accepted for registration as professional engineers.
- To maintain a process that ensures professional engineers demonstrate a high standard of professional development, and conduct and ethics that meet the expectations of clients and consumers.
- To develop responsible self-governance of the profession through judicious administration of the Act and Rules on professional conduct and ethics.
- To coordinate and facilitate cross-border mobility of qualified professional engineers.

Functions

- To keep and maintain a register of professional engineers, a register of practitioners and a register of licensees.
- To hold or arrange for the holding of such examinations as the Board considers necessary for the purpose of enabling persons to qualify for registration under the Professional Engineers Act.
- To approve or reject applications for registration under the Professional Engineers Act or to approve any such applications subject to such restrictions as it may think fit to impose.
- To establish and maintain standards of professional conduct and ethics of the engineering profession.
- To promote learning and education in connection with engineering, either alone or in conjunction with any other professional body.
- To hear and determine disputes relating to professional conduct or ethics of professional engineers or to appoint a committee or arbitrator to hear and determine those disputes.
- To license corporations, partnerships and limited liability partnerships which supply professional engineering services relating to any of the prescribed branches of professional engineering work in Singapore.

- Generally to do all such acts, matters and things as are necessary to be carried out under the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act.

■ REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

Registration of Professional Engineers

In FY2021, the Board conducted 25 professional interview sessions for 83 applicants while a total of 83 candidates were registered as professional engineers during the year. Table 1 shows the number of new professional engineers registered in the last 5 years.

Table 1: Number of Newly-Registered Professional Engineers by FY2021

Branch of Engineering	No. of Professional Engineers Registered				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Civil	57	59	60	40	36
Electrical	21	35	26	11	32
Mechanical	21	21	16	19	15
Chemical	63	78	1	1	0
TOTAL	162	193	103	71	83

As at 31 March 2022, there was a total of 4334 professional engineers on the register of professional engineers and a total of 2534 (58.47%) professional engineers on the annual register of practitioners. Table 2 shows the breakdown of the number of registered professional engineers and practitioners in the 4 main branches of engineering (namely, civil, chemical, electrical and mechanical).

Table 2: Number of Registered Professional Engineers as at 31 March 2022

Branch of Engineering	Total No. of Registered Professional Engineers		No. of Practitioners (Professional Engineers in Each Branch with Practicing Certificates)	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Civil & Structural	2128	49.1%	1342	63.1%
Electrical	992	22.9%	620	62.5%
Mechanical	973	22.4%	521	53.7%
Chemical	161	3.8%	48	29.8%
Others ¹	80	1.8%	3	3.8%
TOTAL	4334	100%	2534	

¹ Others include Aeronautical, Electronic, Industrial, Information Technology, Manufacturing, Marine, Naval Architecture and Production.

Registration of Specialist Professional Engineers

As at 31 March 2022, there was a total of 449 professional engineers on the register of specialist professional engineers and a total of 388 (86.4%) of them had practicing certificates. Table 3 shows the breakdown of the number of registered specialist professional engineers.

Table 3: Number of Registered Specialist Professional Engineers as at 31 March 2022

Specialised Branch of Engineering	Total No. of Registered Specialist Professional Engineers		No. of Specialist Professional Engineers in Each Branch with Practicing Certificates	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Geotechnical	125	27.8%	108	86.4%
Amusement Ride	18	4.0%	16	88.9%
Lift and escalator	104	23.2%	96	92.3%
Crane	61	13.6%	50	82.0%
Access Platform	68	15.1%	58	85.3%
Pressure Vessel	51	11.4%	43	84.3%
Protective Security	13	2.9%	12	92.3%
Tunnelling	9	2.0%	5	55.6%
TOTAL	449	100%	388	

Licensing of Corporations and Partnerships

As at 31 March 2022, there was a total of 236 licensed corporations, partnerships and limited liability partnerships on the Board's register of licensees. Table 4 shows the breakdown of the licensees.

Table 4: Number of Licensees as at 31 March 2022

Type of Corporations/Partnerships	No. of licensees
Limited corporations	208
Unlimited corporations	3
Multi-discipline/Limited liability partnerships	25
TOTAL	236

■ DISCIPLINARY INQUIRIES

In 2021, Investigation Committees appointed by the Board completed inquiries on eight complaint cases against professional engineers. Following the inquiries, five cases were referred to Disciplinary Committees while warning letters were issued to the remaining three professional engineers.

Disciplinary Committees appointed by the Board completed seven formal inquiries. At completion of the inquiries, two of the professional engineers were ordered to pay a financial penalty of \$5,000 each. Three were suspended for periods of 3 and 16 months in addition to payment of financial penalties of up to \$8,000 and one was ordered to have his name removed from the register of professional engineers and another case pending appeal.

■ ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

Board Meetings

The Board held a total of 14 meetings in the FY2021.

Professional Engineers Registration Examinations

The Examination Committee of the Board, chaired by Board member Er. Dr Liew Jat Yuen, Richard, held 5 meetings in FY2021 and oversaw the conduct of the Practice of Professional Engineering Examination (PPE) and the Fundamentals of Engineering Examination (FEE). A total of 161 undergraduates/recent graduates sat for the Fundamentals of Engineering Examination conducted by the universities.

Table 5: Results of FEE 2021

Branch of Engineering	FEE 2021		
	No. of Candidates	No. of Passes	Pass Rate
Chemical	6	3	50.0%
Civil	481	211	43.9%
Electrical	190	74	38.9%
Mechanical	146	76	52.1%
Overall	823	364	44.2%

Table 6: Results of PPE 2021

Branch of Engineering	PPE 2021		
	No. of Candidates	No. of Passes	Pass Rate
Chemical	4	2	50.0%
Civil	249	58	23.3%
Electrical	160	55	34.4%
Mechanical	102	58	56.9%
Overall	515	173	33.6%

Amendment to the PE Act, Professional Engineers Rules and Professional Engineers Board Rules

As the economic downturn arising from the COVID-19 pandemic might have affected some candidates' acquirement of the required practical experience for registration, the PE Rules was amended to allow candidates who had passed their PPE in 2016 to 2019 to apply for their PE registration within 7 years of having passed the examination.

The PE Board Rules was also amended to include electronic funds transfer as an acceptable mode of payment for the PEB. In addition, the Rules was amended to change PEB's financial year which typically ends on 31 December of every year to 31 March going forward starting from 2021.

The 2020 revised edition of the PE Act, which comprised mainly editorial and stylistic changes (including renumbering) from the earlier version came into operation on 31 December 2021.

ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services

The Board had been involved in the implementation of the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services. In this regard, the ASEAN Chartered Professional Engineer (ACPE) Monitoring Committee Singapore, which had been authorised by the Board, continued to process applications submitted by professional engineers for registration as ACPEs. For the FY2022, 13 applications for registration as ACPEs were approved. As at 31 March 2022 the number of ACPEs from Singapore on the ACPE Register is 316. PEB had also authorised 2 ACPE (from Malaysia & Myanmar) as Registered Foreign Professional Engineer (RFPE).

PEB Day of Dedication 2021

The Professional Engineers Board (PEB) Day of Dedication (DOD) 2021 was held on 2 Dec 2021 in a hybrid ceremony at SIM's Performing Arts Theatre. About 90 Professional Engineers (PEs) and guests participated in the ceremony. This year marks the 50th anniversary of PEB since its formation in 1971.

The Guest-of-Honour, Mr Tan Kiat How, Minister of State for Ministry of Communications and Information & Ministry of National Development, presented the newly registered PEs with their certificates. In the opening speech, MOS Tan noted that PEs have played a crucial role in Singapore's development, working with the government to transform our city into a thriving modern metropolis. PEs high level of professionalism has safeguarded public safety and their engineering creativity has allowed Singapore to overcome land and resource constraints to complete many complex and innovative projects.

President PEB, Er. Lim Peng Hong in his address, shared PEB's efforts in going Digital through the implementation of more paperless transaction to enhance customer experience with the Board. He also cited various initiatives to facilitate for PEs to embrace industry transformation through digitalization, automation and sustainability. Lastly, he highlighted the importance to raise the standing of PEs to ensure that PE's responsibility in ensuring public safety was never compromised.

There were 65 new PEs registered in the branches of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; 16 Specialist PEs registered in the branches of Access Platform Engineering, Lift and Escalator Engineering, Geotechnical Engineering and Tunnelling Engineering; and 8 ASEAN Chartered PEs (ACPEs).

In addition, 12 graduates from the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University Singapore undergraduate and postgraduate engineering programmes were recognised for their outstanding results and were presented with Gold Medal Awards.

PEB Innovative Engineer Award 2021

PEB presented the biennial Innovative PE award which awards PEs who exemplified professionalism through innovativeness and/or entrepreneurship in the built environment industry.

Er. Chen Yuefeng has pioneered the use of the Reinforced Concrete Ring Strutting system for semi-top down Earth Retaining Stabilising Structures (ERSS) in Singapore since 2003. This innovative engineering design solution significantly reduces the use of construction materials, improves productivity, and generates time and cost savings.

Er. Chong Chin Hin has spearheaded the Direct Discharge Platform (DDP) method of collection and disposal of land-based excavated materials. This innovative method for handling excavated materials improves productivity and safety.

PEB Gold Medals

In 2021, the Board also awarded Gold Medals to NUS and NTU graduates in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, comprising 6 Gold Medals to BEng. graduates and 6 Gold Medals to MSc graduates.

Going Digital in Serving PEs

Online payment has been implemented since 2019 and the system has been enhanced to include payment modes such as PayNow. In addition, the Practising Certificate (PC) 2022 are in electronic form and the PEs can retrieve the soft copy PC from their PE accounts. The engineers are required to submit only one set of hardcopies of their PE or SPE reports for the submission of their PE/SPE registration instead of submitting four sets of the hardcopies reports. The interviewers are also encouraged to use e-copies of the reports during the interview sessions.

Bahrain Society of Engineers

The Bahrain Society of Engineers organised the General Engineering Conference under the theme “Sustainable Engineering Environment and a Promising Future” as part of its Golden Jubilee Celebrations on 16 to 17 March 2022 held in Bahrain. The conference covered various topics and challenges related to the preparation of the current and future generations of Bahraini engineers.

In addition, the conference provided an ideal platform to exchange opinions by engineers working in both public and private sectors, from the Kingdom of Bahrain and several countries around the world, providing dialogue sessions and presenting their experience to enhance Bahraini engineers and engineering profession in Bahrain. As part of sharing of good practices, PEB’s Registrar presented a paper virtually in the conference on the legislations for conducting PEB’s functions including PE registration, issuance of corporation licence, conduct of disciplinary proceedings etc. on 17 March 2022.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

Audit Alliance LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD'S MANAGEMENT

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

In our opinion:

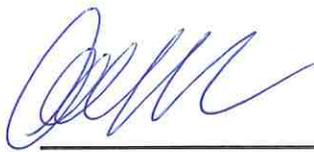
- (a) the accompanying financial statements of Professional Engineers Board (the "Board") are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253) (the "Act") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at **31 March 2022** and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Board for the financial period ended on that date;
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Board will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and
- (c) nothing came to our notice that caused us to believe that the receipts, expenditure, and investment of monies and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the financial period have not been in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

On behalf of the Board's Management



Lim Peng Hong
President



Tay Chiou Peng
Registrar

Singapore, 27 MAY 2022

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD**
(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Professional Engineers Board (the "Board") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows of the Board for the financial period 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) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the "Public Sector (Governance Act)"), the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253) (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS"), so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the balance sheet of the Board as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Board for the financial period 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Board in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Board's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Statement by the Board's Management included on pages 1 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 and will 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 identified above 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 that we 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.

Responsibility of the Board's Management for the Financial Statements

Board's management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253) (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS), and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD**
(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

Responsibility of the Board's Management for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the Board's Management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board's Management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board's Management responsibilities include overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management Committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD**
(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

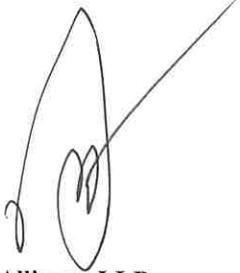
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD**
(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit (continued)

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 Board's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'A' shape with a vertical line extending upwards from the top right, and a smaller, more complex signature below it.

Audit Alliance LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 27 MAY 2022

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME*For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022*

	Note	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Mar 2022 S\$	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020 S\$
Income			
Company Licensing Fees		143,542	114,750
Examination Fees		502,250	5,250
Grant Income		-	112,991
Renewal Fees		676,363	538,900
Registration Fees		41,850	34,100
Interest Income	4	101,856	103,692
Other Income		22,050	14,750
Total Income		1,487,911	924,433
Less: Expenditure			
Audit Fee		4,880	3,980
Annual and Appreciation Dinner		-	916
Amortisation – Right of Use Assets		72,546	58,036
Computer Services and Software		76,923	75,555
Certificate Presentation Ceremony		9,780	4,044
Distinguished PE Awards		129,917	-
Depreciation		9,729	9,742
Examination Expenses		423,285	418
Honorarium to Board Members		61,200	57,600
International Liaison, Accreditation and Overseas Visit		-	548
Interest Expenses		12,868	13,476
Loss on Sales of Investment		30,000	-
Seminar Expenses		2,675	2,675
Staff Expenses	5	803,018	532,784
Scholarships		-	90,000
Utilities and Service Charges		38,010	30,488
Other Expenses		319,117	182,364
		1,993,948	1,062,626
Deficit before contribution to consolidated fund		(506,037)	(138,193)
Contribution to Singapore Government Consolidated Fund	6	-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the financial period		(506,037)	(138,193)

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

BALANCE SHEET*As at 31 March 2022*

	Note	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Non-current asset			
Plant and Equipment	7	5,749	13,190
Right of Use Assets	14	154,771	227,317
Investment	8	<u>3,029,000</u>	<u>2,964,000</u>
		<u>3,189,520</u>	<u>3,204,507</u>
Current assets			
Other Receivables	9	39,981	36,615
Fixed Deposits with Financial Institution	10	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	<u>1,239,378</u>	<u>1,922,415</u>
Total current asset		<u>2,279,359</u>	<u>2,959,030</u>
Total assets		<u>5,468,879</u>	<u>6,163,537</u>
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus		<u>4,483,993</u>	<u>4,990,030</u>
Net equity		<u>4,483,993</u>	<u>4,990,030</u>
Non-Current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	14	<u>105,284</u>	<u>178,430</u>
Current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	14	58,897	55,164
Other Payables and Accruals	12	72,584	91,688
Advance Received	13	<u>748,121</u>	<u>848,225</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>879,602</u>	<u>995,077</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>5,468,879</u>	<u>6,163,537</u>

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

	Accumulated Surplus S\$
31 March 2022	
Beginning of financial period	4,990,030
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>(506,037)</u>
End of financial period	<u>4,483,993</u>
31 December 2020	
Beginning of financial year	5,128,223
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	<u>(138,193)</u>
End of financial year	<u>4,990,030</u>

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS*For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022*

		31 March 2022	31 December 2020
	Notes	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit for the financial period		(506,037)	(138,193)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation – right of use assets		72,546	58,036
Depreciation on plant and equipment	7	9,729	9,742
Loss on sales of investment		30,000	-
Interest expense		12,868	13,476
Interest incomes		(101,856)	(103,692)
		<u>(482,750)</u>	<u>(160,631)</u>
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		(3,366)	283,609
Other payables and accruals		(119,208)	8,041
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		<u>(605,324)</u>	<u>131,019</u>
Cash flows from investing activity			
Interest received		101,856	103,692
Acquisition of investment		(1,095,000)	-
Proceed for investment		1,000,000	-
Proceed for fixed deposit		-	1,300,000
Purchase of plant and equipment	7	(2,288)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		<u>4,568</u>	<u>1,403,692</u>
Cash flows from financing activity			
Contribution to consolidated fund		-	-
Interest paid		(12,868)	(13,476)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(69,413)	(52,348)
Net cash used in financing activity		<u>(82,281)</u>	<u>(65,824)</u>
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(683,037)	1,468,887
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial period		<u>1,922,415</u>	<u>453,528</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial period	11	<u>1,239,378</u>	<u>1,922,415</u>

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

1. General information

The Professional Engineers Board was established in 1970 under Professional Engineers Act, Chapter 253.

The registered office and principal place of operations of the Board is located at 52 Jurong Gateway road #07-03, Singapore 608550.

The principal activities of the Board are those of administering the Board's membership, Register of Professional Engineers and licensing of professional engineering corporations. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S\$) which is the Board's functional currency.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency transactions and balance

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Board and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is recognised when the Board satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer 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.

Government Grant

Income from the government grants are recognized upon receipt.

Registration Fee

Registration fee income is recognized when the applicant is registered as a member with the entity.

Renewal and Licensing Fee

Renewal and licensing fee income is recognized on amortisation basis.

Examination Fee and Other Fee

Examination and other fee income are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis.

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For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.5 Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Short-term compensated absences

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

2.6 Income tax

The income of the Board is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1) (e) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

2.7 Contribution to consolidated fund

The Statutory Corporations (Contribution to Consolidated Fund) Act, Chapter 319A and Ministry of Finance mandates all Statutory Corporations contribute a percentage of its annual surplus income to the Singapore Government Consolidated Fund. Such contributions are accrued for in the year which the corresponding surplus income arises.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.8 Plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

All property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful life</u>
Office furniture	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer	3 years
Photo and printing equipment	8 years

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision of the residual values and useful lives are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year in which the changes arise.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expenses in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which it is incurred.

(iv) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Board assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Board makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed 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. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Financial assets

The Board classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

The classification depends on the Board's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Board reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(i) At initial recognition

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

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For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.10 Financial assets (continued)

(ii) At subsequent measurement

a) Debt instrument

Debt instruments of the Board mainly comprise of cash and bank deposits, trade and other receivables.

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Board's business model in managing the assets and the cash flow characteristic of the assets. The Board managed these group of financial assets by collecting the contractual cash flow and these cash flows represents solely payment of principal and interest. Accordingly, these group of financial assets are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

The Board assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost.

For trade and other receivable, the Board applied the simplified approach permitted by the SB-FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For cash and bank deposits, the general 3 stage approach is applied. Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month expected credit loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit loss will be calculated and recognised.

b) Equity instrument

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Board may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Board's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Board has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) 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 the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.11 Impairment of financial assets

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Board applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Board does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Board has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Board considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Board may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Board is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Board. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

2.13 Other payables

Other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Board prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.15 Leases

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

When the Board is the lessee:

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

Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Board at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.9.

Lease liabilities

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.15 Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Board applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Related party

A party is considered to be related to the Board if:

- a) The party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries,
 - i. control, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Board;
 - ii. has an interest in the Board that gives it significant influence over the Board; or
 - iii. has joint control over the Board;
- b) The party is an associated entity;
- c) The party is a jointly-controlled entity;
- d) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the Board or its parent;
- e) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- f) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e).

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumption and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Impairment of Loans and Receivables

The Board's Management review its loans and receivables for objective evidence of impairment annually. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are considered objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. In determining this, the Board's Management has made judgments as to whether there is observable data indicating that there has been a significant change in the payment ability of the debtor, or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the debtor operates in.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the Board's Management has made judgments as to whether an impairment loss should be recorded as an expense. In determining this, the Board's Management has used estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between the estimated loss and actual loss experienced.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The Board's Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within 3 to 8 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the useful economic lives and the residual values, if any, of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Investments

The Board holds corporate variable rate notes that are not traded in an active market with a carrying amount of S\$3,029,000 (2020: S\$2,964,000). The Board has used discounted cash flow analysis for valuing these financial assets and made estimates about expected future cash flow and credit spreads. If the credit spread used in the discounted cash flow analysis had been higher/lower by 1% from the Board's management's estimated, the Board's carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets would have been higher/lower by S\$30,290 (2020: S\$29,640).

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Board's Management determines whether property, plant and equipment are impaired at least on an annual basis. This required an estimation of the expected future cash flows from the property, plant and equipment.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

4. Interest income

	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020
	S\$	S\$
Bank balances	93	521
Debt securities	92,003	82,700
Fixed deposits	9,760	20,471
	<u>101,856</u>	<u>103,692</u>

5. Staff expenses

	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and bonuses	693,874	458,982
Central Provident Fund contributions	109,144	73,802
	<u>803,018</u>	<u>532,784</u>

6. Contribution to consolidated fund

The Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act, Chapter 319A requires that the Board contribute part of its annual excess of income over expenditure to a Consolidated Fund ("Fund"). This Fund belongs to Singapore and is administered by the Government in accordance with the Constitution of The Republic of Singapore.

	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020
	S\$	S\$
Contribution to Consolidated Fund at 17% (2020: 17%) of net surplus income for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022***7. Plant and equipment**

	Office Furniture S\$	Office Equipment S\$	Computers S\$	Photo & printing equipment S\$	<u>Total</u> S\$
2021					
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 January 2021	2,857	20,236	38,755	9,288	71,136
Additions	-	-	2,288	-	2,288
At 31 March 2022	<u>2,857</u>	<u>20,236</u>	<u>41,043</u>	<u>9,288</u>	<u>73,424</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
At 1 January 2021	2,426	14,881	33,673	6,966	57,946
Depreciation	86	2,646	5,546	1,451	9,729
At 31 March 2022	<u>2,512</u>	<u>17,527</u>	<u>39,219</u>	<u>8,417</u>	<u>67,675</u>
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 March 2022	<u>345</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>5,749</u>
	Office Furniture S\$	Office Equipment S\$	Computers S\$	Photo & printing equipment S\$	<u>Total</u> S\$
2020					
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 January	2,857	20,236	38,755	9,288	71,136
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	<u>2,857</u>	<u>20,236</u>	<u>38,755</u>	<u>9,288</u>	<u>71,136</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
At 1 January	2,357	12,764	27,278	5,805	48,204
Depreciation	69	2,117	6,395	1,161	9,742
At 31 December	<u>2,426</u>	<u>14,881</u>	<u>33,673</u>	<u>6,966</u>	<u>57,946</u>
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 December	<u>431</u>	<u>5,355</u>	<u>5,082</u>	<u>2,322</u>	<u>13,190</u>

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

8. Investments

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
At fair value through profit or loss		
- Debt securities (quoted)	<u>3,029,000</u>	<u>2,964,000</u>

Debt securities bear fixed rate interest at 2.5% to 3.1% (2020: 2.5% to 3.1%) per annum and mature in year 2024, 2025 and 2029.

9. Other receivables

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Interest income receivable	22,186	25,053
Prepayment and other debtors	<u>17,795</u>	<u>11,562</u>
	<u>39,981</u>	<u>36,615</u>

Other receivables are denominated in Singapore Dollars. No interest is charged on receivables.

10. Fixed deposits with financial institutions

All fixed deposits mature within one year and earn interest at rates ranging from 0.5% to 1.4% (2020: 1.4% to 2%) per annum.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Cash and bank balances	<u>1,239,378</u>	<u>1,922,415</u>

Cash and bank balances are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022

12. Other payables and accruals

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Accrued operating expenses	<u>72,584</u>	<u>91,688</u>
	<u>72,584</u>	<u>91,688</u>

Other payables and accruals are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

13. Advance received

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Registration fees received in advance	23,700	25,600
Renewal fees received in advance	397,838	503,650
Company licensing fees received in advance	76,833	85,875
Examination fees received in advance	<u>249,750</u>	<u>233,100</u>
	<u>748,121</u>	<u>848,225</u>

14. Leases

Board as a lessee

The Board has lease contracts for land, buildings and motor vehicles. The Board's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Board is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension options which are further discussed below.

The Board also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Board applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022***14. Leases (continued)****(a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment**

	Leasehold buildings S\$	Total S\$
<u>31 March 2022</u>		
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	569,201	569,201
Addition	-	-
At 31 March 2022	<u>569,201</u>	<u>569,201</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	341,884	341,884
Addition	72,546	72,546
At 31 March 2022	<u>414,430</u>	<u>414,430</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2022	<u>154,771</u>	<u>154,771</u>
	Leasehold buildings S\$	Total S\$
<u>31 December 2020</u>		
Cost		
At 1 January	569,201	569,201
Addition	-	-
At 31 December	<u>569,201</u>	<u>569,201</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	283,848	283,848
Addition	58,036	58,036
At 31 December	<u>341,884</u>	<u>341,884</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December	<u>227,317</u>	<u>227,317</u>

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities are:

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Lease liabilities		
- current	58,897	55,164
- non-current	<u>105,284</u>	<u>178,430</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*For the financial period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022***14. Leases (continued)****(b) Lease liabilities (continued)**

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

	31 March 2022	1 January 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			31 March 2022
				Acquisition	Accretion of interests	Others	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Lease liabilities							
-Current		55,164	(82,281)	-	12,868	73,146	58,897
-Non-current		178,430	-	-	-	(73,146)	105,284
		<u>233,594</u>	<u>(82,281)</u>	-	<u>12,868</u>	-	<u>164,181</u>

	31 December 2020	1 January 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			31 December 2020
				Acquisition	Accretion of interests	Others	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Lease liabilities							
-Current		52,349	(65,825)	-	13,476	55,164	55,164
-Non-current		233,593	-	-	-	(55,164)	178,430
		<u>285,942</u>	<u>(65,825)</u>	-	<u>13,476</u>	-	<u>233,594</u>

(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	31 March 2022	31 December 2020
	S\$	S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	72,546	58,036
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>12,868</u>	<u>13,476</u>
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u><u>85,414</u></u>	<u><u>71,512</u></u>

(d) Total cash outflow

The Board had total cash outflows for leases of S\$82,281 (2020: S\$65,825).

(e) Extension options

The Board has several lease contracts that include extension options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Board's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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15. Related party transactions

Compensation of Board's Management members representing key management personnel was as follows:

	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020
	S\$	S\$
Board's Management members' remuneration, honorarium and other short-term benefits	<u>61,200</u>	<u>57,600</u>
	<u>61,200</u>	<u>57,600</u>

16. Fair value

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The Board categories their value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows: -

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(ii) Assets measured at fair value

There is no asset that is measured at fair value.

(iii) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, other payables

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

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS BOARD

(Constituted under the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 253))

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17. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Board is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Board's management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Board.

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

Exposure to credit risk

The Board has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Board has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Board has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Board's income is substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The management monitors movements in interest rates to ensure deposits are placed with financial institutions offering optimal rates of return.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations as they fall due.

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 of the Board are repayable on demand or mature within one year.

18. Financial instrument by category

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

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Fixed deposit with financial institutions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other receivables	22,186	25,053
Cash and cash equivalents	1,239,378	1,922,415
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>22,61,564</u>	<u>2,947,468</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other payables and accruals	72,584	91,688
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>72,584</u>	<u>91,688</u>

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19. Capital risk management

The Board's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Board's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize stakeholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Board may obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Board is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement. The Board's Management monitors capital based on a gearing ratio. There has been no change in the objectives, policies and processes since last year.

The gearing ratio is calculated as debt divided by total capital. Debt comprises of payables. Total capital is calculated as total funds plus debt.

	31 March 2022 S\$	31 December 2020 S\$
Debt	820,705	939,913
Total Funds	4,483,993	4,990,030
Total Capital	<u>5,304,698</u>	<u>5,929,943</u>
Gearing Ratio	15.5%	15.9%

20. Comparative information

The current financial period comprises 15 months from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022 as the Company changed its financial year end from 31 December 2021 to 31 March 2022.

The audited comparative figures presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable as they cover a period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

21. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Professional Engineers Board for the period ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board on **27 MAY 2022**