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VISION

Making Singapore
Safe and Secure for All.

MISSION

We work in Partnership
with the Community and
the Police to Prevent Crime.

Our Council Members



MR K SHANMUGAM

Patron-in-Chief

Minister for Home Affairs
Minister for Law



DR SHAW VEE MENG,
PBM

Patron

Chairman
The Shaw Organisation
Pte Ltd

Chairman
The Shaw Foundation Pte



MR LIM HOCK CHEE,
BBM, PBM

Patron

Chief Executive Officer
Sheng Siong Group Ltd



MR TAN KIAN HOON,
JP, BBM(L), PBM

Chairman

Chairman
Fundraising Committee

Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate
Consultants Pte Ltd



MR GERALD BALENDRAN
SINGHAM, JP, BBM, PBM

Vice Chairman

Senior Partner
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



MR POH KAY PING, BBM, PBM

Honorary Treasurer
Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



MR MIKE CHAN, PPA(G), PPA(P)

Deputy Chief Executive
Officer (Estate),
Housing & Development Board



MR VICTOR CHIA

Chairman
Commercial Sector Committee
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



MR DAN YOCK HAU

Director
National Cyber Incident
Response Centre
Cyber Security Agency
of Singapore



MS MARGARET HENG, BBM, PBM

Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association
Chief Executive
SHATEC



A/P SHIRLEY HO

Associate Professor and
Associate Chair (Faculty),
Wee Kim Wee School of
Communication and Information
Nanyang Technological
University



MR NICHOLAS AARON KHOO

Senior Vice President Asia
Pacific
Sandbox & Co (SBX)



MR LATIFF BIN IBRAHIM

Consultant
*Ramdass & Wong Advocates &
Solicitors*

Our Council Members



MR LAU PEET MENG
Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
Singapore Police Force



MR LIM CHEE HUA ANDREW
Executive Vice President
The Overseas Assurance
Corporation Ltd
Director
Financial Industry Disputes
Resolution Centre Ltd (FIDReC)



MR LIM CHIN KEONG
Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



MR KENNETH LOO
Executive Director
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd
Chief Operating Officer
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd



MR LUM HON FYE, JP, PBM
Chairman
Current Crime Committee
Senior Director
(Corporate Development)
NTUC FairPrice Co-operative Limited
General Manager (Foundation)
NTUC FairPrice Foundation Limited



MR NG KHEE JIN
Chairman
Public Communications
Committee
Creative Partner
Kheej LLP



MS GILLIAN ONG
Director
Community Partnership
Directorate, Community
Partnership and
Communications Group



MRS ONG-ANG AI BOON
Director
The Association of Banks
in Singapore



MS SUSAN LK SIM
Vice-President for Asia
The Soufan Group
Adjunct Senior Fellow
S. Rajaratnam School of
International Studies,
Nanyang Technological University



MR DESMOND TAN
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



**MR TAN PUAY KERN,
PBM, PPA(P), AMBCI**
Vice President, Security
Service Department
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd



MR TAN YEW CHIN
Chief Executive Officer
Ascendas Singapore &
South East Asia

Our Council Members



MR BENJAMIN TAY

Chairman
Community Engagement
Committee

Partner
Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP



MR KIM TEO POH JIN, PBM

Co-Chairman
Current Crime Committee

Executive Director &
Group Chief Executive
Officer
Boardroom Limited



MS PAULINE YEE

Director, Community
Partnership Department
Singapore Police Force



MS HASLINDA ZAMANI

Superintendent West 2,
Schools Division
Ministry of Education

NCPC Secretariat

(Upper left to right)

Mr Chong Teng Kok
Senior Project Executive

Ms Soh Xiu Jun
Project Executive

Mr Aren Poh
Assistant Manager

Ms Elissa Chong
Senior Project Executive

(Lower left to right)

Mr Tan Pang Yong
Senior Manager

Mr Jarrod Pereira
Executive Director

Ms Candice Siah
Senior Accounts Executive





Chairman's Message

As a small non-profit organisation, NCPC is dependent on the unwavering support from the community, our stakeholders and sponsors. By forging strong alliances and building long-standing partnerships, we will continue to roll out plans to keep Singapore safe and secure for all.



MR TAN KIAN HOON JP, BBM(L), PBM
Chairman, NCPC

In 2017, overall crime in Singapore fell by 1% to 32,773 cases. We remain the safest city in the world with an overall crime rate of 584 cases per 100,000 population in 2017 compared to 590 cases per 100,000 population in 2016. Notably, based on records by the Police, Singapore enjoyed 320 days free from snatch theft, 300 days free from robbery, and 237 days free from housebreaking!

The overall decrease in crime last year was mainly due to reductions in the number of Violent/Serious Property Crimes and Theft and Related Crimes. For instance, robbery cases declined sharply by 26.0% to 71 cases in 2017. Unfortunately, as Singaporeans become more wired up and reliant on the internet for work, study and leisure, crimes have also quickly shifted online. The total amount cheated for Internet Love Scams jumped by 54.2% to \$37 million in 2017 from \$24 million in 2016. One of the victims lost close to \$6 million. Another scam of concern was Chinese officials impersonation scam. The total amount cheated in 2017 was \$12.5 million from 186 cases.

NCPC's national level anti-scam campaign started in 2014. With Singaporeans still being cheated of millions of dollars, the Council intensified its public education efforts in 2017 with the "Vote the Most Unpopular Scammer" campaign. To reach out to the younger and more connected population, we also collaborated with popular online content providers to produce a series of 'edutaining' videos and memes. Initiatives

to engage the public and increase awareness were carried out all year round as scammers were always finding different ways to prey on the innocent.

Another important programme in 2017 was Delta League. During the school holidays in June and December, we engaged thousands of youths through football and educated them on crimes and social responsibility. In total, there were 117 teams (including 16 Girls' teams) competing in 367 matches and taking part in meaningful activities. NCPC is grateful to the Police and community partners for giving tremendous support to the league.

As a small non-profit organisation, NCPC is dependent on the unwavering support from the community, our stakeholders and sponsors. By forging strong alliances and building long-standing partnerships, we will continue to roll out plans to keep Singapore safe and secure for all.

MR TAN KIAN HOON JP, BBM(L), PBM
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council



Instilling Good Values In Our Youth



Delta League

Into its 14th edition during the 2017 year-end school holidays, Delta League has grown into the largest football competition in Singapore, with 2,015 players from 117 teams competing in 367 matches. The total number of female participants also reached a peak of 278, competing in 16 teams.

Guided by their Police mentors, Delta League participants helped to spread crime advisories to members of the public, designed educational posters and attended workshops to learn about the importance of staying crime-free. The mentors also inculcated in them the values of social responsibility, teamwork and discipline.





(From left)
Irfan Fandi, Arshad Shamin,
Syed Firdaus, Ifwat Akid
and Danial Zulkifli at the
Delta League Grand Finals.

Syed Firdaus is a testament to the positive impact of Delta League. Prior to joining the programme, Syed dreamt of becoming a professional football player but doubted he could do so. However, the support of his Police mentor

inspired him to persevere and work towards his dream. His team went on to win Delta League twice, and Syed made his professional debut in the S-League in 2017.



The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

One of NCPC's key programmes aimed at educating the youths is the Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme. It is awarded to cadets from Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and the National Cadet Corps who manage to complete the required tasks and pass the practical test.



Thousands of students have been educated about crime prevention through the NCPC Proficiency Badge Scheme since it started in 1982.



Equipping Our Senior Citizens



Volunteers Committing their Time for Crime Prevention

The NCPC Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPAs) play an essential role in spreading crime prevention messages to the community. Driven by an immense passion and conviction in empowering their peers with information to keep themselves safe, our CPAs selflessly dedicated their time to share crime prevention tips at numerous public events.



Outreach event at Henry Park Primary School on 4 August 2017.



These CPAs educated their peers at community events and personally spoke with them, even in Chinese dialects when necessary. Such word-of-mouth engagement carried the crime prevention message further than what NCPC could achieve on its own.

In 2017, our 187 CPAs reached out to 58,420 people through 80 roadshows and crime prevention talks.



Protecting Our Neighbourhoods

Combating Crime with the Community



Door-to-door visits and neighbourhood patrols.

Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ)

Covering 98% of residential estates in Singapore, the Neighbourhood Watch Zones (NWZ) scheme has grown from just 26 zones in 1997 to 767 zones in 2017.

More than 27,000 crime prevention activities were conducted in 2017 alone, allowing NCPC to further foster community spirit and play an integral role in bringing the community together to fight crime. This helped create a greater sense of belonging and trust among residents to look out for one another.

Outstanding NWZs were also recognised for their efforts towards the safety and security of their neighbourhoods. In 2017, a total of 170 NWZs were presented with the NWZ Awards, of which 48 were Gold.





Safeguarding Our Industries

The Hotel Industry



Mrs Josephine Teo, then Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Second Minister for Ministry of Home Affairs and Manpower touring the mini exhibition.

Annual Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony

The Annual Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony, co-organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association and Singapore Police Force, was held on 24 October 2017 at Furama RiverFront Singapore. The theme of the conference was “Not If But When. Are You Prepared?”.

76
Hotels

Hotel Security Excellence Award

This award is given for achieving the SS545 standards.

14
Hotels

Hotel Security Award

This award is given for establishing good security measures based on SS545.

3
Hotels

Hotel Security Star Award

This award is given to hotels that have attained a remarkable achievement of receiving either the “Hotel Security Excellence Award” or “Hotel Security Award” for 20 consecutive years.

Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Hotel Security Awards, initiated in 1996, acknowledges deserving hotels for their efforts in ensuring a high standard of security within their premises. In 2017, 90 hotels were recognised for their contribution towards the high standard of security in the Singapore Hotel industry.

The Construction Industry

Helping Our Foreign Friends Fit In

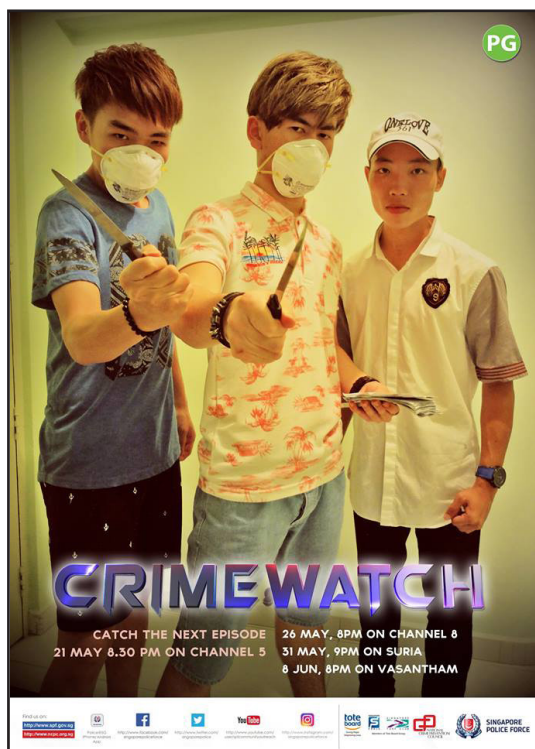
NCPC worked with the Singapore Contractors Association Ltd (SCAL) to extend its crime prevention education programmes to foreign workers living in the various dormitories.

As construction workers may not be aware of or fully understand local laws and norms, they were educated and equipped with crime prevention tips through NCPC's talks and roadshows.



Crime prevention education at dormitories.

Crime Watch



Film sets for Crime Watch.



Crime Watch has remained one of the nation's favourite television shows; entertaining and educating Singaporeans on crime prevention through its engaging re-enactment of actual cases since 1986. As it continues to lead the viewership chart with an average of 1.13 million viewers tuning in monthly, Crime Watch prevails as an important, effective platform for NCPC to share crime prevention tips and information on the latest crime trends.

The Great Singapore Sale (GSS)

NCPC collaborated with The Association of Banks in Singapore (ABS) to have member banks carry crime prevention messages on their ATM screens. Bank customers received advisories regarding Shop Theft, Pickpocketing and Online Purchase Scam.





Annual Crime Prevention Campaign

Working with the Community to Stop Scams

While overall crime dipped by 1% to 32,773 cases, the number of commercial crime cases increased slightly by 1.8% to 8,566 cases in 2017.



China Officials Impersonation Scam

2016 501 CASES

\$23.6 million lost

2017 186 CASES

\$12.5 million lost

Percentage Decrease 63% ▼

Percentage Decrease 47% ▼



Credit-for-Sex Scam

2016 778 CASES

\$1.7 million lost

2017 418 CASES

\$1 million lost

Percentage Decrease 46.3% ▼

Percentage Decrease 41.2% ▼



Internet Love Scam

2016 635 CASES

\$24 million lost

2017 825 CASES

\$37 million lost

Percentage Increase 30% ▲

Percentage Increase 54.2% ▲

Highest Amount Cheated in 2017 was \$6 Million



Cheating Involving E-Commerce

2016 2,140 CASES

\$1.5 million lost

2017 1,961 CASES

\$1.4 million lost

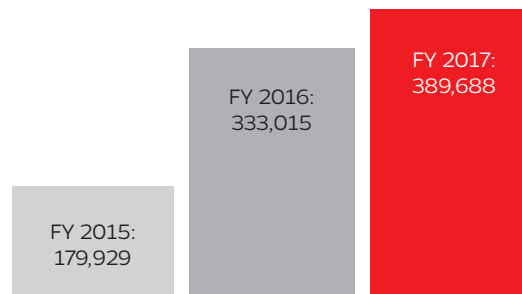
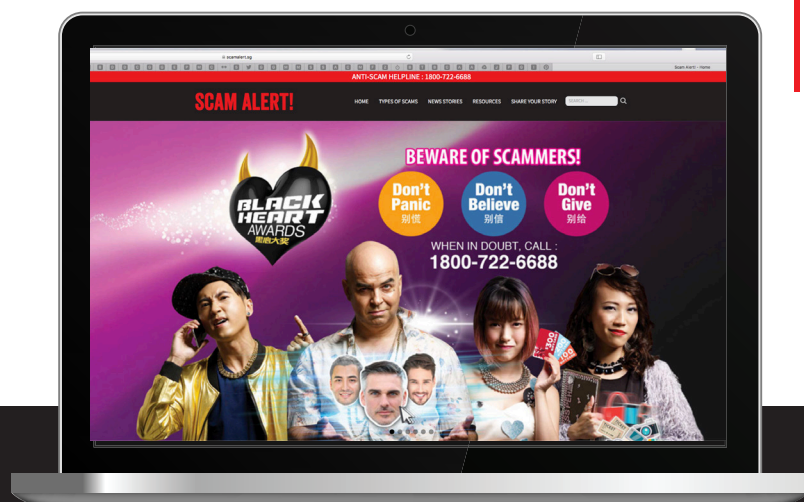
Percentage Decrease 8.4% ▼

Percentage Decrease 6.7% ▼

Highest Amount Cheated in 2017 was \$60,750

ScamAlert website

The various campaign publicity efforts carried out during the year had resulted in an increase in website traffic to ScamAlert.sg by 17%.



Increase in the number of visitors to the website

Anti-Scam Helpline

The Anti-Scam Helpline (1800-722-6688) received more than 1,400 calls during the Fiscal Year (April 2017 to March 2018).



Anti-Scam Helpline

1800-722-6688



The four featured scammers visited various parts of Singapore and gave life to the campaign.

With Singapore residents losing millions of dollars to scams in 2017, NCPC stepped up its outreach efforts to educate the public through its fun and engaging "Vote the Most Unpopular Scammer" campaign. The campaign was launched at NCPC's annual year-end roadshow on 24 November 2017.



The campaign was launched by then Parliamentary Secretary for Ministry of Home Affairs and Health, Mr Amrin Amin (centre), along with Chairman NCPC Mr Tan Kian Hoon (left), Deputy Commander of Central Division, DAC William Koh and Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador, Mr Li Nanxing, on 24 Nov 2017.

Bringing the campaign to the streets of Singapore.



Billboards in various parts of Singapore reminding the public to be wary of scams.

To reach out to the younger audience, NCPC worked with popular online content providers to push out a series of anti-scam videos and memes.





“I’m very honoured to have won these vouchers. The Quiz has enlightened me on what this campaign is about, and made me more aware of scams.”

Mr Seah Jian Min

ScamBuster Quiz Weekly Draw Winner

ScamBuster Quiz and Roadshows

In conjunction with the “Vote the Most Unpopular Scammer” campaign, NCPC ran a month-long “ScamBuster” quiz for the public to test their knowledge on common scams.

NCPC also co-organised the **“Cybercrimes and Anti-Scam Campaign”** roadshow with the Police to educate the public on scams. Partners such as the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore, MoneySENSE, and CASE also participated in the two-day roadshow held at Suntec City.



Who says learning about crime prevention is boring? NCPC’s “Cybercrimes and Anti-Scam Campaign” roadshow was filled with many games to make learning a fun experience for all!



Our ScamBuster heroes! Mrs Josephine Teo, then Minister, Prime Minister’s Office, Second Minister for Ministry of Home Affairs and Manpower, presented tokens of appreciation to more than 40 remittance and bank staff who helped prevent scams.



ScamBuster quiz winners walked away with more than just knowledge on scams.



Appreciation Dinner 2017



Minister K Shanmugam and Chairman NCPC with Crime Prevention Ambassadors.

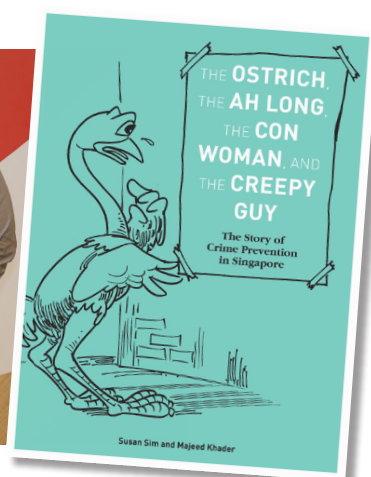


Official appointment of popular local celebrity Mr Li Nanxing as NCPC Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador.

Many thanks to our Sponsors!

NCPC hosted the annual Appreciation Dinner at One Farrer Hotel and Spa on 21 July 2017 for our sponsors, volunteers and working partners, to thank them for their support towards the Council's programmes.

Mr K Shanmugam, Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Law, graced the dinner as Guest-of-Honour. He unveiled a new book by NCPC, titled "The Ostrich, The Ah Long, The Con Woman, and The Creepy Guy". The book, co-written by Ms Susan Sim and Dr Majeed Khader, discusses the effectiveness and success of NCPC's iconic crime prevention campaigns and programmes, such as the Crime Watch TV programme, anti-scam campaign and X-Ah-Long campaign.



NCPC book "The Ostrich, The Ah Long, The Con Woman, and The Creepy Guy" co-written by Ms Susan Sim and Dr Majeed Khader.

Unique Entity Number: S81SS0085J
Society Registration Number: 0203/1981W

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2018

General Information

THE COUNCIL

Mr K Shanmugam	(Patron-In-Chief)
Dr Shaw Vee Meng	(Patron)
Mr Lim Hock Chee	(Patron)
Mr Tan Kian Hoon	(Chairman)
Mr Gerald Balendran Singham	(Vice-Chairman)

REGISTERED OFFICE

New Phoenix Park
28 Irrawaddy Road
Singapore 329560

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP

BANKERS

Development Bank of Singapore

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Crime Prevention Council (the "Council"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and cash flow statement of the Council for the 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 Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Council for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 other information. The other information comprises general information.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

Responsibilities of management and the Governing Council for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, 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.

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 management either intends to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Governing Council's responsibilities include 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 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 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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 management and the Governing Council 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

In our opinion,

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (b) the fund-raising appeal held during the financial year has been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the financial year:

- (c) the Council has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (d) the Council has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Income			
Donations	8	2,505,420	512,925
Grant	8	1,832,909	1,501,558
Sponsorship of projects	8	324,909	534,613
Reimbursement of expenses	8	912,103	814,230
Interest income from fixed deposits		15,588	5,123
Miscellaneous income		9,732	16,669
Gain on disposal of motor vehicle and equipment		-	14,505
		<u>5,600,661</u>	<u>3,399,623</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	4	3,069,921	2,850,400
Employee benefits expense	5	515,894	502,339
Training		40	1,230
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	6	11,481	10,479
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		2,815	1,703
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		32,214	29,061
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		1,469	1,479
Office and renovation expenses		581	933
Maintenance of vehicles		3,177	3,640
Sundry expenses		7,198	2,771
		<u>3,644,790</u>	<u>3,404,035</u>
Surplus/(deficit) representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>1,955,871</u></u>	<u><u>(4,412)</u></u>

Approved by:

Tan Kian Hoon
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Poh Kay Ping
Chairman
Finance Committee
National Crime Prevention Council

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Fixed asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	6	91,499	102,980
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,148,917	1,428,880
Donations receivable	8	2,444,871	2,045,321
Interest receivable	8	13,808	229
		<u>5,607,596</u>	<u>3,474,430</u>
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses	9	<u>398,889</u>	<u>233,075</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,208,707</u>	<u>3,241,355</u>
Net assets		<u>5,300,206</u>	<u>3,344,335</u>
Representing:			
General fund	10	<u>5,300,206</u>	<u>3,344,335</u>

Tan Kian Hoon
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Poh Kay Ping
Chairman
Finance Committee
National Crime Prevention Council

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	General Fund \$
2018	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	3,344,335
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	1,955,871
Balance as at 31 March 2018	<u><u>5,300,206</u></u>
2017	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	3,348,747
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	(4,412)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	<u><u>3,344,335</u></u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,955,871	(4,412)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	11,481	10,479
Interest income	(15,588)	(5,123)
Gain on disposal of motor vehicle and equipment	-	(14,505)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before working capital changes	1,951,764	(13,561)
Increase in donations receivable	(399,550)	(298,326)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivable	-	21,627
Increase in accrued operating expenses	165,814	45,847
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,718,028	(244,413)
Interest received	2,009	5,123
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,720,037	(239,290)
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Purchase of motor vehicle and equipment, representing net cash flows used in investing activity	-	(97,931)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,720,037	(337,221)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	1,428,880	1,766,101
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 7)	<u><u>3,148,917</u></u>	<u><u>1,428,880</u></u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

National Crime Prevention Council ("NCPC" or the "Council") is registered in Singapore under the Societies Act, Chapter 311. NCPC has been approved as an Institution of Public Character ("IPC") for a period of 3 years with effect from 28 May 2017 to 27 May 2020. NCPC is also registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Chapter. 37).

The address of NCPC's registered office and principal place of operations is New Phoenix Park, 28 Irrawaddy Road, Singapore 329560.

The objective of NCPC is to promote crime awareness and practices in the community.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of NCPC have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore dollars ("SGD" or "S\$"), have been prepared on historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year; the Council has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Council has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
FRS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 109: Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 102: Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 40: Transfers of Investment Property	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 104: Applying FRS 109 Financial Instruments with FRS 104 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 115: Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
Improvements to FRSs (December 2016)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 101: First-Time Adoption Of Financial Reporting Standards	1 January 2018
(b) Amendments to FRS 28: Investments In Associates And Joint Ventures	1 January 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
INT FRS 122: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
INT FRS 123: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
FRS 116: Leases	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The Governing Council expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Motor vehicle and equipment

All items of motor vehicle and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, motor vehicle and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Office equipment	- 5 years
Motor vehicle	- 10 years

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of motor vehicle and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income or expenditure in the year the asset is de-recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Council 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 the income or expenditure except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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 income or expenditure unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6 *Financial instruments*

(a) **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets 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 assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through income or expenditure, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement - Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income or expenditure when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 *Financial instruments (continued)*

(a) Financial assets (continued)

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition 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 is recognised in income or expenditure.

(b) Financial liabilities

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 and in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through income or expenditure, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in income or expenditure.

2.7 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and demand deposits, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Council assesses at each end of the reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Council first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Council determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a Council of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in income or expenditure.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Council considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in income or expenditure.

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 *Donations and interest receivable*

Donations and interest receivable are accounted for as loans and receivables under FRS 39. The accounting policy for this category of financial assets is stated in Note 2.6.

An allowance is made for uncollectible amounts when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect the donations. Bad debts are written off when identified.

2.10 *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.11 *Employee benefits*

Defined contribution plans

The Council participates in the national pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), a defined contribution pension scheme as defined by the laws in Singapore. CPF contributions to national pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.12 *Income recognition*

Income from donations, sponsorship and reimbursement of expenses are generally taken up on a receipt basis. An accrual is made only when the Council has received a commitment from the donor and there is reasonable assurance that the donation will be received, in which case, the donation income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.13 *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants received to meet operating expenses are recognised as income over the period necessary to match with the related expenses. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to income or expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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 balance sheet of the Council, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Council's financial statements requires the Governing Council to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimated could result in outcomes that could require material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. Governing Council is of the opinion that there is no significant judgment made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

4. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Crime Watch programme *	1,112,404	1,086,925
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	337,168	313,295
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	28	—
Senior Citizen Programme *	12,667	16,114
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	787,617	740,767
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	410,219	324,073
Delta League	409,818	369,226
	<u>3,069,921</u>	<u>2,850,400</u>

* The expenses for these projects are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on the agreed rates by the Board. In 2018, the Board's maximum total grant to the Council's crime prevention programmes is \$1.85 million (2017: \$1.85 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

5. Employee benefits expense

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	454,022	440,179
Central Provident Fund contributions	61,872	62,160
	<u>515,894</u>	<u>502,339</u>

6. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Office equipment \$	Motor vehicle \$	Total \$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2016	10,187	91,250	101,437
Addition	–	112,436	112,436
Disposals	–	(91,250)	(91,250)
At 31 March 2017, 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	<u>10,187</u>	<u>112,436</u>	<u>122,623</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2016	9,164	91,250	100,414
Depreciation charge for the financial year	172	10,307	10,479
Disposals	–	(91,250)	(91,250)
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017	<u>9,336</u>	<u>10,307</u>	<u>19,643</u>
Depreciation charge for the financial year	238	11,243	11,481
At 31 March 2018	<u>9,574</u>	<u>21,550</u>	<u>31,124</u>
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2018	<u>613</u>	<u>90,886</u>	<u>91,499</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>851</u>	<u>102,129</u>	<u>102,980</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash and bank balances	1,648,917	678,470
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	1,500,000	750,410
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,148,917</u>	<u>1,428,880</u>

The fixed deposits mature on varying dates as follows:

Within 3 months	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>750,410</u>
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The interest rates of the deposits as at 31 March 2018 ranged from 0.05% to 1.05% (2017: 0.05% to 1.51%) per annum.

8. Receivables

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Donations receivable	2,444,871	2,045,321
Interest receivable	13,808	229
Total receivables	<u>2,458,679</u>	<u>2,045,550</u>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	<u>3,148,917</u>	<u>1,428,880</u>
Total loans and receivables	<u>5,607,596</u>	<u>3,474,430</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

8. Receivables (continued)

The donations receivable balance as at year end as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Donations receivable</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,045,321	1,746,995
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	2,505,420	512,925
- Grant	1,832,909	1,501,558
- Sponsorship of projects	324,909	534,613
- Reimbursement of expenses	912,103	814,230
	5,575,341	3,363,326
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(2,250,450)	(281,500)
- Non-tax deductible	(2,925,341)	(2,783,500)
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>2,444,871</u>	<u>2,045,321</u>

The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<u>Tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	2,250,450	251,500
	2,250,450	251,500
<u>Non-tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	254,970	261,425
- Grant	1,832,909	1,501,558
- Sponsorship of projects	324,909	534,613
- Reimbursement of expenses	912,103	814,230
	3,324,891	3,111,826
Recognised in income and expenditure	<u>5,575,341</u>	<u>3,363,326</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

9. Accrued operating expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	398,889	233,075

The carrying amounts of accrued operating expenses approximate their fair values due to its short term nature.

10. General Funds

The primary objective in the management of the Council's general fund is to ensure that it maintains strong and healthy capital ratios in order to support its operations and future growth, as well as to follow the reserve policy of the Council.

The reserve policy of the Council is to maintain a minimum level of funds which is equivalent to 1 year of its expenditures in view of the assured funding from Singapore Totalisator Board ("Tote Board") and other regular donors.

The Council regularly reviews and manages its working capital and reserves to ensure optimal structure, taking into consideration the future capital requirement of the Council, projected cash flows and projected expenditures. There have been no changes to the Council's approach to fund management during the financial year.

The Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

11. Establishment and taxation

With effect from 28 May 2017, the Council has been approved as an Institution of Public Character under Section 37 (3) (c) of the Income Tax Act for a period of 3 years. The Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Cap. 37).

The Council is exempted from tax under the provision of the Singapore Income Tax Act and accordingly no provision for tax is required.

12. Related party transactions

A related party includes the Council members and key management of the Council. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons; members of the key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual. Key management personnel include the Executive Director of the secretariat and the direct reporting senior officers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

12. Related party transactions (continued)

The following significant transactions between the Council and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Singapore Police Force		
Reimbursement of expenses (Non-tax deductible)	912,103	814,230
	<u>912,103</u>	<u>814,230</u>

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there are no significant transactions with related parties which were carried out in the normal course of business.

Key Management Compensation

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Number of key management in remuneration band:		
Above \$100,000	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Key management who received remuneration from the Council consisted of one senior officer. Remuneration comprises basic salary, annual wages supplements, annual variable components and contributions to Central Provident Funds.

The Council members and the Executive Director of the secretariat have not received remuneration, or other benefits, from the Council.

There is no claim by the Council members for services provided to the Council, either by reimbursement to the Council members or by providing the Council members with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

All Council members, chairman of sub-committees and staff members of the Council are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests, relationships and holding that could potentially result in conflict of interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

13. Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Council's financial management are interest rate risk and credit risk. The Governing Council reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below:

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the Council's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Council's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their fixed deposits placed with banks. The Council monitors the interest rates closely to ensure that interest bearing assets are maintained at favourable rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the inability of counterparty to fulfill the net obligations to the Council. The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset as indicated in the statement of assets and liabilities.

The Council has no significant concentration of credit risk except that approximately 89% (2017: 91%) of the donations receivable of the Council is due from the Singapore Totalisator Board, which is of good financial standing. Cash is placed with a diversity of creditworthy financial institutions.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Council's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Council's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and financial flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Council's financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted payments are less than one year and are summarised as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	2,458,679	2,045,550
Cash and cash equivalents	3,148,917	1,428,880
	<u>5,607,596</u>	<u>3,474,430</u>
Financial liability:		
Accrued operating expenses	398,889	233,075
	<u>398,889</u>	<u>233,075</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>5,208,707</u>	<u>3,241,355</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

14. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair values

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Financial instruments whose carrying amount approximates fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, donations receivable, interest receivable and accrued operating expenses based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature.

15. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Governing Council on 18 June 2018.



Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2017.

Platinum Donors:



Giving Hope
Improving Lives



KHOO TECK PUAT FOUNDATION

Gold Donor:



MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS
FOUNDATION



Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2017.

Partners and Supporters:

Albirex Niigata Football Club (Singapore)
Anderson Secondary School
The Association of Banks in Singapore (ABS)
Bedok North Secondary School
Bowen Secondary School
Commonwealth Secondary School
Compassvale Secondary School
Crest Secondary School
Fairfield Methodist Secondary School
Football Association of Singapore
Google Inc.
Health Sciences Authority
Home United Football Club
Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore
Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore
Ministry of Communication and Information
Ministry of Education
New Town Secondary School
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited
Queenstown Secondary School
Queensway Secondary School
SBS Transit Ltd
Securities Investors Association (Singapore)
Shuqun Secondary School
Siglap Secondary School
Singapore Contractors Association Limited
Singapore Police Force
SportCares Foundation
West Spring Secondary School



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