

MAKING SINGAPORE SAFE AND SECURE FOR ALL

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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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

(Till 28 July 2018)

Chairman

Fundraising Committee
(Till 28 July 2018)

Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate
Consultants Pte Ltd



MR GERALD BALENDRAN
SINGHAM, JP, BBM, PBM

Chairman

(From 29 July 2018)

Vice Chairman

(Till 28 July 2018)

Deputy Managing Partner
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



MR TAN PUAY KERN
PBM, PPA(P), AMBCI

Vice Chairman
(From 29 July 2018)

Vice President
Security Service Department
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd



MR POH KAY PING, BBM, PBM

Honorary Treasurer
(Till 28 July 2018)

Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



MR NICHOLAS AARON KHOO

Honorary Treasurer
(From 29 July 2018)

Board Member (Acting COO)
CXS International



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

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



MR VICTOR CHIA

Chairman
Commercial Sector Committee

Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



MR BERNARD CHOO
(From 29 July 2018)

Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings



MR DAN YOCK HAU

Director
National Cyber Incident Response
Centre
Cyber Security Agency
of Singapore



MS MARGARET HENG
BBM, PPM
(Till 28 July 2018)

Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association

Chief Executive
SHATEC



MR STEVEN GOH
(From 29 July 2018)

Executive Director
Orchard Road Business
Association



A/P SHIRLEY HO

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



MR LATIFF BIN IBRAHIM
Consultant
Ramdas & Wong Advocates & Solicitors



MR LAU PEET MENG
(Till 28 July 2018)
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
Singapore Police Force



MR LIM CHEE HUA ANDREW
(Till 28 July 2018)
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
(Till 28 July 2018)
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 ABILGAIL NG
(From 29 July 2018)
Executive Director
Corporate Finance & Consumer Department,
Monetary Authority of Singapore



MS GILLIAN ONG
Director
Community Partnership Directorate, Community Partnership and Communications Group,
Ministry of Home Affairs



MRS ONG-ANG AI BOON
(Till 28 July 2018)
Director
The Association of Banks in Singapore



MR SHNG YUNN CHINN
(From 25 March 2019)
Director
Community Partnership Department
Singapore Police Force



MS SUSAN LK SIM
(Till 28 July 2018)
Vice-President for Asia
The Soufan Group
Adjunct Senior Fellow
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies,
Nanyang Technological University



MR TAN CHYE HEE
(From 29 July 2018)
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
Singapore Police Force



MR DESMOND TAN
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



MR MARCUS TAN
(From 14 November 2018)
Co-Founder/President
Carousell Pte Ltd



MR TAN YEW CHIN
(Till 28 July 2018)
Chief Executive Officer
Ascendas Singapore & South East Asia



MR BENJAMIN TAY
Chairman
Community Engagement Committee
Senior Vice President (Assistant General Counsel)
Citibank N.A., Singapore Branch



MR KIM TEO POH JIN, PBM
(Till 28 July 2018)
Co-Chairman
Current Crime Committee
Executive Director & Group Chief Executive Officer
Boardroom Limited



MS PAULINE YEE
(Till 24 March 2019)
Director,
Community Partnership Department
Singapore Police Force



MS HASLINDA ZAMANI
Superintendent West 2,
Schools Division
Ministry of Education

RESOURCE PANEL

(From 28 September 2018)



MR TAN KIAN HOON
JP, BBM(L), PBM
Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate Consultants
Pte Ltd



MR POH KAY PING
BBM, PBM
Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



MS MARGARET HENG
BBM, PBM
Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association
Chief Executive
SHATEC



MR LEE CHEE CHIEW
(From 19 January 2019)
Deputy Assistant
Commissioner (Ret.)
Singapore Police Force



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



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 KIM TEO POH JIN, PBM
Executive Director &
Group Chief Executive
Officer
Boardroom Limited

NCPC SECRETARIAT

(Upper left to right)

Mr Chong Teng Kok, Senior Project Executive
Ms Soh Xiu Jun, Project Executive
Mr Aren Poh, Assistant Manager

(Lower Left to right)

Ms Candice Siah, Senior Accounts Executive
Mr Lee Su Peng, Executive Director
Mr Tan Pang Yong, Senior Manager
Ms Elissa Chong, Senior Project Executive





CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

It was an honour for me in July 2018 to take over the position of Chairman from Mr Tan Kian Hoon. The Council has benefited so much from Kian Hoon's leadership and commitment. His legacy is a better organisation, stronger governance, closer partnerships with stakeholders and more effective programmes.



I am proud that my fellow Council members have been working hard over the years with the Police and community to educate Singaporeans on preventing crime, as well as propagate the concept of self-help in crime prevention.

Records by the Singapore Police Force showed that the number of reported crimes in 2018 increased slightly by 1.4% to 33,134 cases. The Overall Crime Rate also rose, with 588 cases per 100,000 population in 2018, compared to 582 cases in 2017. As noted in recent years, the increase in the number of crimes in 2018 was again owing to more scam cases reported. The total number of e-commerce scams, loan scams, credit-for-sex scams and China officials impersonation scams shot up by 36.1% to 3,954 cases in 2018. In particular, loan scams increased by an alarming 151% to 994 cases in 2018, from 396 cases in 2017. Another crime of concern was China officials impersonation scams. The total amount cheated in 2018 was \$12.7 million and the largest amount cheated in a single case was a staggering \$1.7 million.

NCPC has been devoting a large part of its resources to educate the public on scams. The level of awareness today is high yet Singaporeans continue to lose millions of dollars to scams every month. The Council will persevere to continue working closely with the Police and the community to identify the gaps and do whatever it takes to help Singaporeans from falling victim to scams.

NCPC started a national anti-scam campaign in 2014. The focus in 2018 was to rally the community and businesses towards a united front against scams. This "Let's Fight Scams" campaign included a new WhatsApp alert function to update advocates on the latest scam news for sharing with friends and loved ones.

It was "business as usual" for NCPC's other major programmes like Crime Watch, Delta League, Neighbourhood Watch Zone and X-Ah-Long. We are grateful to the Police and our community partners for their strong support in fostering our crime prevention projects.

Without a doubt, there will be many challenges ahead. The Council faces resource constraints and crimes are shifting and evolving quickly online. Therefore, we have to constantly review and tune our strategies to reduce the risk of crimes occurring. And we will continue to build on the Council's strengths to ensure that we are always able to perform our critical role: to make Singapore safe and secure for all.

MR GERALD SINGHAM JP, BBM, PBM
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council



INSTILLING GOOD VALUES IN OUR YOUTH

Launched in 2011, Delta League welcomed close to 3,000 players across the June and December 2018 editions. The programme is the largest football tournament for youths in Singapore in terms of participation and matches played.

Away from the football pitch, our participants went through a series of meaningful activities to broaden their horizon and gained knowledge on crime prevention from their Police mentors.





During the Community Day, Delta League participants got a chance to tour Neighbourhood Police Centres to learn about crimes and values such as teamwork and discipline.

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. More than 1,200 cadets were awarded with the badge in 2018.



EQUIPPING OUR SENIOR CITIZENS



Volunteers helping to spread the message of Crime Prevention

The NCPC Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPAs) play an important role in spreading crime prevention messages to the community. Driven by passion and a conviction for empowering their peers through information, our CPAs volunteered their time to share crime prevention tips at numerous roadshows.

These CPAs educated their peers at community events in dialects when necessary. Through word-of-mouth, the crime prevention messages were carried further than what NCPC could achieve on its own.

In 2018, our 210 CPAs reached out to 63,500 people through more than 100 roadshows and exhibitions.



Mr Andrew Lim (5th from right) with recipients of CPA Outstanding Awards 2018.



PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS



Combating Crime with the Community

Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ)

Playing a vital role in keeping the community safe and crime-free, the Neighbourhood Watch Zone scheme has expanded from 26 zones in 1997 to 818 zones in 2018.

More than 27,000 crime prevention activities were conducted last year with the support of our highly motivated NWZ members who strive to keep their neighbourhoods even safer.

The NWZs and their members were recognised for their outstanding efforts towards the safety and security of their neighbourhoods at the NCPC Annual Dinner. A total 197 awards were presented, of which 38 were Gold.

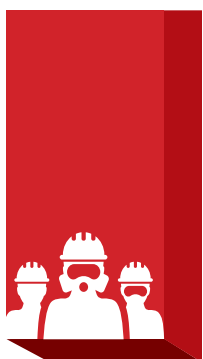


>27,000

crime prevention activities conducted in 2018



Mr Nicholas Khoo gave crime prevention tips at the NWZ Workshop and Anti-Scam Challenge Shield on 2 March 2019.



PARTNERING OUR INDUSTRIES

The Hotel Industry



Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Hotel Security Awards, initiated in 1996, acknowledge deserving hotels for their efforts in ensuring a high standard of security within their premises. The Annual Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony, co-organised by the NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association (SHA) and Singapore Police Force, was held on 30 October 2018 at the Furama RiverFront Singapore. The theme of the conference was “Security Fortified - Enhance and Transform”.

IN 2018

96

hotels were recognised for their contribution towards the high standard of security in the Hotel industry

85

hotels received the “Hotel Security Excellence Award” for achieving the SS545 standards

11

hotels received the “Hotel Security Award” for establishing good security measures based on SS545

3

hotels won the Hotel Security Star Award for receiving either the Hotel Security Award or the Hotel Security Excellence Award for 20 consecutive years

The Construction Industry

Extending Crime Prevention Know-how to Foreign Workers

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

The Foreign Worker Crime Prevention Ambassador programme was initiated to identify and give recognition to individual workers who exemplify model behaviour and become positive peer influencers.



Crime prevention education at construction worksites.

Partnering Retailers in Crime Prevention



Retailers like 7-Eleven and Cheers helped to educate its customers on crime prevention as well as advocate for NCPC’s “Let’s Fight Scams” campaign.

NCPC collaborated with Sheng Siong to provide anti-scam and crime prevention training for staff. Posters were placed at all outlets to alert customers on the latest scams.



Public Transport

NCPC collaborated with the Police to tap on media platforms on trains, stations and buses to educate the public on Outrage of Modesty.





RALLYING THE COMMUNITY

CrimeWatch

A Vital Platform to Educate the Public

CrimeWatch continues to top the charts, amassing an average of 1.1 million viewers on TV and social media. Based on NCPC's survey conducted in 2018, 92% of the respondents were aware of CrimeWatch.

Viewers enjoyed the re-enactment of real local cases and at the same time, learned about the relevant prevention measures and information on the latest crime trends. CrimeWatch remains one of Singapore's most popular and longest-running television shows.



Chairman shared advisory on Impersonation scams on CrimeWatch.

The Great Singapore Sale (GSS) Campaign

Bringing Crime Prevention Messages to the Public

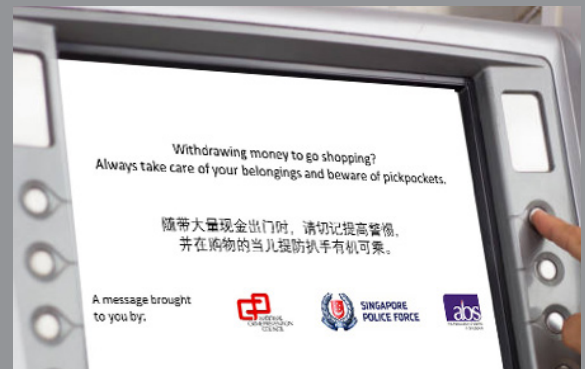
NCPC collaborated with The Association of Banks in Singapore to have member banks carry crime prevention messages on their ATM screens. Bank customers received advisories regarding Shop Theft, Pickpocketing and Online Purchase Scam.



Using Memes on Shop Theft through social media and messaging apps.



Comic strip on shop theft in The New Paper.



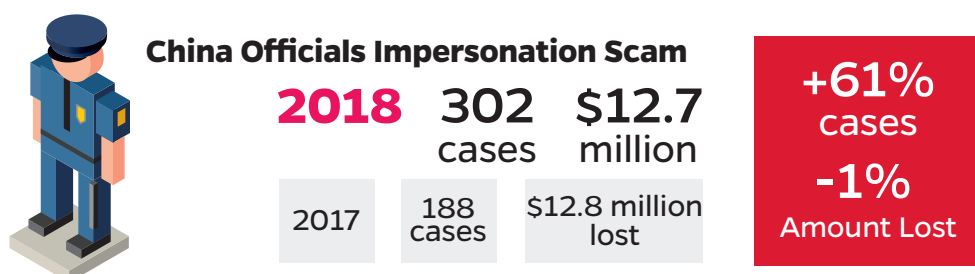
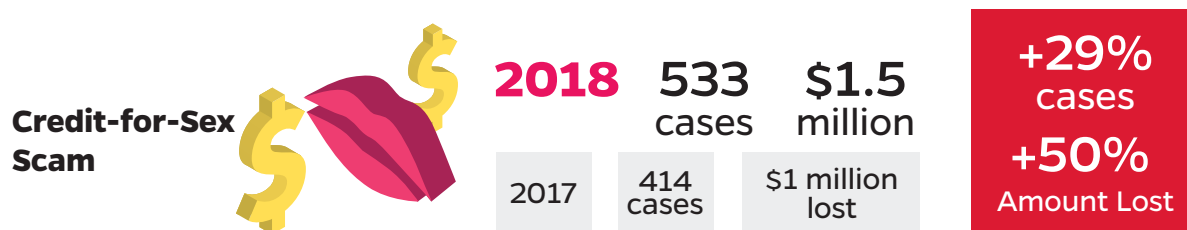
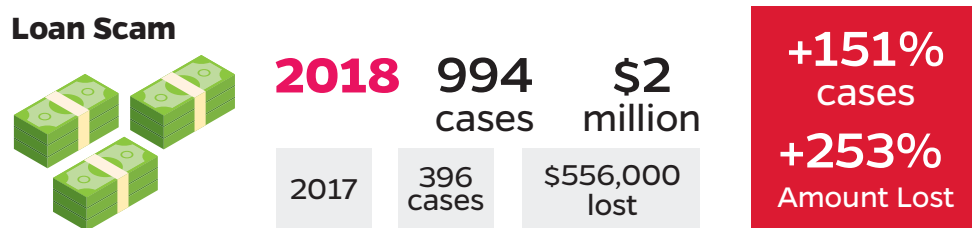
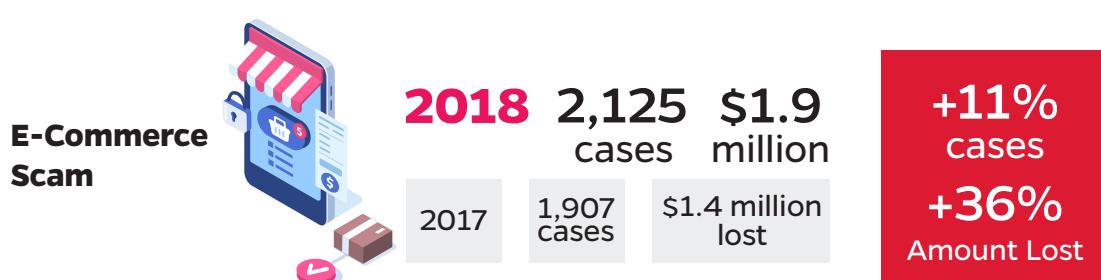
Advisories on pickpocketing on ATM screens.



ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Working with the Community to Stop Scams

In 2018, Singapore's overall crime rate rose slightly by 1.4% to 33,134 cases from 32,668 cases in 2017. This was largely due to an increase in scam cases.

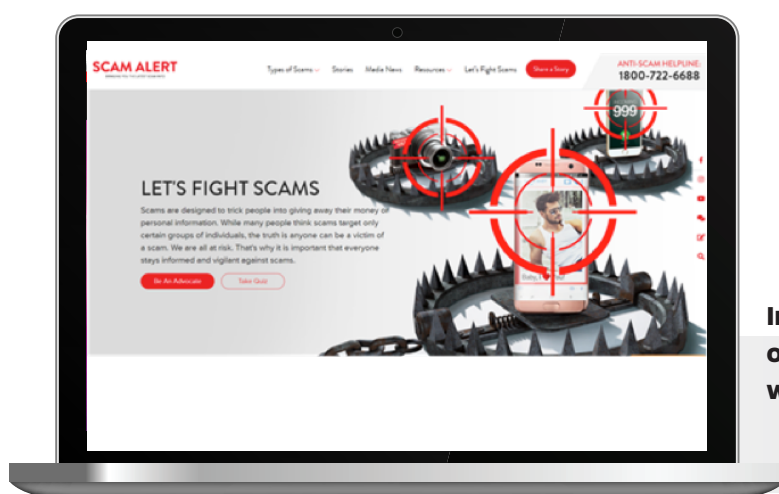




“Let’s Fight Scams!” Campaign

The NCPC launched the “Let’s Fight Scams!” campaign in 2018 to rally the community to tackle scams. Individuals and organisations were able to share the latest scam alerts through WhatsApp or email so that they can prevent their loved ones and friends from getting hurt by scams.

The campaign was launched by Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of National Development, Ms Sun Xueling.



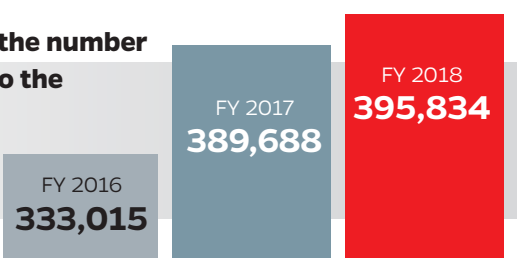
A brand new look for ScamAlert website!

ScamAlert Website

NCPC’s ScamAlert website was given a facelift to enhance user experience. An online chat feature was also added to provide another convenient platform for the public to seek advice from NCPC.

The website continued to see a healthy traffic as it was an important source of scam-related information for Singaporeans.

Increase in the number of visitors to the website



Anti-Scam Helpline

The Anti-Scam Helpline continued to provide useful advice to the public and saw an increase in the number of calls by over 100% to 2,835 calls in 2018.



X-Ah-Long hotline

The NCPC has been running the X-Ah-Long hotline since 2010 to provide a channel for members of the public to submit information on unlicensed moneylending anonymously.



In FY2018, NCPC received a total of over **2,700 calls**

Publicity & Roadshows

NCPC leveraged on a variety of channels to promote anti-scam messages to the public. Besides TV, radio and out-of-home media, there was extensive publicity on social media to reach out to netizens.



Encouraging the sharing of messages via social media and messaging apps.



NCPC worked closely with the Police to conduct anti-scam roadshows in the community. To make these events more engaging and interactive, digital exhibition panels and a Virtual Reality (VR) game were installed.



Marketing Excellence Awards 2018

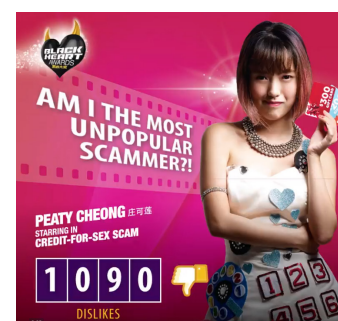
NCPC's "Vote the Most Unpopular Scammer" campaign clinched 3 bronze awards at the Marketing Excellence Awards 2018.



Excellence in Advertising

Excellence in Government Sector Marketing / Community

Excellence in Marketing to a Male Audience





COUNCIL MATTERS

Annual General Meeting and Annual Appreciation Dinner 2018

The NCPC hosted its annual Appreciation Dinner at Marina Bay Sands on 18 July 2018 to thank our sponsors, volunteers and partners for their support towards the Council's programmes.

The NCPC also bid farewell to Mr Tan Kian Hoon, who had served the Council selflessly with distinction for 21 years, of which 16 years as the Chairman. Mr Gerald Singham took over the Chairmanship on 29 July 2018.



Minister Josephine Teo (right) accompanied by Mr Gerald Singham (left) presenting a token of appreciation to Mr Tan Kian Hoon.



NCPC Council Retreat

The Retreat was held on 19 January 2019 at the Police Coast Guard Headquarters. It was a fruitful session for the Council as new ideas and strategies were deliberated for the coming years.



Media Outreach by Council Members



Mr Nicholas Khoo reminded the public about festive season crimes on Capital 95.8.



Mr Bernard Choo touched on Loan Scam and Online Purchase Scam on Channel 8.



Mr Bernard Choo shared anti-scam advisories with Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador Mr Li Nan Xing on Capital 95.8.



Mr Steven Goh shared advisories on Internet Love Scam and Credit-for-Sex Scam on Capital 95.8.



Mr Dan Yock Hau (right) at the Jurong Division Anti-Scam Awareness Programme Roadshow at West Mall on 2 March 2019.



Mr Tan Puay Kern (left) at the Annual Crime Brief on 20 February 2019.



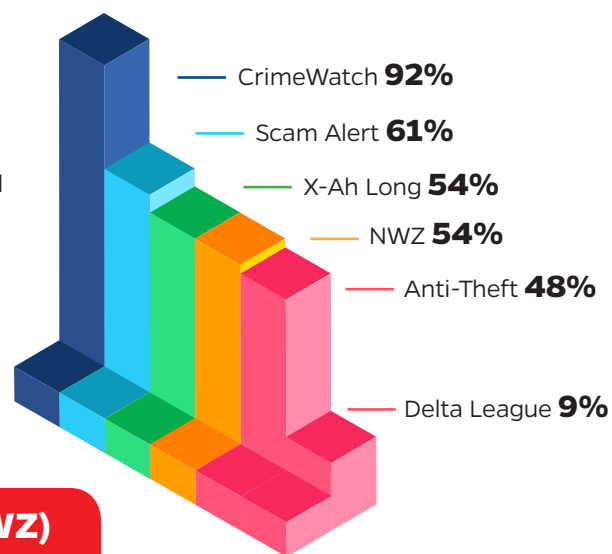
LISTENING TO THE PEOPLE

Public Perception of NCPC programmes

Forbes Research Pte Ltd was appointed by the NCPC to conduct a study to measure the perception of NCPC's long-running programmes.

Awareness of NCPC Campaigns/Programmes

Overall, the most well-known NCPC programme amongst the general public was CrimeWatch, followed by "Scam Alert". Only 4% of respondents were unaware of any NCPC initiatives.



Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ)

Commonly attended events



57%
Exhibition



23%
Block Parties

Top 3 activities that respondents participated in



64%
House Visits



62%
Joint Patrols



54%
Block Parties



Joint patrols and house visits were also perceived to be the most effective activities in spreading crime prevention messages.

Perception of NWZ

78%

NWZ members were quite active, with 78% participating in NWZ activities at least once a month.

74%

The most common reasons for respondents to join NWZ were to make their neighbourhoods safer (74%) and to connect with their neighbours (44%).

CrimeWatch

Most respondents (92%) were aware of CrimeWatch and 73% had watched it in the last 12 months with around half (46%) having watched 5 or more episodes. CrimeWatch was found to be more popular with respondents aged 50 years old and above.



We love CrimeWatch. Do you?

89%

Most respondents (89%) felt that crime CrimeWatch was an important public education tool for crime prevention.



92%

Most respondents (92%) found CrimeWatch useful for informing them about the latest crime situation in Singapore.



Respondents enjoyed the re-enactments of crime cases (42%), followed by how police solve crimes (35%), and finally crime prevention tips (22%).

87%

A similarly large proportion (87%) also reported learning crime prevention tips from the show.



88%

Overall, most respondents (88%) were satisfied with CrimeWatch.

87%

A large majority of respondents (87%) reported becoming more vigilant towards crime based on knowledge gained from watching CrimeWatch.

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

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2019

General Information

THE COUNCIL

Mr Kasiviswanathan Shanmugam	(Patron-In-Chief)
Dr Shaw Vee Meng	(Patron)
Mr Lim Hock Chee	(Patron)
Mr Gerald Balendran Singham	(Chairman)
Mr Tan Puay Kern	(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 2019

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 2019, 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 2019 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 2019

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 2019

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

31 July 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Income			
Donations	8	354,404	2,505,420
Grant	8	1,845,974	1,832,909
Sponsorship of projects	8	349,008	324,909
Reimbursement of expenses	8	961,294	912,103
Interest income		25,017	15,588
Miscellaneous income		7,208	9,732
		<u>3,542,905</u>	<u>5,600,661</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	4	3,156,276	3,069,921
Employee benefits expense	5	555,491	515,894
Training		764	40
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	6	11,826	11,481
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		2,272	2,815
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		32,802	32,214
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		2,070	1,469
Office and renovation expenses		229	581
Maintenance of vehicles		3,643	3,177
Sundry expenses		1,630	7,198
		<u>3,767,003</u>	<u>3,644,790</u>
(Deficit)/surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>(224,098)</u>	<u>1,955,871</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

31 July 2019

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

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Fixed asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	6	81,400	91,499
Current assets			
Donations receivable	8	2,552,542	2,444,871
Interest receivable	8	20,547	13,808
Short-term bank deposits	7	250,000	–
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,522,797	3,148,917
		<u>5,345,886</u>	<u>5,607,596</u>
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses	9	<u>351,178</u>	<u>398,889</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,994,708</u>	<u>5,208,707</u>
Net assets		<u>5,076,108</u>	<u>5,300,206</u>
Representing:			
General fund	10	<u>5,076,108</u>	<u>5,300,206</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

31 July 2019

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 2019

	General Fund \$
2019	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	5,300,206
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	(224,098)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	<u>5,076,108</u>
2018	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	3,344,335
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	1,955,871
Balance as at 31 March 2018	<u>5,300,206</u>

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the financial year	(224,098)	1,955,871
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	11,826	11,481
Interest income	(25,017)	(15,588)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before working capital changes	(237,289)	1,951,764
Increase in donations receivable	(107,671)	(399,550)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued operating expenses	(47,711)	165,814
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(392,671)	1,718,028
Interest received	18,278	2,009
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	(374,393)	1,720,037
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Purchase of motor vehicle and equipment,		
representing net cash flows used in investing activity	(1,727)	-
Fixed deposits with maturity more than three months	(250,000)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(626,120)	1,720,037
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	3,148,917	1,428,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 7)	<u>2,522,797</u>	<u>3,148,917</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 2019

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 2018. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

On 1 January 2018, the Council adopted FRS 109 Financial Instruments, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The changes arising from the adoption of FRS 109 have been applied retrospectively.

Classification and measurement

FRS 109 requires debt instruments to be measured either at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Classification of debt instruments depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). An entity's business model is how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows and create value for the entity either from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If a debt instrument is held to collect contractual cash flows, it is measured at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held both to collect the assets' contractual cash flows and to sell the assets are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets are measured at FVPL if they do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortised cost.

The assessment of the business model and whether the financial assets meet the SPPI requirements was made as of 1 April 2018, and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognized before 1 April 2018.

The Council's debt instruments have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. There is no significant impact arising from measurement of these instruments under FRS 109.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

FRS 109 Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment

FRS 109 requires the Council to record expected credit losses on all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Council previously recorded impairment based on the incurred loss model when there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Given the limited exposure of the Council to credit risk, this amendment has no material impact on the financial statements.

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 116: Leases	1 January 2019
INT FRS 123: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	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
Annual Improvements to FRS 2015-2017 Cycle	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

The 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 2019

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 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.

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Council's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The Council only has debt instruments at amortised cost. Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income or expenditure when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

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 income and expenditure 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 derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid 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 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets*

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Council uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Council's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The Council assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI.

The Council recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through income or expenditure and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Council expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The 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).

The Council considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Council may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Council is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Council. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.9 *Donations and interest receivable*

Donations and interest receivable are accounted for as debt instruments under FRS 109. The accounting policy for this category of financial assets is stated in Note 2.6.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 is 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

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 estimates 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

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Crime Watch programme *	1,112,265	1,112,404
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	291,049	337,168
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	-	28
Senior Citizen Programme *	7,391	12,667
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	935,731	787,617
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	358,778	410,219
Delta League	387,183	409,818
Research on Programmes	63,879	-
	<u>3,156,276</u>	<u>3,069,921</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 2019, the Board's maximum total grant to the Council's crime prevention programmes is \$1.85 million (2018: \$1.85 million).

5. Employee benefits expense

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	489,231	454,022
Central Provident Fund contributions	66,260	61,872
	<u>555,491</u>	<u>515,894</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

6. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Office equipment \$	Motor vehicle \$	Total \$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2017, 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	10,187	112,436	122,623
Addition	1,727	-	1,727
Disposals	(1,699)	-	(1,699)
At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	10,215	112,436	122,651
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2017	9,336	10,307	19,643
Depreciation charge for the financial year	238	11,243	11,481
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	9,574	21,550	31,124
Disposals	(1,699)	-	(1,699)
Depreciation charge for the financial year	582	11,244	11,826
At 31 March 2019	8,457	32,794	41,251
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2019	1,758	79,642	81,400
At 31 March 2018	613	90,886	91,499

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash and bank balances	522,797	1,648,917
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	2,000,000	1,500,000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,522,797</u>	<u>3,148,917</u>

For the purpose of presenting in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term bank deposits	2,772,797	3,148,917
Less: Bank deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(250,000)	–
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	<u>2,522,797</u>	<u>3,148,917</u>

The interest rates of the deposits as at 31 March 2019 ranged from 0.05% to 1.57% (2018: 0.05% to 1.05%) per annum.

8. Receivables

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Donations receivable	2,552,542	2,444,871
Interest receivable	20,547	13,808
Total receivables	2,573,089	2,458,679
Add:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	2,522,797	3,148,917
Short-term bank deposits (Note 7)	250,000	–
Total loans and receivables	<u>5,345,886</u>	<u>5,607,596</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

8. Receivables (continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
The donations receivable balance as at year end as follows:		
<u>Donations receivable</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,444,871	2,045,321
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	354,404	2,505,420
- Grant	1,845,974	1,832,909
- Sponsorship of projects	349,008	324,909
- Reimbursement of expenses	961,294	912,103
	3,510,680	5,575,341
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(347,957)	(2,250,450)
- Non-tax deductible	(3,055,052)	(2,925,341)
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>2,552,542</u>	<u>2,444,871</u>

The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
<u>Tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	300,450	2,250,450
- Sponsorship of projects	47,507	-
	347,957	2,250,450
<u>Non-tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	53,954	254,970
- Grant	1,845,974	1,832,909
- Sponsorship of projects	301,501	324,909
- Reimbursement of expenses	961,294	912,103
	3,162,723	3,324,891
Recognised in income and expenditure	<u>3,510,680</u>	<u>5,575,341</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

9. Accrued operating expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	351,178	398,889

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 funds 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 2019

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.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Singapore Police Force		
Reimbursement of expenses (Non-tax deductible)	961,294	912,103

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

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Number of key management in remuneration band:		
Above \$100,000	1	1

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 2019

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 the 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 72% (2018: 89%) 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.

As the Council does not require any long-term financing, all of the Council's financial liabilities will mature in less than one year from the reporting date. Due to the short-term nature of the Council's financial liabilities, the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations of these liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as at reporting date as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	2,573,089	2,458,679
Short-term bank deposits	250,000	–
Cash and cash equivalents	2,522,797	3,148,917
	<u>5,345,886</u>	<u>5,607,596</u>
Financial liability:		
Accrued operating expenses	<u>351,178</u>	<u>398,889</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>4,994,708</u>	<u>5,208,707</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

14. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair values

The fair value of financial instruments 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.

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The Council does not anticipate that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, donations receivable, interest receivable and accrued operating expenses 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 31 July 2019.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2019.

Platinum Donors:



SHAW FOUNDATION
邵氏基金

Gold Donors:



Partners and Supporters:

7-Eleven

Albirex Niigata Football Club (Singapore)

Anderson Secondary School

Bedok North Secondary School

Bowen Secondary School

Cheers Holdings Pte Ltd

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

Jack and Jill

Ministry of Communication and Information

Ministry of Education

New Town Secondary School

Queenstown Secondary School

Queensway Secondary School

SBS Transit Ltd

Securities Investors Association (Singapore)

Sheng Siong Group Ltd

Shuqun Secondary School

Siglap Secondary School

Singapore Contractors Association Limited

Singapore Hotel Association

Singapore Police Force

SMRT Corporation Ltd

SportCares Foundation

SyncTech Solution Pte Ltd

West Spring Secondary School



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