

MAKING SINGAPORE SAFE AND SECURE FOR ALL

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



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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

Patron

(From 1 May 2017)
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, BBM, PBM

Vice Chairman

Senior Partner
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



MR POH KAY PING, BBM, PBM

Honorary Treasurer

Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



DR ANG HAK SENG, BBM

(Till 15 January 2017)

Deputy Secretary;
Commissioner of Charities;
Executive Director
(Registry of Co-operative Societies)
Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth



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

(From 29 July 2016)

Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Estate)
Housing & Development Board



MR VICTOR CHIA

Chairman

Commercial Sector Committee
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



MR CHUA CHOR HUAT

(Till 28 July 2016)

Director
Technologies for Learning Branch,
Educational Technology Division
Ministry of Education



MR DAN YOCK HUI

(From 29 July 2016)

Director
National Cyber Incident Response Centre
Cyber Security Agency of Singapore



MS MARGARET HENG, PBM

Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association
Chief Executive
SHATEC



MR DESMOND HILL

(Till 28 July 2016)

Executive General Manager
Penta-Ocean Construction Co Ltd
Deputy Head of International Building Construction Divisions Group
Penta-Ocean Construction Co Ltd
Head of Contract Management Division of International Civil Engineering Divisions Group & International Building Construction Divisions Group
Penta-Ocean Construction Co Ltd



A/P SHIRLEY HO

(From 29 July 2016)

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



MR HOONG WEE TECK

(Till 28 July 2016)

Commissioner of Police
Singapore Police Force



MR KHO CHOON KENG
(Till 28 July 2016)
Group Executive Chairman
Lian Huat Group



MR NICHOLAS AARON KHOO
(From 29 July 2016)
Senior Vice President Asia
Pacific
Sandbox & Co (SBX)



MR KIM TEO POH JIN, PBM
Co-Chairman
Current Crime Committee
Executive Director &
Group Chief Executive
Officer
Boardroom Limited



MR LATIFF BIN IBRAHIM
Chairman
Community Engagement
Committee
Consultant
Ramdas & Wong Advocates &
Solicitors



MR LAU PEET MENG
Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
concurrently Director
Operations Department
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
(From 29 July 2016)
Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



MR WILSON LIM HOCK LEE
(Till 28 July 2016)
Director, Public Affairs
Department
Singapore Police Force



MR KENNETH LOO
(From 29 July 2016)
Executive Director
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd
Chief Operating Officer
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd



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



**MR MUHAMMAD EFFENDY
IBRAHIM**
(From 29 July 2016)
Vice President, Sales &
Marketing, Asia & Japan
Veeam Software



MR NG KHEE JIN
Chairman
Public Communications
Committee
Managing Director /
Creative Director
Wild Advertising & Marketing
Pte Ltd



MS RACHEL NG
(Till 1 May 2017)
Director
Community Partnership and
Volunteer Management
Community Partnership and
Communications Group
Ministry of Home Affairs



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



MR SUGINO KAZUO
(Till 28 July 2016)
Special Adviser
The Japanese Association,
Singapore

Our Council Members



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
 (From 16 January 2017)
 Chief Executive Director
 People's Association



MR TAN KIM CHWEE
 (Till 28 July 2016)
 Chairman
 Security in Housing &
 Neighbourhoods Committee
 Principal Associate (Estate),
 Housing Management
 Group
 Housing & Development Board



MR TAN PUAY KERN,
 PBM, PPA(P), AMBCI
 (From 29 July 2016)
 Vice President, Security
 Service Department
 Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd



MR TAN YEW CHIN
 Chief Executive Officer
 Ascendas Land (Singapore) Pte Ltd



MR BENJAMIN TAY
 (From 29 July 2016)
 Partner
 Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP



MS PAULINE YEE
 (From 29 July 2016)
 Director, Community
 Partnership Department
 Singapore Police Force

NCPC Secretariat



1. Mr Jarrod Pereira, Executive Director
2. Mr Tan Pang Yong, Senior Manager
3. Mr Aren Poh, Assistant Manager
4. Ms Candice Siah, Senior Accounts Executive
5. Mr Chong Teng Kok, Senior Project Executive
6. Ms Elissa Chong, Senior Project Executive
7. Ms Joanna Loke, Senior Project Executive



Chairman's Message

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

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



It was a joyous year in 2016 as we celebrated the 35th anniversary of NCPC and 30th anniversary of Crime Watch. When the Council was set up, we had clear objectives to establish it as the key coordination body for raising public awareness and adopting effective crime prevention measures.

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

In 2016, overall crime in Singapore decreased by 2.6% to 32,964 cases. This was mainly due to a decline in Violent/Serious Property Crimes, Housebreaking and Related Crimes, Theft and Related Crimes and Commercial Crimes. However, several types of scams – Cheating involving E-Commerce, Internet Love Scam, and China Officials Impersonation – continued to be major crime concerns. For instance, there were no China Officials Impersonation scams in 2015. But in 2016, a total of 487 cases were reported and the amount cheated from victims was as high as \$23 million.

NCPC's anti-scam campaign was launched nationwide in 2014. In 2016 alone, with the support of the Police, about 90 community roadshows were conducted. More than 100 of our CPAs were present at these outreach events to share useful anti-scam prevention

messages with the public. NCPC also completely revamped the anti-scam website (www.scamalert.sg) to allow the public to share their personal experiences on scams. With constant updates on the latest scams and more user-friendly functions, the website attracted more than 321,000 visitors in 2016, an increase of 108% from the year before.

The campaign in 2016 also included three new TV commercials and several episodes of Crime Watch on the latest scams. At the same time, NCPC launched a Helpline (1800-722-6688) for members of the public to seek advice on scams.

Another important programme by NCPC in 2016 was Delta League. During the school holidays in June and December, we engaged 4,000 youths through football and educated them on crime prevention. For the first time, the league was opened to girls and we were glad to welcome 400 of them.

The Council is grateful for the strong support from our partners and stakeholders. We will continue to review our strategies, forge new alliances, and leverage on technology to better achieve the effective execution of crime prevention initiatives.

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



Instilling Good Values In Our Youth

It gives them (the students) something healthy to do during their school holidays. Instead of loitering at void decks or shopping malls, they train for the league, which also keeps them healthy.

Mr Gerard Steward, Discipline Master,
Assumption Pathway School

Delta League

A Football League That Makes a Difference

2016 marked a new milestone for Delta League. For the first time, more than 400 girls participated across its June and December editions. Since its beginning in 2011, Delta League has touched the lives of more than 14,000 youths.

Delta League remains committed to its mission of keeping our youths meaningfully occupied and away from crime during the school holidays through football and other activities. These programmes are designed to improve their crime prevention awareness and instil a sense of social responsibility, teamwork and discipline.

One example was the Delta League Community Day, during which the youths served as crime prevention ambassadors, helping spread the word about crime prevention to members of the public. It was a meaningful way for participants to have fun, learn about crime prevention and help to keep our neighbourhoods safe.



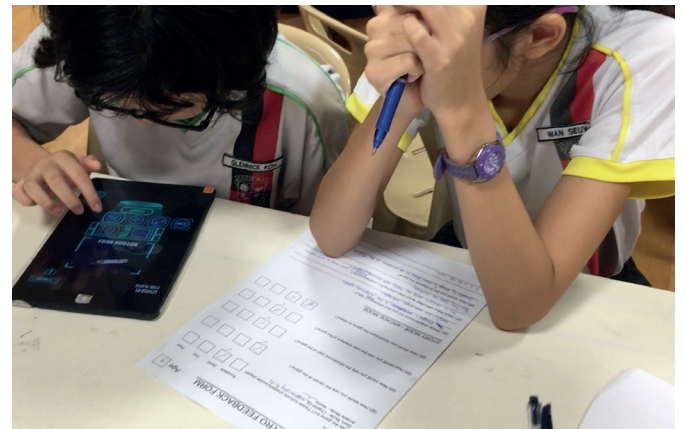
Cyro Quest

Preparing Our Young For Cyberspace

To educate our young on the importance of cyber wellness, the NCPC worked with the winning team of “The NCPC Mobile Game Design Contest” to develop Cyro Quest, an educational mobile game application.

The game, which covers cyber wellness topics such as cyber security, cyber bullying, and making friends online, was officially introduced in November 2016.

Cyro Quest is available on Google Play and iTunes stores.



A group of Radin Mas Primary School students was involved in Cyro Quest's beta tests.





Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

Over 3,000 students from Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and the National Police Cadet Corps received their Crime Prevention Proficiency badges in 2016.

The badge is awarded to students who complete the Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme — one of NCPC's key youth programmes aimed at educating children on crime prevention.

As part of the scheme, students must go through the e-Crime Proficiency Badge booklet to learn about various crime prevention tips before they can take the practical test.



Visiting a local police exhibition is one of the tasks students must complete to obtain the badge.



Equipping Our Senior Citizens



Our CPAs - Dedicated Time to Sharing Crime Prevention Messages

The NCPC's Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPAs) play an essential role in helping spread crime prevention awareness and messages to the community. Driven by passion and a conviction for empowering their peers through information, our CPAs volunteered at various roadshows.

In 2016, our 240 CPAs reached out to 75,000 people through 100 roadshows and crime prevention talks.





Safeguarding Our Industries



GOH Mr Desmond Lee with Hotel Security Star Award recipients.

The Hotel Industry

Annual Hotel Security Conference Cum Awards Presentation Ceremony

The Annual Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony, organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association and Singapore Police Force, was held on 7 October 2016 at Furama RiverFront Singapore. The theme was Managing Terrorism Through Coordinated Efforts and Vigilance.

Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Hotel Security Awards, established in 1996, acknowledges deserving hotels for their efforts in ensuring a high standard of security within their premises. In 2016, 89 hotels were recognised for their contribution. Out of these, 76 received the Hotel Security Excellence Award for achieving the SS545.



Bringing crime prevention education to local dormitories.

The Construction Industry

NCPC worked with the Singapore Contractors Association Limited (SCAL) to extend its crime prevention education programmes to foreign worker dormitories. Our foreign friends were given crime prevention tips through talks and roadshows.



Protecting Our Neighbourhoods

Safety In Numbers

Combatting Crime As A Community

The Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ) is a tripartite effort involving the NCPC, the Police, and grassroots volunteers. The number of zones has grown 30-fold, from 26 in 1997 to 782 in 2016, and now comprises more than 4,500 members.

The NWZs have been integral to fostering community spirit and play an important role in bringing the community together to combat crime. They organise crime prevention talks and road shows, house visits to share crime prevention tips, and citizens on patrol to complement efforts by the Police.



UML Cases Hit 10-Year Low

The number of Unlicensed Moneylending (UML) harassment cases continued to decline, with 2016 registering a 10-year low of 3,375 cases.

This decline was the result of a multi-prong approach involving the use of Police cameras, tough enforcement action, community partnerships, public education and strict laws.

The X-Ah-Long hotline, set up in August 2010, continues to provide a convenient channel for the public to report loansharking activities anonymously.

Number of UML Harassment cases

2012	8,988 Cases
2013	7,052 Cases
2014	5,763 Cases
2015	4,229 Cases
2016	3,375 Cases

Number of X-Ah-Long calls

2012	2,050 Calls
2013	3,702 Calls
2014	4,333 Calls
2015	5,548 Calls
2016	4,204 Calls

**STAY AWAY FROM AH LONGS
OR YOU'LL HAVE A HELL OF A LIFE.**
惹上阿隆, 祸害无穷。

Report loansharking activities anonymously
举报非法放贷活动 (无需透露个人资料)

1800-X-AH-LONG
1800-9-24-5664

• **DON'T BORROW FROM AH LONGS.**
• 不要向阿隆借钱。

• **DON'T ENGAGE IN LOANSHARKING ACTIVITIES.**
• 别成为阿隆的跑腿。



30 YEARS OF CRIME WATCH



1986

Debut Telecast

Minutes after the first episode was telecast, a man called the Police hotline. Speaking in Hokkien, he gave the names of two suspects. Six other witnesses called the hotline after the show ended.

Quarterly Telecast

Due to Crime Watch's success, the team pushed forward and increased the telecast to every quarter.

1989



1994

Public Demand

With opinion polls showing an insatiable public appetite for Crime Watch, it became a monthly programme in 1994, on a 10-episode March to December schedule.

"Deadly Pub Brawl"

An appeal made for the accomplices of a 26-year old man, who was arrested nine days earlier, helped to solve the case. The names, photos and the last known addresses of the four suspects were shown on screen. They had earlier fled to Malaysia and surrendered to the Police after the telecast.

1999



Rallying the Community



(From left) Commissioner of Police, Mr Hoong Wee Teck, Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Law, Mr K Shanmugam & Chairman of NCPC, Mr Tan Kian Hoon, commemorating 30 years of Crime Watch at NCPC's annual Appreciation Dinner.

Crime Watch

Tuning Viewers In To Crime Prevention

Crime Watch, one of Singapore's most popular and longest-running television shows, marked its 30th anniversary in 2016. For the past three decades, it has topped viewership ratings with each episode amassing an average of 1.2 million viewers.

Featuring appearances by actual police officers, the show re-enacts real cases and offers crime prevention tips and information on the latest crime trends. Although the show's format has evolved over the years, these basic elements remain a key draw for viewers. Crime Watch is broadcast on Channel 5, Channel 8, Suria, and Vasantham, as well as through online platforms such as Toggle, Facebook, and YouTube.

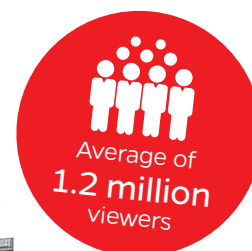
Crime Watch is Singapore's longest running docu-drama and was presented with the Star Award by MediaCorp in recognition of this achievement.

“Assault of A Deaf Mute”

Immediately after the telecast, an anonymous caller gave the Police vital information leading to the arrest of the suspect, Mr Tan Chun Seng, a crane operator.



2001



2000

Malay/Tamil Telecast

Crime Watch made its debut in Suria and Vasantham following the success of the English programme. It remains the only programme in Singapore, apart from the News, that is available in four languages.



2003

A New Era

Crime Watch moved from a talk show format to one hosted by a Police officer.

2004

1,000,000 Viewers

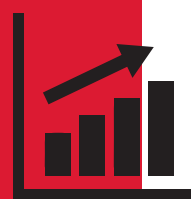
For the first time, Crime Watch reached an astounding average of a million viewers per episode across all four channels.



2011

Home Run

Crime Watch has held off strong competition since 2011 to be ranked No.1 on Channel 5. It is also consistently among the top ten programmes on Channel 8, Suria and Vasantham.



2016

Longest Running Docu-Drama

Presented by MediaCorp to commemorate thirty years of Crime Watch.



We are happy that Crime Watch has been well-received by Singaporeans and grown into a household name over the last 30 years. It has been effective in increasing awareness that many types of crime can be prevented if we do our part. In addition, the public has become more trusting of our Police Force's capabilities and efficiency in law enforcement. We are proud that the NCPC and Crime Watch are catalysts that help keep Singapore safe.

Mr Tan Kian Hoon, Chairman, NCPC



The Great Singapore Sale (GSS)

Bringing Crime Prevention Messages To Commuters

NCPC collaborated with the Police to tap on public transport platforms, such as the MRT lines, to educate the public on the importance of staying vigilant during the Great Singapore Sale (GSS) period.

The crimes highlighted in 2016 were Outrage of Modesty, Shop Theft and Pickpocketing.



Crime prevention messages at Chinatown station on the North-East line.



In-train panels on-board the Circle, North-South and East-West line trains.



Appreciation Dinner 2016



Many Thanks To Our Supporters!

NCPC hosted the annual Appreciation Dinner at One Farrer Hotel and Spa on 22 July 2016 for our sponsors, volunteers and working partners, to thank them for their support towards the Council's programmes.



Our group of Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPAs) who have worked hand-in-hand with NCPC throughout the year to fight crimes!



A wifie moment with Chairman of NCPC (centre) and MP of Tanjong Pagar GRC, Mr Melvin Yong (3rd from back)!

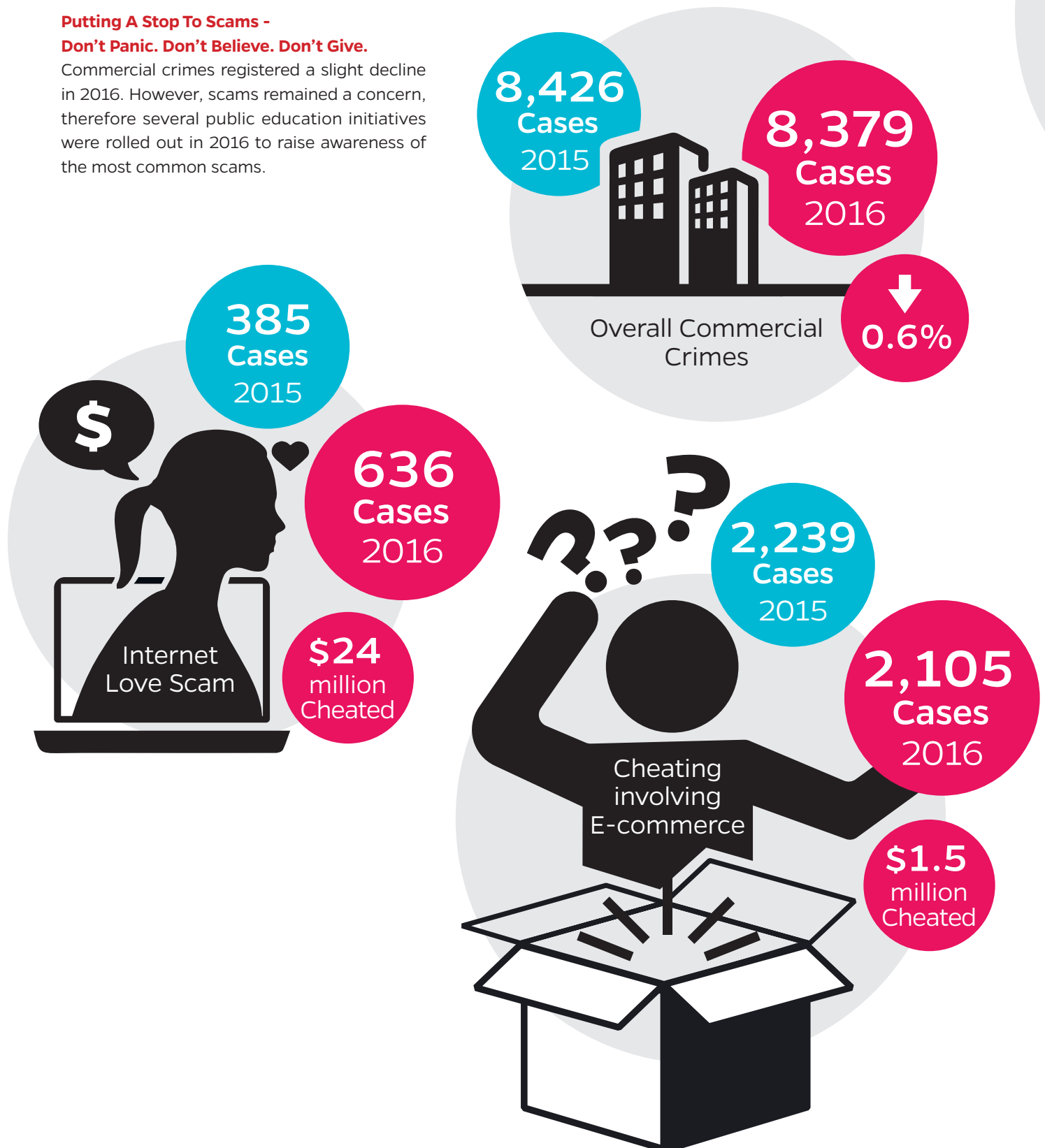


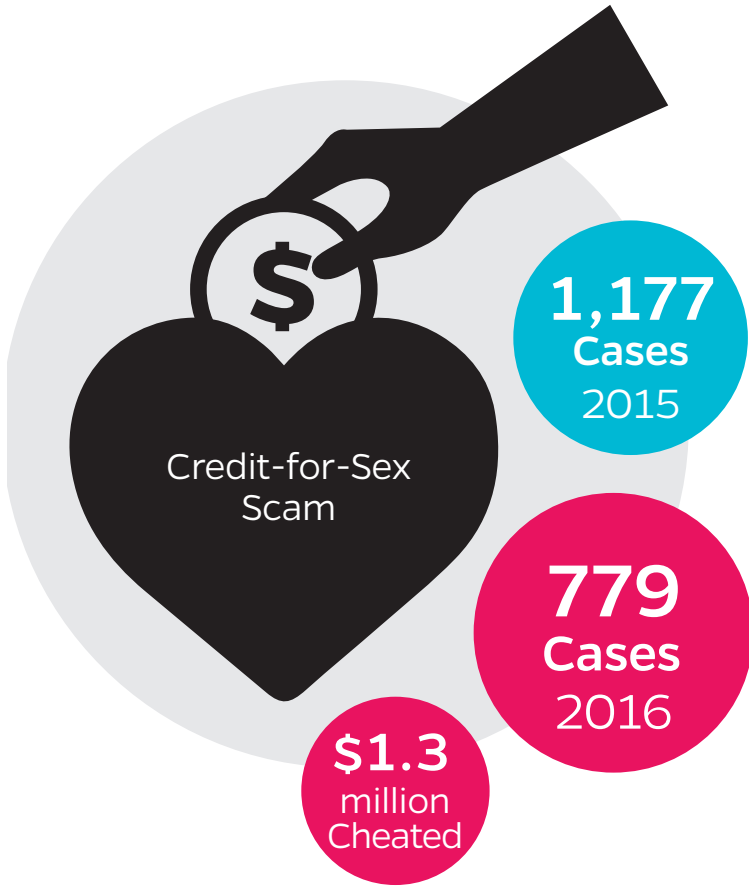
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign

Putting A Stop To Scams -

Don't Panic. Don't Believe. Don't Give.

Commercial crimes registered a slight decline in 2016. However, scams remained a concern, therefore several public education initiatives were rolled out in 2016 to raise awareness of the most common scams.





别慌
Don't Panic

Don't rush into opportunities that sound too good to be true.

别信
Don't Believe

Think twice before you transfer money for others. Don't become a money mule.

别给
Don't Give

Never give money or personal information to anyone you don't know.

ANTI-SCAM HELPLINE
1800-722-6688



NCPC revamped its ScamAlert website in 2016 to make it more user-friendly and engaging. From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, traffic to the website doubled to 360,900 as compared to the previous year.

To remind residents to stay vigilant against common scams, NCPC installed lift decals at 1,200 lift lobbies islandwide.

To reach out to younger Singaporeans, NCPC produced 10 animation videos on the most common scams. As of 31 March 2017, these videos have been viewed more than 630,000 times on YouTube and Facebook.



Anti-Scam Helpline

1800-722-6688

A Brand New Helpline

On 20 November 2016, NCPC launched a brand new anti-scam helpline at its annual year-end crime prevention event. Between November 2016 and March 2017, the helpline received more than 800 calls.



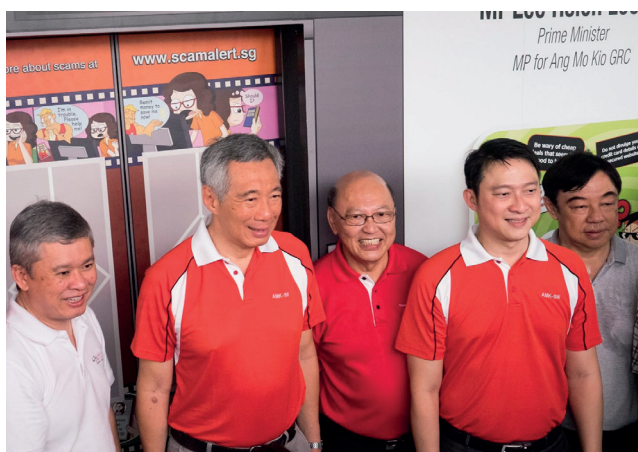
Award-Winning TV Commercial

A TV commercial entitled “The Black Heart Awards”, featuring local actor Mr Li Nanxing, was also launched at the event.

It received many positive reviews and was viewed more than 1.7 million times on Facebook as of March 2017. The commercial also aired on Channel 5 and 8. The “Black Heart Awards” was conferred the coveted Markies Award 2017 for its creativity.



Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong launched the first batch of lift decals at Ang Mo Kio GRC in April 2017.



Educating the public on how to spot an online purchase scam through an interactive game at NCPC's roadshow.



Deputy Prime Minister Mr Teo Chee Hean, launching a TV commercial and anti-scam helpline.

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

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2017

General Information

THE COUNCIL

Mr K Shanmugam	(Patron-In-Chief)
Dr Shaw Vee Meng	(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 2017

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 2017, 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 2017 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 2017

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 2017

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

- 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

7 July 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Income			
Donations	8	512,925	506,500
Grant	8	1,501,558	1,541,118
Sponsorship of projects	8	534,613	412,970
Reimbursement of expenses	8	814,230	465,932
Interest income from fixed deposits		5,123	8,469
Miscellaneous income		16,669	2,483
Gain on disposal of motor vehicle and equipment		14,505	–
		<u>3,399,623</u>	<u>2,937,472</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	4	2,850,400	2,430,950
Employee benefits expense	5	502,339	487,043
Training		1,230	155
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	6	10,479	165
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		1,703	2,666
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		29,061	27,746
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		1,479	1,217
Office and renovation expenses		933	690
Maintenance of vehicles		3,640	1,707
Sundry expenses		2,771	1,020
		<u>3,404,035</u>	<u>2,953,359</u>
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>(4,412)</u>	<u>(15,887)</u>

Approved by:

Tan Kian Hoon
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Poh Kay Ping
Chairman
Finance Committee
National Crime Prevention Council

Date: 7 July 2017

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

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Fixed asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	6	102,980	1,023
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,428,880	1,766,101
Donations receivable	8	2,045,321	1,746,995
Interest receivable	8	229	2,596
Other receivable and deposit	8	—	19,260
		<u>3,474,430</u>	<u>3,534,952</u>
Current liabilities			
Accrued operating expenses	9	<u>233,075</u>	<u>187,228</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,241,355</u>	<u>3,347,724</u>
Net assets		<u>3,344,335</u>	<u>3,348,747</u>
Representing:			
General fund	10	<u>3,344,335</u>	<u>3,348,747</u>

Approved by:

Tan Kian Hoon
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Poh Kay Ping
Chairman
Finance Committee
National Crime Prevention Council

Date: 7 July 2017

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 2017

	General Fund
	\$
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>3,344,335</u>
2015	
Balance as at 1 April 2015	3,364,634
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	(15,887)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	<u>3,348,747</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 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Deficit for the financial year	(4,412)	(15,887)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation motor vehicle and equipment	10,479	165
Interest income	(5,123)	(8,469)
Gain on disposal of motor vehicle and equipment	(14,505)	–
Operating deficit before working capital changes	(13,561)	(24,191)
(Increase)/Decrease in donations receivable	(298,326)	53,334
Decrease/(Increase) in other receivable	21,627	(18,737)
Increase in accrued operating expenses	45,847	47,112
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(244,413)	57,518
Interest received	5,123	8,469
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	(239,290)	65,987
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Purchase of motor vehicle and equipment, representing net cash flows used in investing activity	(97,931)	(1,188)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(337,221)	64,799
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	1,766,101	1,701,302
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 7)	<u>1,428,880</u>	<u>1,766,101</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 2017

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 2014 to 27 May 2017. 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 2016. 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>
Amendments to FRS 7 Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017
Amendments to FRS 12 <i>Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses</i>	1 January 2017
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 102 <i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 40 <i>Transfers of Investment Property</i>	1 January 2018
Improvements to FRSs (December 2016)	
- Amendment to FRS 101 <i>First-time adoption of Financial Reporting Standards</i>	1 January 2018
- Amendment to FRS 112 <i>Disclosure of interests in Other Entities</i>	1 January 2017
- Amendment to FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associate and Joint Venture</i>	1 January 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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>
Amendments to FRS 104 <i>Applying FRS 109 Financial Instruments with FRS 104 Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 115 <i>Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 116 <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures</i>	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 2017

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 2017

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 2017

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 2017

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 2017

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Crime Watch programme *	1,086,925	1,059,413
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	313,295	309,974
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	–	1,104
Senior Citizen Programme *	16,114	15,219
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	740,767	430,567
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	324,073	250,688
Delta League	369,226	363,985
	2,850,400	2,430,950

* The expenses for these projects are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on the agreed rates by the Board. In 2017, the Board's maximum total grant to the Council's crime prevention programmes is \$1.85 million (2016: \$1.85 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

5. Employee benefits expense

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	440,179	427,534
Central Provident Fund contributions	62,160	59,509
	<u>502,339</u>	<u>487,043</u>

6. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Office equipment \$	Motor vehicle \$	Total \$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2015	14,673	91,250	105,923
Addition	1,188	–	1,188
Disposals	(5,674)	–	(5,674)
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	10,187	91,250	101,437
Addition	–	112,436	112,436
Disposals	–	(91,250)	(91,250)
At 31 March 2017	10,187	112,436	122,623
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2015	14,673	91,250	105,923
Depreciation charge for the financial year	165	–	165
Disposals	(5,674)	–	(5,674)
At 31 March 2016 and 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	9,336	10,307	19,643
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2017	851	102,129	102,980
At 31 March 2016	1,023	–	1,023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances	678,470	515,817
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	750,410	1,250,284
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,428,880</u>	<u>1,766,101</u>

The fixed deposits mature on varying dates as follows:

Within 3 months	750,410	250,284
Between 3 months and 12 months	–	1,000,000
	<u>750,410</u>	<u>1,250,284</u>

The interest rates of the deposits as at 31 March 2017 ranged from 0.05% to 1.51% (2016: 0.05% to 1.5%) per annum.

8. Receivables

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Donations receivable	2,045,321	1,746,995
Interest receivable	229	2,596
Deposit	–	19,260
Total receivables	2,045,550	1,768,851
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	1,428,880	1,766,101
Total loans and receivables	<u>3,474,430</u>	<u>3,534,952</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

8. Receivables (continued)

The donations receivable balance as at year end as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<u>Donations receivable</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	1,746,995	1,800,329
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	512,925	506,500
- Grant	1,501,558	1,541,118
- Sponsorship of projects	534,613	412,970
- Reimbursement of expenses	814,230	465,932
	3,363,326	2,926,520
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(281,500)	(326,184)
- Non-tax deductible	(2,783,500)	(2,653,670)
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>2,045,321</u>	<u>1,746,995</u>

The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<u>Tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	251,500	306,500
- Sponsorship of projects	—	30,000
	<u>251,500</u>	<u>336,500</u>
<u>Non-tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	261,425	200,000
- Grant	1,501,558	1,541,118
- Sponsorship of projects	534,613	382,970
- Reimbursement of expenses	814,230	465,932
	<u>3,111,826</u>	<u>2,590,020</u>
Recognised in income and expenditure	<u>3,363,326</u>	<u>2,926,520</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

9. Accrued operating expenses

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	233,075	187,228

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 2014, 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 2017

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.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Singapore Police Force		
Reimbursement of expenses (Non-tax deductible)	814,230	465,932
	<u>814,230</u>	<u>465,932</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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
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 2017

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 91% (2016: 88%) 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:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	2,045,550	1,768,851
Cash and cash equivalents	1,428,880	1,766,101
	<u>3,474,430</u>	<u>3,534,952</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Accrued operating expenses	233,075	187,228
	<u>233,075</u>	<u>187,228</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,241,355</u>	<u>3,347,724</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

13. 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.

14. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Governing Council on 7 July 2017.



Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2016.

Platinum Donors:



Members of Tote Board Group



KHOO TECK PUAT FOUNDATION

Gold Donor:



MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS
FOUNDATION

Silver Donors:

Michael Fritsch

Singapore Edu-Train Centre Pte Ltd



Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2016.

Partners and Supporters:

Albirex Niigata Football Club (Singapore)
 Anderson Secondary School
 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
 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
 SMRT Corporation Ltd
 SportCares Foundation
 West Spring Secondary School



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