



Making Singapore safe and secure for all

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

VISION

Making Singapore
Safe and Secure for All.

MISSION

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

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 Gerald Balendran Singham, JP, BBM(L), PBM

Chairman

Global Vice-Chair and
ASEAN CEO
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



Mr Tan Puay Kern
PBM, PPA(P), AMBCI

Vice Chairman

Vice President, Security
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd
Chairman
Current Crime Committee



Mr Steven Goh
Honorary Treasurer

Executive Director
Orchard Road Business
Association



Mr Mike Chan
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS

Deputy Chief Executive
Officer (Estate)
Housing & Development Board



Mr Bernard Choo

Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings



Mr Dan Yock Hau
PPA(P), PPA(G), PP, PBS

Director
National Cyber Incident
Response Centre
Cyber Security Agency
of Singapore



Prof Shirley Ho

Research Director for Arts,
Humanities, Education and
Social Sciences
President's Office,
Nanyang Technological
University



Mr Nicholas Aaron Khoo

Chief Financial Officer
WASD Pte Ltd



Mr Koh Chong Mong
PPA(P), PBS

Cluster Superintendent
South 7
Ministry of Education



Mr Lim Chin Keong

Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



Mr Lim Hock Yu
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS

Chief Executive Director
People's Association



Mr Kenneth Loo

Executive Director &
Chief Operating Officer
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd

Chairman
Commercial Sector
Committee



Dr Majeed Khader
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS

Director HTBSC
Senior Consultant Psychologist
Home Team Behavioural
Sciences Centre



Ms Abigail Ng

Executive Director
Corporate Finance & Consumer
Department,
Monetary Authority of Singapore



Mr Ng Khee Jin

Creative Partner
Kheej LLP
Chairman
Public Communications
Committee



Mr Shng Yunn Chinn

Director
Community Partnership
Department
Singapore Police Force



Mr Tan Hung Hooi
PBS

Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
Singapore Police Force



Ms Tan Su Lin

Chief of Staff
SVP, Operations
Carousell Pte Ltd



Mr Benjamin Tay

Chief Executive Officer
Power Automation Pte Ltd
Chairman
Community Engagement
Committee



Mr Wong Voal Voal

Co-Founder &
Managing Partner
IN.FOM



Mr Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman

BBM, PBM
Principal Architect
Zahidi A.R Arkitek

RESOURCE PANEL MEMBERS



Mr Victor Chia

Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



Ms Margaret Heng

BBM, PPM
Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association
Chief Executive
SHATEC



Mr Latiff Bin Ibrahim

BBM, PBM
Consultant
Ramdas & Wong Advocates &
Solicitors



Mr Kim Teo Poh Jin,

PBM
Executive Director &
Group Chief Executive
Officer
Boardroom Limited



Mr Lee Chee Chiew

PPA(G), PBS
Deputy Assistant
Commissioner (Ret.)
Singapore Police Force



Mr Lum Hon Fye

JP, PBM
Chief Executive Officer
Thye Hua Kwan Moral Charities



Mrs Ong-Ang Ai Boon

Director
The Association of Banks
in Singapore



Ms Gillian Ong

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



Mr Poh Kay Ping

BBM, PBM
Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



Ms Susan Sim

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



Mr Tan Kian Hoon

JP, BBM (L), PBM
Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate Consultants
Pte Ltd



NCPC Secretariat

(Left to right)

Mr Aren Poh, Assistant Manager
Ms Soh Xiu Jun, Senior Project Executive
Ms Candice Siah, Senior Accounts Executive
Mr Tan Tin Wee, Executive Director
Ms Elissa Chong, Senior Project Executive
Mr Tan Pang Yong, Senior Manager
Mr Chong Teng Kok, Senior Project Executive

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Mr Gerald Singham

JP, BBM(L), PBM
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

The spiralling scam cases continue to worry all of us. In 2020, the number of reported cases jumped by 65.1% to 15,756, from 9,545 cases in 2019. Scams constituted 42.1% of all crimes in Singapore.

In 2020, as Singaporeans stayed at home and depended more on online platforms to make transactions, the number of crimes increased due to a jump in scam cases. If scams were excluded, the total number of reported crimes in 2020 actually went down by more than 15%.

Overall, total crimes last year increased by 6.5% to 37,409 cases, from 35,115 in 2019. Despite the rise, Singapore remains a safe and secure city for everyone. We were once again ranked first in Gallup's Global Law & Order report, with 97% of residents saying they felt safe walking home alone at night in their neighbourhood.

The spiralling scam cases continue to worry all of us. In 2020, the number of reported cases jumped by 65.1% to 15,756, from 9,545 cases in 2019. Scams constituted 42.1% of all crimes in Singapore. Out of the most prevalent scam types, e-commerce scams, social media impersonation scams, loan scams and banking related phishing scams were the most serious and common. E-commerce scams, for example, were reported 3,354 times in 2020 and the largest sum cheated in one particular case reached \$1.9 million.

Working closely with the police and community, NCPC channelled a significant amount of resources to boost its public education programmes. Last year, our

anti-scam helpline (1800-722-6688) handled 9,173 calls from members of the public seeking advice on scams. As an important repository of information on prevailing scams, our ScamAlert.sg website was visited more than 506,000 times. NCPC achieved a new milestone in November last year by launching the Scamshield mobile app. More than 100,000 people have downloaded it so far to block SMSes and phone calls from scammers. The app identifies and filters out scam messages using Artificial Intelligence. It also blocks phone numbers that have been used in scams or reported by Scamshield users.

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, we had no choice but to cancel most of our physical outreach activities and move them online. For the first time, NCPC's youth engagement programme Delta League was conducted virtually. I am proud to share that it was also the 10th anniversary of the league and a new logo was unveiled.

With the ongoing pandemic, NCPC will have to adapt swiftly to face more challenges ahead. But we cannot do it alone. Crime prevention is a shared responsibility. Therefore, we will continue to join hands with the community, our stakeholders and sponsors to roll-out programmes for a safe and secure Singapore.

INSTILLING GOOD VALUES IN OUR YOUTH



Delta League

The Delta League June edition had to be called off as contact sports were prohibited during the COVID-19 pandemic. The restrictions lasted beyond the circuit breaker period.

NCPC and the Police continued to engage the youths by keeping them meaningfully occupied during the year-end school holidays. Leveraging on football simulation video game FIFA 21, the youths participated from the safety of their homes and were engaged through a series of crime prevention workshops and activities. The Delta League programme was designed to enhance their crime prevention awareness and inculcate a sense of social responsibility, teamwork and discipline under the guidance of police mentors.

For our first ever run, more than 100 players from 46 teams competed to be crowned as the first e-Delta League Champion.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of Delta League, a new logo was also launched at the event. It was selected from the hundreds of submissions received from a public design competition.



The new logo is striking and distinctive as it is now framed in a triangular Delta (Δ) sign, used in maths and sciences to represent change. It reflects the League's mission to change the lives of youth through football.



The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

The NCPC's Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme is customised for school children. The Badge is awarded to those from uniformed groups such as Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and the National Police Cadet Corps who pass a crime prevention quiz and practical test.



CRIME PREVENTION AMBASSADORS



Crime Prevention talk at Braddell Heights Community Centre.

Volunteers helping to spread the message of crime prevention

The Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPA) programme has played an important role spreading crime prevention messages to the community. Due to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, public outreach events had to be cancelled. Despite the challenges, our CPA volunteers continued to educate the public via online platforms.



CPA packing goodie bags for essential workers.



Crime Prevention talk at Yew Tee Community Centre.

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS

Combating crime with the community

Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ)

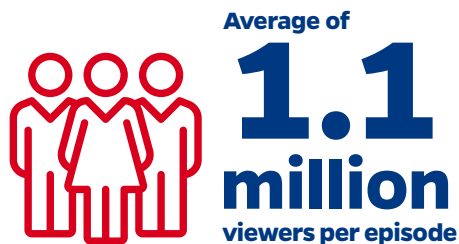
The community plays an integral role in keeping the neighbourhood safe from crime. Outstanding NWZs were recognised for their exemplary efforts towards the safety and security of their neighbourhoods. A total of 300 NWZs were presented with the awards, of which 42 were Golds.



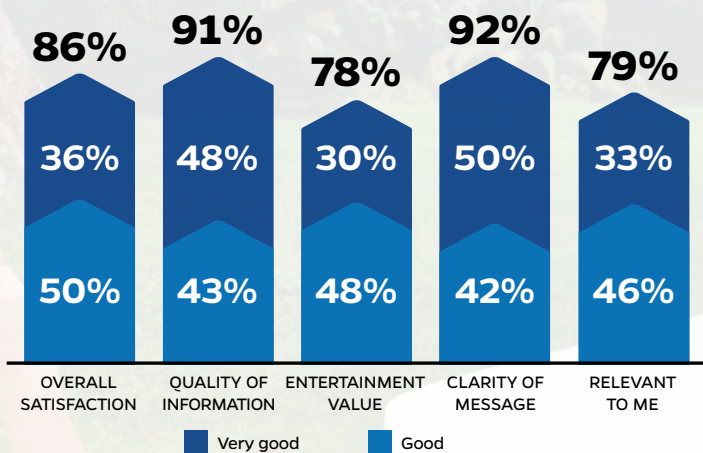
RALLYING THE COMMUNITY

CrimeWatch

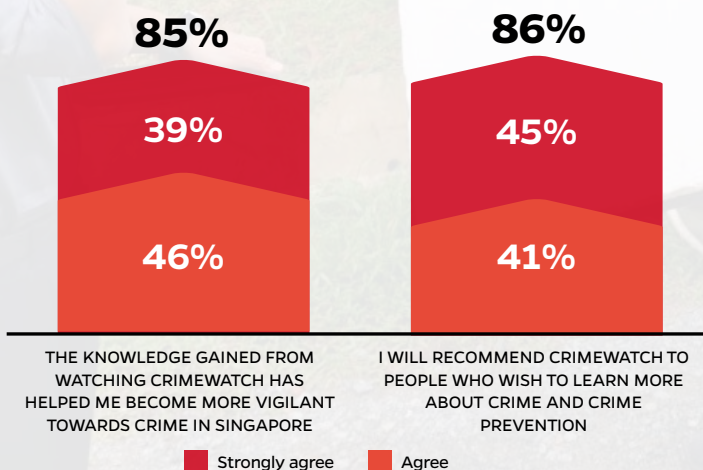
Viewership for CrimeWatch climbed in 2020, reaching out to an average of 1.1 million people per episode. The show was also in the top 10 info-edu category across all four free-to-air channels; remaining as the chart topper on Channel 5 across all episodes. In 2020, CrimeWatch was also one of the most viewed programmes on MeWatch.



Survey on CrimeWatch



Majority agreed that CrimeWatch has made them more vigilant and would recommend the show to others who want to learn more about crime prevention



What viewers enjoyed most ☆☆☆

64% Re-enactment of crime cases

56% Showing how Police solve crimes with their professionalism, e.g. good investigation skills

55% Learning about crime prevention tips

PARTNERING OUR INDUSTRIES

The Public Transport Industry

Raising awareness on Outrage of Modesty

NCPC collaborated with the Police to tap on public transport platforms, such as the trains, stations, and buses to educate commuters on the penalties for committing Outrage of Modesty. Public transport operators gave their support by offering free media spaces.



The Construction Industry

Inculcating crime prevention culture in foreign workers

NCPC partnered with the Singapore Contractors Association Limited (SCAL) to organise online and physical crime prevention programmes for foreign workers as they may not be familiar with of the local laws and prevalent scams.

In addition, our Foreign Worker Crime Prevention Ambassadors helped to share crime prevention tips with their peers at dormitories and workplaces.



Tamil version on bank phishing scam



Bengali version on loan scam

A series of videos produced by a group of foreign workers to share crime prevention tips about scams with their peers via different channels.

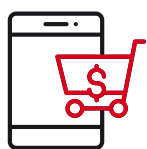
ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

■ Increase in the number of scams in 2020

In 2020, the total number of reported crimes went up by 6.5% to 37,409 cases, from 35,115 cases in 2019. The increase was due to the rise in scam cases. In particular, there was a significant spike in online scams as Singaporeans carried out more online transactions.



TOP 5 SCAMS IN 2020



E-Commerce Scam

2020	3,354 cases	\$6.9 million
2019	2,816 cases	\$2.3 million lost

+19%
cases
+200%
Amount Lost



Social Media Impersonation Scam

2020	3,010 cases	\$5.5 million
2019	786 cases	\$3.1 million lost

+283%
cases
+77%
Amount Lost



Loan Scam

2020	1,990 cases	\$14.5 million
2019	1,750 cases	\$6.8 million lost

+13.7%
cases
+113%
Amount Lost



Banking-related phishing Scam

2020	1,342 cases	\$5.8 million
2019	80 cases	\$491,000 lost

+1,578%
cases
+1,081%
Amount Lost



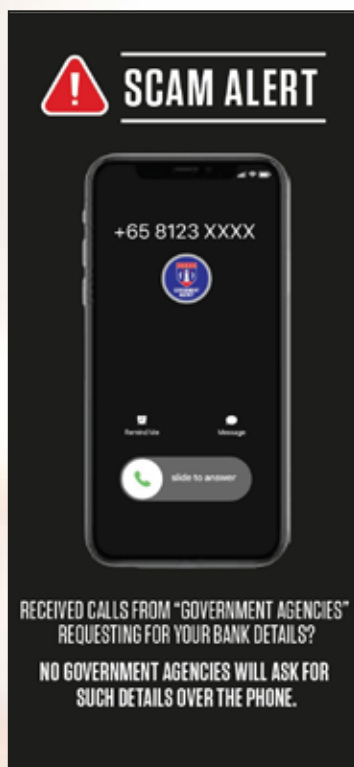
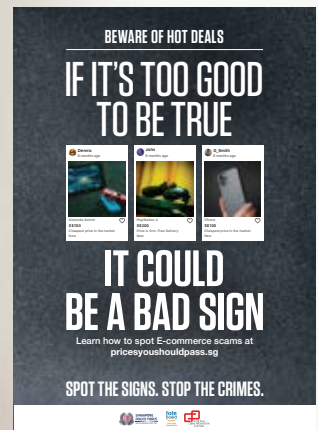
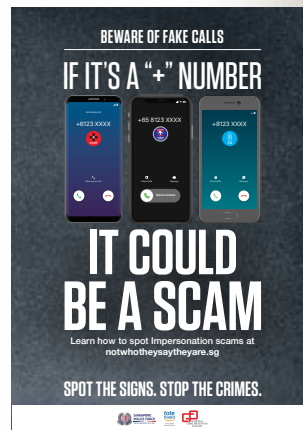
Investment Scam

2020	1,102 cases	\$69.5 million
2019	487 cases	\$36 million lost

+126%
cases
+91%
Amount Lost

“Spot the Signs, Stop the Crimes” campaign

NCPC launched the 6th edition of its Anti-Scam Campaign on 27 August 2020 to educate the public on how to identify the various signs of scams in order to protect themselves from getting cheated.



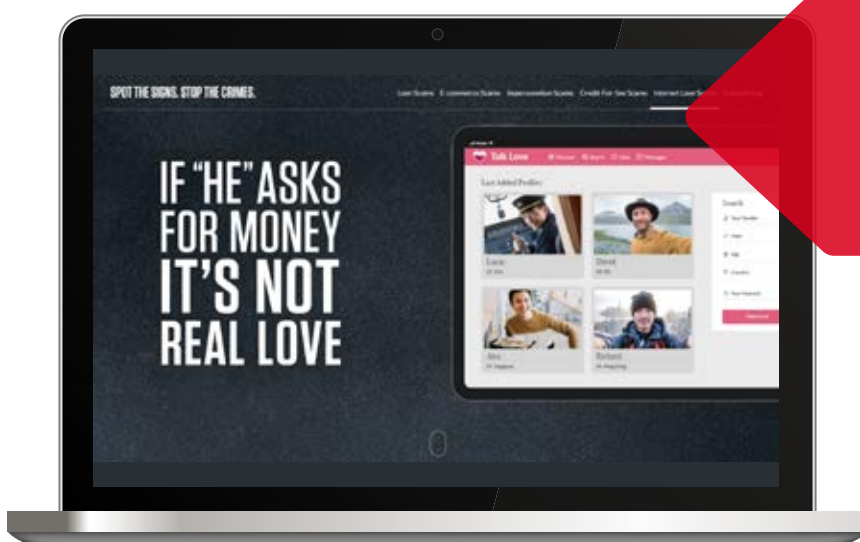
As of 31 March 2021, more than 4,000 people had signed up for NCPC's WhatsApp and Telegram to regularly receive information on prevalent scams.



Multi-media messages were sent via Telegram and WhatsApp.



A new Telegram channel was created by NCPC in 2020. Scan this QR code to receive the latest scam alerts.



ScamAlert website

To highlight the more common scams, a new page covering E-commerce, Loan, Internet Love and Impersonation scams was created in the website.

FY 2018
395,834

FY 2019
501,284

FY 2020
506,092

Number of visits to ScamAlert.sg

Anti-Scam Helpline

The helpline provides scam-related advice to the public. In 2020, the number of calls received increased by 27% to 9,173. A quick intervention by NCPC anti-scam helpline operator helped an IT company to successfully recover \$6,000 after the scam was reported.

Successful intervention by the helpline operator.

NCPC anti-scam hotline officer shares how S\$6,000 full sum was successfully recovered after scam was reported



Anti-Scam Helpline

1800-722-6688

In FY2020, NCPC received a total of over

9,173 calls

X-Ah-Long hotline

X-Ah-Long Hotline was launched in 2010 to provide a channel for members of the public to submit information relating to unlicensed moneylending activities.



X-Ah-Long Hotline

1800-924-5664

In FY2020, NCPC received a total of over

2,488 calls

Publicity and Roadshows

Along with traditional channels such as TV, radio, and out-of-home media, NCPC also leveraged on various social media platforms to promote the anti-scam messages.



NCPC Council member, Mr Nicholas Khoo, with Ms Carolyn Misir, Head Operations and Forensic Psychology, Manpower Department / Police Psychological Services Division, SPF, sharing how and why victims got scammed for a SGAG video. The video garnered over 600,000 views online.

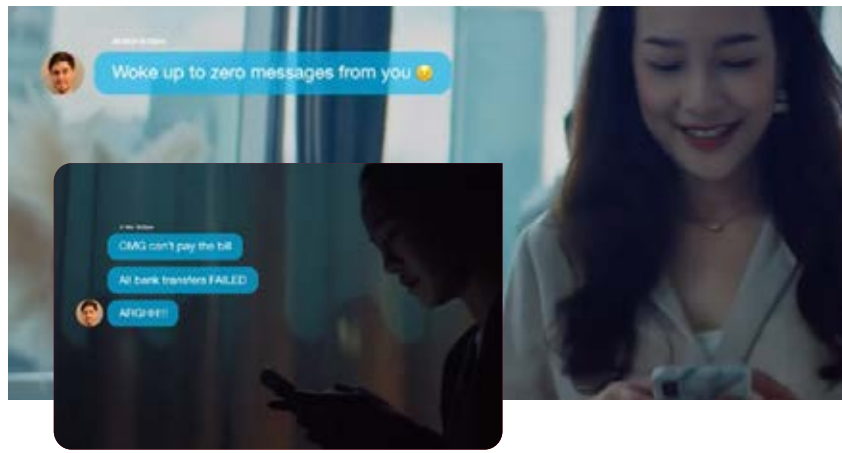


NCPC created a Tiktok channel to reach out to the younger audience.

Year-End Crime Prevention Campaign launch

For the very first-time, NCPC held a virtual press event where Guest-of-Honour, Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of Sustainability & the Environment, Mr Desmond Tan and Chairman NCPC, Mr Gerald Singham, shared about the scam situation with reporters.

Together with Deputy Commissioner (Investigation & Intelligence) Florence Chua, NCPC's ScamShield app and "Everyday Love Story" video was launched. The video tells a story of how a scammer tricks a victim into transferring money to him after establishing an online "relationship" with him.



An educational video on internet love scam was launched and shared on social media, garnering more than 1 million views. An abridged version was also broadcast on TV to amplify the reach.



VIPs launched ScamShield at the Year-End Crime Prevention Campaign.



Working with strategic partners

NCPC worked with bubble tea retailer, LiHO Tea, to promote the "OTP Not for Sharing" message.

Preventing scam calls and messages with ScamShield app

To prevent SMSes and phone calls from scammers, the ScamShield App was developed and launched on 20 November 2020.

The app, a collaboration between NCPC and the Open Government Products team from Government Technology Agency, identifies and filters out scam messages through the identification of key words using Artificial Intelligence. It also blocks scam messages and phone calls from phone numbers that were used in other scam cases or reported by other ScamShield app users. These two functions reduce opportunities for scammers to prey on victims.

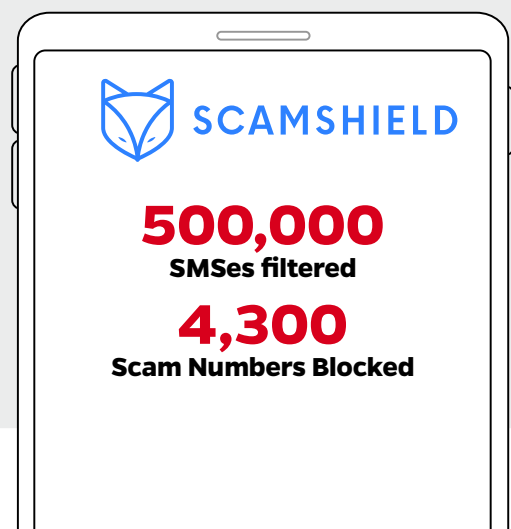
As of 31st March 2021, the app was downloaded by more than 100,000 people, with more than 500,000 SMSes filtered and 4,300 scam numbers blocked.



Scan this QR code to download ScamShield mobile app on your phone.



Guest-of-Honour, MOS Desmond Tan and Chairman NCPC Mr Gerald Singham discussed the scam situation in Singapore.



COUNCIL MATTERS

Media outreach by members

NCPC members appeared on various TV and radio shows to share crime prevention tips for scams.



Council Meetings

NCPC conducted four council meetings and one Annual General Meeting during the financial year.



Council meetings in 2020 were conducted virtually.

Other media outreach by members

Date	Topic
27-Aug-20	NCPC's new "Spot the Signs. Stop the Crimes" campaign
11-Sep-20	Loan scam on FM97.2
22-Sep-20	Tech Support scam on FM97.2
6-Oct-20	Money mules on FM97.2
21-Oct-20	Impersonation scam on FM97.2
23-Sep-20	Various scams on FM96.3
3-Nov-20	Business Email Impersonation scam on FM97.2
24-Nov-20	ScamShield app on FM93.8
26-Nov-20	ScamShield app on FM95.8
27-Nov-20	E-commerce scams and ScamShield app on "Hello Singapore"
1-Dec-20	ScamShield on FM97.2
22-Dec-20	Impersonation scam on FM97.2
3-Jan-21	E-commerce scam on Jia88.3
11-Mar-21	Scam victim profiles on FM97.2



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

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2021



General Information

THE COUNCIL

Mr K 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 2021

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 2021, 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 2021 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 2021

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 2021

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.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion,

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

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income			
Donations	9	250,070	368,426
Grant	9	1,400,000	1,600,000
Funding	9	1,770,257	1,850,000
Sponsorship of projects	9	51,054	218,500
Reimbursement of expenses	9	–	114,834
Interest income		8,137	18,242
Miscellaneous income	4	94,605	3,328
		<u>3,574,123</u>	<u>4,173,330</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	5	2,631,046	3,162,005
Employee benefits expense	6	567,031	549,925
Training		653	820
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	7	11,728	11,827
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		73	2,464
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		34,172	35,869
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		–	645
Office and renovation expenses		223	284
Maintenance of vehicles		2,517	3,345
Sundry expenses		565	1,158
		<u>3,248,008</u>	<u>3,768,342</u>
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>326,115</u></u>	<u><u>404,988</u></u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Steven Goh Leng Heng
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

14 July 2021

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

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Non-current asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	7	57,845	69,573
Current assets			
Funding receivable	9	1,821,311	2,068,500
Interest receivable	9	395	1,627
Short-term fixed deposits	8	–	750,000
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,065,103	3,013,644
		<u>5,886,809</u>	<u>5,833,771</u>
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses	10	<u>137,443</u>	<u>422,248</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,749,366</u>	<u>5,411,523</u>
Net assets		<u>5,807,211</u>	<u>5,481,096</u>
Representing:			
General fund	11	<u>5,807,211</u>	<u>5,481,096</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Steven Goh Leng Heng
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

14 July 2021

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 2021

	General Fund
	\$
2021	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	5,481,096
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	326,115
Balance as at 31 March 2021	5,807,211
2020	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	5,076,108
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	404,988
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,481,096

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 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	326,115	404,988
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	11,728	11,827
Interest income	(8,137)	(18,242)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	329,706	398,573
Decrease in funding receivable	247,189	484,042
(Decrease)/increase in accrued operating expenses	(284,805)	71,070
Cash generated from operating activities	292,090	953,685
Interest received	9,369	37,162
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	301,459	990,847
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Decrease/(increase) in fixed deposits	750,000	(500,000)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activity	750,000	(500,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,051,459	490,847
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	3,013,644	2,522,797
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 8)	4,065,103	3,013,644

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 2021

1. General information

National Crime Prevention Council (“NCPC” or the “Council”) is registered in Singapore under the Societies Act, Chapter 311. NCPC was approved as an Institution of Public Character (“IPC”) for a period of 3 years with effect from 28 May 2017 to 27 May 2020. Subsequent to the year end, NCPC has been further approved for an additional period of 3 years with effect from 28 May 2020 to 27 May 2023. 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 “\$”), 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 2020. 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 110 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be determined
Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39, FRS 104, FRS 116 Leases: <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i>	1 April 2021
Amendments to FRS 103: <i>Reference to Conceptual Framework</i>	1 April 2022
Amendments to FRS 37: <i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 April 2022
Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 April 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 to 2020	1 April 2022
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current</i>	1 April 2023

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 measured 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial liabilities (continued)

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 short-term deposits, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 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.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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 periods. 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. Miscellaneous income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Government grant income	93,323	—
Others	1,282	3,328
	<u>94,605</u>	<u>3,328</u>

Government grant income refer to job support scheme received from the Singapore Government to help businesses deal with the impact from COVID-19. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants recognised during the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The Jobs Support Scheme provides wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees during this period of economic uncertainty. Employers who have made CPF contributions for their local employees will qualify for the pay-outs under the scheme.

5. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Crime Watch Programme *	1,112,312	1,112,460
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	52,413	66,544
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	2,086	10,500
Senior Citizen Programme *	2,675	13,865
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	1,225,351	1,249,283
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	134,101	272,353
Delta League	102,108	437,000
	<u>2,631,046</u>	<u>3,162,005</u>

* The expenses for these project are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on agreed rates. In 2021, the Board's total funding to the Council's Crime Prevention programmes is \$1,770,257 (2020: \$1,850,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

6. Employee benefits expense

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	500,179	483,619
Central Provident Fund contributions	66,852	66,306
	<u>567,031</u>	<u>549,925</u>

7. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Office equipment	Motor vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2019	10,215	112,436	122,651
Disposals	(1,059)	–	(1,059)
At 31 March 2020, 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	<u>9,156</u>	<u>112,436</u>	<u>121,592</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2019	8,457	32,794	41,251
Disposals	(1,059)	–	(1,059)
Depreciation charge for the financial year	583	11,244	11,827
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	<u>7,981</u>	<u>44,038</u>	<u>52,019</u>
Depreciation charge for the financial year	484	11,244	11,728
At 31 March 2021	<u>8,465</u>	<u>55,282</u>	<u>63,747</u>
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2021	<u>691</u>	<u>57,154</u>	<u>57,845</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,175</u>	<u>68,398</u>	<u>69,573</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances	3,265,103	2,513,644
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	800,000	500,000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,065,103</u>	<u>3,013,644</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

8. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term fixed deposits	4,065,103	3,763,644
Less: Fixed deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	–	(750,000)
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	<u>4,065,103</u>	<u>3,013,644</u>

The fixed deposits will mature within 31 to 213 days (2020: 62 to 365 days) from the financial year end and earn interest rates ranging from 0.17% to 1.60% (2020: 1.25% to 1.60% per annum). Fixed deposits with maturity date more than 3 months from 31 March are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

9. Receivables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Receivables from funding, donations and sponsorship	1,821,311	2,068,500
Interest receivable	395	1,627
Total receivables	<u>1,821,706</u>	<u>2,070,127</u>
Add:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	4,065,103	3,013,644
Short-term bank deposits (Note 8)	–	750,000
Total financial assets at amortised cost	<u>5,886,809</u>	<u>5,833,771</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

9. Receivables (continued)

The funding receivable balance as at year end is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,068,500	2,552,542
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	250,070	368,426
- Grant	1,400,000	1,600,000
- Funding	1,770,257	1,850,000
- Sponsorship of projects	51,054	218,500
- Reimbursement of expenses	–	114,834
	3,471,381	4,151,760
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(250,060)	(321,350)
- Non-tax deductible	(3,468,510)	(4,314,452)
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>1,821,311</u>	<u>2,068,500</u>

The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	250,060	321,350
	<u>250,060</u>	<u>321,350</u>
<u>Non-tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	10	47,076
- Grant	1,400,000	1,600,000
- Funding	1,770,257	1,850,000
- Sponsorship of projects	51,054	218,500
- Reimbursement of expenses	–	114,834
	<u>3,221,321</u>	<u>3,830,410</u>
Recognised in income and expenditure	<u>3,471,381</u>	<u>4,151,760</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

10. Accrued operating expenses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	137,443	422,248

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

11. 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.

12. 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. Subsequent to the year end, NCPC has been further approved for an additional period of 3 years with effect from 28 May 2020 to 27 May 2023. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

13. 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.

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Singapore Police Force		
Grant	1,400,000	1,600,000
Reimbursement of expenses (Non-tax deductible)	–	114,834

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.

Compensation of key management personnel

	2021 \$	2020 \$
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 2021

14. 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 100% (2020: 100%) 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:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	1,821,706	2,070,127
Short-term fixed deposits	–	750,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,065,103	3,013,644
	<u>5,886,809</u>	<u>5,833,771</u>
Financial liability:		
Accrued operating expenses	137,443	422,248
	<u>137,443</u>	<u>422,248</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>5,749,366</u>	<u>5,411,523</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

15. 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.

16. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Governing Council on 14 July 2021.

Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2020.

Platinum Donors:



SHAW FOUNDATION
邵氏基金



Gold Donors:

ABS Benchmarks Administration Co Pte Ltd

Partners and Supporters:

Cheers Holdings Pte Ltd

Google Inc.

Government Technology Agency (GovTech)

Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore

Ministry of Communication and Information

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Home Affairs

Moove Media Pte Ltd

Pizza Hut

Royal T Group Pte Ltd

Samsung Singapore

SBS Transit Ltd

Singapore Police Force

Smart Nation and Digital Government Office (SNDGO)

SyncTech Solution Pte Ltd



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