



ANNUAL REPORT 2022 MAKING SINGAPORE **SAFE AND SECURE** FOR ALL

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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.



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
PBM, BBM
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
BBM, PBM, PPA(P)
Vice Chairman
Vice President, Security
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd
Chairman
Current Crime Committee



Mr Steven Goh
Honorary Treasurer
Managing Director
Orchard Road Business Association



Ms Tan Su Lin
Chief of Staff
Head of People
Senior Vice President, Operations
Carousell Pte Ltd



Mr Benjamin Tay
Chief Executive Officer
Power Automation Pte Ltd
Chairman
Community Engagement Committee



Mr Bernard Choo
Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings Ltd



Mr Dan Yock Hau
PPA(P), PPA(G), PP, PBS
Assistant Chief Executive (National Cyber Resilience)
Cyber Security Agency of Singapore



Mr Jeff Wu
Senior Director, Trust & Safety - Law Enforcement Response Team, APAC
Meta



Mr Jimmy Toh
(From 16 January 2023)
PPA(G), PBS
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



Mr Kee Rui Xiong
Executive Director
Capital Markets Group, Corporate Finance and Consumer Department



Mr Wong Voal Voal
Co-founder & Managing Partner
IN.FOM



Mr Kenneth Loo
Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer
Straits Construction Group Pte Ltd
Chairman
Commercial Sector Committee



Mr Koh Chong Mong
PPA(P), PBS
Cluster Superintendent, South 7
Ministry of Education



Mr Lian Ghim Hua
(From 15 August 2022)
PPA(P)
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
Singapore Police Force



Mr Lim Chin Keong
PBM
Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



Mr Lim Hock Yu
(Till 15 January 2023)
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



Dr Majeed Khader
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS
Director HTBSC
Chief Psychologist
Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre



Mr Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman
BBM, PBM
Principal Architect
Zahidi A.R Arkitek



Mr Mike Chan Hein Wah
PPA(E) (COVID 19), PPA(P)(L), PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS
Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Estate)
Housing & Development Board



Mr Ng Khee Jin
PBM
Creative Partner
KheeJ LLP
Chairman
Public Communications Committee



Mr Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Chief Operating Officer
Global Star Acquisition Inc.



Prof Shirley Ho
Associate Vice President for Humanities, Social Sciences & Research Communication
Nanyang Technological University



Mr Shng Yunn Chinn
Director
Community Partnership Department
Singapore Police Force



Mr Tan Hung Hooi
(Till 14 August 2022)
PBS
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
Singapore Police Force

RESOURCE PANEL MEMBERS



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



Mr Kim Teo Poh Jin
PBM
Executive Director & Group Chief Executive Officer
Boardroom Limited



Mr Latiff Bin Ibrahim
BBM, PPM
Consultant
Ramdas & Wong Advocates & Solicitors



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



Ms Margaret Heng
BBM, PPM
Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association
Chief Executive
SHATEC



Mrs Ong-Ang Ai Boon
Director
The Association of Banks in Singapore



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), BBM
Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate Consultants Pte Ltd



Mr Victor Chia
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



NCPCC SECRETARIAT

Left to right

Mr Jason Leong, Project Executive
Mr Aren Poh, Assistant Manager
Ms Elissa Chong, Senior Project Executive
Mr Chong Teng Kok, Senior Project Executive
Mr Devrajan Bala, Executive Director
Mr Tan Pang Yong, Senior Manager
Ms Candice Siah, Senior Accounts Executive
Ms Lee Pei Xian, Marketing Executive



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



NCPC's vision and mission still remains the same but the mode and type of crimes we face now are vastly different. Unthinkable four decades ago, crimes today are mostly taking place in cyberspace. In 2022, the number of scams and cybercrime cases in Singapore increased by 25.2% to 33,669 cases.



Mr Gerald Singham

JP, BBM(L), PBM

Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council



2022 was a memorable year as the National Crime Prevention Council held its belated 40th Anniversary Gala Dinner at the Marina Bay Sands. We had to postpone the event from 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. I was delighted to finally meet all the donors, stakeholders and supporters in person to commemorate a most joyous milestone.

NCPC was founded on 4 July 1981. Inaugurating the Council at the Hyatt Hotel, then Home Affairs Minister Mr Chua Sian Chin said the Council was an experiment in seeing if Singaporeans could be persuaded to accept measures not through force of law, but through persuasion based on the merits of the case. Preventable physical crimes like robbery, housebreaking and theft were rampant in the 1980s. Since then, Singaporeans have met the call not to do things only when forced, but to appreciate that crime prevention is a shared responsibility.

NCPC's vision and mission still remains the same but the mode and type of crimes we face now are vastly different. Unthinkable four decades ago, crimes today

are mostly taking place in cyberspace. In 2022, the number of scams and cybercrime cases in Singapore increased by 25.2% to 33,669 cases. As you may already know, the increase was again due to more scams reported by victims. The total number of scam cases shot up by 32.6% to 31,728 in 2022, from 23,933 cases in 2021. Sadly, the total amount cheated by scams jumped to \$660.7 million in 2022 alone. In just two years from 2021 to 2022, Singaporeans lost close to \$1.3 billion to scammers.

Collaborating with the police, private sector and the community, NCPC continued to devote much of its resources to fighting scams. The "I Can ACT Against Scams" campaign was launched to encourage everyone to proactively adopt anti-scam measures. The ScamShield mobile app, rolled out in November 2020, has been downloaded by close to 600,000 users. More than 7.4 million SMSes have been reported as potential scams, and more than 70,000 blacklisted phone numbers have been blocked by ScamShield to reduce opportunities for scammers to reach out to potential victims.

NCPC will press on to seek the support of our stakeholders to continue our fight against crime and keep Singapore safe. Last but definitely not the least, I would like to pay tribute to my fellow Council members, past and present – it is my privilege to be part of this great team. Thank you for your commitment, dedication and service to the nation!



The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and the Singapore Police Force (SPF) jointly organised Delta League during the June and December school holidays. More than 2,000 youths aged between 13 and 17 years old participated in the 2 editions.

The participants pitted their wits and skills over either football or e-gaming (Mobile Legends). Both formats demand strong tactical abilities, planning, and teamwork.



The Delta League youths were also involved in fun-filled activities to enhance their crime prevention awareness as well as inculcate a sense of social responsibility and discipline. Two key issues were pre-identified to engage these young participants: Staying Away from Gangs and Anti-Scam Awareness. Sharing sessions were conducted with the youths on gang issues, scam awareness, cybersecurity and football tactics.

During the Community Day, participants went to the streets with their Police mentors to share crime prevention tips with members of the public and encourage them to download the ScamShield app.



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.



Webinar with Gan Eng Seng Sec School students for the NCPC Proficiency badge.



CRIME PREVENTION **AMBASSADORS**



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.

In 2022, our CPAs participated in more than 60 roadshows, exhibitions and talks to spread crime prevention messages.

The CPA Appointment and Awards Ceremony was held on 10 December 2022 to honour outstanding and long-serving volunteers. More than 230 CPAs were appointed or re-appointed on that day too. Winning the most outstanding CPA award was Mdm Amy Yap who had passionately volunteered her time at more than 40 events.

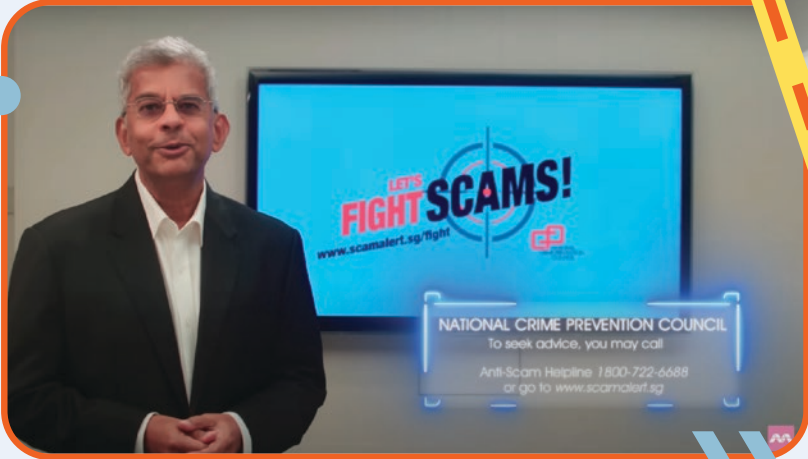


CPAs promoting ScamShield downloads during public outreach events.

RALLYING THE COMMUNITY

CRIMEWATCH

CrimeWatch started its telecast in November 1986 and is the longest running docu-drama series in Singapore. The programme showcases crimes solved by the Police, and dispenses useful advice on trending crimes.

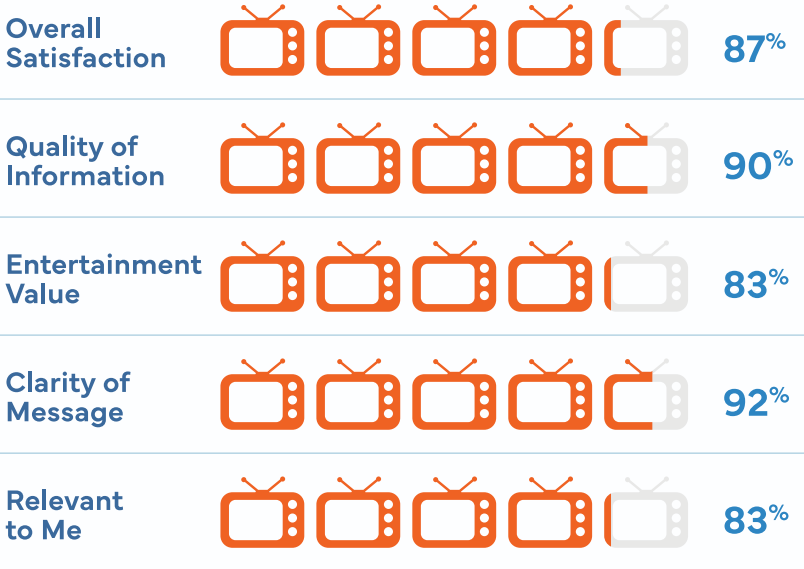


CrimeWatch attracted more than 1.05 million viewers per episode across the TV channels and online platforms.

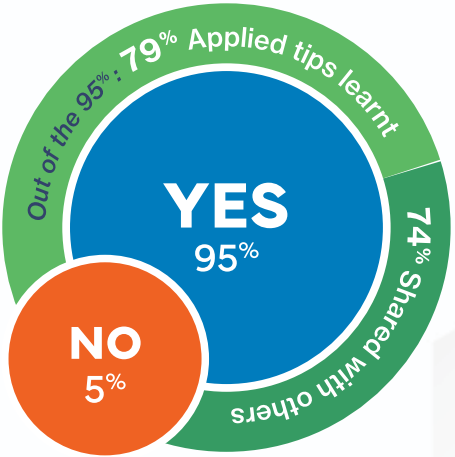
CrimeWatch is also ranked in the top 10 programme across MediaCorp channels.



Survey on CrimeWatch



I've Learnt Crime Prevention Tips



The knowledge gained from watching CrimeWatch has helped me become more vigilant towards crime in Singapore:

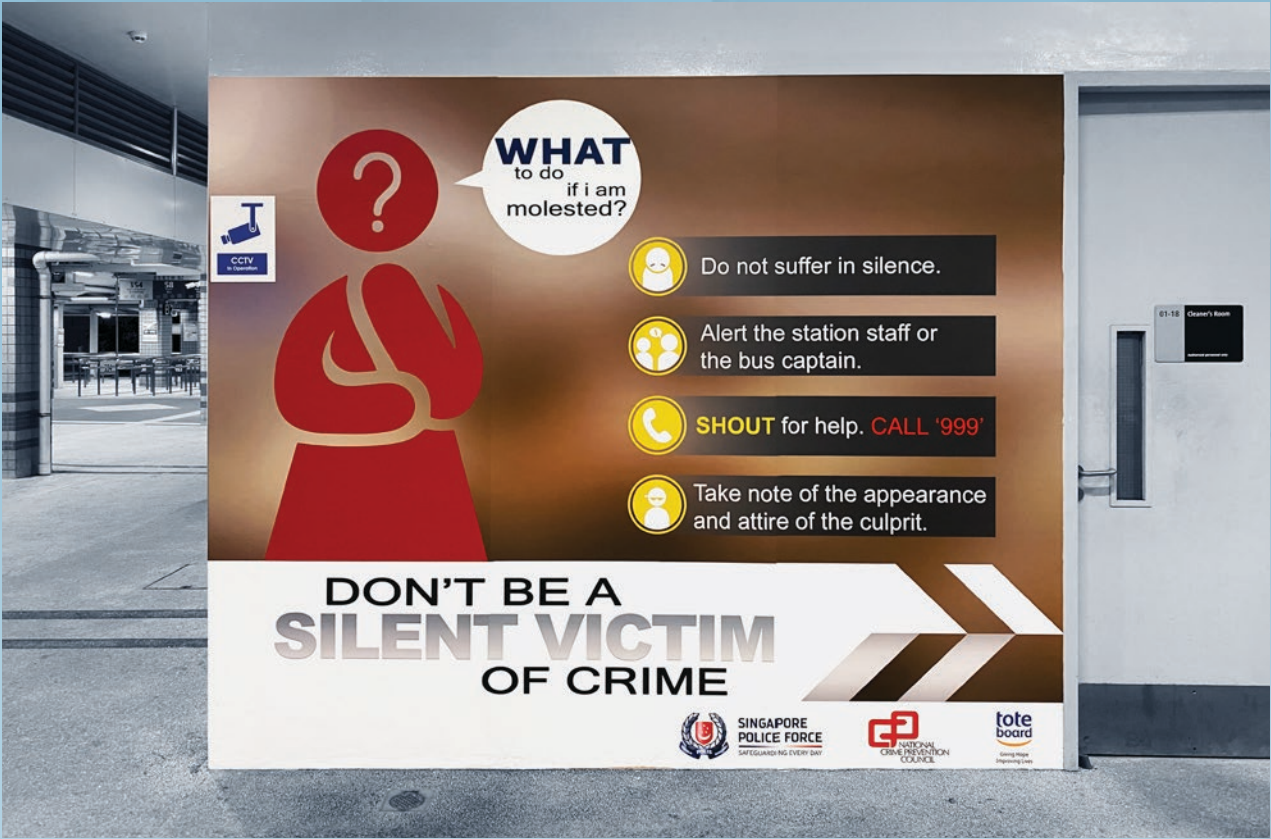
86%

SAFEGUARDING OUR INDUSTRIES



Raising awareness on Outrage of Modesty

NCPC collaborated with the Police to educate commuters on Outrage of Modesty. Public transport operators gave their support by offering free media spaces on trains, buses and interchanges.





Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Annual Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony, co-organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association and Singapore Police Force, was held on 17 October 2022 at the Furama RiverFront Singapore.

The Hotel Security Awards 2022 for individuals comprised three categories, namely, Honesty, Bravery and Vigilance. A total of 178 hotel employees received the Certificate of Commendation while 18 were awarded for Special Mention for their acts of honesty, bravery or vigilance.

Crime Prevention for 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 the local laws and prevalent scams.



ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Concerning increase in number of scams in 2022

Scams remained the top crime concern in 2022, with more than \$660.7 million lost to scammers. The total number of scam cases increased by 32.6% to 31,728, from 23,933 cases in 2021.

Phishing scams, job scams, e-commerce scams, investment scams, and fake friend call scams were the top scams in 2022.

31,728
Scam Cases



Top 5 Scams in 2022

	Phishing Scam 2022 7,097 cases reported 2021 5,023 cases reported +41.3% \$16.5 million \$34.8 million lost -53%
	Job Scam 2022 6,492 cases reported 2021 4,550 cases reported +42.7% \$117.4 million \$91.0 million lost +29%
	E-Commerce Scam 2022 4,762 cases reported 2021 2,729 cases reported +74.5% \$21.3 million \$5.9 million lost +261%
	Investment Scam 2022 3,108 cases reported 2021 2,467 cases reported +26% \$198.3 million \$190.2 million lost +4%
	Fake Friend Call Scam 2022 2,106 cases reported 2021 686 cases reported +207% \$8.8 million \$4.5 million lost +95.6%

Spot the Signs, Stop the Crimes campaign

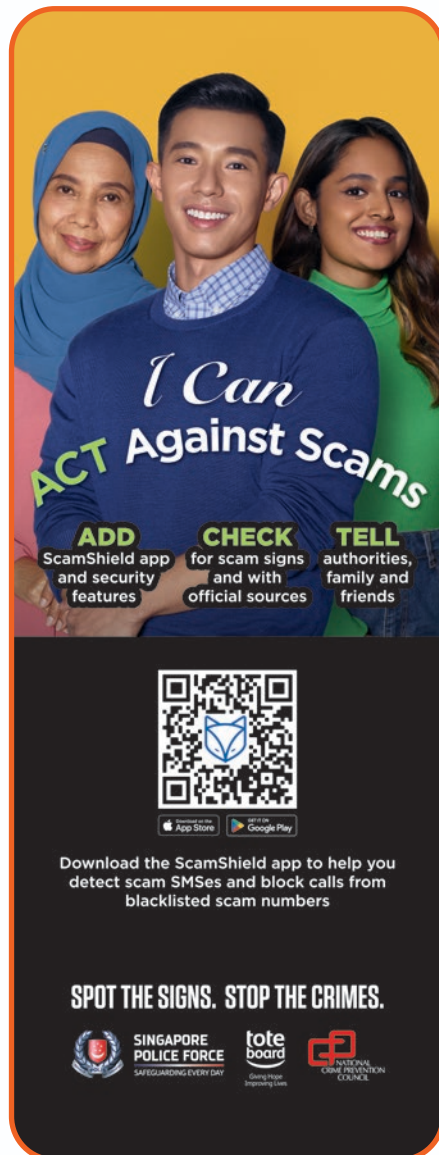
“I Can ACT Against Scams”

Our new campaign aims to educate and encourage members of the public to proactively adopt anti-scam measures.

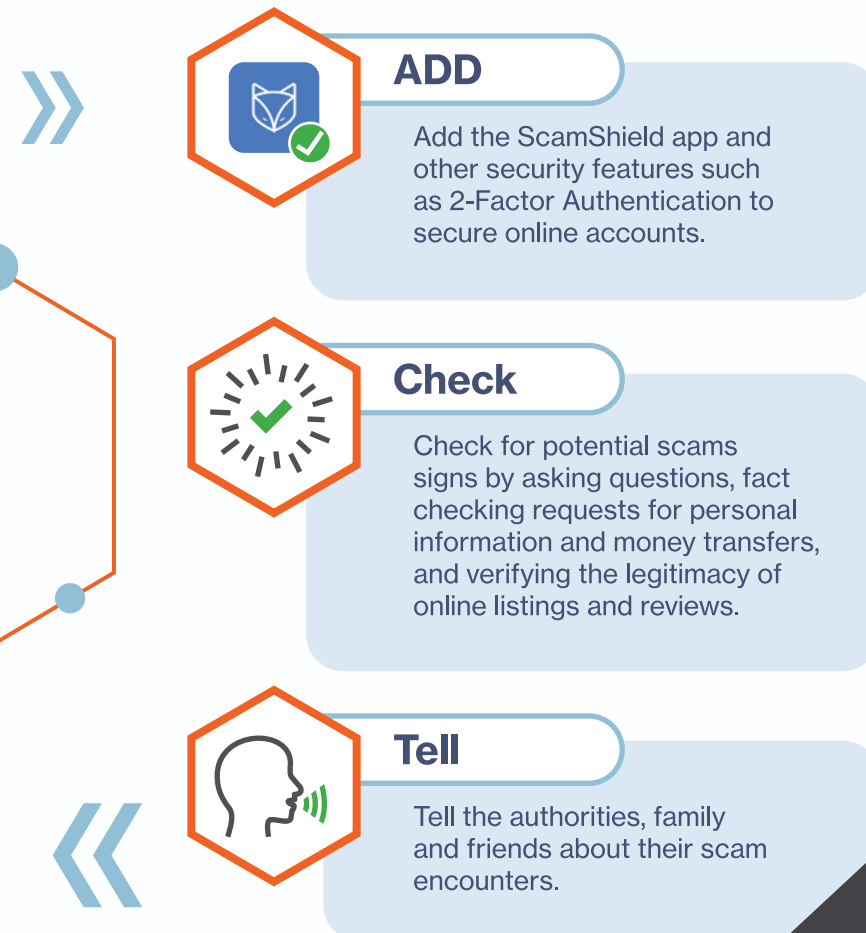


Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Social and Family Development, Sun Xueling (11th from left) launched the ACT campaign with Chairman of NPCC, Mr Gerald Singham (sixth from left) and other stakeholders.

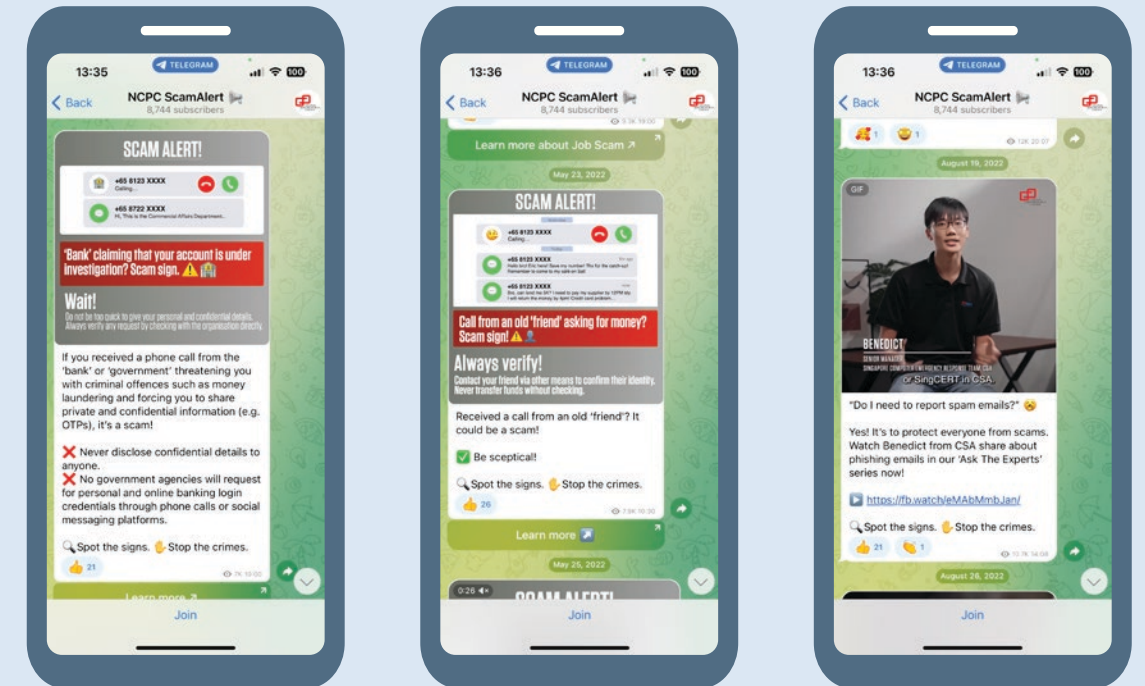
“I can ACT Against Scams” campaign



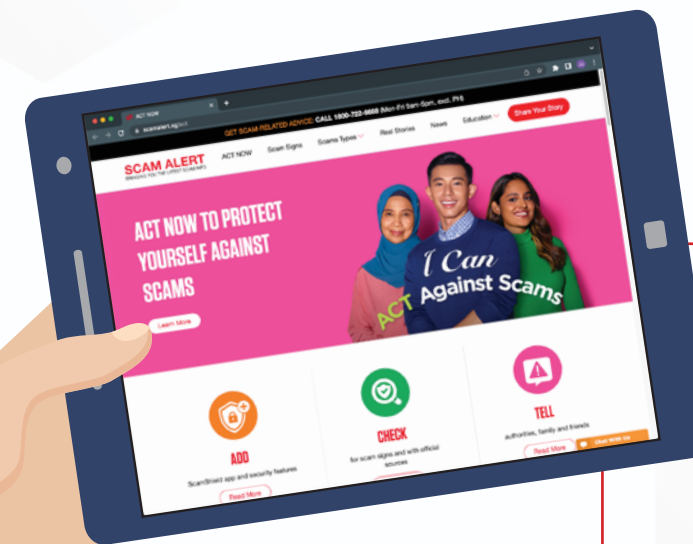
NPCC rolled out the 9th edition of its Anti-Scam Campaign on 18 January 2022. The word “ACT” headline stands for “Add. Check. Tell” – the three main actions that individuals should proactively take to safeguard themselves and our community against scams:



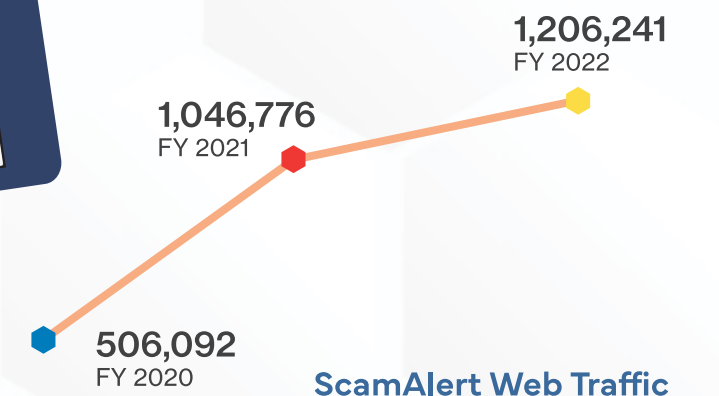
As of 31 March 2023, more than 15,000 people had signed up to our WhatsApp and Telegram channels to receive updates on scams.



ScamAlert Website



Traffic to ScamAlert.sg saw a year-on-year increase, with FY2022 registering over 1.2 million visits. To keep the website relevant to the public and aligned with the NPCC's campaign messaging, a new campaign webpage covering the various actions against scams was created.



TV Commercials

NCPC commissioned renowned director Royston Tan to produce two TV commercials on job and impersonation scams. They were screened on several online and offline platforms and garnered over 1.6 million views online.



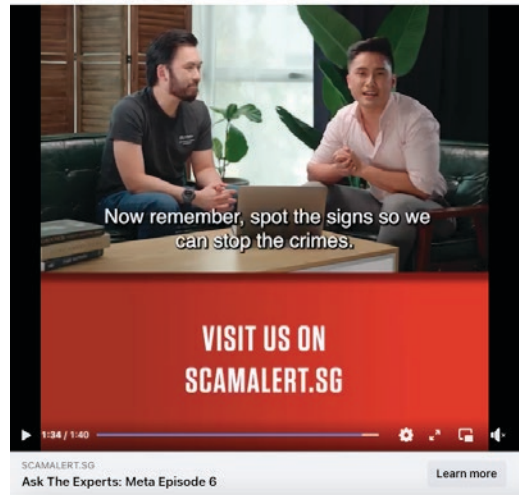
SCAN TO WATCH



370K
VIEWS

Partnering with Different Agencies

To reach a wider audience online, NCPC collaborated with the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (CSA), Meta, and the Police to create six educational videos on identifying different types of scams. These videos received over 370,000 views online.



Anti-Scam
Helpline:

1800-722-6688

In FY2022, NCPC received

4,107 calls



X-Ah-Long
Hotline:

1800-924-5664

In FY2022, NCPC received

883 calls



SCAN TO WATCH

X-Ah-Long Hotline was rolled out in 2010 to provide the public a anonymously channel to report unlicensed moneylending activities.



Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow

NCPC held its annual Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow at J Canopy on 22 and 23 November 2022. The event incorporated games and educational materials to raise awareness on scam prevention.



NCPC's Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador and local actor, Mr Li Nanxing, also shared crime advisories at the event.



A group of NTU students were at the roadshow to share the emotional and mental impact of scams on victims.

Campaign Results

NCPC conducted an annual survey on its anti-scam campaign and obtained some interesting insights from the 1,000 respondents:

89%

expressed that our campaign helped improve their scam prevention awareness.

73%

recalled the "Do not share OTP" message.

62%

recalled "Asking for your OTP is a scam sign" message.

71%

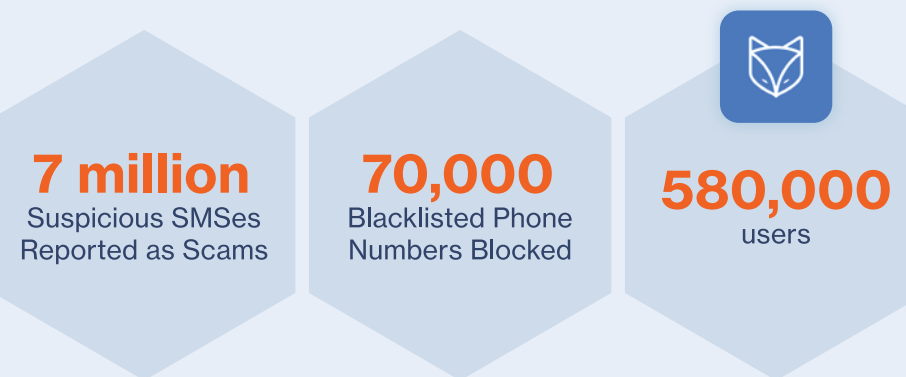
recalled seeing our campaign posters.

ScamShield

As part of the Council's continued efforts to fight scams, the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and Open Government Products (OGP) launched the Android version of the ScamShield App at the 40th Anniversary Gala Dinner on 28 September 2022. The iOS version was launched on 20 November 2020.

Scammers often initiate contact with potential scam victims through SMSes or phone calls, such as in loan, phishing, and jobs scams. By using the ScamShield app, members of the public can help in scam prevention efforts and prevent others from falling victim to scams.

The Android app has the same features as the iOS app, such as blocking and reporting scam SMSes and calls. The main difference between the two versions is that the iOS app diverts scam SMSes to a junk folder while the Android app only notifies users of scam SMSes due to specific limitations of the Android Operating System.



Report scams
Scams are reported to SPF

SCAM CALL SCAM SMS

Scammer's number (Optional)
+65 99998888

Message
Paste the content of the scam message here or upload a screenshot.

Text Message
Sun, 29 Nov, 7:32 PM

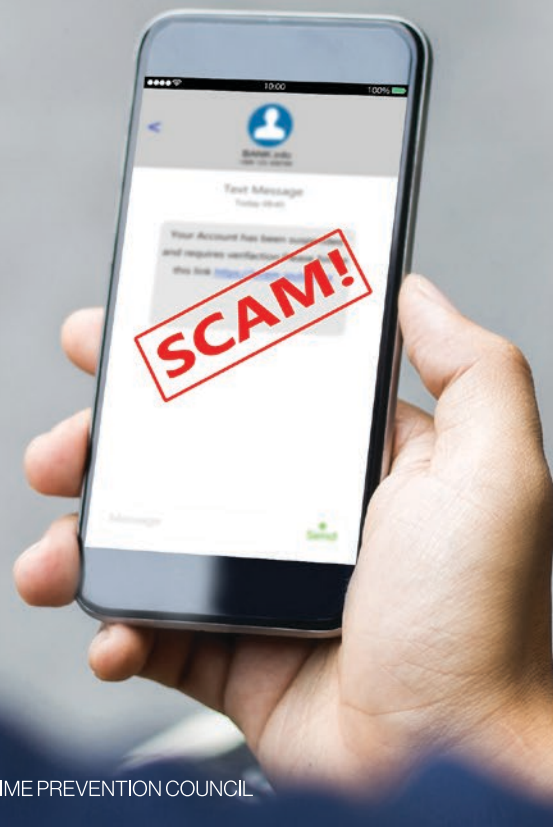
WALAO !!
ONLINE BET
WITHOUT DEPOSIT!!
NO NEED DETAILS!!
YOUR FRIENDS TRIED AND WON
ALRD !!
WHAT ARE U WAITING FOR?!?!?

SUBMIT



ScamShield alerts me when I receive scam messages and I will ignore those that have been flagged. This saves me time from opening every single message and deciding what to do with it.

— Mr Kai Yao, ScamShield user



NCPC PARTNERED DBS AND SINGAPORE COURTS TO HOST H4BW 2022

NCPC partnered with DBS Bank and the Singapore Courts to host the annual "Hackathon For A Better World 2022 (H4BW) – Building A Scam-Resilient Society" competition". A total of 27 teams submitted their best solutions aimed at tackling after over two months of intense research and solutioning.

The annual event, which commenced in July 2022, encouraged participants to generate ground-up solutions to combat scams at a time when the number of scam cases increased by more than 30%.

The hackathon supports the Singapore Together movement, which brings together the government, the community, and the private and public sectors in citizen-led efforts to build a shared future for Singapore.



NCPC Vice Chairman, Mr Tan Puay Kern, listening to one of the teams' solutions to combat scams

Four winners were eventually selected for the following awards:-

Most Innovative Idea

- Team Incognito
(Singapore Management University)

Most Life-Changing Idea

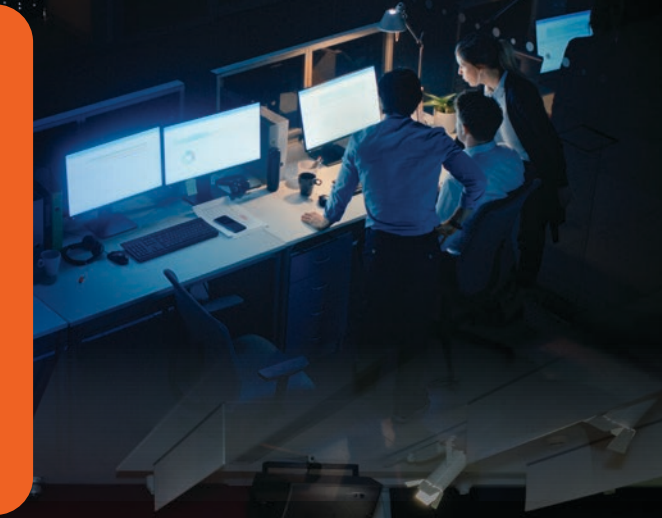
- Moo
(Singapore Management University)

Most Feasible Idea

- Code of Conduct
(Clifford Chance)

Most Human-Centred Idea

- Red Flag
(Singapore Police Force)



Proud participants of the H4BW and representatives from the organising committee.

PARTNERING COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

NCPC signed a two-year MOU to collaborate with the Law Society Pro Bono Services (LSPBS), five Community Development Councils (CDCs), NUS, SMU, Singapore University of Social Sciences (SUSS), Singapore Corporate Counsel Association (SCCA) and NUS Pro Bono Group to promote awareness and understanding of the law in the community at the launch of Law Awareness Weeks @ CDC (LAW@CDC 2022) on 2 October 2022.

The theme for LAW@CDC was “Staying Cybersafe – Protecting Yourself and the Community” to address the increase in the number of scam cases in Singapore.



GALA DINNER



The Council held its 40th Anniversary Gala Dinner on 28 September 2022 at the Marina Bay Sands. More than 400 guests consisting of donors, corporate partners and community stakeholders were present to celebrate this joyous milestone.

The Android version of the ScamShield app was also launched during that evening. This app identifies and filters out scam SMSes and blocks calls from blacklisted numbers. These unique features reduce the opportunities for scammers to reach out to intended victims. In addition, the app enables users to report scam messages and receive alerts on trending scams.



“While unthinkable four decades ago, the majority of crimes today are taking place in cyberspace. NCPC must continue to innovate and remain relevant, as crimes, especially scams, are evolving all the time. We are glad to have strategic partners like Open Government Products to develop ScamShield to help protect Singaporeans against scam SMSes and calls.

—Chairman NCPC, Mr Gerald Singham



The 40th Anniversary Gala Dinner raised more than \$700,000 from corporate and individual donors to support NCPC's programmes. The Council is committed to play a key role to serve the community so that Singapore can continue to be a safe and secure place for all.



HEY BRO, IT ISN'T WORTH IT.

Hey bro, 30% BONUS for football cash acc. Sign up now for 10% rebate!

FAST CASH-OUT!

ILLEGAL BETTING IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE THAT CARRIES A MAXIMUM FINE OF \$10,000 AND 6 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

SCAN TO WATCH

Anti-Illegal Betting Campaign

The NCPC launched the Anti-Illegal Betting campaign to educate the public on the risks of betting with illegal operators in the lead up to the World Cup Tournament. The campaign consisted of television advertisement placements, digital banners, social media posts, posters, and wobblers. Balloon clappers and hand fans with messages against unlawful gambling were also distributed at public venues showing live telecasts of the World Cup matches.



Outreach by Council Members

NCPC members appeared on TV programmes, radio shows and webinars to share crime prevention tips with the public.



Date	Topic	Platform
17-Mar-22	Bank-phishing scam (OCBC Scams)	CNA, Talking Point CNA93.8
13-Apr-22	Home Rental Scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
29-Apr-22	Scams in general	FM95.8
16-May-22	Pig-Butchering Scam	Jia88.3
16-May-22	Pig-Butchering Scam	Power98
25-May-22	Crime Prevention Efforts Between the Public and Private Sectors in Singapore To Fight Scams	Merchant Risk Council Webinar
20-Jun-22	Phishing scam involving malware apps, fake friend scams	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
3-Aug-22	Bicycle Thefts	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
29-Aug-22	Scams in general	Channel 5, News Tonight Channel 8, Hello Singapore
6-Dec-22	Why does the public not report scams?	96.3HaoFM
18-Jan-23	Scams in general	SCAMINAR! ACT Against Scams
18-Jan-23	Scams in general	Channel 8, Hello Singapore

Council Meetings Attendance

A total of four Council meetings and one AGM were held during the financial year.

Council Members	Appointment Date	Frequency	Council Members	Appointment Date	Frequency
Mr Gerald Balendran Singham	1/11/2000	4/4	Mr Nicholas Aaron Khoo	29/7/2016	3/4
Mr Tan Puay Kern	29/7/2016	4/4	Prof Shirley Ho Soo Yee	29/7/2016	1/4
Mr Bernard Choo	29/7/2018	0/4	Mr Shng Yunn Chinn	25/3/2019	3/4
Mr Dan Yock Hau	29/7/2016	2/4	Mr Steven Goh	29/7/2018	0/4
Mr Jeff Wu	17/6/2021	2/4	Ms Tan Su Lin	29/7/2020	1/4
Mr Kee Rui Xiong	1/3/2022	3/4	Mr Tay Guan Yong Benjamin	29/7/2016	3/4
Mr Kenneth Loo	29/7/2016	4/4	Mr Wong Voal Voal	29/7/2020	3/4
Mr Koh Chong Mong	1/1/2020	3/4	Mr Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman	29/7/2020	2/4
Mr Lim Chin Keong	29/7/2016	2/4	Mr Lian Ghim Hua	15/8/2022	3/3
Dr Majeed Khader	29/7/2020	1/4	Mr Jimmy Toh Yong Leng	16/1/2023	1/2
Mr Mike Chan Hein Wah	29/7/2016	4/4	Mr Lim Hock Yu	29/7/2020	2/2
Mr Ng Khoo Jin	29/7/2012	4/4	Mr Tan Hung Hooi	1/1/2020	1/1

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

National Crime Prevention Council

Statement by the Governing Council and Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2023

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

RSM Chio Lim LLP

BANKERS

Development Bank of Singapore

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STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the Council is pleased to present the financial statements of the Council for the reporting year ended 31 March 2023.

1. Opinion of the Governing Council

In the opinion of the Governing Council,

- the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act") and Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2023 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the reporting year ended on that date;
- at the date of the statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due;
- the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations;
- the use of the donation moneys are in accordance with the objectives of the Council as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations;
- the fund-raising appeals conducted by the Council during the reporting year ended 31 March 2023 have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 (Fund-raising appeal records) of the Societies Regulation issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal: and
- the Council has complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institution of Public Character) Regulations.

The members of the Governing Council approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Governing Council

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman

Steven Goh Leng Heng
Honorary Treasurer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Crime Prevention Council

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Crime Prevention Council (the "Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in qualified opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2023 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for qualified opinion

As disclosed in Note 3B, there is no disclosure made by management on the key management personnel remuneration during the year due to sensitivity of the information. This is not in accordance with FRS 24 Related party disclosures, which requires the Council to disclose key management personnel compensation.

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 qualified opinion.

Other matters

The financial statements for the reporting year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by another independent auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 20 July 2022.

Other information

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by the Governing Council but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Crime Prevention Council

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Council's management and the Governing Council for the financial statements

The 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, Charities Act and Regulations and the financial reporting standards 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for 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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Crime Prevention Council

- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of 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.
- e) 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 and the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- b) the fund-raising appeal held during the reporting 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 year:

- (a) The company 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
- (b) The company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Uthaya Chandrikaa D/O Ponnusamy.

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

31 July 2023



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the reporting year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income			
Donations	4	413,051	640,428
Grant	4	1,756,525	1,800,000
Funding	4	1,746,409	1,850,000
Sponsorship of projects	4	423,040	98,578
Interest income		29,464	8,543
Miscellaneous income	5	618	22,195
		<u>4,369,107</u>	<u>4,419,744</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	6	3,381,966	3,094,765
Employee benefit expenses	7	641,461	635,704
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,590	11,588
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		115,238	501
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		40,742	34,813
Office expenses		3,416	1,874
Maintenance of vehicles		3,547	2,629
Sundry expenses		1,208	1,740
		<u>4,199,168</u>	<u>3,783,614</u>
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the reporting year		<u>169,939</u>	<u>636,130</u>

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



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Year Ended 31 March 2023

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u> \$	<u>2022</u> \$
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Motor vehicle and equipment	8	34,667	46,257
Total non-current assets		<u>34,667</u>	<u>46,257</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Funding and other receivables	9	1,982,051	1,951,445
Cash and fixed deposits	10	5,286,813	4,893,084
Total current assets		<u>7,268,864</u>	<u>6,844,529</u>
Total assets		<u>7,303,531</u>	<u>6,890,786</u>
Funds and Liabilities			
<u>Funds</u>			
General funds	11	6,613,280	6,443,341
Total funds		<u>6,613,280</u>	<u>6,443,341</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Other payables	12	690,251	447,445
Total current liabilities		<u>690,251</u>	<u>447,445</u>
Total liabilities		<u>690,251</u>	<u>447,445</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>7,303,531</u>	<u>6,890,786</u>

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



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

As at 31 March 2023

	<u>General Fund</u> \$
Current year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2022	6,443,341
Total surplus for the year	169,939
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>6,613,280</u>
Previous year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2021	5,807,211
Total surplus for the year	636,130
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>6,443,341</u>

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



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the reporting year		169,939	636,130
Adjustments for			
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,590	11,588
Interest income		(29,464)	(8,543)
Operating surplus before working capital		152,065	639,175
Funding and other receivables		(33,473)	(127,267)
Other payables		242,806	310,002
Net cash flows from operating activities		361,398	821,910
Cash flows from investing activities			
Placement of fixed deposits		—	(4,500,000)
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits		4,500,000	—
Interest received		32,331	6,071
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		4,532,331	(4,493,929)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,893,729	(3,672,019)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		393,084	4,065,103
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	10	5,286,813	393,084

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2023

1. Society Information

National Crime Prevention Council (the “Council”) is registered in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of operations of the Council located at New Phoenix Park, 28 Irrawaddy Road, Singapore 329560.

The Council is a registered charity under the Charities Act 1979 since the date of registration and has been accorded the status of an Institution of Public Character (“IPC”). The Council renewed its IPC status from 28 May 2020 to 27 May 2023. Subsequent to the year end, the IPC status has been further renewed for an additional period of 3 years with effect from 28 May 2023 to 27 May 2026.

The principal activities of the Council are to promote crime awareness and practices in the community.

The financial statements of the Council for the reporting year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue by the Governing Council as at the date of the Statement by the Governing Council. The Governing Council has the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRS”) and the related interpretations to FRS (“INT FRS”) as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee under ACRA. They are in compliance with the provisions of of the Societies Act 1966 (the “Societies Act”) and Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies. The areas requiring management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

**2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information****2A. Significant accounting policies****Revenue recognition**

Revenue including donations and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature are recognised where there is (a) entitlement, (b) certainty and (c) sufficient reliability of measurement. Such income is only deferred when: the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the Council has unconditional entitlement. The revenue amount from services is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the Council and it is shown net of related goods and services tax and subsidies.

(a) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. The grant related to assets is presented in the statement of financial position by recognising the grant as deferred income that is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

(b) Donations

Donations are taken up and accrued as and when they are committed. Those uncommitted donations are recognised on receipt basis.

(c) Interest income

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

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Income tax

No provision for taxation has been made as the Council's income is exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947.

**Motor vehicle and equipment**

Motor vehicle and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The useful lives of motor vehicle and equipment are as follows:

Office equipment	– 5 years
Motor vehicle	– 10 years

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of motor vehicle and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

Cost also includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

At initial recognition, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

**Classification and measurement of financial assets:**

Financial assets are classified into (1) Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost; (2) Financial asset that is an equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); (3) Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at FVTOCI; and (4) Financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following financial assets:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL, that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically funding and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and fixed deposits less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management. Cash equivalents are short-term fixed deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at the same time every year on an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use. The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year, non-financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**Funds**

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense unless impractical to do so.

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (eg by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

**2B. Other explanatory information****Provisions**

A liability or provision is recognised when there is 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

There were no critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There were no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; and (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

All members 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 and relationships that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members, directors or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

The council members who performed their board responsibilities did not receive remuneration, or other benefits and claims from the Council for board services for which they are responsible.

3A. Related party transactions

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances and transfer of resources, services or obligations, if any, are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following significant related party transactions:

	<u>2023</u> \$	<u>2022</u> \$
Related parties:		
Singapore Police Force ("SPF")		
Grant	1,650,000	1,800,000
Polwel Co-operative Society Limited ("Society")		
Expenditure	<u>(68,983)</u>	<u>(68,822)</u>

**3B. Key management compensation:**

Key management personnel are the governing council members and directors who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The governing council members did not receive any remuneration.

During the reporting year, the Council has two (2022: one) key executives, who are not members of the Governing Council, earning more than \$100,000 annual remuneration. Management however has not disclosed the details of their remuneration due to sensitivity of the information.

The previous Executive Director, who served till 14 August 2022, was the Vice Chairman of Polwel Co-operative Society Limited's Board of Directors, and received Honorarium from the Society.

The remuneration band of the key management personnel who receives remuneration exceeding \$100,000 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
\$100,001 and \$200,000	1	1
\$200,001 and \$300,000	<u>1</u>	<u>–</u>

4. Incoming resources from generated funds

	<u>2023</u> \$	<u>2022</u> \$
Tax-deductible donations:		
Donations ^(a)	285,090	140,428
Sponsorship of projects	<u>67,398</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>352,488</u>	<u>140,428</u>
Non tax-deductible donations:		
Donations ^(a)	127,961	500,000
Grant	1,756,525	1,800,000
Funding	1,746,409	1,850,000
Sponsorship of projects	<u>355,642</u>	<u>98,578</u>
	<u>3,986,537</u>	<u>4,248,578</u>
Total incoming resources from generated funds	<u>4,339,025</u>	<u>4,389,006</u>

The donation income is mainly from public and corporate sponsors and recognised based on point in time or when the event for which the donations were received is completed.

(a) Included in the above donations is an amount of \$412,941 (2022: \$239,778) that related to the Gala Dinner held in 28 September 2022. Donations of \$239,778 and \$200,000 were received in 2022 and 2021 respectively but the Gala Dinner was not able to be held due to Covid-19. Expenses related to the Gala Dinner of \$112,590 (2022: Nil) were incurred and recorded in 2023.

**5. Miscellaneous income**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Government grant income	618	18,438
Others	—	3,757
	<u>618</u>	<u>22,195</u>

6. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Anti-Scam Public Education Campaign & Initiatives *	1,659,388	1,782,910
ScamShield & WhatsApp Chat Bot *	3,898	—
CrimeWatch & CrimeWatch Online *	1,114,673	1,001,039
General Crime Prevention Initiatives for Community and Business *	132,723	113,660
Delta League	471,284	197,156
Total	<u>3,381,966</u>	<u>3,094,765</u>

* The expenses for these projects are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on the agreed rates by the Board.

7. Employee benefits expense

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	570,270	560,037
Contributions to Central Provident Fund ("CPF")	71,191	75,667
Total employee benefits expense	<u>641,461</u>	<u>635,704</u>

**8. Motor vehicle and equipment**

	<u>Motor Vehicle</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>			
At 1 April 2021, 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023	112,436	9,156	121,592
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>			
At 1 April 2021	55,282	8,465	63,747
Depreciation for the year	11,243	345	11,588
At 31 March 2022	66,525	8,810	75,335
Depreciation for the year	11,244	346	11,590
At 31 March 2023	77,769	9,156	86,925
<u>Carrying value:</u>			
At 1 April 2021	57,154	691	57,845
At 31 March 2022	45,911	346	46,527
At 31 March 2023	34,667	—	34,667

9. Funding and other receivables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Funding receivables	1,982,051	1,948,578
Interest receivable	—	2,867
Total	<u>1,982,051</u>	<u>1,951,445</u>

10. Cash and fixed deposits

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Non-interest earning balances	5,286,813	393,084
Fixed deposits	—	4,500,000
Cash at the end of the year	<u>5,286,813</u>	<u>4,893,084</u>

In 2022, the fixed deposits had a maturity period ranging from 183 to 365 days and bore interest rates ranging from 0.23% to 0.97% per annum.

**11. General fund**

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 expenditure 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 reporting year.

The Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. Other payables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Outside parties	<u>690,251</u>	<u>447,445</u>

13. Financial instruments: information on financial risks**13A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities**

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>7,268,864</u>	<u>6,844,529</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>690,251</u>	<u>447,445</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

13B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risks; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

**13C. Fair values of financial instruments**

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

13D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is used to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach, the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes.

However, a simplified approach is permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as funding receivables. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for funding receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired. For credit risk on funding receivables, an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

The council has no significant concentration of credit risk except that approximately 100% (2022: 100%) of the donations receivable of the Council is due from the Singapore Totalisator Board, which is of good financial standing.

Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

As at the end of the reporting year, there were no amounts that were impaired.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

13E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. There are no liabilities contracted to fall due after twelve months at the end of the reporting year. The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.



14. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, the Accounting Standards Committee under ACRA issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None of these is applicable to the reporting entity for the current reporting year.

15. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years, the Accounting Standards Committee under ACRA issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None of these is applicable to the reporting entity based on the reporting entity's current operations.

16. Reclassifications and comparative figures

Certain reclassifications were made in the balances in the financial statements for last year. The material changes in the balances included the following:

		After restatements \$	Before restatements \$	Difference \$
<u>31 March 2022 Statement of financial position:</u>				
Funding and other receivables	#A	1,951,445	—	1,951,445
Funding receivable	#A	—	1,948,578	(1,948,578)
Interest receivable	#A	—	2,867	(2,867)
<u>31 March 2022 Statement of cash flows:</u>				
Net cash flow from operating activities	#A	821,910	827,981	(6,071)
Net cash flow from investing activities	#A	(4,493,929)	(4,500,000)	6,071

#A. Reclassifications have been made to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements.

The above reclassification did not require modifications and reclassifications to financial statements measurements. As permitted by the financial reporting standard on the presentation of financial statements, the third statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding reporting year is not presented because the above reclassifications have no material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. However related notes relating to the above balances are presented. Apart from these disclosures, other balances and notes are not impacted by the reclassification.

17. Comparative figures

The financial statements for the reporting year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by other independent auditors (other than RSM Chio Lim LLP) whose report dated 20 July 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Mr Lim Chin Keong



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National Crime Prevention Council



New Phoenix Park
28 Irrawaddy Road
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