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A high-angle photograph of the Singapore skyline, featuring numerous skyscrapers and modern buildings. In the foreground, there are lush green trees and some older, lower-rise buildings. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text. The box has a red horizontal bar at the top and a blue horizontal bar at the bottom.

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

Deputy Managing Partner
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



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

Vice Chairman

Vice President, Security
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd



MR NICHOLAS AARON KHOO

Honorary Treasurer
Chief Financial Officer
WASD Pte Ltd



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

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



MR VICTOR CHIA

Chairman
Commercial Sector Committee
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



MR BERNARD CHOO

Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings



MR DAN YOCK HAU
PPA(P)

Director
National Cyber Incident Response
Centre
Cyber Security Agency
of Singapore



MR STEVEN GOH

Executive Director
Orchard Road Business
Association



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



MR KOH CHONG MONG
(From 1 January 2020)

Cluster Superintendent
South 7
Ministry of Education



MR LATIFF BIN IBRAHIM
PBM

Consultant
Ramdas & Wong Advocates &
Solicitors



MR LIM CHIN KEONG

Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



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



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



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



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



MR SHNG YUNN CHINN
Director
Community Partnership
Department
Singapore Police Force



MR TAN CHYE HEE
(Till 7 August 2019)
Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
Singapore Police Force



MR DESMOND TAN
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



MR TAN HUNG HOOI
(From 1 January 2020)
Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
Singapore Police Force



MR MARCUS TAN
Co-Founder/President
Carousell Pte Ltd



MR BENJAMIN TAY
Chairman
Community Engagement
Committee
Vice President
Regulatory Management
Department
Singapore Power Ltd



MS HASLINDA ZAMANI
(Till 31 December 2019)
Superintendent West 2,
Schools Division
Ministry of Education

Resource Panel



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



MR LEE CHEE CHIEW
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



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



MS SUSAN LK 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



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

NCPC Secretariat

(Left to right)

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



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Last year, I talked about the slight overall increase in the number of reported crimes in Singapore in 2018 owing to more scam cases. Unfortunately, scams continued to increase in 2019.



The total number of crimes went up by 6.3% to 35,209 cases in 2019. This meant that the Overall Crime Rate also increased to 617 cases per 100,000 population, as compared to 587 cases in 2018. All said, Singapore remains a very safe and secure city for everyone. We held the top position in the 2019 Gallup Global Law & Order report, with 94% of residents saying they felt safe walking home alone at night in their neighbourhood.

The big jump in scam cases in 2019 pushed up the overall crime rate. The total number of scam cases reported increased by 53.5% to 9,502 cases, from 6,189 cases in 2018. Scams actually made up over a quarter of all crimes. More alarmingly, the amount cheated in Singapore reached a record S\$168.1 million!

As Singapore becomes more wired up, crimes have also quickly shifted online. Out of the most prevalent scam types, e-commerce scams, loan scams and credit-for-sex scams were of serious concern to NCPC and the Police. Not only did they make up more than 60% of the top ten scams in 2019, the total number of cases for these scams spiked by 54.2% compared to 2018.

To combat scams, NCPC has dedicated a significant proportion of its resources to run intensive public education programmes. In 2019, our Anti-Scam Helpline (1800-722-6688) handled more than 7,000 calls from individuals who required advice on scams.

NCPC's ScamAlert.sg website attracted more than 500,000 visitors, reflecting its importance as a source of information on scams. To garner support from the public, a new feature was added to our "Let's Fight Scams" campaign. I am excited to share that we now have more than 6,000 advocates who have pledged to keep themselves updated on the latest scam news, with the aim of sharing with their friends and loved ones.

I am also grateful to our Crime Prevention Ambassadors who volunteered their time to spread crime-related messages to the public. With strong support from the Police and our community partners in 2019, we successfully executed numerous major projects like CrimeWatch, Delta League, Neighbourhood Watch Zone and the inaugural Anti-Scam Makeathon.

Given that scams are showing no signs of abating, there is no doubt that NCPC will face more challenges ahead. We will continue to forge close alliances with the community, our stakeholders and sponsors. We will overcome the odds to keep Singapore safe and secure.

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



INSTILLING GOOD VALUES IN OUR YOUTH



▲ Celebrating their goal during the Delta League Finals.

Delta League

Being the largest football youth-engagement programme in Singapore, Delta League welcomed more than 3,000 youths from over 200 teams in 2019 across the three age categories: Under-15 boys, Under-17 boys and Girls Open.

Wonder Girls has been with the Delta League since the December 2016 edition: emerging as champions for the third time in December 2020. Over the years, the team has gone through rounds of renewal and four members of the original team are still playing.

Madam Hamidah, Founder and Manager, started the team due to her daughters' passion for football and her love for her daughters and their friends. With very limited resources, Madam Hamidah made sure that Wonder Girls was properly equipped and motivated all the time.



Participating in Delta League has kept my daughters engaged during the school holidays. It has been a wonderful experience for the team and I. I hope that the organisers (NCPC & SPF) can continue to organise this meaningful event.

Madam Hamidah

Founder and Manager of Wonder Girls



◀ Delta League participants visited the Neighbourhood Police Centres to learn about crime prevention.



The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme continues to educate school children throughout the years. The badge is awarded to students from uniformed groups such as Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and the National Police Cadet Corps who pass the required crime prevention quiz and practical test.



▲ Crime prevention exhibition held in schools.



EQUIPPING OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

Volunteers helping to spread the message of Crime Prevention

Started in September 2002, the Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPA) programme has played an important role to spread crime prevention messages to the community.

Collectively, our dedicated CPAs reached out to more than 60,000 people from 110 roadshows, exhibitions and talks in 2019.

The CPA Dialogue and Awards Ceremony was held on 11 May 2019. Our volunteers were updated on the latest crime trends and 9 outstanding CPAs were recognised for their exemplary contributions.



▲ Heartfelt remarks from CPAs.



▲ Mdm Amy Yap, our CPA on FM95.8 radio talk show to spread crime prevention messages.

▲ Mr Benjamin Tay (third from right), Chairman of NCPC's Community Engagement committee, attending the CPA Dialogue on 11 May 2019.



PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS



Combating Crime with the Community

Neighbourhood Watch Zone (NWZ)

The community plays an important role in keeping the neighbourhood crime-free. Across the island, the Neighbourhood Watch Zone scheme organised more than 25,000 crime prevention activities in 2019.

>25,000 crime prevention activities
conducted in 2019



▲ Ms Sun Xueling, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of National Development with the gold award winners.

Outstanding NWZs were recognized for their exemplary efforts towards the safety and security of their neighbourhoods at the NCPC Annual Dinner on 17 July 2019. A total of 205 zones were presented with the NWZ Awards, of which 41 were Gold.

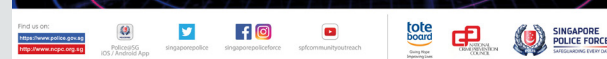
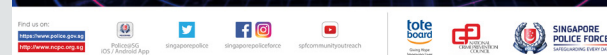
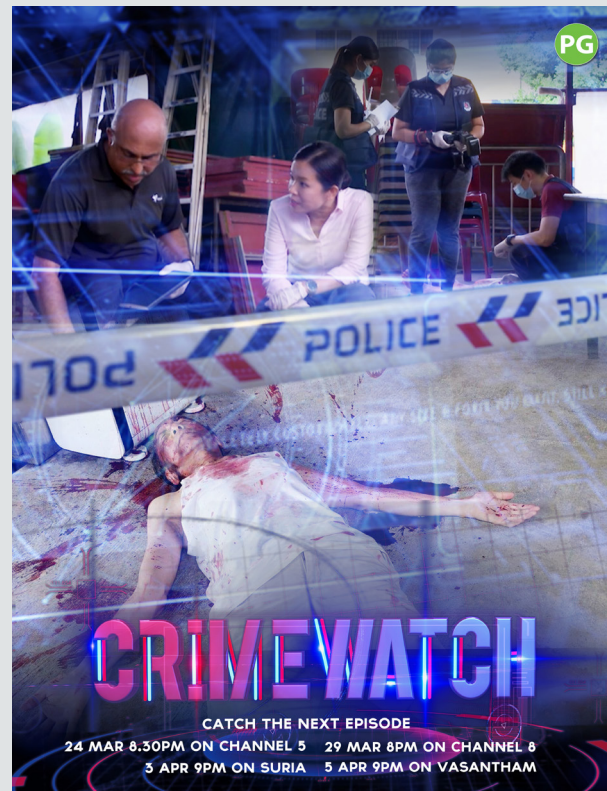


RALLYING THE COMMUNITY

CrimeWatch

A Vital Platform to Educate the Public

In spite of declining TV viewership in Singapore, CrimeWatch saw an increase in viewership of 5.1% in 2019, reaching out to an average of 987,700 Singaporeans per episode. It is one of the top 10 info-edu programmes across all four free-to-air channels; topping the charts on Channel 5 for all ten episodes. In 2019, CrimeWatch was also one of the most viewed shows on Toggle.





PARTNERING OUR INDUSTRIES

The Hotel Industry

Eliminating Vulnerabilities and Strengthening Defense in the Hotel Industry

The Hotel Security Conference cum Awards Presentation Ceremony was held at Furama RiverFront Singapore on 31 October 2019. The annual event was co-organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association and Singapore Police Force.

Ms Sun Xueling, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of National Development touring the mini exhibition showcasing various security solutions and products for the hotel industry.



Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

Established in 1996, the Hotel Security Awards acknowledge deserving hotels for their efforts in ensuring a high standard of security within their premises.

In 2019, a total of 99 hotels were awarded. Out of these, 95 received the Hotel Security Excellence Award for achieving the SS545. Another 4 received the Hotel Security Award for establishing good security measures based on SS545.

Royal Plaza on Scotts won the Hotel Security Star Award for having received the “Hotel Security Award” or “Hotel Security Excellence Award” consecutively for the past 20 years.

95

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

4

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



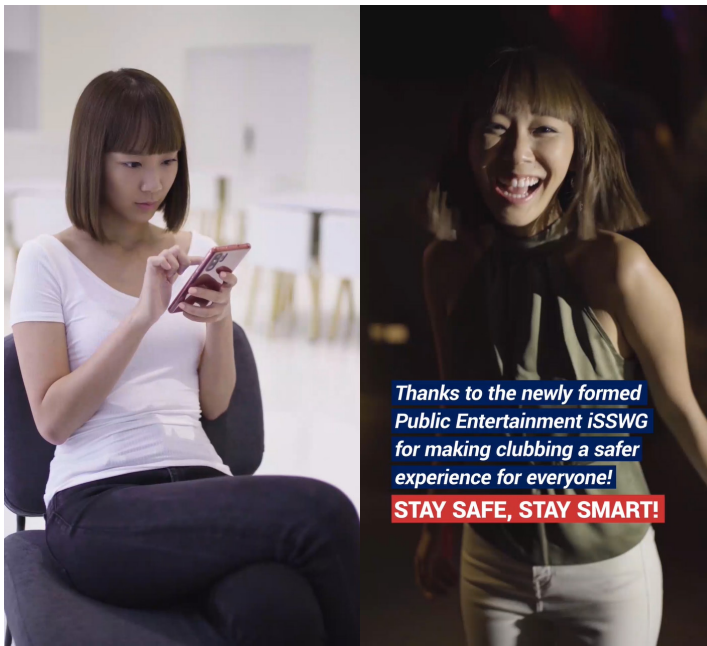
The Construction Industry

Inculcating Crime Prevention Culture in Foreign Workers

NCPC worked with the Singapore Contractors Association Limited (SCAL) to extend crime prevention programmes to foreign workers as they may not be fully aware of local laws and norms.

Our Foreign Worker Crime Prevention Ambassadors are role models who help to share crime prevention tips with their peers at dormitories and workplaces.





▲ A 'Smart Clubbing' video featuring local artiste Ms Julie Tan was unveiled during the launch.

The Public Entertainment Industry

Smart Clubbing Campaign

The second iteration of the Smart Clubbing Campaign was launched at Bar Rouge, Swissotel The Stamford on 15 October 2019. The campaign, supported by Public Entertainment outlets in Boat Quay, Clarke Quay, Marina Bay and Sentosa, aimed to promote a safer clubbing environment for party-goers.

The Public Entertainment Industry and Security Watch Group (PE iSSWG) was launched to promote closer working relationships within the industry, and to jointly implement initiatives such as the promotion of smart and safe clubbing behaviours, and the reduction of Outrage of Modesty.



▲ Mr Amrin Amin, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of Health at the launch of the Smart Clubbing Campaign.

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.





ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Working with the Community to Stop Scams

In 2019, Singapore's overall crime rate rose by 6.3% to 35,209 cases, from 33,126 cases in 2018. The spike in crime rate was largely due to an increase in scam cases.

Investment Scam

-\$2.4M ↓



Business Email Impersonation Scam

-\$11.4M ↓



Lucky Draw Scam

-\$600K ↓



E-Commerce Scam



2019 2,809 cases \$2.3 million

2018

2,161 cases

\$1.9 million lost

+29.9% cases

+21% Amount Lost

Loan Scam



2019 1,772 cases \$6.8 million

2018

967 cases

\$1.9 million lost

+83.2% cases

+257.9% Amount Lost

Credit-for-Sex Scam



2019 1,065 cases \$2.8 million

2018

533 cases

\$1.1 million lost

+99.8% cases

+154.6% Amount Lost

Social Media Impersonation Scam



2019 810 cases \$3.1 million

2018

107 cases

\$1.1 million lost

+657% cases

+181.1% Amount Lost

Internet Love Scam



2019 649 cases \$34.6 million

2018

668 cases

\$27.9 million lost

-2.8% cases

+24% Amount Lost



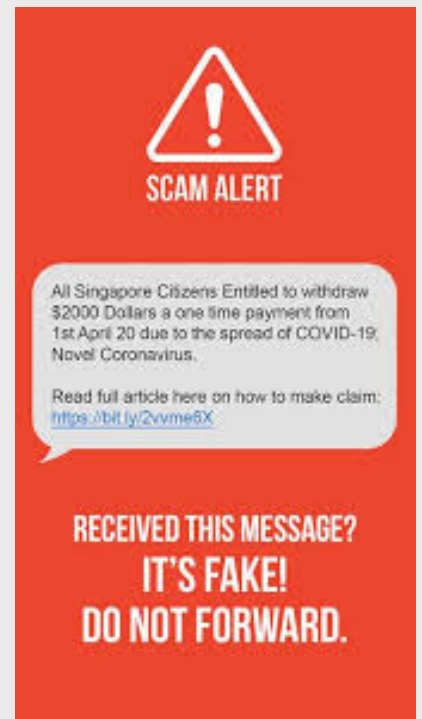
“Let’s Fight Scams!” Campaign

This campaign rallies the community to fight against scams. It aims to advocate individuals and organisations to share the latest scam alerts or information through WhatsApp or email so that they can prevent their loved ones and friends from falling prey to scams.

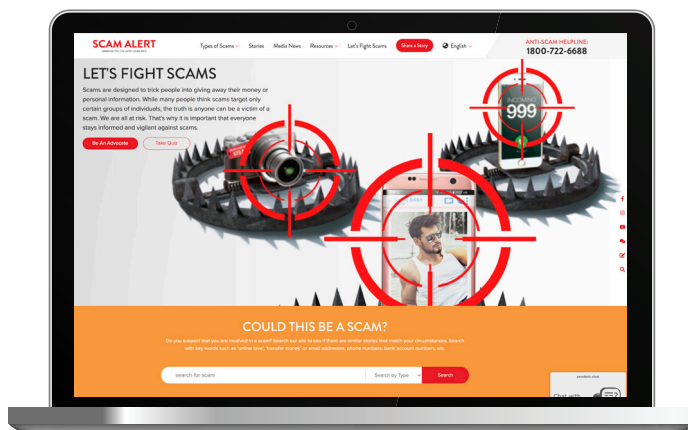


Scan this QR code to join the “Let’s Fight Scams!” WhatsApp channel to receive the latest scam alerts via WhatsApp and share them with your loved ones with ease.

As of FY2019, the “Let’s Fight Scams!” community has gathered over 6,000 advocates.



▲ Advocates received multimedia messages from NCPC once every two weeks.



A chat feature was added on the ScamAlert website.

ScamAlert Website

The ScamAlert website was given a facelift to enhance user experience. An online chat feature was also added to provide users additional channel to seek scam-related advice from NCPC.



Anti-Scam Helpline

The helpline provides scam-related advice to the public. The number of calls received in FY2019 increased by 154% to 7,206 calls.



Anti-Scam Helpline
1800-722-6688

X-Ah-Long hotline

Since 2010, the NCPC has been running the X-Ah-Long Hotline to provide a channel for members of the public to submit information on unlicensed moneylending anonymously. The hotline received 4,049 calls in FY2019.



X-Ah-Long Hotline
1800-924-5664

In FY2019, NCPC received a total of over
4,049 calls

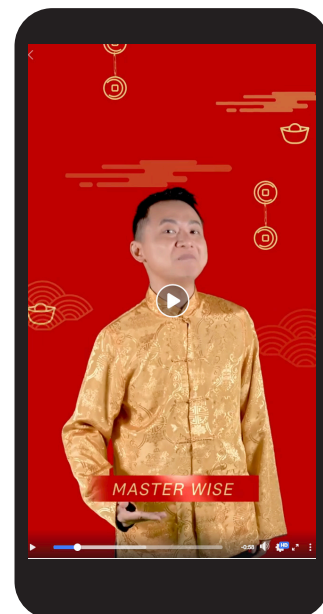
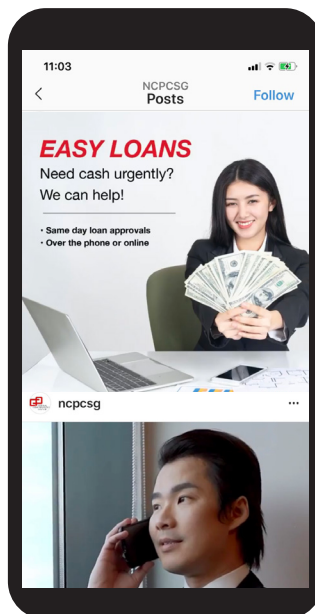
Publicity & Roadshows

Besides traditional media channels such as TV, radio, and posters to promote anti-scam messages, NCPC also leveraged on social media to reach out to netizens.



▲ Video produced in collaboration with SGAG received more than 150,000 views online.

NCPC worked with the Police to conduct several roadshows to educate the public on scams. To make these roadshows more engaging and educational, NCPC incorporated digital exhibition panels and a specially developed Virtual Reality (VR) game to educate the public on scams.



▲ Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow at ION Orchard on 23 November 2019.

The Anti-Scam Makeathon

The Anti-Scam Makeathon, jointly organised with the Police, concluded on 3 October 2019 with teams from various Institutes of Higher Learning. They were engaged in a collaborative creation of concepts to tackle the upward trend of e-commerce scams in Singapore.

Team TPpsychology from Temasek Polytechnic emerged as the champion from the two-day Makeathon. Their concept of using behavioural insights to educate consumers and Artificial Intelligence to flag out scammers won the hearts of the judges.



▲ Team TPpsychology receiving their prizes from NCPC Honorary Treasurer, Mr Nicholas Khoo and Deputy Commissioner (Investigations and Intelligence) Florence Chua.



COUNCIL MATTERS



- ▲ Ms Sun Xueling, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of National Development, with the NCPC Patron and Council members.

Annual General Meeting and Annual Appreciation Dinner 2019

NCPC hosted its annual Appreciation Dinner at Marina Bay Sands Expo and Convention Centre on 17 July 2019 to thank our sponsors, volunteers and partners. The Council's programmes would not have been possible without their support and donations.



- ▲ Ms Sun Xueling with the Crime Prevention Ambassadors.

Media Outreach by Council Members



- ▲ Mr Steven Goh shared advisories on internet love scam and credit-for-sex scam on FM95.8 (14 April 2019).



- ▲ Mr Lee Chee Chiew, Resource Panel member, on FM95.8 sharing crime prevention tips with listeners (28 April 2019).

Mr Bernard Choo and Mr Li Nan Xing, NCPC Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador, shared crime prevention tips on FM95.8 (9 June 2019).

Mr Nicholas Khoo shared advisories for cybercrime on FM95.8 (26 May 2019).



Mr Nicholas Khoo, NCPC Honorary Treasurer, and Ms Tan Su Lin, Carousell's Vice President Operations, shared the challenges and advisories on e-commerce scams on CNA93.8 (22 June 2019).

Chairman NCPC shared crime prevention tips at the police annual crime brief (5 February 2020).

Other media outreach efforts

23 May 2019	Mr Bernard Choo touched on e-commerce scam on Channel 8's Hello Singapore.
13 July 2019	Mr Nicholas Khoo shared about the impersonation scam on CNA93.8.
27 July 2019	Dr Shirley Ho shared about internet love scam on CNA93.8.
24 August 2019	Mr Dan Yock Hau shared crime prevention tips on preventing WhatsApp takeover scam along with WhatsApp rep, Ms Clair Deevy on CNA93.8.
2 October 2019	Ms Abigail Ng went on Suria's Detik to share tips on how to prevent scams.
31 October 2019	Mr Dan Yock Hau shared crime prevention tips for email impersonation scam on CNA93.8.
16 January 2020	Mr Dan Yock Hau shared crime prevention tips on impersonation scams on CNA93.8's Money Mind.
20 January 2020	Ms Abigail Ng shared crime prevention tips for loan scam on CNA93.8.
17 February 2020	Mr Bernard Choo shared crime prevention tips for scams on FM96.3.



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

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2020

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 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Crime Prevention Council (the "Council"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and cash flow statement of the Council for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2020 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 2020

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 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to National Crime Prevention Council

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion,

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

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

6 July 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income			
Donations	8	368,426	354,404
Grant	8	3,450,000	1,845,974
Sponsorship of projects	8	218,500	349,008
Reimbursement of expenses	8	114,834	961,294
Interest income		18,242	25,017
Miscellaneous income		3,328	7,208
		<u>4,173,330</u>	<u>3,542,905</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	4	3,162,005	3,156,276
Employee benefits expense	5	549,925	555,491
Training		820	764
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	6	11,827	11,826
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		2,464	2,272
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		35,869	32,802
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		645	2,070
Office and renovation expenses		284	229
Maintenance of vehicles		3,345	3,643
Sundry expenses		1,158	1,630
		<u>3,768,342</u>	<u>3,767,003</u>
(Deficit)/surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>404,988</u>	<u>(224,098)</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

6 July 2020

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

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Fixed asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	6	69,573	81,400
Current assets			
Donations receivable	8	2,068,500	2,552,542
Interest receivable	8	1,627	20,547
Short-term bank deposits	7	750,000	250,000
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,013,644	2,522,797
		<u>5,833,771</u>	<u>5,345,886</u>
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses	9	<u>422,248</u>	<u>351,178</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,411,523</u>	<u>4,994,708</u>
Net assets		<u>5,481,096</u>	<u>5,076,108</u>
Representing:			
General fund	10	<u>5,481,096</u>	<u>5,076,108</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

6 July 2020

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 2020

	General Fund \$
2020	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	5,076,108
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	404,988
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,481,096
2019	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	5,300,206
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	(224,098)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	5,076,108

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	404,988	(224,098)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	11,827	11,826
Interest income	(18,242)	(25,017)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before working capital changes	398,573	(237,289)
Decrease/(increase) in donations receivable	484,042	(107,671)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued operating expenses	71,070	(47,711)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	953,685	(392,671)
Interest received	37,162	18,278
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	990,847	(374,393)
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Purchase of motor vehicle and equipment, representing net cash flows used in investing activity	-	(1,727)
Net receipt of fixed deposits principal amount	250,000	-
Fixed deposits with maturity more than three months	(750,000)	(250,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(500,000)	(251,727)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	490,847	(626,120)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	2,522,797	3,148,917
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 7)	3,013,644	2,522,797

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 2020

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 2019. 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 References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 <i>Definition of Material</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 103 <i>Definition of a Business</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39 and FRS 107 <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>	1 January 2020
FRS 117 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2021
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

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 2020

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 stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Office equipment	-	5 years
Motor vehicle	-	10 years

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

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

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

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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

2.12 Income recognition

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

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

2.13 Government grants

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

2.14 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Contingencies (continued)

(b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Council, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

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

4. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Crime Watch programme *	1,112,460	1,112,265
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	66,544	291,049
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	10,500	-
Senior Citizen Programme *	13,865	7,391
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	1,249,283	935,731
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	272,353	358,778
Delta League	437,000	387,183
Research on Programmes	-	63,879
	<u>3,162,005</u>	<u>3,156,276</u>

* The expenses for these projects are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on the agreed rates by the Board. In 2020, the Board's maximum total grant to the Council's Crime Prevention programmes is \$1.85 million (2019: \$1.85 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

5. Employee benefits expense

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	483,619	489,231
Central Provident Fund contributions	66,306	66,260
	<u>549,925</u>	<u>555,491</u>

6. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Office equipment	Motor vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2018	10,187	112,436	122,623
Addition	1,727	-	1,727
Disposals	(1,699)	-	(1,699)
At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	10,215	112,436	122,651
Disposals	(1,059)	-	(1,059)
At 31 March 2020	9,156	112,436	121,592
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2018	9,574	21,550	31,124
Disposals	(1,699)	-	(1,699)
Depreciation charge for the financial year	582	11,244	11,826
At 31 March 2019 and 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	7,981	44,038	52,019
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2020	1,175	68,398	69,573
At 31 March 2019	1,758	79,642	81,400

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances	2,513,644	522,797
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	500,000	2,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,013,644</u>	<u>2,522,797</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

7. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term bank deposits	3,763,644	2,772,797
Less: Bank deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(750,000)	(250,000)
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	<u>3,013,644</u>	<u>2,522,797</u>

The interest rates of the deposits as at 31 March 2020 ranged from 1.25% to 1.60% (2019: 0.15% to 1.57%) per annum.

8. Receivables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Donations receivable	2,068,500	2,552,542
Interest receivable	1,627	20,547
Total receivables	<u>2,070,127</u>	<u>2,573,089</u>
Add:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	3,013,644	2,522,797
Short-term bank deposits (Note 7)	750,000	250,000
Total financial assets at amortised cost	<u>5,833,771</u>	<u>5,345,886</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

8. Receivables (continued)	2020 \$	2019 \$
The donations receivable balance as at year end as follows:		
<u>Donations receivable</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,552,542	2,444,871
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	368,426	354,404
- Grant	3,450,000	1,845,974
- Sponsorship of projects	218,500	349,008
- Reimbursement of expenses	114,834	961,294
	4,151,760	3,510,680
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(321,350)	(347,957)
- Non-tax deductible	(4,314,452)	(3,055,052)
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>2,068,500</u>	<u>2,552,542</u>

The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<u>Tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	321,350	300,450
- Sponsorship of projects	–	47,507
	<u>321,350</u>	<u>347,957</u>
<u>Non-tax deductible</u>		
- Donations	47,076	53,954
- Grant	3,450,000	1,845,974
- Sponsorship of projects	218,500	301,501
- Reimbursement of expenses	114,834	961,294
	<u>3,830,410</u>	<u>3,162,723</u>
Recognised in income and expenditure	<u>4,151,760</u>	<u>3,510,680</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

9. Accrued operating expenses

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	422,248	351,178

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

10. General Funds

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

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

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

The Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

11. Establishment and taxation

With effect from 28 May 2017, the Council has been approved as an Institution of Public Character under Section 37 (3) (c) of the Income Tax Act for a period of 3 years. 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 2020

12. Related party transactions

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

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Singapore Police Force		
Grant	1,600,000	—
Reimbursement of expenses (Non-tax deductible)	114,834	961,294

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
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 2020

13. Financial risk management

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

(a) Interest rate risk

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

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

(b) Credit risk

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

The Council has no significant concentration of credit risk except that approximately 100% (2019: 82%) 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:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	2,070,127	2,573,089
Short-term bank deposits	1,250,000	250,000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,513,644	2,522,797
	<u>5,833,771</u>	<u>5,345,886</u>
Financial liability:		
Accrued operating expenses	<u>422,248</u>	<u>351,178</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>5,411,523</u>	<u>4,994,708</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

14. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair values

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

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

The Council does not anticipate that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, donations receivable, interest receivable and accrued operating expenses reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature.

15. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Governing Council on 6 July 2020.

Acknowledgements

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

Platinum Donors:



Giving Hope
Improving Lives

SHAW FOUNDATION
邵氏基金



SHENG SIONG

Gold Donors:

ABS Benchmarks Administration Co Pte Ltd

Far East Organization

Great American Insurance Company

Golden Development Pte Ltd

Mr Lim Ee Kiat

Min Ghee Auto Pte Ltd

Motorola Solutions Foundation

Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd

Quantum Storage (South Asia) Pte Ltd

Mr Tan Koo Chuan

Mr Tang Wee Kit

Mr Zhuo Jingming

Silver Donors:

AWG Insurance Brokers Pte Ltd

Aw Poh Chuan

Lee Heng Thiam

Lim Chin Keong

Ow Chin Seng

Singapore Radio & Industry Pte Ltd

Partners and Supporters:

7-Eleven

Albirex Niigata Football Club (Singapore)

Anderson Secondary School

Beatty Secondary School

Bedok South Secondary School

Cheers Holdings Pte Ltd

Commonwealth Secondary School

Compassvale Secondary School

Geylang International Football Club

Google Inc.

Health Sciences Authority

Home United Football Club

Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore

Ministry of Communication and Information

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Home Affairs

Moove Media Pte Ltd

Queenstown Secondary School

SBS Transit Ltd

Springfield Secondary School

Seng Kang Secondary School

Singapore Police Force

SportCares Foundation

SyncTech Solution Pte Ltd

URC Food Pte Ltd

West Spring Secondary School

Woodlands Secondary School



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