

40 YEARS OF MAKING SINGAPORE SAFE AND SECURE FOR ALL

1981 – 2022



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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

VISION

Making Singapore
Safe and Secure for All.

MISSION

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

COUNCIL MEMBERS



Mr K Shanmugam

Patron-in-Chief
Minister for Home Affairs
Minister for Law



Dr Shaw Vee Meng
PBM

Patron
Chairman
The Shaw Organisation Pte Ltd
Chairman
The Shaw Foundation Pte



Mr Lim Hock Chee
BBM, PBM

Patron
Chief Executive Officer
Sheng Siong Group Ltd



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

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



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

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



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



Mr Jeff Wu
Trust & Safety Senior
Director
Facebook Singapore Pte Ltd



Mr Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman
BBM, PBM

Principal Architect
Zahidi A.R Arkitek

RESOURCE PANEL MEMBERS



Mr Steven Goh
Honorary Treasurer
Managing Director
Orchard Road Business
Association



Mr Mike Chan
PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS
Deputy Chief Executive
Officer (Estate)
Housing & Development Board



Mr Bernard Choo
Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings



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



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



Mr Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Chief Financial Officer
WASD Pte Ltd



Mr Victor Chia
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd



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



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



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



Mr Lee Chee Chiew
PPA(G), PBS
Deputy Assistant
Commissioner (Ret.)
Singapore Police Force



Mr Kee Rui Xiong
(FROM 1 MARCH 2022)

Executive Director
Capital Markets Group, Corporate
Finance and Consumer Apartment

Executive Director
Markets & Investment Group,
Reserve Management Department
Monetary Authority of Singapore



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



Mr Lim Chin Keong
Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



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



Mr Kenneth Loo
Executive Director &
Chief Operating Officer
Straits Construction Singapore
Pte Ltd

Chairman
Commercial Sector
Committee



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



Mr Lum Hon Fye
JP, PBM
Chief Executive Officer
Thye Hua Kwan Moral Charities



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



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



Mr Poh Kay Ping
BBM, PBM
Chairman
Poh Group Pte Ltd



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



Ms Abigail Ng
(TILL 14 NOVEMBER 2021)

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



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



Mr Shng Yunn Chinn
Director
Community Partnership
Department
Singapore Police Force



Mr Tan Hung Hooi
PBS
Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)
Singapore Police Force



Ms Tan Su Lin
Chief of Staff
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 Tan Kian Hoon
JP, BBM (L), PBM
Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate
Consultants Pte Ltd



NCPD Secretariat

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

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Mr Gerald Singham

JP, BBM(L), PBM

Chairman

National Crime Prevention Council

As a result, there was a 52.9% jump in scam cases in 2021, lifting the total number of reported crimes to 46,196 cases, from 37,273 cases in 2020. If scams and cybercrimes were excluded, the total number of crimes in 2021 actually fell by 1% to 19,303 cases.

The National Crime Prevention Council was established in 1981 to change mindsets and work in close partnership with the police and community to prevent crime. 2021 was a most significant year indeed, as we commemorated the Council's 40th Anniversary and faced unprecedented challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

As Singaporeans stayed at home and engaged in more online activities, criminals adapted quickly and launched waves after waves of scam 'attacks'. As a result, there was a 52.9% jump in scam cases in 2021, lifting the total number of reported crimes to 46,196 cases, from 37,273 cases in 2020. If scams and cybercrimes were excluded, the total number of crimes in 2021 actually fell by 1% to 19,303 cases.

The most prevalent scams in 2021 were job scams, non-banking related phishing scams, e-commerce scams, investment scams, and loan scams. Many Singaporeans fell for job scams due to the economic recession. The number of such scams shot up to 4,554 in 2021, from just 132 cases in 2020. According to police records, one victim lost as much as \$4.3 million to a job scam last year. In total, the amount cheated for the top 10 scam types increased to \$504.4 million in 2021, from \$175.2 million in 2020.

Collaborating with the police and stakeholders, the Council continued to step up its fight against scams. Our ScamShield mobile app, launched in late 2020, has picked up more than four million SMSes and calls as potential scams, and blocked more than 15,000 phone numbers from making calls to the app users. Last year, our anti-scam helpline (1800-722-6688) handled more than 6,500 calls from people seeking advice on scams. NCPC's CrimeWatch, one of the most popular TV shows in Singapore, has a special "Scam Alert" segment on every episode to feature current scams and provide relevant advisories.

The role of the Council has evolved over the past four decades. The pervasiveness of the internet and social media has changed the way we live and will certainly bring about more challenges in the area of crime prevention. For 40 years, NCPC has partnered tirelessly with the Singapore Police Force and the community to build a safe and secure society. We will press on to seek the support of our stakeholders to tackle crime in an ever-changing security landscape. The meaningful work of the Council is always never-ending and we hope to benefit everyone in Singapore for more years to come.

Happy 40th Anniversary, NCPC!

INSTILLING GOOD VALUES IN OUR YOUTH

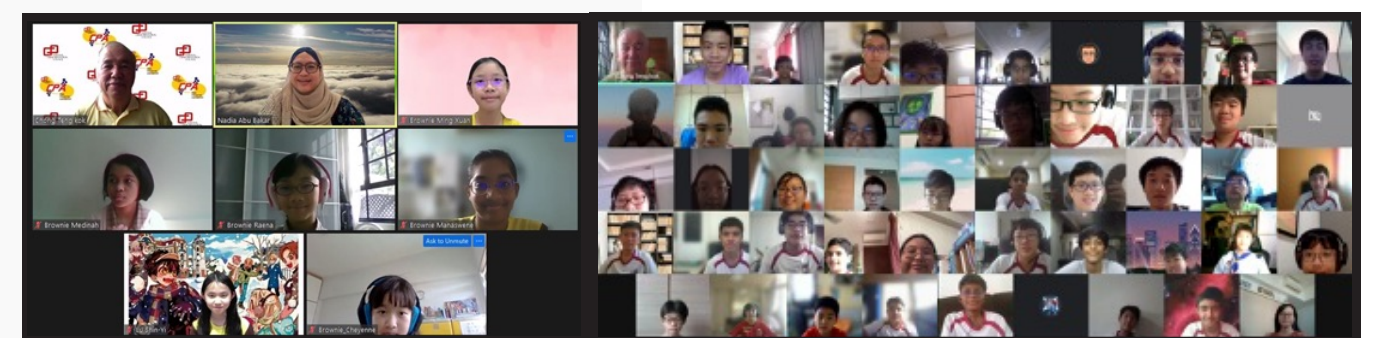
Delta League

Despite the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, Delta League was able to actively engage more than 1,500 youths through a popular online game called Mobile Legends: Bang Bang in June and December 2021.



Armed with mobile phones, our participants displayed great teamwork, e-sportsmanship and enthusiasm. They also learnt about the various types of scams and prevention tips through talks and a meme competition. At the Delta League workshop, guest speaker Mr Amrin Amin shared candidly on youth crime, social issues and achieving success in life.

With the relaxation of safe-management measures in March 2022, Delta League participants took part in a two-day football camp by Real Madrid Foundation Football School. They were put through a unique training and education methodology developed by the Spanish and European Champion.



Primary school students attending a virtual crime prevention talk.



The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge is awarded to Primary and Secondary School students from uniformed groups such as Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and the National Police Cadet Corps. They are required to complete and pass a crime prevention quiz and practical test.

CRIME PREVENTION AMBASSADORS



CPA attending the first Home Team Volunteer Network webinar session.

Since its inception in 2002, the Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPA) programme has played an important role in disseminating crime prevention messages to the community. Despite the challenges due to Covid-19 restrictions, our CPA volunteers continued to educate the public through online activities and webinars.



Safe distancing at crime prevention talks.



In conjunction with HTVN 10th anniversary, Ms Amy Yap won the Outstanding CPA award.

RALLYING THE COMMUNITY



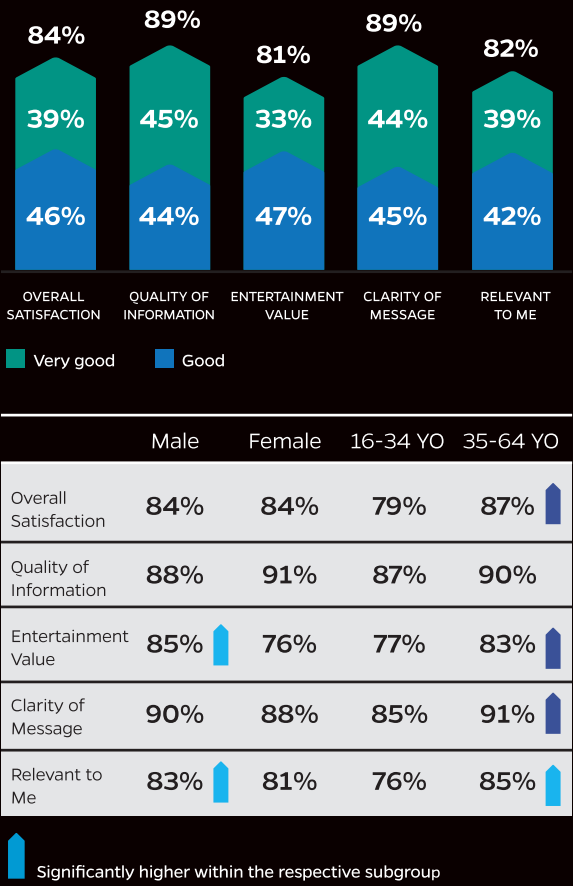
Average of
1.2 million
viewers per episode



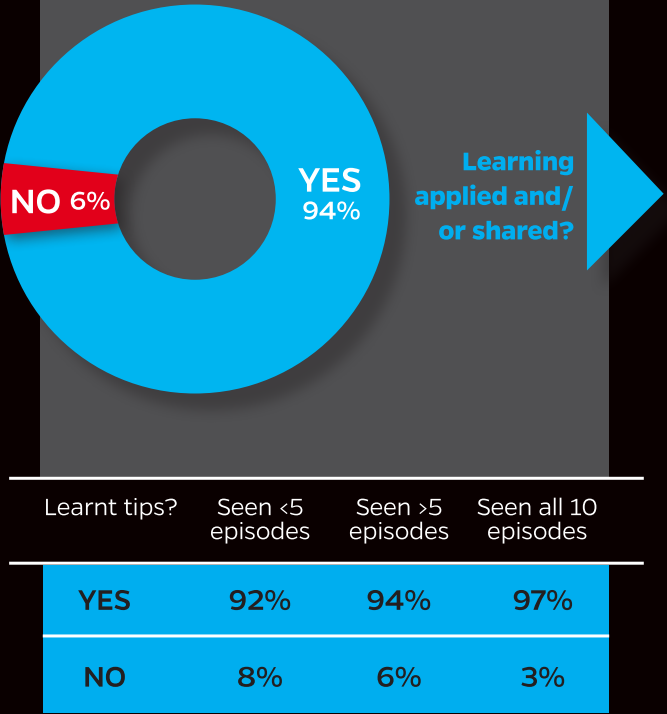
CrimeWatch

Viewership for CrimeWatch climbed in 2021, reaching out to an average of 1.2 million viewers per episode across the free-to-air channels and online platforms. CrimeWatch was also in the top 10 info-edu category across all four free-to-air channels; and remained as Number 1 on Channel 5 for every episode.

Survey on CrimeWatch



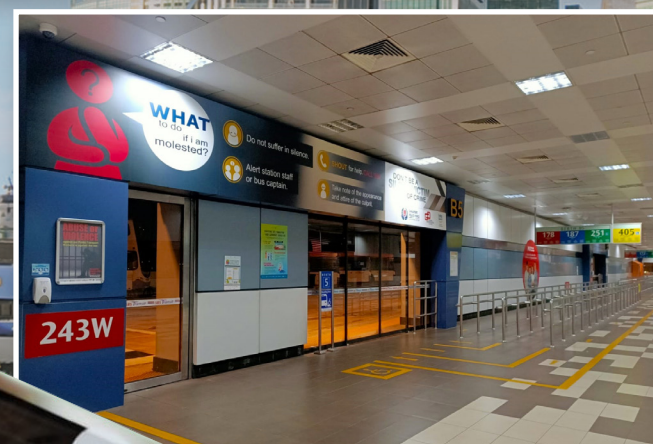
Learnt Crime Prevention Tips?



SAFEGUARDING OUR INDUSTRIES

The Public Transport Industry

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



The Construction Industry

Inculcating crime prevention culture in foreign workers

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

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



The Hotel Industry

Maintaining & Building Resilience in a Crisis

The 25th Hotel Security Conference was held virtually on 28 October 2021. The annual event was co-organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association (SHA) and Singapore Police Force.

The Hotel Security Awards 2021 for Individuals comprised three categories, namely, Honesty, Bravery and Vigilance. A total of 224 hotel employees received the Certificate of Commendation for their good deeds. In addition, 20 of them were selected for Special Mention for their acts of honesty, bravery or vigilance.



Mr Desmond Tan, Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, gracing the virtual event as the Guest-of-Honour.

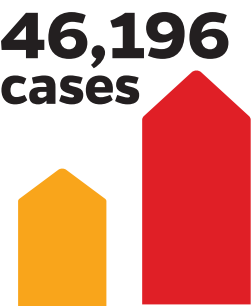


Vice Chairman NCPC shared with the conference participants on Hotel Crimes and Crime Prevention Measures.

ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Concerning Increase in Number of Scams in 2021

Scams were the top crime concern in 2021, driving up the total number of reported crimes in Singapore to 46,196 cases in 2021, from 37,273 cases in 2020. Scams made up 51.8% of overall crime in 2021, up from 42% in 2020. Job scams were the most prevalent with 4,554 reported cases and at least \$91 million lost.



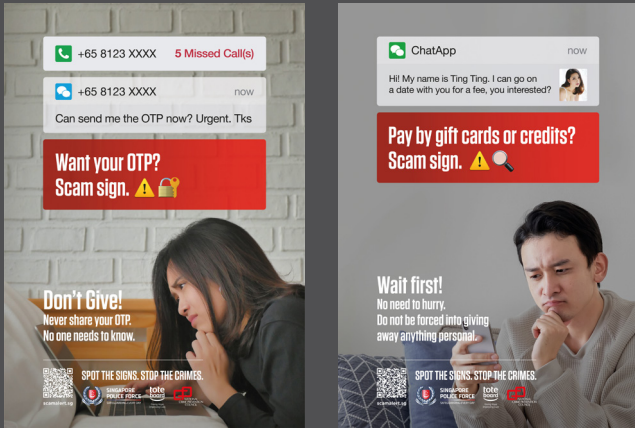
Top 6 Scams in 2021

		NUMBER OF CASES	AMOUNT LOST	
JOB SCAMS	2021	4,554 cases	\$91 million	▲
	2020	132 cases	\$217,000 lost	▲41,734%
NON-BANKING RELATED PHISHING SCAMS	2021	2,783 cases	\$15.3 million	▲
	2020	644 cases	\$984,000 lost	▲1,454%
E-COMMERCE SCAMS	2021	2,707 cases	\$5.8 million	▼
	2020	3,359 cases	\$7.1 million lost	▼-18%
INVESTMENT SCAMS	2021	2,476 cases	\$190.9 million	▲
	2020	1,096 cases	\$68.8 million lost	▲178%
LOAN SCAMS	2021	2,274 cases	\$18.3 million	▲
	2020	1,978 cases	\$14.3 million lost	▲28%
BANKING RELATED PHISHING SCAMS	2021	2,237 cases	\$19.4 million	▲
	2020	1,340 cases	\$5.3 million lost	▲266%

Spot the Signs, Stop the Crimes campaign

NCPC rolled out its 7th edition of the Anti-Scam Campaign on 13 September 2021. The campaign employed a more targeted approach in educating the public on spotting the common scam signs such as:

- A** Offers that sound too good to be true
- B** Unexpected friend request online
- C** Requests for payments in shopping credits and gift cards
- D** Urgent requests for money transfer
- E** Requests for One Time Password (OTP)



Weekly updates were sent via the messaging apps to keep subscribers informed of the latest scams.



More than 10,000 people had signed up to our WhatsApp and Telegram channels.

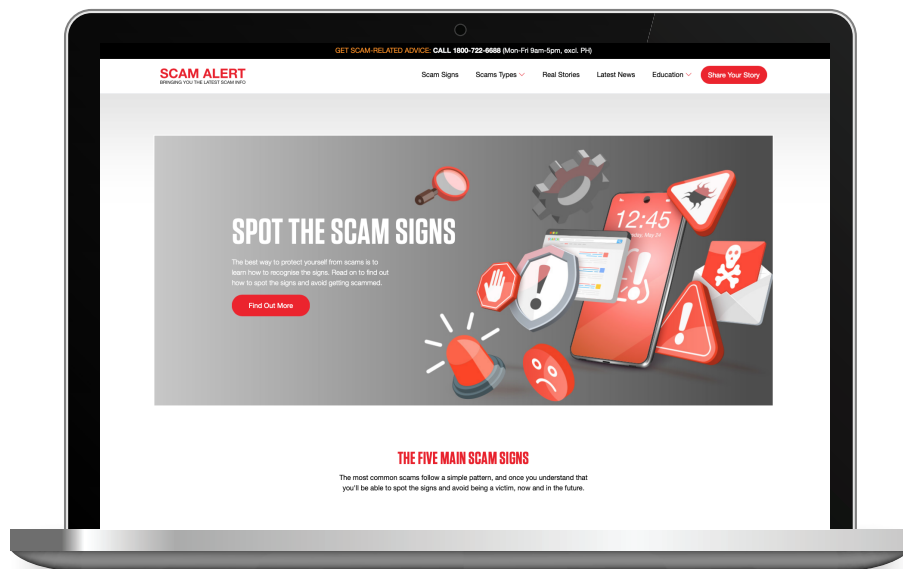
Survey on NCPC's Anti-Scam Campaign

72% of respondents recalled seeing at least one of our scam posters.

74% recalled that if a new job sounds too good to be true, it is probably a scam.

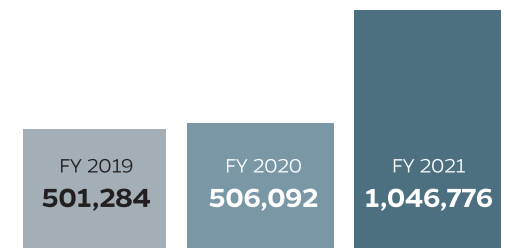
64% recalled the "Do not share OTP with anyone" message.

55% recalled the "Do not give personal information such as bank details or mobile numbers" message.



ScamAlert Website

As part of the campaign publicity efforts, the ScamAlert website had a new campaign page covering job scam, e-commerce scam, loan scam, internet love scam and impersonation scam.



Number of visits to ScamAlert.sg



Anti-Scam Helpline

1800-722-6688

In FY2021, NCPC received more than

6,546 calls

X-Ah-Long Hotline

The NCPC has been running the hotline since 2010 so that members of the public can anonymously report unlicensed moneylending.



X-Ah-Long Hotline

1800-924-5664

In FY2021, NCPC received

1,336 calls

Preventing Scam Calls and Messages with ScamShield App

ScamShield identifies and filters out Short Messages Service (SMSes) from unknown contact through the identification of keywords in messages using artificial intelligence. The app also blocks calls from phone numbers that were reported by other users or used in reported scam cases. These two functions reduce the opportunities for scammers to reach out to intended victims.



Scan this QR code to download ScamShield (For iOS users only).

As of 31 March 2022,

the app was downloaded
288,000 times
with more than
4 million SMSes
filtered and
8,379 numbers
used by scammers blocked.



Publicity

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 the public.

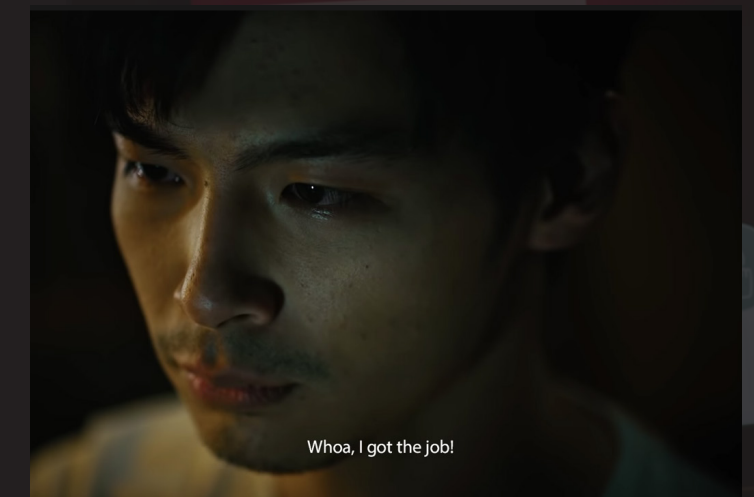
Organisations played an active role to collaborate with NCPC to educate their stakeholders and customers on scams. They include familiar names like NTUC Group, Facebook, Ninja Van and Ya Kun.

NCPC worked with Ya Kun Kaya Toast to educate their customers on "Offers that sound too good to be true". Ya Kun placed posters at selected outlets and printed scam messages on their takeaway cups.



Job and Impersonation Scam TV Commercial

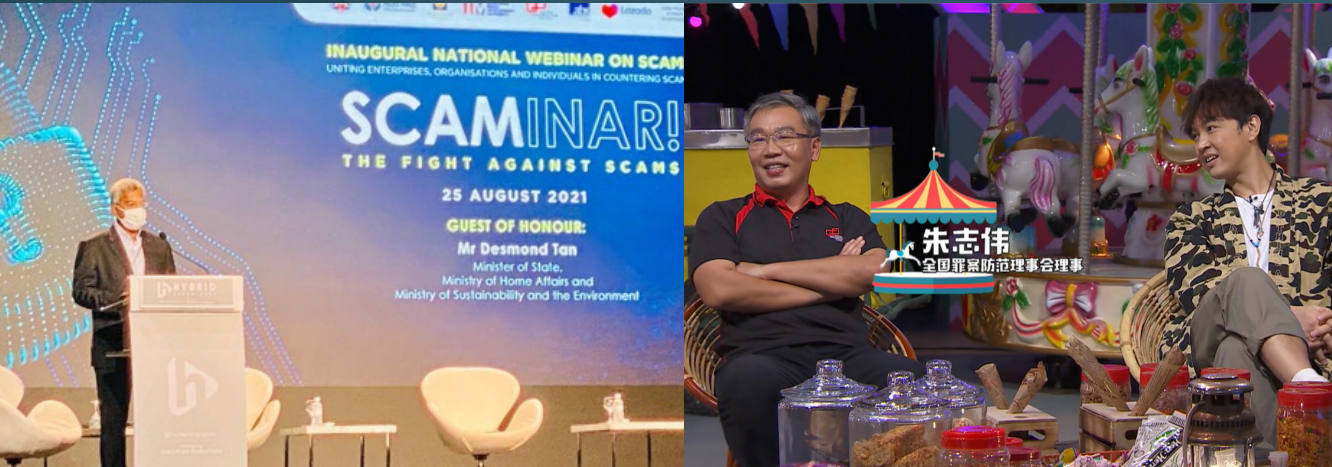
NCPC also commissioned renowned local director, Royston Tan, to produce TV commercials about job and impersonation scams. The first commercial was broadcasted on all major TV channels and online platforms.



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
11 Mar 2021	WhatsApp Takeover scam	FM97.2
6 Apr 2021	Scam victim profiles	FM97.2
21 Apr 2021	Social Media Impersonation scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
16 Jul 2021	E-commerce scam	Ekata's Law Enforcement online session
16 Aug 2021	E-commerce scam	"Combating Consumer Scams in E-Commerce" interactive webinar
17 Aug 2021	Scams	Tik Tok Youth for Good webinar
25 Aug 2021	Scams	Scaminar! The fight against Scams
21 Jun 2021	Impersonation scam, Internet Love scam and Investment scam	Channel 8, Happy Great World 2
29 Sep 2021	Loan scam, Job scam and E-commerce scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
5 Oct 2021	Scams	FM96.3
28 Oct 2021	Hotel crimes and preventive measures	Hotel Security Conference 2022
22 Nov 2021	Scams	NTU Media Podcast
23 Nov 2021	Impersonation scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
19 Dec 2021	Impersonation scam and Internet Love scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
11 Jan 2022	Bank-phishing scam	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
11 Jan 2022	Bank-phishing scam	FM97.2
17 Mar 2022	Bank-phishing scam	Channel News Asia, Talking Point
17 Mar 2022	Bank-phishing scam	CNA93.8



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

National Crime Prevention Council

Annual Financial Statements

For Financial Year Ended
31 March 2022

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 2022

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 2022, 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 1966 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act 1994 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 2022 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 2022

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 2022

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

20 July 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income			
Donations	9	640,428	250,070
Grant	9	1,800,000	1,400,000
Funding	9	1,850,000	1,770,257
Sponsorship of projects	9	98,578	51,054
Interest income		8,543	8,137
Miscellaneous income	4	22,195	94,605
		<u>4,419,744</u>	<u>3,574,123</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	5	3,094,765	2,631,046
Employee benefits expenses	6	635,704	567,031
Training		888	653
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	7	11,588	11,728
Refreshments and annual dinner expenses		501	73
Auditor's remuneration and professional fees		34,813	34,172
Printing of stationery, certificates, publicity materials and annual report		383	–
Office and renovation expenses		1,874	223
Maintenance of vehicles		2,629	2,517
Sundry expenses		469	565
		<u>3,783,614</u>	<u>3,248,008</u>
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>636,130</u>	<u>326,115</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

20 July 2022

Steven Goh Leng Heng
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

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

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current asset			
Motor vehicle and equipment	7	46,257	57,845
Current assets			
Funding receivable	9	1,948,578	1,821,311
Interest receivable	9	2,867	395
Cash and short-term deposits	8	4,893,084	4,065,103
		<u>6,844,529</u>	<u>5,886,809</u>
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses	10	<u>447,445</u>	<u>137,443</u>
Net current assets		<u>6,397,084</u>	<u>5,749,366</u>
Net assets		<u>6,443,341</u>	<u>5,807,211</u>
Representing:			
General fund	11	<u>6,443,341</u>	<u>5,807,211</u>

Approved by:

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

20 July 2022

Steven Goh Leng Heng
Hon Treasurer
National Crime Prevention Council

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 2022

	General Fund \$
2022	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	5,807,211
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	636,130
Balance as at 31 March 2022	<u>6,443,341</u>
2021	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	5,481,096
Deficit representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	326,115
Balance as at 31 March 2021	<u>5,807,211</u>

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	636,130	326,115
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	11,588	11,728
Interest income	(8,543)	(8,137)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	<u>639,175</u>	<u>329,706</u>
(Increase)/decrease in funding receivable	(127,267)	247,189
Increase/(decrease) in accrued operating expenses	310,002	(284,805)
Cash generated from operating activities	<u>821,910</u>	<u>292,090</u>
Interest received	6,071	9,369
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>827,981</u>	<u>301,459</u>
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Increase/(decrease) in fixed deposits	(4,500,000)	750,000
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activity	<u>(4,500,000)</u>	<u>750,000</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,672,019)	1,051,459
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	4,065,103	3,013,644
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 8)	<u>393,084</u>	<u>4,065,103</u>

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

1. General information

National Crime Prevention Council (“NCPC” or the “Council”) is registered in Singapore under the Societies Act 1966. 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 1994.

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 2021. 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:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

The Council expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Motor vehicle and equipment

All items of motor vehicle and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, motor vehicle and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Office equipment	- 5 years
Motor vehicle	- 10 years

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

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

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Council makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount.

An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in income or expenditure.

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 2022

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 2022

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 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Council makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.12 Income recognition

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

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

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

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

4. Miscellaneous income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Government grant income	18,438	93,323
Others	3,757	1,282
	<u>22,195</u>	<u>94,605</u>

Government grant income comprises mainly to job support scheme received from the Singapore Government to help businesses deal with the impact from COVID-19. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants recognised during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

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

5. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Crime Watch Programme *	1,001,039	1,112,312
Neighbourhood Watch Zone Scheme *	–	52,413
Youth Programme and Education for Schools *	1,449	2,086
Senior Citizen Programme *	3,146	2,675
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign *	1,782,910	1,225,351
General Crime Prevention Initiatives and Publicity Campaign *	109,065	134,101
Delta League	197,156	102,108
	<u>3,094,765</u>	<u>2,631,046</u>

* The expenses for these projects are specifically funded by the Singapore Totalisator Board (the "Board") based on agreed rates. In 2022, the Board's total funding to the Council's Crime Prevention programmes is \$1,850,000 (2021: \$1,770,257).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Employee benefits expenses			
	2022	2021	
	\$	\$	
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	560,037	500,179	
Central Provident Fund contributions	75,667	66,852	
	635,704	567,031	
7. Motor vehicle and equipment			
	Office equipment	Motor vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost:			
At 1 April 2020, 31 March 2021, 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	9,156	112,436	121,592
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2020	7,981	44,038	52,019
Depreciation charge for the financial year	484	11,244	11,728
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	8,465	55,282	63,747
Depreciation charge for the financial year	345	11,243	11,588
At 31 March 2022	8,810	66,525	75,335
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2022	346	45,911	46,257
At 31 March 2021	691	57,154	57,845
8. Cash and cash equivalents			
	2022	2021	
	\$	\$	
Cash at banks	393,084	3,265,103	
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	4,500,000	800,000	
Cash and short-term deposits	4,893,084	4,065,103	
Less: Fixed deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(4,500,000)	–	
Cash and cash equivalents	393,084	4,065,103	

The fixed deposits will mature within 90 to 365 days (2021: 31 to 213 days) from the financial year end and earn interest rates ranging from 0.22% to 0.97% (2021: 0.17% to 1.60%) per annum. Fixed deposits with maturity date more than 3 months from 31 March are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

9. Receivables		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Receivables from funding, donations and sponsorship	1,948,578	1,821,311
Interest receivable	2,867	395
Total receivables	1,951,445	1,821,706
Add:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	4,893,084	4,065,103
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	6,844,529	5,886,809
The funding receivable balance as at year end is as follows:		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	1,821,311	2,068,500
Recognised in income and expenditure:		
- Donations	640,428	250,070
- Grant	1,800,000	1,400,000
- Funding	1,850,000	1,770,257
- Sponsorship of projects	98,578	51,054
	4,389,006	3,471,381
Less: Receipts during the financial year		
- Tax deductible	(140,428)	(250,060)
- Non-tax deductible	(4,121,311)	(3,468,510)
Balance at end of the financial year	1,948,578	1,821,311
The tax deductible and non-tax deductible donations recognised in the income and expenditure for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 are as follows:		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Tax deductible		
- Donations	140,428	250,060
	140,428	250,060
Non-tax deductible		
- Donations	500,000	10
- Grant	1,800,000	1,400,000
- Funding	1,850,000	1,770,257
- Sponsorship of projects	98,578	51,054
	4,248,578	3,221,321
Recognised in income and expenditure	4,389,006	3,471,381

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

10. Accrued operating expenses

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Accrued operating expenses, representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	447,445	137,443

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

11. General Funds

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

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

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

The Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

12. Establishment and taxation

With effect from 28 May 2017, the Council has been approved as an Institution of Public Character under the Income Tax Act 1947 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 1994.

The Council is exempted from tax under the provision of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947 and accordingly no provision for tax is required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

13. Related party transactions

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

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Singapore Police Force		
Grant	1,800,000	1,400,000
Polwel Co-operative Society Limited		
Expenditure	(68,822)	–

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

The Executive Director of the secretariat declared that he is the Vice Chairman of Polwel Co-operative Society Limited's Board of Directors, and received honorarium from the Society.

The Council members 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.

Staff member with annual remuneration exceeding \$100,000

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Number of staff in remuneration band:		
Above \$100,000	1	1

Staff member 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.

14. Financial risk management

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

(a) Interest rate risk

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

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

(b) Credit risk

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

The Council has no significant concentration of credit risk except that approximately 100% (2021: 100%) of the donations receivable of the Council is due from the Singapore Totalisator Board, which is of good financial standing. Cash is placed with a diversity of creditworthy financial institutions.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Council's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Council's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and financial flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial assets:		
Total receivables	1,951,445	1,821,706
Cash and short-term deposits	4,893,084	4,065,103
	6,844,529	5,886,809
Financial liability:		
Accrued operating expenses	447,445	137,443
Total net undiscounted financial assets	6,397,084	5,749,366

15. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair values

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

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

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

16. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Governing Council on 20 July 2022.

Acknowledgements

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2021.

Platinum Donors:



Gold Donors:

The Hour Glass Limited
Sian Chay Medical Institution

Partners and Supporters:

Partners and Supporters:

- Google Inc.
- Government Technology Agency (GovTech)
- Grow-Tech Properties Pte Ltd
- Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore
- Jade 3 Pte Ltd
- Ministry of Communication and Information
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Moove Media Pte Ltd
- Real Madrid Foundation Football School Singapore
- SBS Transit Ltd
- Singapore Police Force
- Smart Nation and Digital Government Office (SNDGO)
- SPCS Consultancy Pte Ltd
- Spectrum Petroleum Pte Ltd
- SyncTech Solution Pte Ltd
- The Hour Glass Limited
- Trilogy Petroleum Pte Ltd



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