

ANNUAL REPORT FY2025

MAKING SINGAPORE SAFE & SECURE FOR ALL





VISION

Making Singapore Safe and
Secure for All.

MISSION

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



CONTENTS

4	Chairman's Message
5	About NCPC
6	Council Members
8	Resource Panel Members
8	NCPC Secretariat
9	Crime Prevention Awareness in the Community
12	Safeguarding Our Industries
13	Annual Crime Prevention Campaign
20	Media Outreach
21	Council Meeting Attendance
22	Financial Reports
44	Acknowledgements

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Mr Gerald Singham

JP, PJG, BBM(L), BBM

Chairman
National Crime Prevention Council

Crime prevention is a shared responsibility. Indeed, the Council's fight against crimes would not have been possible without the strong collaborations with our partners from the public and private sectors. Together, the Council welcomes 2026 with much excitement as we make preparations to commemorate NCPC's 45th Anniversary and 40 years of CrimeWatch. We look forward to your continued support and encouragement in 2026 and beyond!

I am pleased to share that the number of scams and cybercrime cases fell last year, from 55,810 cases in 2024 to 41,974 cases in 2025. In terms of losses, there was also a decrease of 17.9%, from \$1.1 billion in 2024 to about \$913.1 million in 2025. Most Singaporeans may assume that the elderly are more likely to fall for scams. Statistics from the police showed that in 2025, more than 85% of the scam victims were actually youths, young adults, and adults below 65. Not surprisingly, the top scam type with the most number of cases was e-commerce scams.

As for physical crimes, the total number of cases reported increased slightly from 19,969 in 2024 to 20,857 in 2025. It was mainly due to an increase in outrage of modesty cases by 7.3% (104 cases) in 2025. More than half of such cases involved offenders known to the victims. NCPC has been working closely with stakeholders like the police and public transport companies to disseminate crime advisories at bus interchanges and train stations.

Last year, we continued to strengthen our public education efforts through media engagements, digital platforms and community partnerships to raise awareness on scams and physical crimes. This includes more than 100 social media posts on NCPC's Facebook, Instagram and Tiktok. Our online anti-scam education game #XiamTheScams even received a few accolades. It won two Golds at the Mob-Ex Awards 2025 and a Bronze at the Marketing Excellence Awards 2025.

Another new initiative in 2025 was the NCPC Crime Prevention Awards to recognise organisations that took proactive steps to prevent crime, working hand in hand with the Council to safeguard Singapore and keep communities safe. A total of 10 organisations were honoured, including Marina Bay Sands, Meta Platforms, Motorola Solutions and United Overseas Bank.

NCPC's youth engagement programme was revamped in 2025, giving rise to the Delta Challenge. The new initiative empowered hundreds of young Singaporeans to help protect the community against scams through creative and educational projects.

Crime prevention is a shared responsibility. Indeed, the Council's fight against crimes would not have been possible without the strong collaborations with our partners from the public and private sectors. Together, the Council welcomes 2026 with much excitement as we make preparations to commemorate NCPC's 45th Anniversary and 40 years of CrimeWatch. We look forward to your continued support and encouragement in 2026 and beyond!

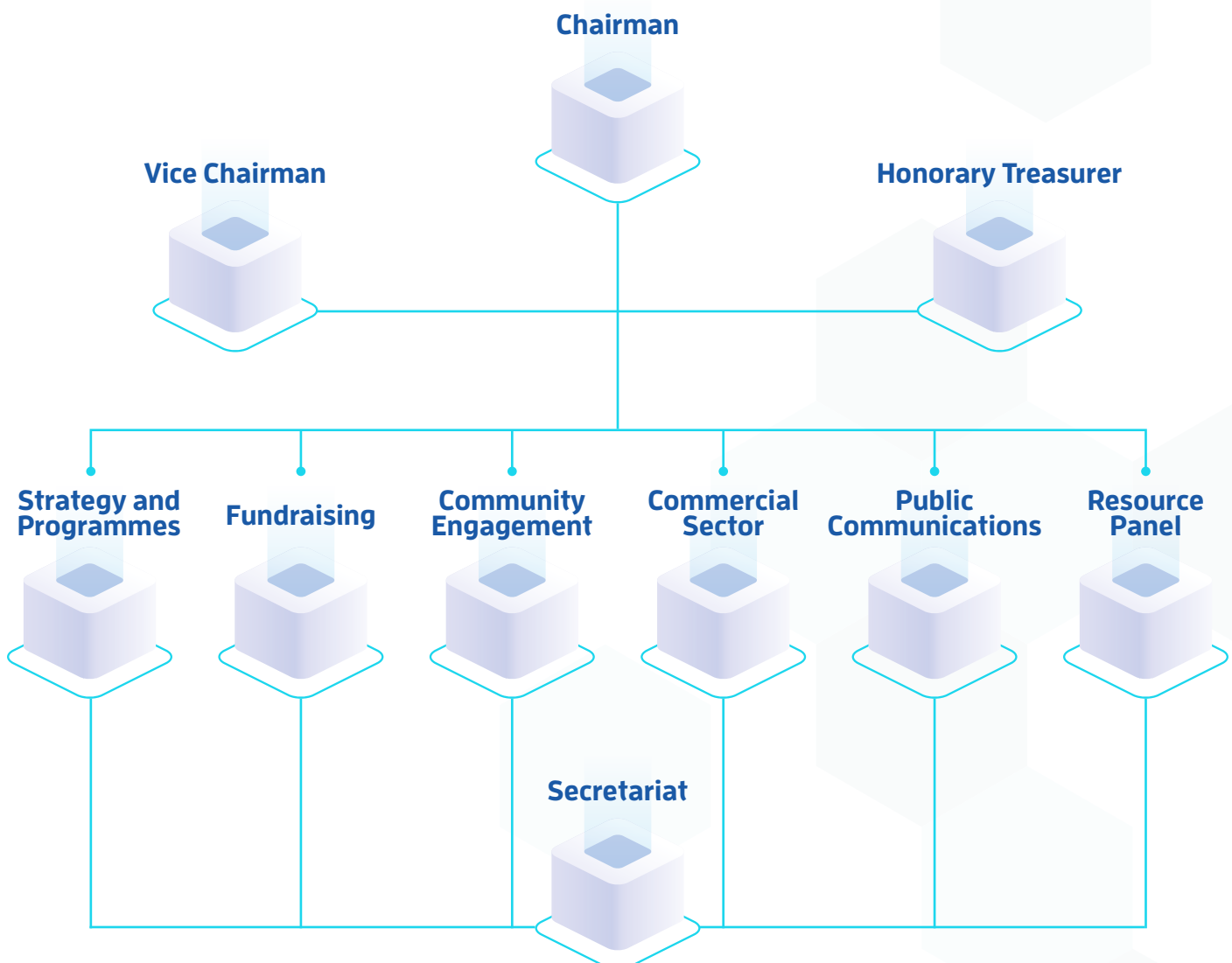
ABOUT NCPC

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a non-profit organisation committed to promoting public awareness of and concern about crime and to propagate the concept of self-help in crime prevention. The Council comprises representatives from the commercial and industrial sectors, as well as from the public sector and the Singapore Police Force (SPF). The NCPC is incorporated as a charity and depends entirely on donations and sponsorships to run its programmes and activities. It is registered as a society with the Registry of Societies.

The NCPC is a catalyst, advisor and partner to mobilise the support of groups, organisations and individuals from the community to work closely with the Police to prevent crime. Specifically the objectives of the Council are:

- to raise the level of public awareness and concern about crime;
- encourage self-help in crime prevention;
- examine, develop and recommend crime prevention measures suitable to the public;
- coordinate efforts of organisations in crime prevention

ORGANISATION CHART



COUNCIL MEMBERS



Mr K Shanmugam
Patron-in-Chief
Coordinating Minister for National Security & Minister for Home Affairs



Dr Shaw Vee Meng
PBM
Patron
Chairman
The Shaw Organisation Pte Ltd
The Shaw Foundation Pte Ltd



Mr Lim Hock Chee
BBM
Patron
Chief Executive Officer
Sheng Siong Group Ltd



Mr Gerald Balendran Singham
JP, PJG, BBM(L), BBM
Chairman
Global Vice-Chair and ASEAN CEO
Dentons Rodyk & Davidson LLP



Mr Tan Puay Kern
BBM, PBM, PPA(P)
Vice Chairman
Chairman
Strategy & Programmes Committee
Vice President, Security
Marina Bay Sands Pte Ltd



Mr Lim Chin Keong
PBM
Honorary Treasurer
Managing Director
Progress Galvanizing Pte Ltd



Ms Abigail Ng
Chief Sustainability Officer
Monetary Authority of Singapore



Deputy Commissioner of Police Alvin Moh
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)
Singapore Police Force
(from 7 August 2025)



Mr Benjamin Tay
Chairman
SP Power Energy (Thailand) Limited
SP Energy (Vietnam) Co. Ltd
Regional head, Sustainable Energy Solutions
SP Group



Mr Bernard Choo
Editor, Shin Min Daily News
SPH Media Trust



Dr Carol Soon
Deputy Head and Associate Professor (Practice)
Department of Communications and New Media,
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,
National University of Singapore



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



Mr Daryl Poon
Director, Trust & Safety – Law Enforcement, APAC
Meta



Dr Hana Alhadad
Co-Founder
Hayat Collective



Mr Jimmy Toh Yong Leng
PPA (E)(COVID-19), PPA (P), PBS, CRM
Chief Executive Director
People's Association



Mr Nicholas Aaron Khoo
Chairman, Digital Media Investment Committee
N PrimePartners Capital
Chairman
Commercial Sector Committee



Mr Koh Chong Mong
PPA(P), PBS
Cluster Superintendent, East 4
Ministry of Education



Mr Ku Tse Kian
Executive Director
(Regional Group Head, Business Development Group, Commercial Banking)
United Overseas Bank Limited



Deputy Commissioner of Police Lian Ghim Hua
PPA(P), PPA (P) (COVID-19)
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)
Singapore Police Force
(Till 6 August 2025)



Dr Majeed Khader
PPA (G) & PPA (P), PBS
Chief Psychologist
Ministry of Home Affairs



Mr Mike Chan Hein Wah
PPA(E) (COVID-19), PPA(P)(L), PPA(P), PPA(G), PBS
Senior Advisor
Housing & Development Board
(Till 9 February 2026)



Mr Ng Khee Jin
PBM
Creative Partner
Kheej LLP



Assistant Commissioner of Police Sherrin Chua
Director, Community Partnership Department
Singapore Police Force



Mr Steven Goh
Managing Director
Orchard Road Business Association
Chairman
Community Engagement Committee



Mr Wong Voal Voal
Co-founder & Managing Partner
IN.FOM
Chairman
Public Communications Committee



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

RESOURCE PANEL MEMBERS



Ms Gillian Ong
Director
(Information Planning and Strategy)
Community Partnership and
Communications Group
Ministry of Home Affairs



Mr Kim Teo Poh Jin
PBM
Principal & Director
Marina Yacht Services Singapore



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



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



Mr Lum Hon Fye
JP, PBM
Board Director
Caritas Singapore



Ms Margaret Heng
BBM, PPM
Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association



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



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



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



Mr Tan Kian Hoon
JP, BBM (L), BBM
Managing Director
Suntec Real Estate Consultants
Pte Ltd



Mr Victor Chia
Board Member
Rock Productions Pte Ltd

NCPC SECRETARIAT

Left to right

Mr Aaron Seah Marketing Executive
Ms Elissa Chong Assistant Manager
Mr Tan Pang Yong Assistant Director
**Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
Devrajan Bala** Executive Director
Mr Aren Poh Manager
Mr Chong Teng Kok Senior Project Executive
Ms Candice Seah Senior Accounts Executive
Ms Lee Pei Xian Senior Marketing Executive



CRIME PREVENTION AWARENESS IN THE COMMUNITY

Instilling Good Values In Our Youth

Delta Challenge

Delta Challenge 2025 – Art Against Scams is an initiative by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and the Singapore Police Force (SPF) that engages youths through creativity and community action to raise awareness of scams and promote the 24/7 ScamShield Helpline (1799).

This initiative empowers youths to play an active role in safeguarding Singapore against scams by harnessing their creativity and digital literacy, while strengthening collaboration between NCPC, SPF, and the youth community.



A key highlight of the initiative was the Delta Challenge Launchpad 2025, held on 21 June 2025. The Launchpad provided youths with a valuable platform to engage with subject-matter experts on scam-related crimes. Through interactive sessions and discussions, participants gained deeper insights into emerging scam trends and explored practical strategies to prevent and combat them.

Following the Launchpad, the top 10 winning artworks were transformed into public murals across Singapore, turning everyday spaces into vibrant visual reminders for the community to stay vigilant against scams. In collaboration with PAssionArts, community members also took part in painting these murals, fostering stronger community bonds and a shared commitment to scam prevention.

Through these public artworks, the Delta Challenge continues to amplify anti-scam messages and inspire collective action to keep Singapore safe from scams.



3

THIRD



1

FIRST



2

SECOND

▲ The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

The NCPC's Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme is tailored for school students. The badge is awarded to members of uniformed groups, including Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies, and the National Police Cadet Corps, who successfully complete both a crime prevention quiz and a practical test.



▲ Crime Prevention Ambassadors / Cyber Crime Prevention Ambassadors

The Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPA) has played an important role in spreading crime prevention messages to the community.

In 2025, our CPAs participated in 151 roadshows, exhibitions, and talks, engaging over 113,000 individuals with key crime prevention messages. Our Cyber Crime Prevention Ambassadors reached more than 15,000 members of the public across 30 events in 2025.

The CPA Appointment Ceremony was held on 6 December 2025, where Long Service Awards were also presented to recognise and honour dedicated volunteers for their years of service.





CrimeWatch

In 2025, CrimeWatch continued to be a key platform in advancing the NCPC's mission to build a safe and crime-resilient Singapore. Each episode presents real-life cases into relatable narratives, enabling the public to better understand crime tactics, understand risks, and adopt simple yet effective preventive measures in their daily lives.

CrimeWatch plays an important role, reaching millions of viewers across television and digital platforms.

Beyond viewership, CrimeWatch serves as a catalyst for action by translating crime trends into practical takeaways for the public:

96%

Overall Satisfaction

92%

Entertainment Value

96%

Quality of Information

96%

Clarity of Message

92%

Relevance to Participants



Raising Awareness on Outrage of Modesty

NCPC collaborated with the Police to raise awareness on outrage of modesty through public education efforts targeted at commuters in public transport, including trains, buses, interchanges, and MRT stations.



SAFEGUARDING OUR INDUSTRIES

Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Annual Hotel Security Conference and Awards Presentation Ceremony, jointly organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association, and Singapore Police Force, was held on 27 October 2025 at Furama RiverFront Singapore.

The Hotel Security Awards were presented to 96 hotels in recognition of their contributions to upholding high standards of security within the Singapore hotel industry.

The individual awards comprised three categories: Honesty, Bravery, and Vigilance. A total of 276 hotel employees received Certificates of Commendation, while 18 were recognised with Special Mention awards for exemplary acts of honesty, bravery, or vigilance.



Council member Mr Nicholas Khoo presented on 'Strengthening Community Resilience Against Scams', and Mr Dan Yock Hau presented on 'Cybersecurity for Hotels'.

Crime Prevention for Foreign Workers

NCPC partnered with various construction industry stakeholders to organise both online and physical crime prevention programmes for foreign workers, helping them familiarise themselves with local laws and prevalent scams.

In addition, our Foreign Worker Crime Prevention Ambassadors shared crime prevention tips with their peers at dormitories and workplaces, further strengthening outreach within the community.



ANNUAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS

Crime Prevention, A Shared Responsibility

In 2025, NCPC continued to strengthen its public education and outreach efforts through media engagements, digital platforms and community partnerships to raise awareness on scams and crime prevention. Media coverage of initiatives such as the ScamShield Helpline 1st Anniversary, NCPC Crime Prevention Awards, Delta Challenge and Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow highlighted how NCPC worked closely with partners and stakeholders to encourage the public to stay vigilant and adopt safer habits against scams and crime.

NCPC also continued engaging the community through its social media platforms by sharing scam advisories, crime prevention tips and updates on NCPC initiatives. This year, more than 100 posts were published across NCPC's Facebook, Instagram and TikTok. These outreach efforts helped reinforce key messages such as "Crime Prevention is a Shared Responsibility" and encouraged members of the public to play their part in keeping the community safe.



1

THE STRAITS TIMES

Commentary

Duped Singaporeans: The most tech-savvy targets in history

As scams continue to evolve, the young must move from being potential victims to prevention partners.

Sign up now: Get ST's newsletters delivered to your inbox

Singapore's affluence and digital sophistication make it an attractive target for scammers. ST PHOTO: CHY WY

Gerald Simham

Published Feb 27, 2026, 10:50 AM
Updated Feb 27, 2026, 08:24 AM

Singapore is more educated, digitally connected and cyberware than at any point in our history, a point of national pride as we celebrate our 60th year of independence. Yet paradoxically, scams continue to extract hundreds of millions of dollars from victims every year - increasingly from well-informed, digital-native residents, people whom we least expect to fall prey.

2

National Crime Prevention Council Singapore's post

National Crime Prevention Council Singapore
18 September 2025

#ICYMI - The Singapore Police Force has released its mid-year cybercrime and scams statistics for the first half of 2025.

Although the total number of cases and amount lost saw a drop, scams are always evolving. For example, in the first half of 2025, a new scam type involving insurance services had emerged, with Singapore residents losing a staggering \$21.3 million to this scam.

We must continue to remain vigilant and remind our loved ones to do likewise, as scam methods become more sophisticated and harder to spot. ** Sign up to our ScamShield Alert WhatsApp channel to keep yourself updated with the latest scam trends and prevention tips to avoid becoming the next victim.

All you need to know about scams in Singapore

In the first half of 2025,

Total number of scams **by 26%**

Total amount lost **by 12.6%**

Top 5 scams in Singapore

Scam Type	Percentage
Phishing	19.2%
Government Officials Impersonation	9%
E-commerce	16.5%
Investments	13.7%
Jobs	13.7%
Others	27.9%

Total losses from scams

Scam Type	Cases	Amount Lost
Phishing	3,779 cases	\$30.4 MILLION
E-commerce	3,237 cases	\$7.8 MILLION
Investment	2,701 cases	\$59.0 MILLION
Government Officials Impersonation	1,762 cases	\$126.5 MILLION
Others	5,655 cases	

3

National Crime Prevention Council Singapore's post

National Crime Prevention Council Singapore
27 February

In today's fast-moving world, it's more important than ever to look out for the seniors in our lives, especially when threats, both physical and digital, are constantly evolving. **

Here are three tips that you can share with your loved ones to keep them safe!

Remember, crime prevention is a shared responsibility.

3 WAYS TO KEEP YOUR GRANDPARENTS SAFE

TIP #1
Encourage them to keep large amounts of money in the bank. Banks are way safer than storing cash at home.

1 Chairman's article

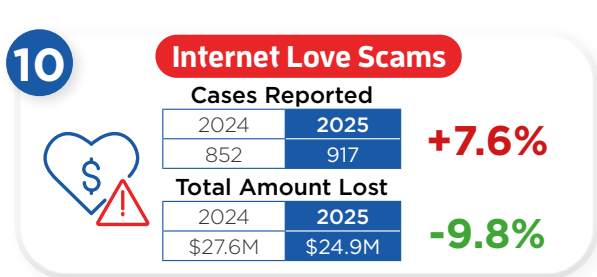
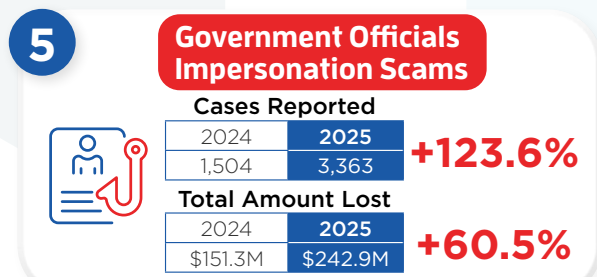
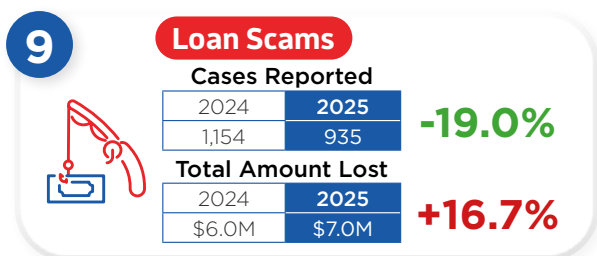
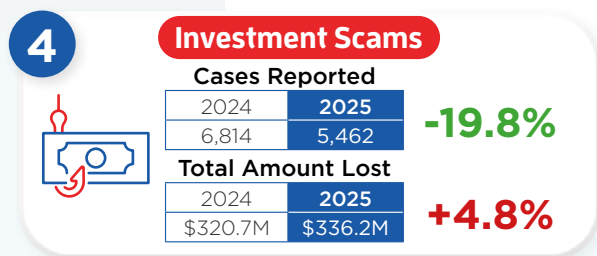
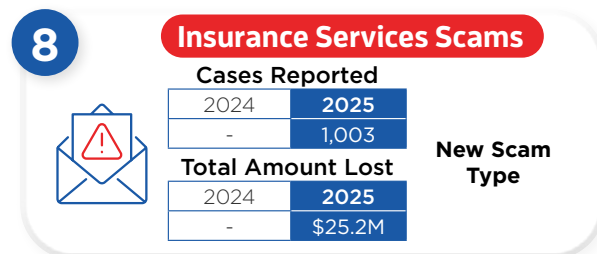
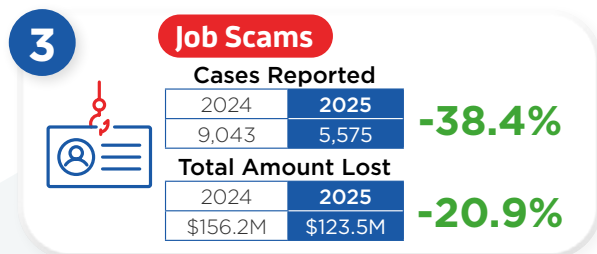
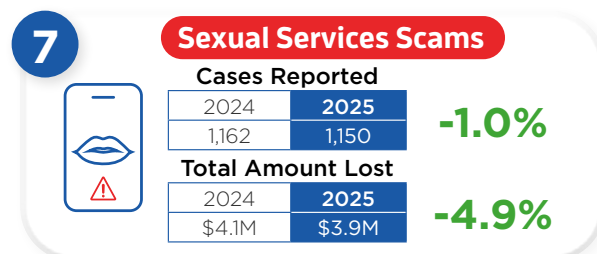
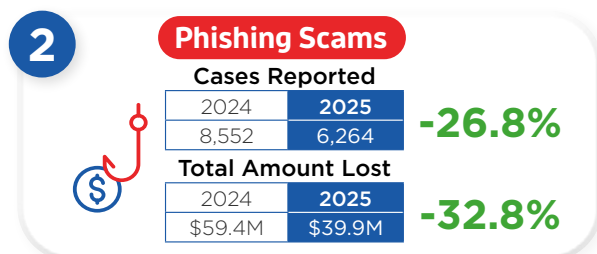
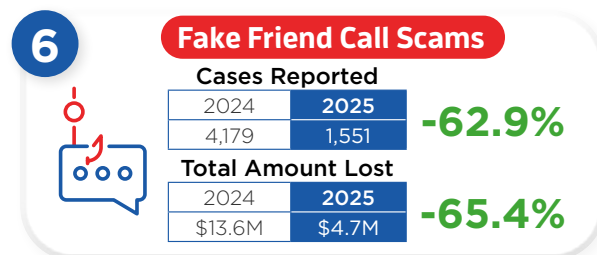
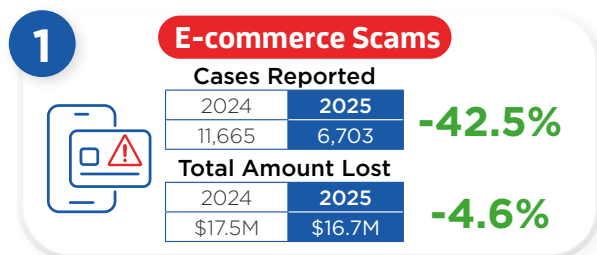
Byline article about scams prevention and also the mission of NCPC by Chairman of NCPC

2 & 3 Online Outreach

Stronger Together Against Scams

The overall number of scam cases and losses saw a decline in 2025. However, scams continued to remain a key concern in Singapore in 2025 as the amount lost to scams remained high. According to the statistics released by the Police at its Annual Scam and Cybercrime Brief 2025, scam cases fell by 27.6% to 37,308 cases, while total scam losses decreased by 17.9% to approximately \$913.1 million. Despite the encouraging decline, scams continued to account for close to 89% of all scam and cybercrime cases reported in Singapore.

Top 10 Scams in 2025



▲ “ACT Against Scams” Framework

A key pillar of the fight against scams efforts was the “ACT Against Scams” framework — Add, Check and Tell — which encourages the public to:



protective measures such as the ScamShield app and banking security features;



suspicious situations with trusted sources such as the 24/7 ScamShield Helpline at 1799 before taking action; and



the authorities, family members and the community about scam encounters

▲ ScamShield Suite - 4 Resources For A Scam-Resilient Singapore

The ScamShield Suite by NCPC and the Police empowers citizens with the tools and resources needed to protect themselves against scams. This suite comprises the following resources:

1



24/7 ScamShield Helpline (1799)

Call to check if something is a scam

2



ScamShield App

Check, detect and block scams

3



ScamShield Website (www.scamshield.gov.sg)

One-stop portal on scams

4



ScamShield Alert

Recieved the latest information on scams

▲ ScamShield Helpline (1799): A 24/7 Advisory Channel by NCPC

To strengthen public recall and accessibility, NCPC rebranded the Anti-Scam Helpline to the ScamShield Helpline and shortened the hotline number to the four-digit “1799”. The helpline’s operating hours were also extended from weekdays, 9am to 5pm, to a 24/7 advisory service.

Members of the public can call 1799 anytime to check if a situation may be a scam or seek scam-related advice. The helpline can also connect callers to the seven major retail banks in Singapore if they suspect they have fallen victim to a scam and wish to freeze their bank accounts promptly.

From April 2025 to March 2026, the helpline handled more than 178,000 enquiries (averaging over 410 enquiries per day), reflecting a growing public awareness of, and trust in the service.



OVER 410
ENQUIRIES
HANDLED DAILY

The ScamShield Helpline Celebrated its First Anniversary!

The ScamShield Helpline celebrated its first anniversary on 15 September 2025. Previously based at the Police Cantonment Complex, the helpline relocated its operations to Certis on 1 July 2025 in response to the steady increase in call volume. The larger premises allow for the deployment of additional manpower to support the growing operational demands of the helpline.



ScamShield Alert Social Channels

As of 31 March 2026, our ScamAlert WhatsApp and Telegram channels have more than 99,500 subscribers. The channels disseminate weekly scam alerts and updates to keep subscribers informed of the latest scam trends and prevention tips.

SCAN TO SUBSCRIBE



Whatsapp



Telegram



I Can ACT Against Scams – Checking If Something Is A Scam

This year, the campaign continued to focus on the “Check” pillar of the “I Can ACT Against Scams” campaign. To support this effort, NCPC ran a publicity campaign through TV, radio, out-of-home media channels, and social media, from January 2025 to March 2026 to remind the public to stay vigilant against scams, particularly Government Officials Impersonation Scams.



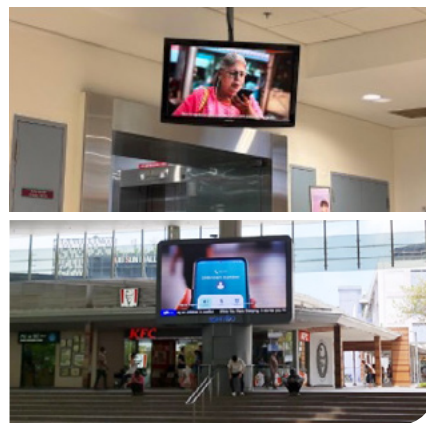
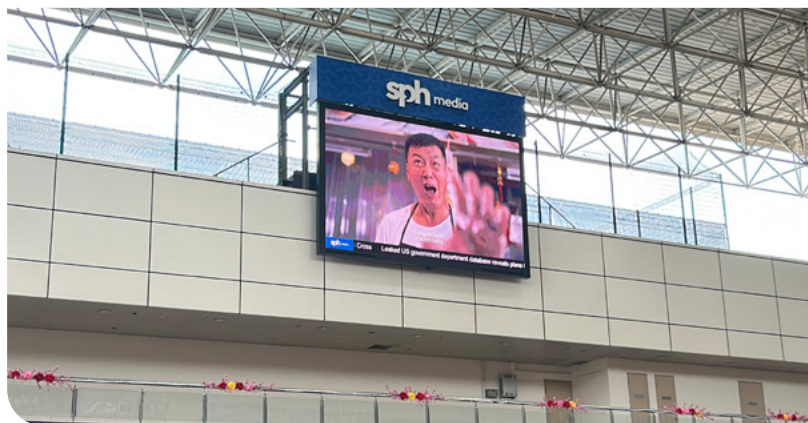
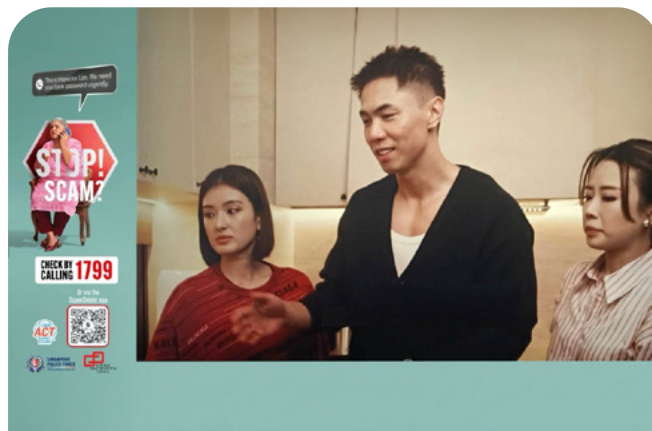
Using TV and radio to spread the messages



Working with different media outlets to create engaging social content to educate the public on scams.



Using out-of-home channels such as clinics, hospitals, retail stores and large public screens to reach out to the community.



The campaign focused on the “Check” pillar of the ACT (Add, Check, Tell) framework, encouraging individuals to check whenever they are unsure whether a situation they have encountered is a scam. The main call to action for the campaign is for members of the public to call the ScamShield Helpline at 1799 for advice.

Campaign Results

Over 1,000 survey respondents shared valuable insights in an annual campaign survey on the effectiveness of the campaign:

95%

adopted at least one ‘Add’ protective step to secure their devices and accounts.

74%

were aware of ScamShield App, making it the most known anti-scam initiative.

72%

agreed that the government measures were easy to adopt and effective against scams.



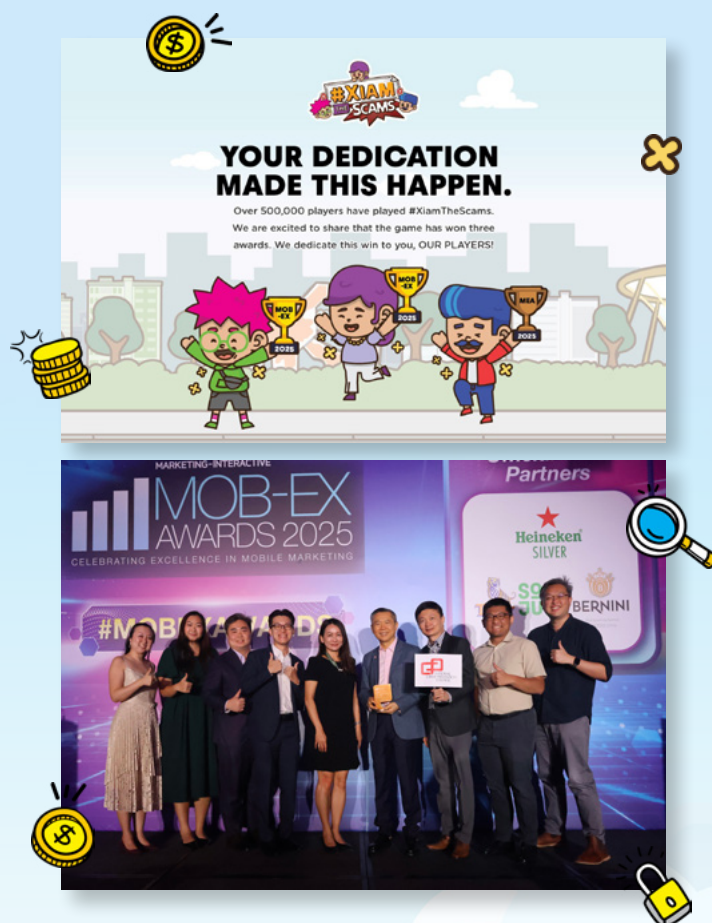
Visuals

#XiamTheScams

#XiamTheScams was developed to strengthen scam awareness through an interactive, game-based approach that resonates with youths and young adults. By simulating real-life scam scenarios, the game enables players to recognise common tactics, make decisions in a safe environment, and build confidence to respond appropriately in actual situations.

The project has garnered strong industry recognition, underscoring both its creativity and effectiveness. It clinched Gold – Best Campaign (Government, Utility & Services) and Gold – Best Mobile Gamification Campaign at the Mob-Ex Awards 2025, and went on to secure Bronze – Excellence in Gaming at the Marketing Excellence Awards 2025.

These accolades affirm the effectiveness of #XiamTheScams as a scalable engagement tool that complements NCPC’s public education efforts. By encouraging users to actively “learn by doing”, the game strengthens scam awareness, sharpens detection instincts, and safeguards the community against scams.





A key highlight was the launch of the music video *We Jaga Together*, produced in collaboration with NCPC's Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador, Jack Neo. The video creatively incorporates AI-generated visuals and musical elements to deliver its message to deliver a clear message: crime prevention is a shared responsibility, and low crime does not mean no crime.

Annual Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow

NCPC held its Annual Year-End Crime Prevention Roadshow on 22 and 23 November at Our Tampines Hub, bringing together the community for two days of engaging and educational activities.

Centred on key concerns such as shop theft, outrage of modesty, and voyeurism, the roadshow featured interactive games and curated materials designed to raise awareness and reinforced the message that crime prevention is a shared responsibility.

The event was graced by Mr Goh Pei Ming, Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Social and Family Development. Mr Goh also presented the top 10 prizes to the winners of the Delta Challenge.



<https://cp.gov.sg/wejagatogether>

▲ NCPC's Appreciation Dinner and Awards

NCPC hosted its Appreciation Dinner and Awards on 7 October 2025 at the Singapore Marriott Tang Plaza Hotel, graced by Guest of Honour, Mr Goh Pei Ming, Minister of State for Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Social and Family Development. With close to 300 distinguished guests, including donors, corporate partners, and community stakeholders, the evening celebrated our partners' efforts towards crime prevention with the launch of the inaugural NCPC Crime Prevention Awards.

The Award is a new initiative to recognise organisations that have taken proactive steps to prevent crime, working hand in hand with the Council to safeguard Singapore and keep communities safe. A total of 10 organisations were honoured this year. Four companies won the 'Champion' award for their outstanding leadership and excellence in crime prevention, while six received the 'Partner' award for their meaningful contributions in support of safer communities.

Champion Award

Marina Bay Sands

Meta Platforms, Inc

Motorola Solutions Singapore Pte Ltd

United Overseas Bank

Partner Award

COURTS Singapore
Pte Ltd

Oversea-Chinese
Banking Corporation
Limited

Sheng Siong
Supermarket

Shopee Singapore

Singapore Pools
(Private) Limited

TikTok Singapore



MEDIA OUTREACH

S/N	Date	Topic	Media Outreach
1	15 Sep 2025	ScamShield Helpline 1 st Anniversary	Major Local Media Outlets
2	26 Sep 2025	ScamShield Helpline 1 st Anniversary	CNA, FM93.8
3	7 Oct 2025	NCPC Crime Prevention Awards	Major Local Media Outlets
4	12 Dec 2025	Scams in General	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
5	25 Feb 2026	Annual Crime Brief	CNA Channel 8, Hello Singapore
6	27 Feb 2026	NCPC's 45 th Anniversary article	The Straits Times
7	2 Mar 2026	Scams in General	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
8	18 Mar 2026	Scams in General	FM96.3



Council Awards

NCPC congratulates Mr Gerald Balendran Singham on being awarded the Meritorious Service Medal 2025, and Mr Steven Goh and Mr Wong Voal Voal on receiving the Minister for Home Affairs National Day Award (HT Volunteers) 2025.

NCPC also congratulates Mr Gerald Balendran Singham on receiving the 25 Years Long Service Award, as well as Mr Wong Voal Voal and Mr Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman on receiving the 5 Years Long Service Award from the Ministry of Home Affairs.



COUNCIL MEETINGS ATTENDANCE

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

S/N	Name	Appointments	Appointment Date	Attendance
1	Mr Gerald Balendran Singham	Chairman (from: 29 July 2018)	1 November 2000	5/5
2	Mr Tan Puay Kern	Vice Chairman (from: 29 July 2018)	29 July 2016	5/5
3	Lim Chin Keong	Honorary Treasurer (from: 29 July 2023)	29 July 2016	2/5
4	Abigail Ng	Council Member	16 October 2023	2/5
5	Alvin Moh	Council Member	7 August 2025	2/2
6	Tay Guan Yong Benjamin	Council Member	29 July 2016	3/5
7	Bernard Choo Chee Wee	Council Member	29 July 2018	2/5
8	Carol Soon Wan Ting	Council Member	29 July 2023	3/5
9	Dan Yock Hau	Council Member	29 July 2016	3/5
10	Daryl Poon	Council Member	18 September 2023	2/5
11	Hana Alhadad	Council Member	29 July 2023	4/5
12	Jimmy Toh Yong Leng	Council Member	16 January 2023	3/5
13	Nicholas Aaron Khoo	Council Member	29 July 2016	4/5
14	Koh Chong Mong	Council Member	1 January 2020	3/5
15	Ku Tse Kian	Council Member	29 July 2023	2/5
16	Lian Ghim Hua	Council Member	15 August 2020	3/3
17	Majeed Khader	Council Member	29 July 2020	3/5
18	Mike Chan Hein Wah	Council Member	29 July 2016	5/5
19	Ng Khee Jin	Council Member	29 July 2012	5/5
20	Sherrin Chua	Council Member	1 August 2024	4/5
21	Steven Goh Leng Heng	Council Member	29 July 2018	5/5
22	Wong Voal Voal	Council Member	29 July 2020	5/5
23	Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman	Council Member	29 July 2020	2/5

**Mr Gerald Balendran Singham has served the Council for over ten consecutive years. Council has determined that NCPC will benefit from Mr Singham's leadership as Chairman. His commitment and knowledge will be invaluable to the council and its programmes.*

**Mr Ng Khee Jin has served the Council for over ten consecutive years. Council has reviewed his contributions over the years and determined that NCPC will greatly benefit from his continued service. His expertise and knowledge will be invaluable to the council and its programmes.*

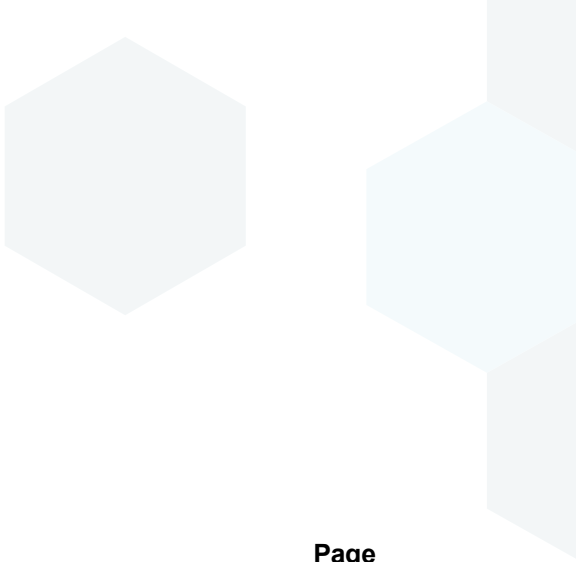
**NATIONAL CRIME
PREVENTION COUNCIL**

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 March 2026

Society's UEN: S81SS0085J





Contents

Page

Statement by the Governing Council.....	24
Independent Auditor's Report.....	25
Statement of Comprehensive Income	29
Statement of Financial Position	30
Statement of Change in Funds.....	31
Statement of Cash Flows	32
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	33

Statement by the Governing Council

The Governing Council of National Crime Prevention Council (the “Council”) is pleased to present the financial statements of the Council for the reporting year ended 31 March 2026.

1. Opinion of the Governing Council

In the opinion of the Governing Council,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the reporting entity and of the results of the reporting entity for the reporting year covered by the financial statements;
- (b) the reporting entity has complied with the requirements Regulations 11 and 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations 2012 relating to the use of donation monies and the fund-raising expenses respectively; and
- (c) at the date of the statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

On behalf of the Governing Council

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman

Lim Chin Keong
Honorary Treasurer

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Crime Prevention Council (the "Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in qualified opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2026 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for qualified opinion

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Other information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Council's management and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

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

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Charities Act and Regulations and the financial reporting standards and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

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:

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

We communicate with management and the 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion,

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

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

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

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

RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2026

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
Income			
Donations		323,957	929,780
Grant		6,476,573	6,035,462
Incoming resources from generated funds	4	6,800,530	6,965,242
Interest income		79,772	90,987
Miscellaneous income	5	18,628	1,057
		<u>6,898,930</u>	<u>7,057,286</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	6	4,838,026	3,690,923
Fundraising expenses		–	116,779
Employee benefit expenses	7	926,642	795,452
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,243	11,244
Auditor's remuneration and other professional fees		56,046	31,844
Sundry expenses		18,045	17,127
		<u>5,850,002</u>	<u>4,663,369</u>
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the reporting year		<u>1,048,928</u>	<u>2,393,917</u>

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

Statement of Financial Position Year Ended 31 March 2026

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Motor vehicle and equipment	8	937	12,180
Total non-current assets		<u>937</u>	<u>12,180</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Funding and other receivables	9	2,285,375	2,503,557
Cash and fixed deposits	10	9,808,719	7,367,291
Total current assets		<u>12,094,094</u>	<u>9,870,848</u>
Total assets		<u>12,095,031</u>	<u>9,883,028</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Funds</u>			
General funds	11	10,465,351	9,416,423
Total funds		<u>10,465,351</u>	<u>9,416,423</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Other payables	12	1,629,680	466,605
Total current liabilities		<u>1,629,680</u>	<u>466,605</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,629,680</u>	<u>466,605</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>12,095,031</u>	<u>9,883,028</u>

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

Statement of Changes in Funds

As at 31 March 2026

	<u>General</u> <u>Fund</u> \$
Current year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2025	9,416,423
Total surplus for the year	<u>1,048,928</u>
Balance at 31 March 2026	<u><u>10,465,351</u></u>
Previous year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2024	7,022,506
Total surplus for the year	<u>2,393,917</u>
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u><u>9,416,423</u></u>

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

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended 31 March 2026

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Surplus for the reporting year		1,048,928	2,393,917
Adjustments for			
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,243	11,244
Interest income		(79,772)	(90,987)
Operating surplus before working capital		980,399	2,314,174
Funding and other receivables		221,388	2,163,071
Other payables		1,163,075	22,705
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,364,862	4,499,950
<u>Cash flows from (used in) investing activities</u>			
Placement of fixed deposits		(2,019,878)	(3,006,076)
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits		3,006,076	1,000,000
Interest received		76,566	87,451
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		1,062,764	(1,918,625)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,427,626	2,581,325
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		4,361,215	1,779,890
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	10	7,788,841	4,361,215

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

1. Society Information

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

The Council is a registered charity under the Charities Act 1979 since the date of registration and has been accorded the status of an Institution of a Public Character (“IPC”). The Council renewed its IPC status from 28 May 2026 to 27 November 2028.

The governing council approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by governing council. They have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

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

The financial statements of the Council for the reporting year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue by the Governing Council as at the date of the Statement by the Governing Council. The Governing Council has the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

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

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Revenue and income recognition

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

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Revenue and income recognition

(a) Government grants

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

(b) Donations

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

(c) Interest income

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

Employee benefits

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

Income tax

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

Motor vehicle and equipment

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

The useful lives of motor vehicle and equipment are as follows:

Motor vehicle	– 10 years
Office equipment	– 5 years

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Motor vehicle and equipment

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

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

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

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is expensed.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Financial instruments

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement:

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments requires the certain classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically funding and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this class.
- Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and fixed deposits less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management. Fixed deposits are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

Funds

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

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Fair value measurement

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

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

Other specific material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

These are disclosed at the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

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

3. Related party relationships and transactions

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

All members and staff members of the Council are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members, directors or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

3. Related party relationships and transactions

3A. Related party transactions

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

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

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Related parties:</u>		
Singapore Police Force ("SPF")		
Grant	<u>4,210,000</u>	<u>4,190,000</u>

3B. Key management compensation

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

During the reporting year, the Council has three (2025: two) key executives, who are not members of the Governing Council, earning more than \$100,000 annual remuneration. Management however has not disclosed the details of their remuneration due to sensitivity of the information.

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

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
\$100,001 and \$200,000	2	1
\$200,001 and \$300,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The charity has no paid staff, who are close members of the family of the governing council members, who each receives total remuneration of more than \$50,000 during the year.

4. Incoming resources from generated funds

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Tax-deductible donations:</u>		
Donations ^(a)	203,947	926,219
	<u>203,947</u>	<u>926,219</u>
<u>Non tax-deductible donations:</u>		
Donations ^(a)	120,010	3,561
Grant	6,476,573	6,035,462
	<u>6,596,583</u>	<u>6,039,023</u>
Total incoming resources from generated funds	<u>6,800,530</u>	<u>6,965,242</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

4. Incoming resources from generated funds

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

- (a) Included in the above donations in the previous reporting year was an amount of \$508,617 that was related to the Gala Dinner held on 27 September 2024. Expenses related to the Gala Dinner of \$116,779 were incurred and recorded in the previous reporting year. There is no Gala Dinner that is of fund-raising nature in the current reporting year.

5. Miscellaneous income

	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
Other government grant income	10,306	1,057
Others	<u>8,322</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>18,628</u>	<u>1,057</u>

6. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
Public Awareness and Outreach	1,006,369	358,232
Scam Prevention and Digital Safety	3,109,005	3,156,189
Community Engagement and Youth Involvement	323,231	71,040
Recognition and Support	<u>399,421</u>	<u>105,462</u>
Total	<u>4,838,026</u>	<u>3,690,923</u>

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

7. Employee benefits expense

	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	813,757	709,637
Contributions to Central Provident Fund ("CPF")	<u>112,885</u>	<u>85,815</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>926,642</u>	<u>795,452</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

8. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Motor Vehicle \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
<u>Cost:</u>			
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026	112,436	9,156	121,592
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>			
At 1 April 2024	89,012	9,156	98,168
Depreciation for the year	11,244	–	11,244
At 31 March 2025	100,256	9,156	109,412
Depreciation for the year	11,243	–	11,243
At 31 March 2026	111,499	9,156	120,655
<u>Carrying value:</u>			
At 1 April 2024	23,424	–	23,424
At 31 March 2025	12,180	–	12,180
At 31 March 2026	937	–	937

9. Funding and other receivables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Funding receivables	2,266,573	2,487,961
Interest receivable	18,802	15,596
Total	2,285,375	2,503,557

The expected credit losses (“ECL”) on the funding receivables are based on the simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime ECL allowance approach for all such assets recognised from the initial recognition of these assets. The funding receivables are deemed to be of low credit risk as they are mainly from the government and public authorities.

10. Cash and fixed deposits

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Non-interest earning balances and not restricted in use	7,788,841	4,361,215
Fixed deposits	2,019,878	3,006,076
Cash at the end of the year	9,808,719	7,367,291

The fixed deposits had maturity periods ranging from 32 to 365 days (2025: 31 to 365 days) and bear interest rates ranging from 0.84% to 2.35% (2025: 2.25% to 3.4%) per annum.

11. General fund

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

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

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

The Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. Other payables

	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
Outside parties	<u>1,629,680</u>	<u>466,605</u>

13. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

13A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

	<u>2026</u> \$	<u>2025</u> \$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>12,094,094</u>	<u>9,870,848</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>1,629,680</u>	<u>466,605</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

13B. Financial risk management

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

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

13. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

13C. Fair values of financial instruments

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

13D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is used to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach, the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, a simplified approach is permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as funding receivables.

On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for funding receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired. For credit risk on funding receivables, an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

The Council has one (2025: two) debtors, which have been assessed to be of good financial standing.

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

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

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

13E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

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

14. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None had a material impact on the reporting entity.

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

The ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards for the future reporting years. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below.

<u>FRS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 118	Presentation and Disclosures In Financial Statements	1 January 2027

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. It replaces FRS 1. The new version includes (a) revised presentation of specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) new disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and (c) improved disclosures of aggregation and disaggregation of balances. It also requires the disclosure, for the comparative period immediately preceding the period in which this standard is first applied, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between (a) the restated amounts and (b) the amounts previously presented applying the replaced version.

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National Crime Prevention Council

New Phoenix Park
28 Irrawaddy Road
Singapore 329560

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