



MAKING SINGAPORE SAFE AND SECURE FOR ALL

ANNUAL REPORT FY2024

CONTENTS

Chairman's Message	4
About NCPC	5
Council Members	6
Resource Panel Members	7
NCPC Secretariat	7
Crime Prevention Awareness in the Community	8
Safeguarding Our Industries	10
Annual Crime Prevention Campaign	12
Media Outreach	18
Council Meetings Attendance	19
Financial Reports	30
Acknowledgements	44

VISION

Making Singapore
Safe and Secure for All.

MISSION

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

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Mr Gerald Singham

JP, BBM(L), PBM

Chairman

National Crime Prevention Council

In 2024, the total number of physical crime cases reported was 19,969, almost equal to the 19,966 cases in 2023. According to figures from the police, there were more shop theft and voyeurism cases. However, the number of cases of theft in dwelling and outrage of modesty fell.

Shop theft accounted for 21.1% of all physical crime cases, increasing by 7.6% to 4,237 cases in 2024 from 3,939 cases in 2023. It is noteworthy that shop theft was one of the top offences again for youths arrested by the police in 2024. Most of them were caught at supermarkets, beauty shops, personal care/health and wellness shops. NCPC will continue to engage schools and major retailers to educate youths on the consequences of shop theft.

As for scams and cybercrimes, Singapore saw the number of cases jump by 10.8% to 55,810 cases, compared to 50,376 cases in 2023. For the first time, the total amount lost crossed the billion dollar mark – it spiked by 70.6% to more than \$1.1 billion in 2024, eclipsing the \$651.8 million in 2023. In terms of the total amount lost, investment scams, job scams and government officials impersonation scams were the top scam types.

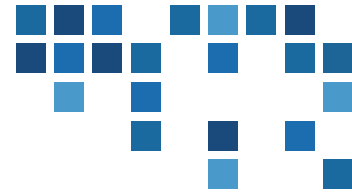
To provide easily accessible resources for the public to protect themselves against scams, the ScamShield Suite was rolled out in September 2024. It consists of the ScamShield Helpline, ScamShield app, website and Alert channels.

In 2025, I look forward to presenting the inaugural Crime Prevention Awards to organisations that help to keep their customers, staff and stakeholders safe from crimes. As we have always been advocating – Crime Prevention is a Shared Responsibility!

NCPC's anti-scam helpline used to handle around 14 calls a day. Since September, the new 24/7 ScamShield Helpline "1799" has been receiving over 450 chats and calls daily to give advice on scams encountered by the public.

NCPC's #XiamTheScams web game was also a huge success, engaging over 519,000 players over a three-month period. Players were able to learn about common scams and protective measures in a fun and educational way. To strengthen our fight against cybercrimes and scams, we expanded our team of Crime Prevention Ambassadors (CPA) with the launch of the Cyber CPA programme in May 2024. Within a few months, these passionate volunteers reached out to more than 15,000 members of the public across 30 events.

In 2025, I look forward to presenting the inaugural Crime Prevention Awards to organisations that help to keep their customers, staff and stakeholders safe from crimes. As we have always been advocating – Crime Prevention is a Shared Responsibility!



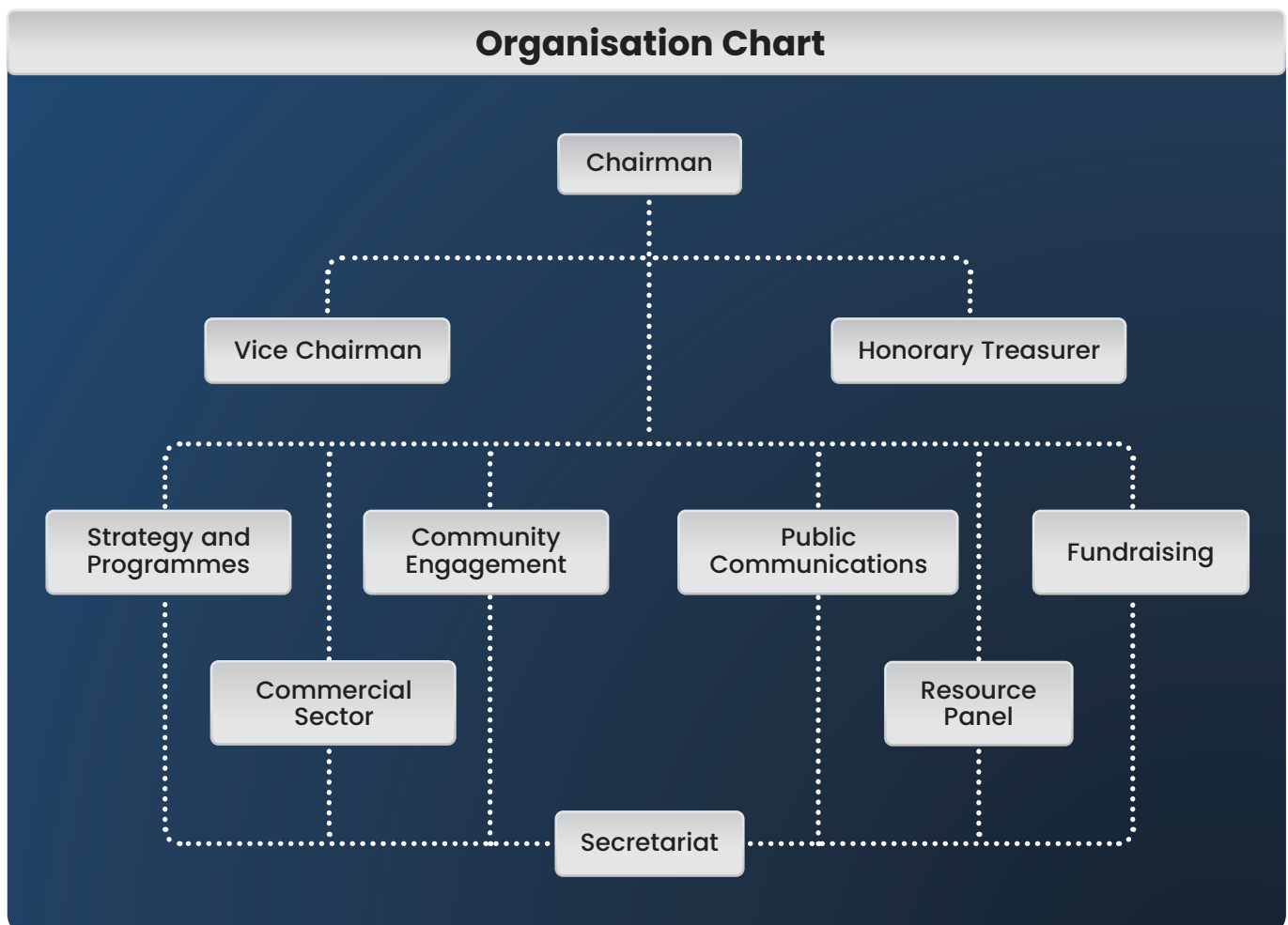
ABOUT NCPC

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
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
Patron
Chief Executive Officer
Sheng Siong Group Ltd



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



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



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



Ms Abigail Ng
Executive Director
Markets Policy and
Consumer Department,
Monetary Authority of
Singapore



Mr Benjamin Tay
Chief Executive Officer
Power Automation Pte Ltd



Mr Bernard Choo
Editor
Shin Min Daily News
Singapore Press Holdings



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
Director Operations
Cyber Security Incident
Management and
Response

RESOURCE PANEL MEMBERS



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



Mr Kim Teo Poh Jin
PBM
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
Chief Executive Officer
Thye Hua Kwan Moral
Charities



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



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



Mr Victor Chia
Board Advisor
Rock Productions Pte Ltd

COUNCIL MEMBERS



Mr Daryl Poon
Head of Trust & Safety
(Southeast-Asia I &
Northeast Asia)
Meta



Dr Hana Alhadad
Adjunct Faculty
National University of
Singapore



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



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



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



Mr Lian Ghim Hua
PPA(P), PPA(P)(COVID-19)
Deputy Commissioner of
Police (Operations)
Singapore Police Force



Dr Majeed Khader
PPA(P), PPA(G), 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 Adviser
Housing & Development
Board



Mr Ng Khee Jin
PBM
Creative Partner
Kheej LLP



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



Ms Sherrin Chua
(from 1 Aug 24)
Director
Community Partnership
Department
Singapore Police Force



Mr Shng Yunn Chinn
(till 31 Jul 24)
Director
Community Partnership
Department
Singapore Police Force



**Mr Steven Goh
Leng Heng**
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

NCPC SECRETARIAT

Left to right

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

CRIME PREVENTION AWARENESS IN THE COMMUNITY

The Crime Prevention Proficiency Badge Scheme

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



Crime Prevention Ambassadors

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

In 2024, our CPAs participated in 138 roadshows, exhibitions and talks, engaging over 77,000 individuals with key crime prevention messages.

Cyber Crime Prevention Ambassadors

NCPC launched the Cyber Crime Prevention Ambassador (CPA) programme at the Singapore Police Force's Workplan Seminar on 24 May 2024. Our Cyber CPAs reached out to more than 15,000 members of the public across 30 events over a period of nine months.

The CPA Dialogue Session was held on 14 December 2024. Our volunteers were updated on the latest crime trends and preventive measures.





CrimeWatch

The success of CrimeWatch 2024 underscores its continued relevance in Singapore's crime-fighting efforts. By presenting real-life cases in an engaging and educational manner, the programme empowers citizens with knowledge, fosters vigilance, and strengthens the partnership between the public and law enforcement. CrimeWatch continues to play a pivotal role, reaching millions of viewers across television and digital platforms.

A large percentage of viewers reported a heightened awareness of crime trends and safety measures after watching the episodes.



As CrimeWatch continues to evolve, the Council remains committed to innovating crime prevention strategies and keeping the nation safe.

SURVEY RESULTS

84%

Overall Satisfaction

88%

Quality of Information

77%

Entertainment Value

88%

Clarity of Message

80%

Relevant to me



95%

Learnt crime prevention tips

84%

Applied tips learnt

72%

Shared crime prevention tips with others

SAFEGUARDING OUR INDUSTRIES

Raising Awareness on Outrage of Modesty

NCPC collaborated with the Police to raise awareness among commuters about Outrage of Modesty on public transport, sharing messages to warn would-be perpetrators of the consequences and penalties. This year, bus hangers were launched at the SBS Transit Annual Security Symposium, held on 18 October 2024 at the YWCA on Fort Canning Road. Similar messages were also displayed on trains via train hangers and window stickers.



Singapore Standard for Hotel Security

The Annual Hotel Security Conference and Awards Presentation Ceremony, jointly organised by NCPC, Singapore Hotel Association, and the Singapore Police Force, took place on 23 October 2024 at the Furama RiverFront Singapore.

The Hotel Security Awards 2024 recognised the exceptional efforts of individuals in three key categories: Honesty, Bravery, and Vigilance. 238 hotel employees were awarded with the Certificate of Commendation, while 13 individuals received Special Mention Awards for their acts of honesty, bravery, or vigilance.



Safe Clubbing

As part of the Safe Clubbing Campaign, the NCPC, Police, Singapore Nightlife Business Association (SNBA), Singapore River One (SRO) and Singapore Alliance for Responsible Drinking (SARD), in collaboration with various partners, distributed over 160,000 drink coasters to Public Entertainment (PE) outlets across the island. These coasters feature five distinct designs, each bearing messages that encourage responsible drinking and safe clubbing practices.

In March 2025, representatives from NCPC, Police, Asia Pacific Breweries (APB), and AB InBev visited several PE outlets to express their appreciation to business owners who have actively supported the campaign by distributing the coasters and promoting a safer, more responsible nightlife environment.



Crime Prevention for Foreign Workers

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

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



ANNUAL CRIME

PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS

Fighting Scams – An Ongoing Battle

Scams and cybercrime remained a key concern, with 55,810 cases reported in 2024. Scams accounted for 92.3% of these cases. The total number of scam cases increased by 10.6% to 51,501 in 2024, up from 46,563 cases in 2023. The total amount lost to scams also increased by 70.6% to at least \$1.1 billion in 2024, from at least \$651.8 million in 2023.

Topping the scam list in 2024 were E-commerce scams, Job scams and Phishing scams.

TOP 10 SCAMS IN 2024

E-COMMERCE SCAMS

1



REPORTED CASES

2024: 11,665
2023 : 9,783

↑19.2%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$17.5M
2023 : \$13.9M

↑25.9%

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IMPERSONATION SCAMS

6



REPORTED CASES

2024: 1,504
2023 : 893

↑68.4%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$151.3M
2023 : \$92.5M

↑63.6%

JOB SCAMS

2



REPORTED CASES

2024: 9,043
2023 : 9,914

↓-8.8%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$156.2M
2023 : \$135.7M

↑15.1%

SEXUAL SERVICES SCAMS

7



REPORTED CASES

2024: 1,162
2023 : 1,141

↑1.8%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$4.1M
2023 : \$3.6M

↑13.9%

PHISHING SCAMS

3



REPORTED CASES

2024: 8,552
2023 : 5,938

↑44.0%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$59.4M
2023 : \$14.2M

↑318.3%

LOAN SCAMS

8



REPORTED CASES

2024: 1,154
2023 : 914

↑26.3%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$6.0M
2023 : \$6.1M

↑-1.6%

INVESTMENT SCAMS

4



REPORTED CASES

2024: 6,814
2023 : 4,030

↑69.1%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$320.7M
2023 : \$204.5M

↑56.8%

INTERNET LOVE SCAMS

9



REPORTED CASES

2024: 852
2023 : 913

↓-6.7%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$27.6M
2023 : \$39.8M

↓-30.7%

FAKE FRIEND CALL SCAMS

5



REPORTED CASES

2024: 4,179
2023 : 6,859

↓-39.1%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$13.6M
2023 : \$23.1M

↓-41.1%

SOCIAL MEDIA IMPERSONATION SCAMS

10



REPORTED CASES

2024: 728
2023 : 1,570

↓-53.6%

AMOUNT LOST

2024: \$26.4M
2023 : \$9.7M

↑172.2%



ScamShield Suite – 4 Resources for a Scam-Resilient Singapore

The ScamShield Suite was launched in September 2024 by NCPC and the Police to empower citizens with the tools and resources needed to protect themselves against scams. This suite comprises the following resources:

24/7 ScamShield helpline (1799)

The public can call this helpline anytime to check if the situation they have encountered is a scam.



ScamShield website (www.scamshield.gov.sg)

Provides information on scam trends, prevention tips, and what to do if someone is scammed.



ScamShield app

Allows users to check, report, and block suspicious communications.



ScamShield Alert

ScamShield Alert social channels available on WhatsApp and Telegram – Followers get the latest scam news so that they can stay informed.



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

NCPC rebranded its Anti-Scam Helpline to ScamShield Helpline and shortened the number to four digits (1799) to improve public recall. The helpline's operating hours were extended to 24/7, from the original 9am to 5pm on weekdays.

Members of the public can call anytime if they are unsure whether a situation is a scam or if they have any scam-related queries. The helpline can also redirect callers to the seven major banks in Singapore if they suspect they have fallen victim to a scam and wish to freeze their bank accounts.

From 27 September 2024 to 31 March 2025, the helpline handled an average of over 450 calls and chats daily.

The helpline handled a **more than 82,000 calls and chats**, averaging **more than 450 enquiries** daily.



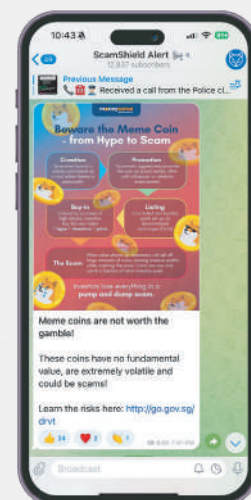
As of 31 March 2025, more than 88,900 people have signed up to our ScamShield Alert WhatsApp and Telegram channels to receive updates on scams.



WhatsApp



Telegram



I Can ACT Against Scams – New Campaign Materials

New “I Can ACT Against Scams” publicity materials were launched in November 2024.

Moving forward, the campaign will focus 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 primary call-to-action is to contact the ScamShield helpline at 1799 – which operates 24/7 – for advice.





Raising Support for Crime Prevention

The Council hosted its Fundraising Gala Dinner on 27 September 2024 at Marina Bay Sands. The event was graced by our Guest-of-Honour, Mr K. Shanmugam, Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Law. More than 400 guests, including donors, corporate partners, and community stakeholders, attended the dinner.

A key highlight of the evening was the launch of the ScamShield Suite, which comprises a 24/7 ScamShield Helpline (1799), the ScamShield App, the ScamShield Website, and ScamShield Alert Channels on WhatsApp and Telegram.

Thanks to the generosity of our corporate and individual donors, the Gala Dinner raised over \$500,000 in support of NCPC programmes.



#XiamTheScams – Awareness Through Gaming

#XiamTheScams is an educational, web-based life simulator game designed to raise public awareness about scams and encourage anti-scam behaviours. Players navigate common life scenarios where they must make decisions that impact their character's wealth, happiness, health, and social relationships while avoiding scams. The game integrates real-world scam prevention measures, reinforcing learning through interactive gameplay.

The game attracted more than 519,000 players over the course of the three-month period. At the end of the game, players improved in their ability to distinguish between scams and legitimate scenarios with a high-level of satisfaction. In addition, more than 76,000 real-life anti-scam measures were taken by the players. These include the download of the ScamShield App, subscription to the ScamShield Alert channels and visits to websites to learn more about scams.

Annual Crime Prevention Roadshows

NCPC held its annual Crime Prevention Roadshow at Toa Payoh Hub on 22 and 23 February 2025. The two-day event featured games and educational materials to raise awareness on crime prevention.

Guest-of-Honour Ms Sun Xueling, Minister of State for Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Social and Family Development, presented the top 10 prizes to the #XiamTheScams winners. Local actor and film director Mr Jack Neo was appointed as an Honorary Crime Prevention Ambassador by NCPC Chairman Mr Gerald Singham.

Crime prevention talks by several organisations were also conducted on to educate participants on scam prevention.

MOS Sun and NCPC Chairman, Mr Gerald Singham presented the top prize of \$10,000 to Ms Nurlinati Binte Surahman



Mr Jack Neo received his Appointment plaque from NCPC Chairman, Mr Gerald Singham

Ms Christina Koh, DBS Bank, received a token of appreciation for supporting #XiamTheScams web game

(Clockwise from right)
Talks by council member
Mr Bernard Choo;
Mr Jerry Ong, CPF Board and
Ms Janelle Lye, ASC, SPF



MOS Sun Xueling, NCPC Chairman Mr Gerald Singham with #XiamTheScams developers

■ ■ Anti-illegal Betting Campaign

In June 2024, the NCPC intensified its efforts during the UEFA EURO 2024 tournament to combat illegal betting. The campaign served as a timely reminder of the legal and social consequences of illegal betting, reinforcing the importance of making safe and responsible choices.

The campaign featured a comprehensive mix of television advertisements, digital banners, and social media content. Anti-illegal betting messages were also prominently displayed at various community events, with collaterals distributed to reinforce the message on the ground.



CAMPAIGN RESULTS

An annual campaign survey on the Council's publicity and educational efforts carried out in FY2024 on scams found some interesting facts from over 1,800 survey respondents.



81%

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



72%

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



67%

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

MEDIA OUTREACH

DATE	TOPIC	PLATFORM
31 May 2024	Government Official Impersonation Scam (GOIS)	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
26 Aug 2024	Latest Scams and Physical Crime Stats	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
29 Aug 2024	Scams in General	Channel 8, Silver Carnival
28 Oct 2024	Investment Scams	Lianhe Zaobao
17 Feb 2025	Shop Theft	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
25 Feb 2025	General Scams	Channel 8, Hello Singapore
7 Mar 2025	General Scams	Frontline





Honouring Our Volunteers

NCPC would like to congratulate Mr Tan Puay Kern for winning the Minister for Home Affairs National Day Award (Home Team Volunteers) 2024.

COUNCIL MEETINGS ATTENDANCE

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

COUNCIL MEMBERS	APPOINTMENT DATE	FREQUENCY
Gerald Balendran Singham	1 November 2000	5/5
Tan Puay Kern	29 July 2016	5/5
Lim Chin Keong	29 July 2016	1/5
Abigail Ng	16 October 2023	2/5
Benjamin Tay	29 July 2016	3/5
Bernard Choo Chee Wee	29 July 2018	0/5
Carol Soon Wan Ting	29 July 2023	3/5
Dan Yock Hau	29 July 2016	4/5
Daryl Poon	18 September 2023	0/5
Hana Alhadad	29 July 2023	4/5
Jimmy Toh Yong Leng	16 January 2023	2/5
Nicholas Aaron Khoo	29 July 2016	5/5
Koh Chong Mong	1 January 2020	5/5
Ku Tse Kian	29 July 2023	1/5
Lian Ghim Hua	15 August 2022	3/5
Majeed Khader	29 July 2020	2/5
Mike Chan Hein Wah	29 July 2016	5/5
Ng Khee Jin	29 July 2012	2/5
Sherrin Chua	1 August 2024	4/4
Shng Yunn Chinn	25 March 2019	1/1
Steven Goh Leng Heng	29 July 2018	4/5
Wong Voal Voal	29 July 2020	5/5
Zahidi Bin Abdul Rahman	29 July 2020	5/5

* 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.

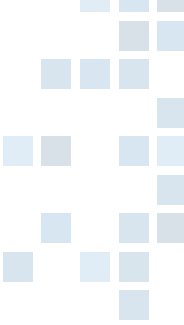
* Mr Ng Khee Jin has served the Council for over ten consecutive years. Council has reviewed his contributions over the years and determined that NCPC will greatly benefit from his continued service. His expertise and knowledge will be invaluable to the Council and its programmes.

**STATEMENT BY
THE GOVERNING
COUNCIL AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

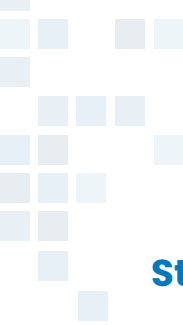
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025



Society's UEN: S81SS0085J



CONTENTS	PAGE
Statement by the Governing Council	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Change in Funds	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10



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 2025.

1. Opinion of the Governing Council

In the opinion of the Governing Council,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the “Societies Act”), Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the “Charities Act and Regulations”) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2025 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the reporting year ended on that date;
- (b) at the date of the statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due;
- (c) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations;
- (d) the use of the donation moneys are in accordance with the objectives of the Council as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations;
- (e) the fund-raising appeals conducted by the Council during the reporting year ended 31 March 2025 have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 (Fund-raising appeal records) of the Societies Regulation issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal; and
- (f) the Council has complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institution of Public Character) Regulations.

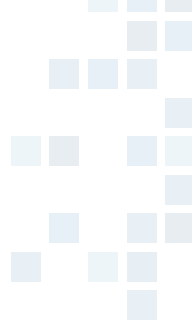
The members of the Governing Council approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Governing Council

Gerald Balendran Singham
Chairman

Lim Chin Keong
Honorary Treasurer

23 July 2025



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 2025, 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 2025 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

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

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

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

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,

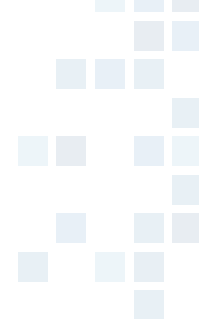
- a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- b) the fund-raising appeal held during the reporting year has been 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 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income			
Donations		519,780	256,023
Grant		4,190,000	2,540,000
Funding		1,845,462	1,965,075
Sponsorship of projects		410,000	240,000
Incoming resources from generated funds	4	6,965,242	5,001,098
Interest income		90,987	78,263
Miscellaneous income	5	1,057	1,427
		<u>7,057,286</u>	<u>5,080,788</u>
Expenditure			
Crime Prevention programmes and special projects	6	3,690,923	3,878,422
Fundraising expenses		116,779	–
Employee benefit expenses	7	795,452	727,485
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,244	11,243
Refreshments for meetings		3,895	776
Auditor's remuneration and other professional fees		31,844	41,541
Office expenses		227	1,330
Maintenance of vehicles		3,734	4,057
Sundry expenses		9,271	6,708
		<u>4,663,369</u>	<u>4,671,562</u>
Surplus representing total comprehensive income for the reporting year		<u>2,393,917</u>	<u>409,226</u>

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

Statement of Financial Position

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Motor vehicle and equipment	8	12,180	23,424
Total non-current assets		12,180	23,424
Current assets			
Funding and other receivables	9	2,503,557	4,663,092
Cash and fixed deposits	10	7,367,291	2,779,890
Total current assets		9,870,848	7,442,982
Total assets		9,883,028	7,466,406
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
General funds	11	9,416,423	7,022,506
Total funds		9,416,423	7,022,506
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	466,605	443,900
Total current liabilities		466,605	443,900
Total liabilities		466,605	443,900
Total funds and liabilities		9,883,028	7,466,406

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

Statement of Changes in Funds

As at 31 March 2025

	General Fund
	\$
Current year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2024	7,022,506
Total surplus for the year	2,393,917
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u>9,416,423</u>
Previous year:	
Opening balance at 1 April 2023	6,613,280
Total surplus for the year	409,226
Balance at 31 March 2024	<u>7,022,506</u>

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities			
Surplus for the reporting year		2,393,917	409,226
Adjustments for			
Depreciation of motor vehicle and equipment	8	11,244	11,243
Interest income		(90,987)	(78,263)
Operating surplus before working capital		2,314,174	342,206
Funding and other receivables		2,163,071	(2,668,981)
Other payables		22,705	(246,351)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		4,499,950	(2,573,126)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Placement of fixed deposits		(3,006,076)	(1,000,000)
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits		1,000,000	–
Interest received		87,451	66,203
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,918,625)	(933,797)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,581,325	(3,506,923)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		1,779,890	5,286,813
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	10	4,361,215	1,779,890

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

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 2023 to 27 May 2026.

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 2025 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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue and income recognition (continued)

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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 category.
- 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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

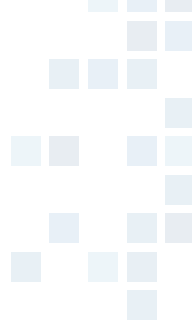
Funds

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.

Fair value measurement

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Fair value measurement

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 2025

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

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:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Related parties:		
Singapore Police Force ("SPF")		
Grant	2,570,000	2,540,000
Polwel Co-operative Society Limited ("Society")		
Expenditure	(35,562)	(69,626)

3B. Key management compensation:

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

During the reporting year, the Council has two (2024: 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:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
\$100,001 and \$200,000	1	1
\$200,001 and \$300,000	1	1

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

4. Incoming resources from generated funds

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<u>Tax-deductible donations:</u>		
Donations ^(a)	516,219	256,023
Sponsorship of projects	410,000	120,000
	<u>926,219</u>	<u>376,023</u>
<u>Non tax-deductible donations:</u>		
Donations ^(a)	3,561	–
Grant	4,190,000	2,540,000
Funding	1,845,462	1,965,075
Sponsorship of projects	–	120,000
	<u>6,039,023</u>	<u>4,625,075</u>
Total incoming resources from generated funds	<u>6,965,242</u>	<u>5,001,098</u>

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

^(a) Included in the above donations in the current 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 current financial year.

5. Miscellaneous income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Government grant income	1,057	1,382
Others	–	45
	<u>1,057</u>	<u>1,427</u>

6. Crime Prevention programmes and special projects

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Anti-Scam Public Education Campaign & Initiatives *	1,145,800	2,172,104
ScamShield & WhatsApp Chat Bot *	3,078	42,132
CrimeWatch & CrimeWatch Online *	1,289,850	1,123,003
General Crime Prevention Initiatives for Community and Business *	1,252,195	99,171
Delta League	–	442,012
Total	<u>3,690,923</u>	<u>3,878,422</u>

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

7. Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	709,637	641,695
Contributions to Central Provident Fund ("CPF")	85,815	85,790
Total employee benefits expense	795,452	727,485

8. Motor vehicle and equipment

	Motor Vehicle	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>			
At 1 April 2023, 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2025	112,436	9,156	121,592
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>			
At 1 April 2023	77,769	9,156	86,925
Depreciation for the year	11,243	–	11,243
At 31 March 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
<u>Carrying value:</u>			
At 1 April 2023	34,667	–	34,667
At 31 March 2024	23,424	–	23,424
At 31 March 2025	12,180	–	12,180

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

Motor vehicle	–	10 years
Office equipment	–	5 years

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

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of motor vehicle and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. The 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

9. Funding and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Funding receivables	2,487,961	4,651,032
Interest receivable	15,596	12,060
Total	2,503,557	4,663,092

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Non-interest earning balances and not restricted in use	4,361,215	1,779,890
Fixed deposits	3,006,076	1,000,000
Cash at the end of the year	7,367,291	2,779,890

The fixed deposits had maturity periods ranging from 31 to 365 days (2024: 31 to 367 days) and bear interest rates ranging from 2.25% to 3.4% (2024: 3.1% to 3.52%) 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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Outside parties	466,605	443,900

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

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:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	9,870,848	7,442,982
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	466,605	443,900

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

13B. Financial risk management

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

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

13C. Fair values of financial instruments

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

13D. Credit risk on financial assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2025

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

13D. Credit risk on financial assets (continued)

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 two (2024: 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.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 Jan 2027

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Crime Prevention Council is grateful to the following organisations and individuals for their generous donations and immense support in 2024.

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