

THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

POLICE FORCE ACT

(CHAPTER 235)

1970 Ed. Cap. 78

Ordinance

32 of 1958

Amended by

38 of 1959

71 of 1959

72 of 1959

10 of 1961

29 of 1967

25 of 1970

18 of 1972

26 of 1974

S 223/59

S (NS) 179/59

REVISED EDITION 1985

Police Force Act

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Administration of Police Force by Commissioner.
4. Delegation of powers.
5. Powers and duties to be exercised subject to Regulations and Orders.
6. Liability for service outside Singapore.

PART II

CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE FORCE

7. Constitution of Police Force.
8. Functions of Police Force.
9. Appointment, etc., of gazetted officers.
10. Appointment, etc., of inspectors and subordinate officers.
11. Interdiction.
12. Warrant card.
13. Exemption in respect of civil process.
14. Police officer to be deemed on duty.
15. Police officer to be armed.
16. Engagement of inspectors and subordinate officers.
17. Re-engagements.
18. Continuance of service.
19. Temporary constables.
20. Discharge of inspectors and subordinate officers.
21. Police officer not to be member of trade union, etc.
22. Resignation during term of engagement.
23. Oath of office.
24. Delivery of Government property on leaving the Force.
25. Desertion.

PART III

DISCIPLINE AND DUTIES

26. Police officers to obey lawful orders.

Section

27. Punishment of subordinate officers.
28. Punishment of inspectors.
29. Commissioner may refer case to Public Service Commission for determination.
30. Prosecutions for disciplinary offences.
31. Threatening or insulting another officer of senior or equal rank.
32. Reduction or dismissal after conviction.
33. Reduction to constable before dismissal.
34. Loss of or damage to arm, equipment, etc., to be made good by stoppage from pay.
35. No police officer to resign during pendency of disciplinary proceedings.
36. Police officer not exempted from ordinary process of law.
37. Non-liability for act done under authority of warrant.
38. Duties of Police Force.
39. Road barriers.

PART IV

SERVICE OUTSIDE SINGAPORE AND SERVICE OF
MALAYSIA POLICE IN SINGAPORE

40. Minister may send police to certain territories.
41. Detachment to be under Singapore police officers and Regulations or Orders.
42. Conditions precedent to be fulfilled by the law of Malaysia.
43. Despatch of police outside Singapore.
44. Detachment of police from Malaysia in Singapore to be under own officers and regulations.
45. Enforcement of contract made with government of Malaysia.
46. Powers of member of police force of Malaysia.
47. Powers of Malaysia police employed on railway duty.
48. Powers of Magistrates of Singapore.

PART V

POLICE FUND

49. Police Fund.

PART VI

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY AND ESTATES OF INTESTATES

50. Disposal of property deposited at police stations.
51. Power to administer estates of intestates.
52. Disposal of valueless unclaimed or intestate property.

PART VII

PROCEDURE

53. Power to secure attendance of witnesses.
54. Police Regulations.

Section

- 55. Police General Orders.
- 56. Force Orders and Standing Orders.
- 57. Police General Orders, etc., need not be published in *Gazette*.
- 58. General penalty.

PART VIII

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

- 59. Constitution of Special Constabulary.
- 60. Enrolment of members of Special Constabulary.
- 61. Appointments, promotions and dismissals.
- 62. Oath or affirmation.
- 63. Warrant card.
- 64. Resignation from Special Constabulary.
- 65. Mobilisation.
- 66. Employment of special police officers.
- 67. Powers and duties of Special Constabulary.
- 68. Penalty for refusal to serve when mobilised.
- 69. Penalty for failure to attend training or duty.
- 70. Regulations.

PART IX

AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

- 71. Auxiliary Police Force.

PART X

EXTENSION OF THE POWER TO GRANT LICENCES

- 72. Interpretation.
- 73. Power of Minister to substitute another officer for Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.
- 74. Validity of licence.

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

- 75. Persons deemed to be members of Police Force.
- 76. Persons deemed to be members of Special Constabulary.
- 77. Employment of police officers for private purposes.
The Schedule — Form of oath or affirmation.

An Act relating to the Singapore Police Force and to provide for the establishment, organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the police force and for matters incidental thereto.

[29th May 1959]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Police Force Act.

Interpre-
tation.
18/72.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires —

“arm” includes firearm;

“Auxiliary Police Force” means any force created under the provisions of Part IX;

“auxiliary police officer” means a person appointed as such under the provisions of Part IX;

“commanding officer” or “officer commanding” means the Deputy Commissioner of Police, a senior assistant commissioner of police, an assistant commissioner of police, the commandant of the Police Training School, and any police officer lawfully acting in any of these appointments;

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Police;

“constable” means a police officer below the rank of lance corporal;

“Deputy Commissioner” means the Deputy Commissioner of Police;

“gazetted officer” means a police officer of any rank from and including the Commissioner down to and including a probationary assistant superintendent;

“inspector” means an inspector of police of whatever grade from and including a chief inspector down to and including a cadet inspector;

“Police Force” means the Singapore Police Force, established by this Act and called the Polis Republik Singapura;

“police officer” means any member of the Police Force and includes a temporary constable;

“Police Regulations” means regulations made under section 54;

“national serviceman” means a person who has been directed to present himself for enlistment in the Police Force under the provisions of any written law for the time being in force relating to national service or enlistment;

“special police officer” means a member of the Special Constabulary constituted under Part VIII;

“subordinate officer” means a police officer of any rank from and including a sub-inspector down to and including a constable.

3. The Commissioner shall be responsible to the Minister for the supreme command, direction and administration of the Police Force, and of any persons appointed or engaged for police duties under the provisions of this Act.

Administration of Police Force by Commissioner.

4.—(1) Any act or thing which may be done, ordered or performed by the Commissioner under this or any other written law may, subject to the orders and directions of the Commissioner, be done, ordered or performed by the Deputy Commissioner, a senior assistant commissioner of police, or an assistant commissioner of police.

Delegation of powers.

(2) In the absence or incapacity of the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner may authorise any gazetted officer to exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed by any written law on the Deputy Commissioner.

5. All powers granted to and duties imposed by any written law on any police officer shall be exercised or performed in accordance with Police Regulations, Police General Orders, Force Orders and Standing Orders made under this Act.

Powers and duties to be exercised subject to Regulations and Orders.

6. All police officers shall be bound to serve in any part of Singapore or in the service of the Government of Singapore on board any vessel or aircraft, or to proceed to and serve in Malaysia as provided in Part IV, or to proceed to any place outside Singapore as required for the purposes of section 38 (*p*).

Liability for service outside Singapore.

PART II

CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE FORCE

7. There shall be established a police force to be known as the Singapore Police Force, which shall consist of such numbers of gazetted officers, inspectors and subordinate officers as are from time to time approved by the Minister.

Constitution of Police Force.

Functions of
Police
Force.

8. The Police Force shall, save as provided in section 6, be employed in and throughout Singapore for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of the public peace, the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

Appoint-
ment, etc., of
gazetted
officers.

9. A gazetted officer shall be appointed, promoted or dismissed by the President.

Appoint-
ment, etc., of
inspectors
and subordi-
nate officers.

10.—(1) An inspector shall be appointed or promoted by the President.

(2) A subordinate officer above the rank of constable may be appointed, promoted, or advanced in grade by the Commissioner.

(3) A constable may be appointed by the Commissioner or a commanding officer and may be promoted or advanced in grade by the Commissioner.

Interdiction.

11. An inspector or subordinate officer may, pending the determination of an inquiry or of legal or disciplinary proceedings, be interdicted or suspended from the performance of duty by the Commissioner or by a commanding officer.

Warrant
card.

12. A warrant card shall be issued to every police officer and shall be evidence of his appointment under this Act.

Exemption in
respect of
civil process.

13.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) —

(a) the pay and allowances of a subordinate officer shall not be assignable or transferable or liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon for, or in respect of, any debt or claim whatsoever;

(b) no subordinate officer shall be liable to be imprisoned under an order of any court by reason of non-payment of any debt which he may have incurred or for which he may become liable.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to —

(a) a debt due to the Government;

(b) a fine imposed under any written law;

(c) an order for the payment of dowry, alimony or maintenance made under any written law.

(3) The pay and allowances of a subordinate officer shall not pass to the Official Assignee on the bankruptcy of such officer nor shall they form part of his estate for the purpose of Part VI of the Bankruptcy Act.

Cap. 20.

14. Every police officer shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be always on duty when required to act as such and shall perform the duties and exercise the powers granted to him under this Act or any other written law at any and every place where he may be doing duty.

Police officer to be deemed on duty.

15. Every police officer shall be provided with such staves, arms, ammunition and other accoutrements as may be necessary for the effectual discharge of his duties.

Police officer to be armed.

16.—(1) Inspectors and subordinate officers shall engage to serve in the Police Force for such periods and on such conditions as may be prescribed by Police Regulations.

Engagement of inspectors and subordinate officers.

(2) Every such engagement shall be in writing signed by the person engaged, and shall be signed by a commanding officer or other officer authorised thereto under Police Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in any other written law, any person not below the age of 18 years shall be deemed competent to enter into an engagement under this Act.

17.—(1) Every subordinate officer who has completed the period of service for which he was engaged may offer himself for re-engagement for a further period, and, if approved, may be re-engaged on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Police Regulations.

Re-engagements.

(2) Every such re-engagement shall be evidenced by an endorsement on the original engagement signed by the person re-engaged and by a commanding officer or other officer authorised thereto under Police Regulations.

18.—(1) Every subordinate officer who continues in the Police Force after the completion of the period of service for which he was originally engaged shall, unless he re-engages for a further period in accordance with section 17, be deemed to be under engagement to serve from month to month; every such engagement after the first month's

Continuance of service.

service being held to commence on the first and to be determinable on the last day of each successive month.

(2) No such officer shall resign from the Police Force unless he has given not less than one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner or the commanding officer under whom he is serving, as the case may be.

(3) The notice in writing shall be given on or before the first day of the month at the end of which such officer intends to resign.

Temporary constables.

19.—(1) The Commissioner may without written engagement appoint persons to serve as temporary constables.

(2) A temporary constable shall be deemed to be under engagement to serve from month to month, every such engagement being held to commence on the first and to be determinable on the last day of each successive month.

(3) A temporary constable may be discharged at any time after one month's notice in writing by the Commissioner or a commanding officer.

(4) No temporary constable shall resign from the Police Force unless he has given not less than one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner or the commanding officer under whom he is serving, as the case may be.

(5) The notice in writing shall be given on or before the first day of the month at the end of which such officer intends to resign.

(6) A temporary constable shall have and may exercise all the powers and privileges of, and shall be subject to the same authority and discipline as, a constable.

Discharge of inspectors and subordinate officers.

20.—(1) The Commissioner may, at any time, with the consent of the Minister, discharge a probationary inspector or cadet inspector, and the President may, at any time, discharge any other inspector if he is satisfied that it is desirable in the public interest to do so.

(2) The Commissioner or a commanding officer may discharge any subordinate officer who has not completed 10 years' service, whether such officer is serving on agreement or is under engagement to serve from month to month.

(3) The Commissioner may, at any time, discharge a subordinate officer with 10 years' service or over if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is desirable in the public interest to do so.

(4) Where an officer has been discharged under this section, section 8 of the Pensions Act, so far as it relates to the grant of any pension, gratuity or other allowance shall apply to him. Cap. 225.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect or prejudice any power of dismissal from the Police Force conferred by this Act or by any regulations made under this Act.

21.—(1) For the purpose of enabling police officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Government matters affecting their welfare and efficiency, including pay, pensions and conditions of service, other than questions of discipline and promotion affecting individuals, there may be established one or more associations which shall operate and be administered in accordance with Police Regulations. Any such association and any branch thereof shall be entirely independent of any trade union or other association outside the Police Force, and shall be deemed not to be a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Unions Act and shall be exempt from the provisions of the Societies Act. Police officer not to be member of trade union, etc.
Cap. 333.
Cap. 311.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), no police officer shall become, or after the expiration of one month from the commencement of this Act be, a member of —

- (a) any trade union or any body or association affiliated to a trade union;
- (b) any body or association the objects of which are or one of the objects of which is to control or influence the pay, pensions or conditions of service of any police force; or
- (c) any body or association with political objects.

(3) Any police officer who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Any question whether any association is a trade union or association to which this section applies shall be determined by the Minister on the advice of the Commissioner.

(5) In this section “police officer” includes any member of the police force of Malaysia present in Singapore under the circumstances referred to in section 44.

Resignation
during
term of
engagement.

22.—(1) An inspector shall be entitled to claim his discharge in accordance with the terms of his engagement.

(2) A subordinate officer shall be entitled to claim his discharge at any time during his first or any subsequent engagement on giving one month’s notice in writing to the commanding officer under whom he is serving of his intention to resign from the Police Force, and on payment of a sum equal to two months’ pay of the rank he holds at the time of such notice for each unexpired year of his term of engagement with a rateable proportion for part of a year.

Oath of
office.

Cap. 212.

23. Every police officer before entering on the duties of his office shall take before a Magistrate the oath of allegiance and the official oath prescribed by the Oaths of Office and Allegiance Act.

Delivery of
Government
property on
leaving the
Force.

24.—(1) Every police officer who by resignation, dismissal, discharge or otherwise leaves the Police Force, shall before leaving deliver up in good order (fair wear and tear only excepted) any arms, ammunition, accoutrement, uniform or other article supplied to him and any other property belonging to the Government which may be in his possession.

(2) Any person neglecting so to deliver up such article or property shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, and in addition thereto shall be liable to pay the value of the article or property not delivered up which value shall be ascertained in a summary manner, by the same court by which the person was convicted, where it shall be recoverable as a fine.

Desertion.

25.—(1) Any police officer who unlawfully or in breach of his engagement absents himself from duty under circumstances which show that he has the intention of not returning to his duty shall be deemed to have deserted, and shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, and all arrears of pay due to him shall be forfeited.

(2) Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person where there are reasonable grounds to believe that such person is guilty of an offence under subsection (1).

(3) In subsection (1) "police officer" shall be deemed to include any member of the police force of Malaysia present in Singapore under the circumstances referred to in section 44.

PART III

DISCIPLINE AND DUTIES

26. Every police officer shall obey all lawful orders whether given verbally or in writing and shall obey and conform to Police Regulations, Police General Orders, Force Orders and Standing Orders made under this Act.

Police officers to obey lawful orders.

27.—(1) Where a subordinate officer is found guilty by a commanding officer, or any other officer authorised by him to conduct disciplinary proceedings, of any of the following offences:

Punishment of subordinate officers.

- (a) absence from duty without leave or good cause;
- (b) sleeping on duty;
- (c) conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline;
- (d) cowardice in the performance of duty;
- (e) disobedience of Police Regulations, Police General Orders, Force Orders, Standing Orders or any orders of a superior officer whether written or verbal;
- (f) being unfit for duty through intoxication;
- (g) insubordination;
- (h) neglect of duty or orders;
- (i) malingering;
- (j) making in the course of his duty a statement which is false in a material particular;
- (k) excess of duty resulting in loss or injury to any other person;
- (l) wilful destruction or negligent loss of or injury to property belonging to the Government;
- (m) engaging in trade or other employment without the permission of the Commissioner,

a commanding officer may order that such subordinate officer be dismissed or retired from the Police Force or may punish him with any of the following punishments:

- (i) reduction in rank, grade or seniority;
- (ii) deferment or stoppage of increment;
- (iii) reprimand;
- (iv) caution;
- (v) extra duty,

and in lieu of or in addition to any of the aforesaid punishments, may impose a fine not exceeding \$100 or forfeiture of not more than one month's pay, except in the case of absence without leave or good cause when, in addition to any other punishment, forfeiture of pay may be imposed in respect of the period of absence or such lesser period as to the commanding officer may seem fit.

(2) Where any officer authorised by a commanding officer to conduct disciplinary proceedings finds any subordinate officer guilty of any of the offences specified in subsection (1), he may impose on such subordinate officer any of the punishments which a commanding officer may impose other than that of dismissal or retirement from the Police Force.

(3) A subordinate officer may appeal against any finding or punishment under this section to the Commissioner within 30 days from the date of such finding or punishment and in every case where an appeal has been lodged any punishment awarded shall be suspended pending the determination of the appeal.

(4) Where a subordinate officer is ordered to be retired under subsection (1) his service shall, for the purposes of the Pensions Act, be deemed to have been terminated on the ground referred to in section 8 of that Act.

Cap. 225.

Punishment
of inspectors.
26/74.

28.—(1) Where an inspector is found guilty by a commanding officer or any other officer authorised by Police Regulations to conduct disciplinary proceedings of any of the offences specified in section 27 (1), the Commissioner may order that such inspector be dismissed or retired from the Police Force or may punish him with any of the following punishments:

- (a) reduction in rank or seniority;

- (b) deferment or stoppage of increment;
- (c) reprimand;
- (d) caution,

and in lieu of or in addition to any of those punishments may impose a fine not exceeding \$200 and in the case of absence without leave or good cause may order forfeiture of pay for the period of absence or such lesser period as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) An inspector who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commissioner in respect of his dismissal, retirement or reduction in rank may, within 30 days of his being notified of such decision, make application to the Public Service Commission to review the decision of the Commissioner and in every case where an application for review has been made any punishment awarded by the Commissioner shall be suspended pending the determination of the application.

(3) The Public Service Commission may determine an application for review under subsection (2) in such manner as it thinks fit and may confirm, set aside or vary the decision of the Commissioner.

(4) Where an inspector is ordered to be retired under this section his service shall, for the purposes of the Pensions Act, be deemed to have been terminated on the ground referred to in section 8 of that Act.

Cap. 225.

29.—(1) Notwithstanding sections 27 and 28 and the Police Regulations, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, refer any case where disciplinary proceedings are to be taken against a subordinate officer or an inspector to the Public Service Commission for such case to be dealt with by the Public Service Commission in accordance with the regulations governing disciplinary proceedings in the public service.

Commissioner may refer case to Public Service Commission for determination.
26/74.

(2) Where any case has been referred to the Public Service Commission under subsection (1) the Commission may order that the subordinate officer or inspector, as the case may be, be dismissed or retired from the Police Force or may punish him with any of the punishments referred to in sections 27 and 28.

[28A

Prosecutions
for disci-
plinary
offences.

30.—(1) An inspector or subordinate officer accused of any of the offences specified in section 27 (1) may, instead of being dealt with under section 27 or 28, be prosecuted in court and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

(2) Notwithstanding any regulations governing the discipline of special police officers made under the provisions of this Act, a special police officer may be prosecuted in court for any of the offences specified in section 27 (1) and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

(3) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted without the previous sanction in writing of the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner. [29]

Threatening
or insulting
another
officer of
senior or
equal rank.

31. Any police officer who threatens or insults another police officer of senior or equal rank when such other officer is on duty, or when such threat or insult relates to or is consequent on the discharge of duty by the officer so threatened or insulted, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

[30]

Reduction or
dismissal
after convic-
tion.

32. Any inspector or subordinate officer convicted under section 25, 30 or 31 or convicted under the provisions of any other written law of an offence punishable with imprisonment may, unless the conviction is set aside on appeal, be reduced in rank or dismissed from the Police Force by the Commissioner, and in case of dismissal any arrears of pay due to him may be forfeited by order of the Commissioner or of a commanding officer. [31]

Reduction to
constable
before
dismissal.

33. Any subordinate officer above the rank of constable dismissed from the Police Force shall be reduced to the rank of constable before dismissal. [32]

Loss of or
damage to
arm, equip-
ment, etc., to
be made
good by stop-
page from
pay.

34. If any police officer pawns, sells, loses by neglect, makes away with or wilfully or negligently damages any arm, ammunition, accoutrement, uniform or other article supplied to him, or any vehicle or property committed to his charge, he may, in addition to or in substitution for any other penalty, be ordered to make good, either partially or

wholly, the value of such property or the amount of such loss or damage, as the case may be, and such value or such amount may be recovered by stoppage from his pay. [33

35. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act no police officer shall, without the written permission of the Commissioner, resign from the Police Force during the pendency of any disciplinary proceedings instituted against him or any prosecution instituted against him in respect of any offence of which he may be accused or in the event of his preferring, or giving notice of his intention to prosecute, an appeal against any finding of guilt, punishment, conviction or sentence during the pendency of such appeal or until after the determination of any such proceedings, prosecution or appeal. [34

No police officer to resign during pendency of disciplinary proceedings.

36.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the prosecution, conviction and punishment of any police officer according to the provisions of any other written law for the time being in force in Singapore.

Police officer not exempted from ordinary process of law.

(2) No person who has been acquitted by a court of any offence shall be tried on the same charge under this Act.

(3) A sentence upon a police officer shall not be affected by such person ceasing to be a police officer by discharge or otherwise.

(4) No pay shall accrue to any police officer in respect of any period during which he is undergoing any sentence of imprisonment. [35

37.—(1) Where the defence to any suit instituted against a police officer is that the act complained of was done in obedience to a warrant purporting to be issued by any competent authority, the court shall, upon production of the warrant containing the signature of such authority and upon proof that the act complained of was done in obedience to such warrant, enter judgment in favour of such police officer.

Non-liability for act done under authority of warrant.

(2) No proof of the signature of such authority shall be required unless the court has reason to doubt the genuineness thereof; and where it is proved that such signature is not genuine, judgment shall nevertheless be given in favour of such police officer if it is proved that, at the time when

the act complained of was committed, he believed on reasonable grounds that such signature was genuine. [36

Duties of
Police Force.

38. The duties of the Police Force shall be to take lawful measures for —

- (a) preserving the public peace;
- (b) preventing and detecting crimes and offences;
- (c) apprehending all persons whom police officers are legally authorised to apprehend;
- (d) regulating processions and assemblies in public roads, public places or places of public resort;
- (e) regulating the traffic upon public thoroughfares, and removing obstructions therefrom;
- (f) preserving order in public places and places of public resort, at public meetings and in assemblies for public amusements, for which purpose any police officer on duty shall have free admission to all such places and meetings and assemblies while open to any member of the public;
- (g) assisting in carrying out the revenue, excise, sanitary, conservancy, quarantine and immigration laws;
- (h) assisting in preserving order in the ports and harbours and airports of Singapore, and in enforcing port regulations;
- (i) executing summonses, subpoenas, warrants, commitments and other process issued by courts and Justices of the Peace;
- (j) exhibiting informations and conducting prosecutions;
- (k) protecting unclaimed and lost property, and finding the owners thereof;
- (l) taking charge of and impounding stray animals;
- (m) assisting in the protection of life and property at fires;
- (n) protecting public property from loss or injury;
- (o) attending the criminal courts and, if specially ordered the civil courts, and keeping order therein;
- (p) escorting and guarding prisoners;

- (q) executing such other duties as may by any written law be imposed on a police officer. [37]

39.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law in force in Singapore any police officer may, if he considers it necessary to do so for the maintenance and preservation of law and order or for the prevention or detection of crime, erect or place barriers in or across any public road or street or in any public place in such manner as he may think fit, and may take all reasonable steps to prevent any vehicle being driven or ridden past any such barrier. Road barriers.

(2) Any driver or rider of any vehicle who fails to comply with the signal of a police officer requiring such person to stop the vehicle before reaching any such barrier shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both, and any police officer may, without warrant, arrest that driver or rider unless he gives his name and a place of address within Singapore:

Provided that if such police officer has reason to believe that the name and address so given by the driver or rider is false he may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this subsection, exercise such power of arrest.

(3) No police officer shall be liable for any loss or damage resulting to any vehicle or for any injury to the driver or rider or any other occupant of the vehicle as a result of the driver or rider of the vehicle failing to obey any police officer acting under subsection (1). [38]

PART IV

SERVICE OUTSIDE SINGAPORE AND SERVICE OF MALAYSIA POLICE IN SINGAPORE

40. The Minister may by order prescribe the purposes for which police officers may proceed for service outside Singapore as provided in section 6, or, in compliance with a request of the government of Malaysia, to Malaysia, and the Minister may, whenever he considers it necessary, direct such number of police officers as to him may seem expedient to proceed for service accordingly. Minister may send police to certain territories. [39]

Detachment
to be under
Singapore
police
officers and
Regulations
or Orders.

41.—(1) All members of the Police Force serving outside Singapore under the provisions of this Part shall be under the orders of their own officers:

Provided that when in Malaysia they shall be subject to the control of the senior police officer present, whether he be a member of the Police Force or the police force of Malaysia, and they shall be subject to the same Regulations and Orders and, so far as possible, shall perform the same duties as when on service in Singapore.

(2) The powers given by section 28 to the Commissioner to punish for offences committed by inspectors may, in the case of such officers serving under this Part in Malaysia, and in the absence of the Commissioner, be exercised by the senior gazetted officer of the Police Force serving in Malaysia. [40]

Conditions
precedent to
be fulfilled by
the law of
Malaysia.

42. Members of the Police Force shall not be sent to Malaysia unless the Minister is satisfied that satisfactory provisions have been, or will immediately be, made in the law of Malaysia —

- (a) for enforcing in Malaysia the engagement of service between police officers of Singapore and the Government of Singapore;
- (b) for giving police officers of Singapore serving in Malaysia under this Part the powers and duties of police officers within Malaysia;
- (c) for enabling the magistrates of Malaysia to hear and determine charges against police officers of Singapore serving in Malaysia in respect of the offences specified in section 27 (1) and for the infliction of punishments not exceeding those prescribed in this Act in respect of such offences. [41]

Despatch of
police outside
Singapore.

43. All members of the Police Force, who may be directed by the Commissioner to proceed outside Singapore for service, shall comply with such direction, and every such direction shall be deemed to have been made by the Minister under section 40. [42]

44. Whenever in pursuance of a direction made by the appropriate authority in Malaysia a body of police from the police force of Malaysia is present in any part of Singapore, the members of that body shall be under the orders of their own officers present with them, if any, subject to the control of the senior police officer present, whether he be a member of the Police Force or of the police force of Malaysia, and shall be subject to the same regulations and orders and so far as possible perform the same duties as when on service in Malaysia:

Detachment of police from Malaysia in Singapore to be under own officers and regulations.

Provided that the powers given by any law for the time being in force in Malaysia for the punishment of offences committed by members of the police force of Malaysia may, for the purposes of this section, be exercised by the senior police officer of Malaysia who may be so present. [43

45. Whenever any body of police from the police force of Malaysia is present in Singapore under the circumstances referred to in section 44, any contract of service made between any member of such body and the government of Malaysia may be enforced in Singapore in the same manner and with the like effect as if the contract had been made between that member and the Government of Singapore. [44

Enforcement of contract made with government of Malaysia.

46. Any member of the police force of Malaysia who is present in Singapore under the circumstances referred to in section 44 shall have and may exercise the powers and shall be liable to perform the duties of a police officer of Singapore. [45

Powers of member of police force of Malaysia.

47. Sections 44, 45 and 46 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any member of the police force of Malaysia serving in Singapore on a railway by general or specific directions of an officer of the police force of Malaysia not below the rank of superintendent. For the purpose of this section, "railway" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Railways Act. [46

Powers of Malaysia police employed on railway duty.

Cap. 263.

48. Any Magistrate may hear and determine charges against members of the police force of Malaysia present in Singapore under the circumstances referred to in section 44 in respect of such offences against the law of Malaysia as

Powers of Magistrates of Singapore.

may be specified by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette*:

Provided that no such Magistrate shall inflict any greater punishment than is provided in the law of Malaysia. [47

PART V

POLICE FUND

Police Fund. **49.**—(1) There shall be established a fund to be known as the Police Fund.

(2) The Police Fund shall consist of —

- (a) all sums forfeited by or fines inflicted on police officers under the powers conferred by this Act;
- (b) such proportion as the Commissioner may think fit of sums paid for extra or special services of police officers;
- (c) all fines levied for assaults on police officers;
- (d) all illegal gratifications offered to police officers and confiscated by an order of court;
- (e) any sums paid to the fund under section 50 (3) or 51 (4);
- (f) donations offered to the fund and accepted by the Commissioner;
- (g) contributions from the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The Police Fund shall be controlled by the Commissioner, subject to Police Regulations, and applied for the purposes of —

- (a) rewarding inspectors and subordinate officers for extra or special services rendered by them;
- (b) procuring for police officers who are serving, or who have been retired on pension or gratuity, comforts, conveniences or other advantages not chargeable to the public revenue; and
- (c) granting loans to police officers who are serving, or who have been retired on pension or gratuity, on rates and terms in accordance with Police Regulations.

PART VI

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY AND ESTATES OF INTESTATES

50.—(1) Any lost or unclaimed property deposited at a police station in accordance with any written law shall, if claimed within 3 months by any person who establishes his claim to such property to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, be returned to him on payment of any expenses reasonably incurred.

Disposal of property deposited at police stations.

(2) If the property is of a perishable nature it may be sold at once and the proceeds of sale forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner pending any claim to such property.

(3) If any such property is not claimed within 3 months, or if the claimant refuses to pay the expenses reasonably incurred, the property may be sold, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting such expenses, shall if amounting to \$50 or less be paid into the Police Fund and if exceeding \$50 be paid into the Consolidated Fund after payment of the sum of \$50 into the Police Fund. [49

51.—(1) Whenever any person dies leaving movable property in Singapore under \$500 in value, which property is, in the absence of any person entitled thereto, taken charge of by the police for the purpose of safe custody, the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, order that property to be delivered, without letters of administration taken out, to any person claiming to be entitled to the whole or any part thereof, if he is satisfied as to the title of the claimant and the value of the property by the oath or affirmation of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he may require:

Power to administer estates of intestates.

Provided that in the event of any such property being of a perishable nature and likely to deteriorate in value by being kept, the Deputy Commissioner may order the sale thereof, and the proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in the same manner as the property is by this section to be dealt with.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, before making any order under subsection (1), take such security as he may think proper for the due administration and distribution of such property.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover such property or any of it from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order.

(4) Any property taken charge of under this section and not claimed within a period of one month, may, with the exception of money, be sold by order of the Deputy Commissioner and the proceeds of such sale, together with any such money, shall if amounting to \$100 or less be paid into the Police Fund and if exceeding \$100 be paid into the Consolidated Fund after payment of the sum of \$100 into the Police Fund:

Provided that if thereafter the owner of such property appears and claims the same, restitution shall be made, on the claim being established to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner. [50]

Disposal of valueless unclaimed or intestate property.

52. If, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, any property referred to in sections 50 and 51 is of no appreciable value or its value is so small as to render impracticable the sale of such property as provided by those sections, the Deputy Commissioner may order the property to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he thinks fit. [51]

PART VII

PROCEDURE

Power to secure attendance of witnesses.

53. A police officer authorised to conduct disciplinary proceedings under this Act may apply to a Magistrate for a summons to secure the attendance before such officer, as a witness, of any person who appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The Magistrate may issue a summons accordingly and such witness shall be bound to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons and shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case as may be put to him by such officer, and shall produce all documents relevant to such case:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to compel any person to disclose any matter or produce any document which would have been protected from disclosure or production, as the case may be, on the ground of privilege if the proceedings had been held in any court.

[52]

54.—(1) The Minister may make such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to be called Police Regulations as he may think expedient. Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, such regulations may provide for —

- (a) the organisation and distribution of the Police Force;
- (b) appointments, pay, resignations, discharges, dismissals, reductions, reversions and conditions of service;
- (c) discipline and punishments;
- (d) leave of absence;
- (e) the uniforms, arms and accoutrements to be provided;
- (f) the administration of the Police Fund;
- (g) the administration of any association established for the welfare of police officers and the control of the funds of any such association and the collection from members thereof of subscriptions thereto;
- (h) such other matters as may be necessary and expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering the Police Force efficient in the discharge of its duties, and for carrying out the objects of this Act.

(2) Such regulations shall, if so provided therein, be applicable to and binding on all members of the public service of Singapore employed in connection with the Police Force, notwithstanding that they are not police officers, in the same manner as if they were police officers.

(3) All regulations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*. [53]

55. The Commissioner may from time to time make such orders not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and of Police Regulations to be called Police General Orders as he may think expedient. Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act such orders may provide for —

- (a) discipline and the regulation and carrying out of punishment;

- (b) classifications and promotions;
- (c) instructions and examinations;
- (d) inspections, drill, exercises and parades;
- (e) police services and duties of every description and the manner in which they shall be carried out;
- (f) the institution and maintenance of police messes, canteens and reading rooms;
- (g) departmental expenditure;
- (h) buildings, grounds, stores, furniture and equipment;
- (i) transfers of police officers, the places at which they shall reside and the particular services to be performed by them;
- (j) the collection and communication of intelligence and information;
- (k) the manner and form of reports, correspondence and other records;
- (l) the performance of any act which may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this or any other Act or any regulations made thereunder or for the efficient discharge of any duty imposed by any written law on the Police Force or any member thereof;
- (m) such other matters as may be necessary and expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, for rendering the Police Force efficient in the discharge of its duties, and for carrying out the provisions of this Act. [54

Force Orders
and Standing
Orders.

56.—(1) The Commissioner may issue orders of a routine nature to be called Force Orders not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, Police Regulations or Police General Orders for the control, direction and information of the Police Force.

(2) A commanding officer may issue orders to be called Standing Orders not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or Police Regulations, Police General Orders or Force Orders for the control, direction and information of the police in his command. [55

57. It shall not be necessary to publish any Police General Orders, Force Orders or Standing Orders in the *Gazette*.

[56]

Police General Orders, etc., need not be published in *Gazette*.

58. Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Act for which no other penalty is expressly provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[57]

General penalty.

PART VIII

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

59. There may be constituted in Singapore a force to be known as the Special Constabulary which shall consist of such numbers of gazetted officers, inspectors and subordinate officers as the Minister may from time to time decide.

[58]

Constitution of Special Constabulary.

60.—(1) The Commissioner may enrol in the Special Constabulary —

- (a) any volunteer offering his services and desiring to serve as a member therein; and
- (b) any national serviceman.

Enrolment of members of Special Constabulary.

(2) No volunteer who is not a citizen of Singapore shall be enrolled by the Commissioner under subsection (1) without the approval of the Minister.

[59]

61.—(1) The gazetted officers of the Special Constabulary shall be appointed, promoted or dismissed by the Minister. Inspectors and subordinate officers shall be appointed, promoted, reduced in rank or in grade or dismissed or discharged by the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner.

Appointments, promotions and dismissals.

(2) No person who has been called up for national service in the Special Constabulary shall be discharged or dismissed under subsection (1) except with the prior approval of the proper authority appointed under the provisions of any written law for the time being in force relating to national service or enlistment.

[60]

Oath or
affirmation.

62.—(1) Every person enrolled under section 60 shall take an oath or affirmation in such form as the Minister may prescribe before a gazetted officer of the Police Force.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(3) This section shall not apply to national servicemen. [61]

Warrant
card.

63. A warrant card shall be issued to every special police officer and shall be evidence of his appointment under this Act. [62]

Resignation
from Special
Constabulary.

64. Any volunteer may, except when mobilised as hereinafter provided, resign from the Special Constabulary on —

(a) giving to the Commissioner 14 days notice in writing of his intention to resign; and

(b) delivering in good order (fair wear and tear only excepted) all property belonging to the Government issued to him. [63]

Mobilisation.

65.—(1) With the permission of the Minister, the Commissioner may mobilise for active service the Special Constabulary or any part thereof to perform either general or special police duties. Such service shall continue until an order is made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Minister stating the date of demobilisation.

(2) Every special police officer who is so mobilised shall be bound to assemble at such place and perform such service as the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner directs.

(3) A special police officer shall not be liable to serve or proceed on duty beyond the limits of Singapore without his consent. [64]

Employment
of special
police
officers.

66. When the Special Constabulary or any part thereof is not mobilised for active service, the Commissioner may employ, without pay, any special police officer who volunteers for such duty to assist the Police Force in the execution of its duty. Every special police officer when so

employed shall have the same powers and duties and the same protection and immunities as if he had been mobilised for active service. [65]

67. Every special police officer when mobilised for active service shall have the same powers and duties and the same protection and immunities as a police officer of corresponding rank. [66]

Powers and duties of Special Constabulary.

68. Any special police officer mobilised for active service who without reasonable excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, refuses or neglects to serve shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both. [67]

Penalty for refusal to serve when mobilised.

69. Any person enrolled under section 60 (1) (b) who fails without reasonable excuse to attend any training and instruction or perform any duty which he is by virtue of regulations made under this Part from time to time required to attend or perform shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both. [68]

Penalty for failure to attend training or duty.

70. Police Regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters with respect to special police officers: Regulations.

- (a) uniform and equipment;
- (b) arms to be carried;
- (c) training;
- (d) duties and responsibilities when not mobilised for service;
- (e) the manner of mobilisation and of discontinuing the same;
- (f) discipline;
- (g) salaries and allowances;
- (h) awards in respect of death and personal injuries;
- (i) duties and responsibilities of members called up for national service with the Special Constabulary;
- (j) any other matter necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Part. [69]

Part IX*

AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

Auxiliary
Police Force.

71.—(1) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Minister, authorise the creation of an Auxiliary Police Force within the limits of any specified area owned by or under the jurisdiction or control of the Government or of any company, statutory body or other organisation, as the case may be, for the purpose of safeguarding life and property within such area.

(2) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, confer the powers of a police officer upon one or more suitable persons who are employed by the Government or, after such consultation with the employer as he considers necessary, by any company, statutory body or other organisation, in work of a nature which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, renders the conferment of such powers necessary or desirable, and every such person shall be known as an auxiliary police officer and shall carry a warrant card issued by the Commissioner.

(3) Every auxiliary police officer shall on appointment take an oath or affirmation in the form appropriate to his case, as set out in the Schedule, to be taken before a gazetted officer of the Police Force.

(4) The members of every Auxiliary Police Force shall be auxiliary police officers and shall be organised in ranks similar to those of the Police Force, and shall be subject to the authority of the Commissioner for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of public peace and the prevention and detection of crime within the limits of the respective areas of each Auxiliary Police Force and to such extent outside the limits of such areas as the Commissioner may decide.

(5) Every auxiliary police officer shall have the powers, protection and immunities of a police officer of corresponding rank within the area under the jurisdiction of the Auxiliary Police Force of which he is a member and to such

*This Part, formerly Part X, and the two Parts following are renumbered, in this Edition, as Parts IX, X and XI, respectively. The former Part IX was repealed by Act 18 of 1972.

extent outside the limits of such area as the Commissioner may decide:

Provided that he shall also have such powers, protection and immunities outside such area when pursuing or in charge of any person who has committed, or is suspected of having committed, an offence within the limits of that area or within his view outside that area.

(6) The Commissioner may, after consultation with the company, statutory body or other organisation employing an Auxiliary Police Force, second one or more police officers for service with such Auxiliary Police Force, and the salaries and allowances of those police officers shall be paid by that company, statutory body or other organisation.

(7) The pay, pensions and conditions of service of every auxiliary police officer and his day to day duties shall be matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the Government, if he is employed by the Government, or of the company, statutory body or other organisation employing him, and standard arms, ammunition and other accoutrements shall be provided at the expense of the Government or of such company, statutory body or organisation, as the case may be.

(8) Section 21 shall apply to auxiliary police officers who are members of an Auxiliary Police Force created within the limits of a specified area in the like manner as it applies to police officers:

Provided that auxiliary police officers shall not be precluded from making representations of the nature mentioned in section 21 (1) to the company, statutory body or other organisation employing them.

(9) Upon the dismissal of any auxiliary police officer by the Government or by any company, statutory body or other organisation employing him, as the case may be, the Commissioner shall cancel the warrant card of such auxiliary police officer, who shall thereupon cease to be an auxiliary police officer.

(10) Upon the resignation of any auxiliary police officer from the service of the Government or of any company, statutory body or other organisation, as the case may be, the auxiliary police officer shall surrender his warrant card

to the Commissioner, and shall thereupon cease to be an auxiliary police officer.

(11) Notwithstanding subsections (9) and (10), the Commissioner may, after prior notice to the employer of the Auxiliary Police Force concerned, in his discretion cancel at any time the warrant card issued to any auxiliary police officer, who shall thereupon cease to be an auxiliary police officer.

(12) The Minister may make regulations to be called the Auxiliary Police Regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such regulations may provide for —

- (a) schemes of training;
- (b) appointments and promotions;
- (c) discipline and punishment;
- (d) uniform and equipment; and
- (e) arms and ammunition to be carried.

(13) Any act done or omitted to be done by any auxiliary police officer employed by any company, statutory body or other organisation shall be deemed to be an act done or omitted to be done in the course of his employment with such company, statutory body or other organisation, as the case may be, and the Government shall not be liable for any act done or omitted to be done by any auxiliary police officer who is not employed by the Government. [73

PART X

EXTENSION OF THE POWER TO GRANT LICENCES

Interpreta-
tion.

72. In this Part —

“licence” includes a pass and a permit;

“grant”, when used with reference to a licence, includes issue or give. [74

Power of
Minister to
substitute
another
officer for
Commis-
sioner or
Deputy Com-
missioner of
Police.

73.—(1) Whenever by any written law power is given to the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police to grant licences for any purpose, the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint by name or office some other person to grant such licences in the place of or in addition to the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and may in the like manner cancel any such appointment.

(2) In the case of licences under the Minor Offences Act such officer shall not be below the rank of superintendent or assistant superintendent. Cap. 184.
[75]

74. Any licence granted by any person appointed under section 73 shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the licence had been granted by the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Validity of licence.
[76]

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

75. Upon the date of the commencement of this Act, every person who immediately before such date was serving in the Singapore Police Force constituted or deemed to be constituted under the Police Force Ordinance 1941 shall be deemed to be transferred to and to become, with the same rank, grade and seniority immediately before such transfer, a member of the Police Force as if he had been engaged or appointed under this Act and shall enter upon his duties immediately upon such transfer, and the provisions of this Act shall extend to every such person accordingly, and service under the Police Force Ordinance 1941 shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be service under this Act. Persons deemed to be members of Police Force.
39/41.
[77]

76. Upon the date of the commencement of this Act every person who immediately before such date was a member of the Special Constabulary constituted under the provisions of the Police Force Ordinance 1941 shall be deemed to be transferred to and to become, with the same rank, grade and seniority immediately before such transfer, a member of the Special Constabulary constituted by this Act as if he had been appointed under the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall extend to every such person accordingly, and every such person who was serving in the Active Unit of the Special Constabulary constituted under the provisions of the Police Force Ordinance 1941 shall be deemed to have been mobilised for active service to perform general police duties under section 65. Persons deemed to be members of Special Constabulary.
[78]

77.—(1) The Commissioner may in his discretion grant an application made by any person for the employment of police officers for the purpose of guarding himself or any other person or any property, or for any other reason acceptable to the Commissioner. Employment of police officers for private purposes.

(2) Where such application is granted —

(a) the applicant shall pay for such service at such rate as may be prescribed by the Commissioner from time to time in the *Gazette*; and

(b) the Commissioner shall decide on the number of police officers to be placed at the disposal of the applicant for such service, and may prescribe the conditions of such service, which shall be binding on the applicant.

(3) The Government shall not be liable for any loss or damage to property, whether owned by the applicant or by any other person, consequent on the employment of police officers as provided in this section. [80

Section 71
(3).

THE SCHEDULE

FORM OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION

For citizens of Singapore:

I,, do *swear/affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Singapore according to law and that I will faithfully serve as an auxiliary police officer of the Republic of Singapore in accordance with the provisions of the Police Force Act.

For persons who are not citizens of Singapore:

I,, do *swear/affirm that I will faithfully serve as an auxiliary police officer of the Republic of Singapore in accordance with the provisions of the Police Force Act.

* Strike out that which does not apply.