

THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

**SINGAPORE ARMED FORCES ACT
(CHAPTER 295)**

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Act
7 of 1972**

Amended by
20 of 1975
17 of 1978
1 of 1991
1 of 1994
20 of 1994

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Singapore Armed Forces Act

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An Act to provide for the raising, maintenance and discipline of the Singapore Armed Forces and for matters connected therewith.

[15th June 1972*]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title
and
commence-
ment.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Singapore Armed Forces Act and shall, with the exception of sections 199 and 200, come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

(2) Sections 199 and 200 shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Interpreta-
tion.
20/75
1/91
1/94
20/94.

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“aircraft” means any machine for flying whether propelled by mechanical means or not and includes any description of balloon;

“Armed Forces Council” means the Armed Forces Council established under section 8;

“arms” includes parts and accessories of arms, ammunition, explosives whether encased or not and instruments used as aids to operation or adjustment of arms, whether the arms are serviceable or not;

*Sections 199 and 200 are not in operation. See G.N. No. S 159/72.

“arrest” includes open arrest;

“before the enemy”, in relation to a person, means that he is in action against the enemy or about to go into action against the enemy or is under attack or threat of imminent attack by the enemy;

“civil court” means a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction constituted under any written law in force relating to courts;

“civil offence” means an offence punishable under any written law in force other than a military offence;

“civil prison” means a prison declared as such under section 3 of the Prisons Act;

Cap. 247.

“commander”, in relation to any person subject to military law, means an officer of or above the rank of captain for the time being commanding a unit or units or part of a unit of the Singapore Armed Forces;

“convening authority” means, in the case of a general court martial, an officer of or above the rank of major appointed by the Armed Forces Council for the purpose and, in the case of a field general court martial, a commander referred to in section 83;

“detention barracks” means any building or part of a building which is set apart by the Armed Forces Council for the purpose of persons serving sentences of detention;

“disciplinary barrack” means any premises or place set apart by the Armed Forces Council for the purposes of persons serving sentences of special detention in a disciplinary barrack;

“disciplinary officer” means a junior disciplinary officer, a senior disciplinary officer and a superior commander each being qualified to be such or being designated as such pursuant to the provisions of Part IV and includes the Chief of Defence Force;

“enemy” includes persons engaged in violent operations against the Singapore Armed Forces, armed mutineers, armed rebels, armed rioters or pirates;

“general orders” includes orders of the Armed Forces Council, General Orders of the Ministry of Defence, standing orders, routine orders and other general orders published in writing in accordance with military usage;

“Military Court of Appeal” means the Court established under Part VII;

“military custody” means any place designated by the Armed Forces Council pursuant to regulations made under this Act which according to military usage is used for keeping offenders under arrest awaiting trial or on remand;

“military documents” includes reports, certificates, returns, pay lists, forms and any other documents in use in the Singapore Armed Forces;

“military offence” means an offence punishable under this Act;

“military policeman” means a serviceman appointed to be a military policeman;

“military prison” means any building or part of a building under the control of the Armed Forces Council which is set apart by the Armed Forces Council for the purpose of persons serving sentences of imprisonment;

“national serviceman” has the same meaning as in the Enlistment Act;

Cap. 93.

“non-uniformed serviceman” means a regular serviceman who is not required under his terms of service to wear military uniform;

“officer” means a person appointed by the President of Singapore or the proper authority to hold the rank of officer in the Singapore Armed Forces and includes any person commissioned as an officer under any written law that is repealed by this Act;

“operationally ready national serviceman” means a person liable to render operationally ready national service under the Enlistment Act;

“proper authority” has the same meaning as in the Enlistment Act;

“publication” and “words” have the same meanings as in the Sedition Act;

Cap. 290.

“qualified person” has the same meaning as in the Legal Profession Act; Cap. 161.

“regular serviceman” has the same meaning as in the Enlistment Act; Cap. 93.

“sentence” means a punishment imposed on a convicted person;

“serviceman” means an officer or a soldier of the Singapore Armed Forces and includes a service-woman;

“sickness” includes permanent or temporary illness, disability or injury;

“Singapore Armed Forces” means the Singapore Armed Forces raised and maintained under section 7;

“Singapore Armed Forces property” includes property in the possession, control or occupancy of the Singapore Armed Forces;

“soldier” means any person, other than an officer, who is a member of the Singapore Armed Forces and includes a servicewoman;

“subordinate military courts” means general courts martial and field general courts martial from the decisions of which by reason of this Act there is a right of appeal to the Military Court of Appeal;

“summary trial” means a trial by a disciplinary officer under Part IV;

“vessel” includes a hovercraft;

“volunteer” means a person accepted by the proper authority as a volunteer in the Singapore Armed Forces;

“warrant officer” means a person appointed by the Armed Forces Council or the proper authority to hold the rank of warrant officer in the Singapore Armed Forces.

(2) In any written law or any document whatsoever — 1/94.

(a) all references to “the Army Board” shall be construed as references to the Armed Forces Council constituted under this Act;

- (b) all references to “court-martial” shall be construed as references to the subordinate military courts constituted under this Act;
- (c) all references to “Singapore armed forces” “Singapore Army”, “Singapore forces” and “the army, navy or air force of Singapore” shall be construed as references to the Singapore Armed Forces constituted under this Act;
- (d) all references to “an officer” or to “a person holding a commission in the armed forces” shall be construed as references to an officer under this Act; and
- (e) all references to “a soldier, enlisted personnel, sailor, seaman, rating or airman” shall be construed as references to a serviceman under this Act.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the expression “on active service” as applied to a person subject to military law means whenever he is attached to or forms part of a force which is engaged in operations against the enemy or is engaged in military operations in a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of any foreign country.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where any part of the Singapore Armed Forces is serving, or due to serve, outside Singapore under conditions that do not, or will not, amount to “active service” as defined in subsection (3), the Armed Forces Council may declare that that part of the Singapore Armed Forces shall be temporarily subject to this Act, as if that part of the Forces was on active service; and then, on the publication of any such declaration, the forces to which the declaration applies shall be deemed to be on active service until the declaration is cancelled by the Armed Forces Council.

Application.
1/91
20/94.

3. The following persons shall be persons subject to military law and this Act shall, subject to such exclusions or variations in relation to non-uniformed servicemen as may be prescribed, apply to them:

- (a) regular servicemen and full-time national servicemen in the Singapore Armed Forces from the

time their liability to report for enlistment or service arises until such time as they are lawfully discharged or released;

- (b) operationally ready national servicemen from the time that they are ordered to report for enlistment or service, whether they have complied with such order or not, and while in uniform or performing service in the Singapore Armed Forces or the People's Defence Force pursuant to section 14 of the Enlistment Act, and while called out for mobilised service pursuant to sections 16 and 17 of that Act or when called out to duty in aid of the civil power; Cap. 93.
- (c) all civilians who are in the service of the Singapore Armed Forces when engaged on active service;
- (d) all civilians, not otherwise subject to military law, who are followers of, or accompany, the Singapore Armed Forces when engaged on active service;
- (e) officers and soldiers belonging to a Commonwealth or foreign force when attached to or seconded for service with or otherwise acting as part of or with any portion of the Singapore Armed Forces; and
- (f) volunteers during the period that they are ordered to report for service, whether they have complied with such order or not.

4. All persons subject to military law by virtue of section 3 shall be liable to be tried by subordinate military courts for all the military offences in this Act and by a disciplinary officer for the offences specified in the Schedule. Liability for military offences.

5.—(1) A person, who was subject to military law under section 3 (a) or (b) and — Liability for offences under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act. 17/78 20/94.

- (a) who is liable to render operationally ready national service as a person subject to the Enlistment Act; or

- (b) who is exempted from liability to render operationally ready national service under section 28 of that Act, but comes within the definition of a person subject to the Enlistment Act in section 2 of that Act,

shall be regarded as continuing to be subject to military law and, where such person was a member of the Singapore Armed Forces, be regarded as continuing to be a member of the Singapore Armed Forces, for the purposes of proceedings for such offence under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act as may be prescribed under subsection (5), notwithstanding that he has been discharged or released from the Singapore Armed Forces or has otherwise ceased to be subject to military law at the time of the commission of the offence.

Cap. 90.

(2) Subject to section 111 (1), where such offence under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act as may be prescribed under subsection (5) has been committed or is reasonably suspected of having been committed by a person who was, at the time of the commission of the offence, subject to military law under subsection (1), such person shall —

- (a) be liable to be tried by a subordinate military court for the offence; and
- (b) in relation to that offence, be treated for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to arrest, keeping in custody, investigation of offences, trial and punishment by a subordinate military court, and execution of sentences as continuing to be subject to military law,

notwithstanding that he has been discharged or released from the Singapore Armed Forces or has otherwise ceased to be subject to military law at any time.

(3) Where a person, who is subject to military law by virtue of subsection (1), is sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment, special detention or detention for such offence under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act as may be prescribed under subsection (5), this Act shall apply to him during the term of his sentence, notwithstanding that he has been discharged or released from the Singapore Armed Forces, or has otherwise ceased to be subject to military law; and he may be kept, removed,

imprisoned, made to undergo special detention or detention, and punished accordingly as if he continued to be subject to military law.

(4) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3), a person shall — 20/94.

- (a) where he was a regular serviceman, be regarded as having the rank that he held on the day of his discharge or release as a regular serviceman;
- (b) where he was a full-time national serviceman or an operationally ready national serviceman, be regarded as having the rank that he held on the day of his release as a full-time national serviceman or as an operationally ready national serviceman, if he is no more liable for full-time service or operationally ready national service, as the case may be, under the Enlistment Act; or Cap. 93.
- (c) where he remains liable to render operationally ready national service under the Enlistment Act, be regarded as having the rank that he holds as an operationally ready national serviceman in the Singapore Armed Forces or the People's Defence Force at the date of the trial for such offence.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the Minister may, by order* published in the *Gazette*, prescribe the offences under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act, for which a person, who commits any of those offences, may be tried and punished under this Act. Cap. 90.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction of civil courts to try a person subject to military law for any civil offence. Jurisdiction of civil courts.

PART II

ORGANISATION OF SINGAPORE ARMED FORCES

7.—(1) It shall be lawful for the President in accordance with this Act and any regulations made thereunder to raise and maintain a force to be known as the Singapore Armed Forces which shall be a unified force consisting of army, air force and navy commands and each command shall consist of such number of servicemen as the President may from time to time determine. Establishment and organisation of Singapore Armed Forces. 1/91.

*G.N. No. S 96/78.

(2) The servicemen in each command shall be formed into such units, corps, regiments, services or other like bodies and divisions as the President may from time to time determine.

(3) The President may disband any command, unit, corps, regiment, service or other body or division constituted under subsection (2) in whole or in part or amalgamate any such command, unit, corps, regiment, service or other body or division or alter the name or title thereof.

(4) The Singapore Army and the People's Defence Force and any other force that was raised and maintained under any written law repealed by this Act which were in existence immediately before 15th June 1972 shall, on or after that date, be deemed to be included in the Singapore Armed Forces raised and maintained under this Act.

Establishment
of Armed
Forces
Council.
1/91.

8.—(1) For the purposes of the administration of matters relating to the Singapore Armed Forces under this Act, there shall be established an Armed Forces Council which shall consist of —

- (a) one or more Ministers charged with the responsibility for defence and any other Minister who has been assigned to assist them;
- (b) the Permanent Secretary, or all the Permanent Secretaries (if there is more than one), of the Ministry of Defence;
- (c) the Chief of Defence Force;
- (d) the Chief of Army;
- (e) the Chief of Air Force;
- (f) the Chief of Navy; and
- (g) not more than 4 other members as the President may appoint if the President, acting in his discretion, concurs with the advice of the Prime Minister.

1/91.

(2) The Minister charged with the responsibility for defence or, if there is more than one, the principal Minister shall be the Chairman of the Armed Forces Council.

(3) No revocation of any of the appointments referred to in subsection (1) (g) shall be made unless the President, acting in his discretion, concurs with the advice of the Prime Minister. 1/91.

(4) Any appointment or revocation thereof made by the President under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*. 1/91.

8A. The Armed Forces Council may make provision for the following matters: Armed Forces Council to provide for certain matters. 1/91.

- (a) the organisation of its work and the manner in which its functions are to be performed, and the keeping of records and minutes;
- (b) the duties and responsibilities of the members of the Council including the delegation to any member of the Council of any of its powers or duties;
- (c) the consultation by the Council with persons other than its members; and
- (d) the procedure to be followed by the Council in conducting its business.

8B.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a quorum for a meeting of the Armed Forces Council shall be 3 members. Quorum. 1/91.

(2) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Armed Forces Council unless the following members of the Council are present:

- (a) the Chairman of the Council;
- (b) a Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence; and
- (c) the Chief of Defence Force, Army, Air Force or Navy.

(3) Where the Chairman is unable to attend any meeting of the Armed Forces Council, the Council may meet and transact any business if a member present at such a meeting has been appointed by the Chairman to act on his behalf; but no decision of the Council on any matter made at that meeting shall take effect unless the consent of the Chairman in writing under his hand has been obtained therefor.

Committees
appointed by
Armed
Forces
Council.
1/91.

8C.—(1) The Armed Forces Council may from time to time appoint committees consisting of one or more persons who may or may not be members of the Armed Forces Council, either for general or specific purposes (including disciplinary matters and to conduct inquiries), and may delegate to such committees power to do any specific act or carry out any specific function.

(2) Every such committee shall report to the Armed Forces Council.

(3) Sections 113, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190 and 191 shall apply, with the necessary modification and adaptation, to a committee of inquiry appointed under subsection (1).

Style, seal
and
proceedings
of Armed
Forces
Council.

9.—(1) The Armed Forces Council may for all purposes be described by that name.

(2) The Armed Forces Council shall have an official seal, which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and that seal shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Armed Forces Council, or of a secretary, or of some person authorised by the Armed Forces Council to act on behalf of a secretary.

(3) Every document purporting to be an instrument issued by the Armed Forces Council, and to be sealed with the seal of the Armed Forces Council, authenticated in the manner provided by this Act, or to be signed by a secretary or any person authorised by the Armed Forces Council to act on behalf of a secretary, shall be received in evidence, and be deemed to be such an instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(4) A certificate signed by the Chairman of the Armed Forces Council that any instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Council was so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

Appointment
of officers.
1/91.

10.—(1) Subject to section 10A, officers of the Singapore Armed Forces shall be appointed either by the President or by the proper authority who or which may, without assigning any reason, cancel any such appointment.

(2) An appointment made under subsection (1) shall be in the prescribed form.

(3) Officers appointed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be officers of the Singapore Armed Forces from the date specified in their appointments.

(4) Officers may from time to time be promoted or advanced in rank by the proper authority.

(5) Any officer who has been commissioned pursuant to the repealed section 78 of the Singapore Army Act 1965 or has been appointed by the proper authority to hold the rank of officer and who has held that rank immediately before 15th June 1972 shall for all purposes be deemed to have been appointed as an officer under this Act.

Act 13 of
1965.

10A.—(1) The President acting in his discretion may, if he concurs with the advice of the Prime Minister who shall before tendering such advice consult the Armed Forces Council, appoint from among the officers of the Singapore Armed Forces a Chief of Defence Force, a Chief of Army, a Chief of Air Force and a Chief of Navy.

Appointment
of Chiefs of
Defence
Force, Army,
Air Force
and Navy.
1/91.

(2) No revocation of any of the appointments referred to in subsection (1) shall be made unless the President, acting in his discretion, concurs with the advice of the Prime Minister who shall before tendering such advice consult the Armed Forces Council.

(3) The Chief of Defence Force shall perform the duties of the Chief of Army, the Chief of Air Force or the Chief of Navy, as the case may be, when any of them is unable to carry out his duties by reason of absence, illness or otherwise.

(4) The Minister may direct the Chief of Army, the Chief of Air Force or the Chief of Navy, as the Minister thinks fit, to perform the duties of the Chief of Defence Force when the latter is unable to carry out his duties by reason of absence, illness or otherwise.

(5) Any appointment or revocation thereof made by the President under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*.

10B.—(1) Warrant officers of the Singapore Armed Forces shall be appointed by the Armed Forces Council or by the proper authority which may, without assigning any reason, cancel any such appointment.

Appointment
of warrant
officers.
1/94.

(2) An appointment made under subsection (1) shall be in the prescribed form.

(3) Warrant officers appointed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be warrant officers of the Singapore Armed Forces from the date specified in their appointments.

(4) Warrant officers may from time to time be promoted or advanced in rank by the proper authority.

(5) Any warrant officer who has been appointed by the proper authority to hold the rank of warrant officer and who has held that rank immediately before 1st July 1992 shall for all purposes be deemed to have been appointed as a warrant officer.

(6) Every warrant officer appointed before 1st July 1992 shall be deemed to be appointed under subsection (1).

PART III

MILITARY OFFENCES

Misconduct
in action.

11.—(1) Every person subject to military law who, without lawful excuse —

(a) surrenders any place or thing to the enemy; or

(b) abandons any place or thing which it is his duty to defend against the enemy or to prevent from falling into the hands of the enemy,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Every person subject to military law shall be guilty of an offence under this section if, being in the presence or vicinity of the enemy, or being engaged in any action or operation against the enemy or under orders to be prepared for any action or operation by or against the enemy, he —

(a) fails to use his utmost exertions to carry the lawful orders of his superior officers into execution;

(b) while on guard duty and posted or ordered to patrol, or while on watch, sleeps or, without having been regularly relieved, leaves any place where it is his duty to be; or

(c) behaves in such a manner as to show cowardice, or induces any other person so to behave at a time when that other person, being a member of the

Singapore Armed Forces or of any force co-operating therewith is in the presence or vicinity of the enemy, or is engaged in any action or operation against the enemy or under orders to be prepared for any action or operation by or against the enemy.

(3) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to suffer death or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

12. Every person subject to military law who, knowingly and without lawful excuse — Assisting the enemy.

- (a) communicates with or gives intelligence to the enemy;
- (b) fails to make known to the proper authorities any information received by him from the enemy;
- (c) furnishes the enemy with supplies of any description;
- (d) having been captured by the enemy, serves with or aids the enemy in the prosecution of hostilities or of measures calculated to influence morale, or in any other manner whatsoever not authorised by international usage;
- (e) harbours or protects an enemy not being a prisoner of war or knowingly does any other act to prevent the capture of an enemy;
- (f) surrenders himself to the enemy or leaves the battle;
- (g) without authority transmits or discloses any information to the enemy regarding the Singapore Armed Forces or any forces co-operating therewith; or
- (h) does any act calculated to imperil the success of any military action or operation of the Singapore Armed Forces or of any forces co-operating therewith or wilfully delays or discourages upon any pretext whatsoever any such action or operation,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to suffer death or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Unauthorised disclosure of information.

13.—(1) Every person subject to military law who without lawful authority discloses or purports to disclose, whether orally, in writing, by signal or by any other means whatsoever, information relating to any matter upon which information would or might be useful to an enemy shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section that he did not know and had no reasonable cause to believe that the information disclosed related to a matter upon which information would or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

Offences in connection with captivity.

14. Every person subject to military law who is captured by the enemy through his negligence or disobedience or who being captured by the enemy does not take any reasonable steps which are available to him to rejoin the Singapore Armed Forces or prevents or discourages any other person who has been captured from taking such steps shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Mutiny.

15.—(1) Every person subject to military law who —

(a) takes part in a mutiny involving the use of violence or the threat of the use of violence, or having as its object or one of its objects the refusal or avoidance of any duty or service against, or in connection with operations against, the enemy, or the impeding of the performance of any such duty or service; or

(b) incites any person subject to military law to take part in such a mutiny, whether actual or intended,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term

not exceeding 10 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act; and if the offence is committed in the face of the enemy or involves the use of violence he shall be punished with death.

(2) Every person subject to military law who, in a case not falling within subsection (1), takes part in a mutiny, or incites any person subject to military law to take part in a mutiny, whether actual or intended, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(3) For the purposes of this section, “mutiny” means a combination of 2 or more persons subject to military law —

- (a) to overthrow or resist lawful authority in the Singapore Armed Forces or any forces co-operating therewith or any part of those forces;
- (b) to disobey lawful authority in such circumstances as to make the disobedience subversive of discipline or with the object of avoiding any duty or service against the enemy or in connection with operations against the enemy; or
- (c) to impede the performance of any duty or service in the Singapore Armed Forces or in any forces co-operating therewith or any part of those forces.

16. Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) while on guard duty and posted or ordered to patrol, or on watch, or under orders to regulate traffic by land, water or air, sleeps or, without having been regularly relieved, leaves any place where it is his duty to be;
- (b) strikes or otherwise uses force against a member of the Singapore Armed Forces or of any forces co-operating therewith, who is on guard duty and posted or ordered to patrol, or on watch, or under orders to regulate traffic by land, water or air; or

Offences by or in relation to sentries, persons on watch, etc.

- (c) by the threat of force compels any such person as is mentioned in paragraph (b) to let him or any other person pass,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Disobedience of, non-compliance with lawful orders, etc.

17.—(1) Every person subject to military law who by words or behaviour wilfully disobeys any lawful order, by whatever means communicated to him, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, and, if the offence is committed during active service, such person shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) Every person subject to military law who does not comply with any lawful order or neglects to perform or negligently performs any lawful duty or order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, and, if the offence is committed during active service, such person shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Looting.

18. Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) steals from or, with intent to steal, searches the person of anyone killed, wounded or captured in the course of warlike operations, or killed, injured or detained in the course of operations undertaken by the Singapore Armed Forces for the preservation of law and order or otherwise in aid of the civil authorities;
- (b) steals any property which has been left exposed or unprotected in consequence of any such operations as are mentioned in paragraph (a); or

- (c) takes, otherwise than for the purposes of the Singapore Armed Forces, any aircraft, vessel, arms, vehicle, equipment or stores abandoned by the enemy,

shall be guilty of the offence of looting and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

19.—(1) Every person subject to military law who —

Insubordinate
behaviour.
20/94.

- (a) strikes or otherwise uses violence to, or offers violence to, a person superior in rank or appointment; or
- (b) uses threatening or insubordinate language or gestures to, or behaves with contempt to a person superior in rank or appointment,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years and if the offence is committed during active service, for a term not exceeding 5 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) It shall be a defence for any person charged under this section to prove that he neither knew nor had reasonable cause to believe that the person in relation to whom the offence is alleged to have been committed was a person superior in rank or appointment.

20.—(1) Every person subject to military law who obstructs or, when called upon, refuses to assist any military policeman or person legally exercising authority under or on behalf of a military policeman shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Obstruction
of military
policemen.

(2) It shall be a defence for any person charged under this section to prove that he neither knew nor had reasonable cause to believe that the person in relation to whom the offence is alleged to have been committed was a military policeman or, as the case may be, a person legally exercising authority under, or on behalf of, a military policeman.

Disobedience
of general
orders.

21. Every person subject to military law who contravenes or fails to comply with any lawful provision of general orders, being a provision known to him or which he might reasonably be expected to know, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Absence
without
leave.

22.—(1) Every person subject to military law who is absent without leave from service in the Singapore Armed Forces or from the place where he is lawfully required for the time being to be shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) It shall be a defence for any person charged under this section to prove that his absence was a result of circumstances over which he had no control.

Desertion.

23.—(1) Every person subject to military law who deserts shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person deserts if he —

(a) leaves or fails to attend at his place of duty in the Singapore Armed Forces with the intention of remaining permanently absent from duty without lawful authority, or, having left or failed to attend at his place of duty in the Singapore Armed Forces, thereafter forms the like intention; or

(b) absents himself without leave with intent to avoid service or any particular service before the enemy,

and references in this Act to desertion shall be construed accordingly.

Failure to
report
deserters and
absentees.

24. Every person subject to military law who, knowing that any other person has committed an offence under section 22 or 23 —

(a) fails to report the fact without delay; or

(b) fails to take any steps within his power to cause that person to be apprehended,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

25. Every person subject to military law who is guilty of any act, conduct or neglect to the prejudice of good order or discipline shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order or discipline.

26. Every person subject to military law who behaves in a cruel, indecent or disgraceful manner or in a manner unbecoming a member of the Singapore Armed Forces shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Cruel, indecent or disgraceful conduct.

27. Every person subject to military law who knows that another person is planning or attempting to commit an offence under section 11, 12, 15, 22 or 23 and fails to take reasonable steps to suppress or prevent its commission shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Non-prevention of offences.

28. Every person subject to military law who ill-treats a serviceman of lower rank or less seniority or any person in custody or subject to his authority shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Ill-treatment.

29. Every person subject to military law who knowingly exceeds his authority over a serviceman of lower rank or less seniority shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Abuse of authority.

Personation
and excess of
authority.

30.—(1) Every person subject to military law who without authority holds himself out to have a rank, status, appointment or assignment in the Singapore Armed Forces or who wears any military dress, insignia or badge whether of rank or otherwise which he is not authorised to wear shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) Every person subject to military law who without authority does any act while holding himself out to have authority to do so shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Creating
despondency
or alarm.

31.—(1) Every person subject to military law who creates, or is likely to create, despondency or alarm in the Singapore Armed Forces by —

(a) printing, publishing, selling, offering for sale, distributing or reproducing any publication;

(b) uttering any words; or

(c) behaviour,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) Every person subject to military law who prepares, publishes or disseminates publications, or utters any words likely to be detrimental to the Singapore Armed Forces shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(3) Every person subject to military law who unlawfully keeps in his possession any publication likely to create despondency or alarm, or likely to be detrimental to the Singapore Armed Forces, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

32. Every person subject to military law who —

Malingering.

- (a) falsely pretends to be suffering from any sickness;
- (b) injures himself or any other person subject to military law with intent thereby to render himself or that other person unfit for service, or causes himself to be injured by any person with that intent; or
- (c) does any act or fails to do anything to produce, prolong or aggravate any sickness with intent to render or keep himself unfit for duty or service,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

33. Every person subject to military law who whether on duty or not is intoxicated by alcohol shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Intoxication.

34. Every person subject to military law who has in his possession, smokes, administers to himself or otherwise consumes any dangerous, prohibited or controlled drug as defined in any written law relating to the misuse or control of drugs shall, unless authorised by such law in that regard, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Possession, etc., of drugs.

35. Every person subject to military law who without authority abandons any arms, aircraft, vessel or vehicle of the Singapore Armed Forces when it is threatened with loss shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Abandonment of aircraft or vessel.

36. Every person subject to military law who, either wilfully or by negligence —

Causing or allowing any ship, vessel or aircraft to be lost or hazarded.

- (a) causes or allows to be lost, stranded or hazarded any ship or vessel of the Singapore Armed Forces; or

- (b) causes or allows to be lost or hazarded any aircraft of the Singapore Armed Forces,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction, if he acts wilfully or with wilful neglect, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act, and in any other case to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Offences by commanding officer in relation to ship, vessel or aircraft taken as prize.

37. Every person subject to military law who, being in command of any ship, vessel or aircraft of the Singapore Armed Forces —

- (a) having taken any ship, vessel or aircraft as prize, fails to send to the High Court, or to some other prize court having jurisdiction in the case, all the ship's papers or aircraft's papers, as the case may be, found on board;
- (b) unlawfully makes any arrangement for the ransoming of any ship, vessel, aircraft or goods taken as prize; or
- (c) in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid or otherwise by collusion, restores or abandons any ship, vessel, aircraft or goods taken as prize,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Further offences in relation to ship, vessel or aircraft taken as prize.

38. Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) strikes, or otherwise ill-treats, any person who is on board a ship, vessel or aircraft when taken as prize, or unlawfully takes from any such person anything in his possession;
- (b) removes out of any ship, vessel or aircraft taken as prize (otherwise than for safe keeping or for the necessary use and service of the Singapore Armed Forces) any goods not previously adjudged by a prize court to be lawful prize; or

- (c) breaks bulk on board any ship, vessel or aircraft taken as prize, or detained in exercise of any belligerent right or under any enactment, with intent to embezzle or fraudulently misapply anything therein,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

39. Every officer or warrant officer who while serving in a ship of the Singapore Armed Forces involved in the conveying and protection of a vessel —

Offences in relation to an officer in a ship conveying and protecting a vessel. 1/94.

- (a) fails to defend a vessel or goods in his convoy;
- (b) refuses to fight in the defence of a vessel in his convoy when it is attacked; or
- (c) cowardly abandons or exposes a vessel in his convoy to hazards,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to suffer death or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

40.—(1) Every person who, when in a ship, disobeys any lawful command given by the captain of the ship in relation to the navigation or handling of the ship or affecting the safety of the ship, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for life or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Disobeying lawful command of captain of ship.

(2) For the purposes of this section, every person whatever his rank shall, when he is in a ship, be under the command, as respects all matters relating to the navigation or handling of the ship or affecting the safety of the ship, of the captain of the ship.

41. Every person subject to military law who does an act in relation to any thing or substance that may be dangerous to life or property, which act causes, or is likely to cause, loss of life or bodily injury to any person or cause, or is likely to cause, damage to or destruction of any property shall, if he acted wilfully, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or any less punishment

Endangering life or property.

authorised by this Act and if he acted negligently be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Damage to,
and loss of,
Singapore
Armed
Forces
property, etc.

42.—(1) Every person subject to military law who —

(a) wilfully damages or destroys or causes the loss of, or is concerned in the wilful damage, destruction or loss of, any Singapore Armed Forces property, or any property belonging to a person subject to military law; or

(b) by wilful neglect causes or allows damage to, or the loss of, any Singapore Armed Forces property or property so belonging,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) Every person subject to military law who —

(a) by any negligent act or omission causes or allows damage to, or the loss of, any Singapore Armed Forces property; or

(b) is guilty of any wilful or negligent act or omission which is likely to cause damage to, or the loss of, any such property,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(3) Where such property consists of arms, or is an aircraft, a vessel or a vehicle, such person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Dishonest
misappropriation
of
Singapore
Armed
Forces
property.

43. Every person subject to military law who —

(a) steals or dishonestly misappropriates any Singapore Armed Forces property or any property belonging to a person subject to military law or is concerned in the stealing or dishonest misappropriation of any such property; or

- (b) receives any property belonging to the Singapore Armed Forces or to a person subject to military law knowing it to have been stolen or to have been dishonestly misappropriated,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court where the property stolen or dishonestly misappropriated consists of an aircraft, a vessel, or arms, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and in any other case to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

44. Every person subject to military law who misapplies or wastefully expends any Singapore Armed Forces property shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Mis-application and waste of Singapore Armed Forces property.

45. Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) unlawfully places or holds a person in custody; or
 (b) does not comply with the provisions of this Act or of any regulations governing the placing or holding of a person in custody,

Unlawful arrest.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

46. Every person subject to military law who refuses to obey or strikes or otherwise uses violence to or offers violence to any person whose lawful duty it is to arrest him or to place him in custody, or in whose custody he is, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Resistance to arrest.

47.—(1) Every person subject to military law who escapes from lawful custody shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Escape and permitting escape and unlawful release from custody.

(2) Every person subject to military law who wilfully or negligently or without reasonable excuse allows to escape any person who is committed to his charge, or whom it is his duty to guard shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(3) Every person subject to military law who without proper authority releases any person who is committed to his charge shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Contempt.

48.—(1) Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) fails to comply with a summons or order to attend as a witness at the Military Court of Appeal, a subordinate military court, disciplinary trial or board of inquiry;
- (b) refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by a subordinate military court, disciplinary officer or a board of inquiry to do so;
- (c) refuses to produce any document or material in his custody or control which a subordinate military court, a disciplinary officer, a board of inquiry or an investigating officer lawfully requires him to produce;
- (d) as a witness refuses to answer any question which a subordinate military court, a disciplinary officer or a board of inquiry lawfully requires him to answer;
- (e) wilfully insults a subordinate military court, a disciplinary officer or a board of inquiry or any person whose duty it is to attend before them; or
- (f) wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs the proceedings of a subordinate military court, a disciplinary officer or a board of inquiry,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) Where an offence under subsection (1) is committed in relation to a subordinate military court and the court is of the opinion that it is expedient that the offender should be dealt with summarily by the court instead of being brought to trial under this Act, the court may, after giving the offender an opportunity to be heard, order him to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 21 days or to be fined a sum not exceeding \$50.

49. Every person subject to military law who having been lawfully sworn as a witness or as an interpreter in proceedings before a subordinate military court, a disciplinary officer, a committee of inquiry appointed under section 8C or a board of inquiry, makes a statement material in those proceedings which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

False
evidence.
1/91.

50. Every person subject to military law who —

- (a) makes, signs, or makes an entry in any report, return, pay list or certificate or other official document, being a document or entry which is to his knowledge false in a material particular;
- (b) alters any report, return, pay list or certificate or other official document, or alters any entry in such a document, so that the document or entry is to his knowledge false in a material particular, or suppresses, defaces, destroys or makes away with any such document or entry which it is his duty to preserve or produce; or
- (c) with intent to deceive, fails to make an entry or fails to reveal any material fact in any such document,

Falsification
of
documents.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Refusing
medical or
dental
examination
and
treatment.

51. Every person subject to military law who, without reasonable excuse, does not submit to —

- (a) a medical or dental examination or test;
- (b) inoculation, vaccination or immunisation; or
- (c) medical or dental treatment,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Obstructing
investigation.

52. Every person subject to military law who does not comply with a request of an investigating officer to submit to the taking of his photograph or fingerprints shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Inaccurate
certification.

53.—(1) Every person subject to military law who issues or signs, without having ensured its accuracy —

- (a) a certificate relating to any matter affecting the sea-going or fighting efficiency of any vessel of the Singapore Armed Forces; or
- (b) any certificate relating to any aircraft or aircraft material of the Singapore Armed Forces,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

(2) In subsection (1), “aircraft material” includes —

- (a) parts of, and components of or accessories for, aircraft, whether for the time being in aircraft or not;
- (b) engines, armaments, ammunition and bombs and other missiles of any description in, or for use, in aircraft;
- (c) any other gear, apparatus or instrument in, or for use in, aircraft;

- (d) any apparatus used in connection with the taking off or landing of aircraft or for detecting the movement of aircraft; and
- (e) any fuel used for the propulsion of aircraft and any material used as lubricant for aircraft or aircraft material.

54. Every person subject to military law who is guilty of any act or neglect in flying, or in the use of any aircraft, or in relation to any aircraft or aircraft material, which causes or is likely to cause loss of life or bodily injury to any person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act except that if the offender has not acted wilfully or with wilful neglect he shall not be liable to be imprisoned for a term exceeding 2 years. Dangerous flying, etc.

55.—(1) Every person subject to military law who, being the pilot of an aircraft, flies it at a height less than such height as may be provided in general orders shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act. Low flying.

(2) Where a pilot flies an aircraft in contravention of this section on the orders of some other person who is in command of the aircraft, that other person shall be treated for the purposes of this section as having been the pilot of, and flying, the aircraft at the material time.

56.—(1) Every person subject to military law who, being the pilot of an aircraft, flies it so as to cause, or to be likely to cause, unnecessary annoyance to any person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act. Annoyance by flying.

(2) Where a pilot flies an aircraft in contravention of this section on the orders of some other person who is in command of the aircraft, that other person shall be treated for the purposes of this section as having been the pilot of, and flying, the aircraft at the material time.

Irregular
arrest and
confinement.

57. Every person subject to military law who, when another person subject thereto is under arrest —

- (a) unnecessarily delays the taking of such steps as it is his duty to take for investigating the allegations against that other person or for having the allegations against that other person investigated pursuant to this Act or, as the case may be, tried by a subordinate military court;
- (b) fails to release, or effect the release of, that other person when it is his duty to do so; or
- (c) being a disciplinary officer unnecessarily delays dealing with a charge against an accused person under Part IV,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Abetments
and attempts.

58. Every person subject to military law who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of a military offence or who attempts to commit a military offence under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to suffer the same punishment as for the offence except that if the military offence is punishable by death he shall not be liable to any greater punishment than imprisonment.

Justification,
excuse and
defence.

59. All rules and principles from time to time followed in the civil courts that would render any circumstances a justification or an excuse or a defence to any charge shall be applicable to any charge under this Act, except in so far as such rules and principles are altered by or are inconsistent with this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

PART IV

SUMMARY TRIAL BY DISCIPLINARY OFFICERS

Interpretation
of this
Part.
1/91
1/94.

60. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —
“detachment” means a part of a unit so separated from the unit to which it belongs that the senior disciplinary officer of that unit cannot effectively exercise his disciplinary powers over it;

“formation” means a brigade or its equivalent in the navy and air force or any equivalent body of servicemen;

“junior disciplinary officer” means, except where otherwise expressly provided, an officer or a warrant officer commanding a squadron, battery, company or equivalent sub-unit or any other officer in whom a senior disciplinary officer has vested the powers of a junior disciplinary officer for the purposes of discipline;

“private” includes an officer cadet for the purposes of this Act;

“reversion in rank” means reverting a soldier from a temporary rank to the next substantive rank;

“Senior Disciplinary Committee” means a Senior Disciplinary Committee appointed under section 72;

“senior disciplinary officer” means —

- (a) an officer in command of a base or unit;
- (b) a detachment commander; or
- (c) any other officer designated as a senior disciplinary officer for the purposes of discipline by the Armed Forces Council;

“superior commander” means —

- (a) an officer commanding a command;
- (b) an officer commanding a formation; and
- (c) any officer designated as a superior commander for the purpose of discipline by the Armed Forces Council;

“unit” means a battalion or its equivalent in the navy and air force or any equivalent body of servicemen.

61.—(1) No charge made against any person subject to military law in respect of any offence that is not specified in the Schedule shall be dealt with summarily under the provisions of this Part.

Summary disposal of charges for offences not specified in Schedule.

(2) The Armed Forces Council may by order amend or vary the Schedule.

62.—(1) Before an allegation against any person subject to military law (referred to in this Act as the accused) that he has committed an offence under this Act is further

Charges and jurisdiction.

proceeded with, the allegation shall be reported in the form of a charge to a disciplinary officer and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

1/94.

(2) If the accused is an officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the charge shall, within such time as may be specified in regulations made under this Act, be brought before the Chief of Defence Force.

(3) If the accused is an officer below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the charge shall, within such time as may be specified in regulations made under this Act, be brought before a superior commander at least two ranks above him.

(4) If the accused is a warrant officer the charge shall within such time as may be specified in such regulations be brought before a superior commander.

(5) If the accused is a soldier below the rank of warrant officer the charge shall, within such time as may be specified in such regulations, be brought before a junior disciplinary officer.

1/94.

(6) A disciplinary officer other than the Chief of Defence Force may try an accused only when —

- (a) the accused and the disciplinary officer belong to the same detachment, unit, formation or command; or
- (b) the Armed Forces Council has vested him with the powers of a senior disciplinary officer or a superior commander or a senior disciplinary officer has vested him with the powers of a junior disciplinary officer in respect of the accused.

Powers of junior disciplinary officer when dealing with charge.

63. A junior disciplinary officer when dealing with a charge may —

- (a) dismiss the charge if he is of the opinion that it ought not to be proceeded with;
- (b) try the accused summarily; or
- (c) if he is of the opinion that the charge should not be dealt with by him —
 - (i) refer the charge to a senior disciplinary officer for summary trial; or

- (ii) refer the charge to a senior disciplinary officer recommending that the accused be tried by a subordinate military court.

64.—(1) A senior disciplinary officer when dealing with a charge may —

Powers of senior disciplinary officer when dealing with charge.

- (a) dismiss the charge if he is of the opinion that it ought not to be proceeded with;
- (b) try the accused summarily; or
- (c) if he is of the opinion that the charge should not be dealt with by him refer it to a superior commander recommending that the accused be tried by a subordinate military court.

(2) On receipt of a charge under subsection (1), the superior commander shall either —

- (a) direct that the charge be tried by the senior disciplinary officer who referred the charge or by any other senior disciplinary officer; or
- (b) refer the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a).

65. A superior commander when dealing with a charge other than a charge referred to him under section 64 (1) may —

Powers of superior commander when dealing with charge.

- (a) dismiss the charge if he is of the opinion that it ought not to be proceeded with;
- (b) try the accused summarily;
- (c) if he is of the opinion that the charge should not be dealt with by him refer the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a).

65A. The Chief of Defence Force when dealing with a charge brought before him under section 62 (2) may —

Powers of Chief of Defence Force when dealing with charge. 1/94.

- (a) dismiss the charge if he is of the opinion that it ought not to be proceeded with;
- (b) try the accused summarily; or
- (c) if he is of the opinion that the charge should not be dealt with by him, refer the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a).

Restrictions
on power to
dismiss
charge.

66.—(1) A disciplinary officer shall not dismiss a charge unless he is satisfied —

- (a) that the charge is groundless; or
- (b) that there are special circumstances which justify its dismissal.

(2) A disciplinary officer shall record the reasons for the dismissal of a charge.

Remission of
case for trial
or
otherwise.
1/94.

67. Where a superior commander or the Chief of Defence Force has referred a charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a), that person may —

- (a) direct that a charge-sheet be submitted to the convening authority;
- (b) with the approval of the Armed Forces Council, direct that the charge be tried by —
 - (i) in the case of a charge referred to him by a superior commander, the superior commander, the senior disciplinary officer or any other superior commander or senior disciplinary officer; and
 - (ii) in the case of a charge referred to him by the Chief of Defence Force, the Chief of Defence Force; or
- (c) with the approval of the Armed Forces Council, direct that no action be taken against the accused either by way of summary trial or by a subordinate military court.

Powers of
punishment
of junior
disciplinary
officer.
1/91
1/94.

68. A junior disciplinary officer may, upon conviction of an accused below the rank of warrant officer, impose any one of the following punishments:

- (a) in the case of privates and recruits detention for a period not exceeding 10 days;
- (b) a fine not exceeding —
 - (i) in the case of soldiers above the rank of third sergeant, a sum of \$300; and
 - (ii) in the case of soldiers of the rank of third sergeant and below, a sum not exceeding \$100;

- (c) reprimand; or
- (d) such minor punishment as he is for the time being authorised by regulations made under this Act to award.

69.—(1) A senior disciplinary officer may, upon conviction of an accused below the rank of warrant officer, impose any one of the following punishments:

Powers of punishment of senior disciplinary officer.
1/91
1/94.

- (a) detention for a period not exceeding 40 days;
- (b) reduction in rank;
- (c) reversion in rank;
- (d) a fine not exceeding —
 - (i) in the case of soldiers above the rank of third sergeant, a sum of \$500; and
 - (ii) in the case of soldiers of the rank of third sergeant and below, a sum not exceeding \$150;
- (e) reprimand; or
- (f) such minor punishment as he is for the time being authorised by regulations made under this Act to award.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment, the senior disciplinary officer may order that the accused shall suffer any deduction from his ordinary pay authorised by this Act.

70.—(1) A superior commander may upon conviction of an accused who is an officer below the rank of lieutenant-colonel or a warrant officer impose any one of the following punishments:

Powers of punishment of superior commander.
1/91
1/94.

- (a) forfeiture of seniority of rank and forfeiture of all or any part of his service for purposes of promotion;
- (b) a fine not exceeding —
 - (i) in the case of officers who are of the rank of captain or major, a sum of \$1,000; and
 - (ii) in the case of officers below the rank of captain and of warrant officers, a sum of \$500; or

(c) reprimand.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment, the superior commander may order that the accused shall suffer any deduction from his ordinary pay authorised by this Act.

Powers of
punishment
of Chief of
Defence
Force.
1/94.

70A.—(1) The Chief of Defence Force may, upon conviction of an accused of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, impose any one or all of the following punishments:

- (a) forfeiture of seniority of rank and forfeiture of all or any part of service for purposes of promotion;
- (b) a fine not exceeding a sum of \$1,500; or
- (c) reprimand.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment the Chief of Defence Force may order that the accused shall suffer any deduction from his ordinary pay authorised by this Act.

Detention in
default of
fine.
20/75.

71.—(1) A disciplinary officer, if he is empowered under this Act to impose detention as a punishment, may direct that in default of the payment of any fine imposed by him on any offender, the offender shall, subject to subsection (2), undergo detention for such period as the disciplinary officer may determine.

1/91.

(2) The period of detention which a disciplinary officer may direct under subsection (1) shall be as follows:

- (a) if the fine does not exceed \$100, detention for a period not exceeding 10 days;
- (b) if the fine exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$300, detention for a period not exceeding 20 days; and
- (c) in any other case, detention for a period not exceeding 40 days,

and such detention shall take effect from such date as the disciplinary officer may direct and shall terminate whenever the fine is paid.

Power of
Senior
Disciplinary
Committee.
1/94.

72.—(1) A charge against an officer of or above the rank of colonel may be dealt with summarily by a Senior Disciplinary Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Armed Forces Council for that purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a Senior Disciplinary Committee shall have the power to deal with a charge against an officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel in any case referred to it by the Armed Forces Council under section 75 (4) (a) (i). ^{1/94.}

(3) The Senior Disciplinary Committee shall consist of not less than 3 members of the Armed Forces Council or any other uneven number, the majority of whom shall be members of the Singapore Armed Forces. ^{1/94.}

(4) The members of the Senior Disciplinary Committee shall be of or above the rank of the accused or shall each be holding an appointment of or above that held by the accused. The seniority of such appointments shall be determined by the Chairman of the Armed Forces Council. ^{1/94.}

(5) The Senior Disciplinary Committee may — ^{1/94.}

(a) dismiss the charge if it is of the opinion that the charge ought not to be proceeded with; or

(b) deal with the case summarily and upon conviction of the accused, impose any one or all of the following punishments:

(i) forfeiture of seniority of rank and forfeiture of all or any part of service for purposes of promotion;

(ii) a fine not exceeding a sum of \$1,500; or

(iii) reprimand.

(6) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment, the Senior Disciplinary Committee may order that the accused shall suffer any deduction from his ordinary pay authorised by this Act. ^{1/94.}

(7) Where the Senior Disciplinary Committee considers under this section that the accused should be tried by a subordinate military court, the Committee shall refer the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a). ^{1/94.}

(8) Where the Senior Disciplinary Committee has proceeded to deal with a case summarily under this section and is satisfied on the evidence as to the guilt of the accused, the Committee shall, before proceeding to conviction and punishment other than a reprimand, afford the accused an opportunity of electing to be tried by a subordinate military court and if the accused so elects, the Committee shall refer ^{1/94.}

the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) who shall direct that a charge be submitted to the convening authority.

1/94. (9) Every decision of the Senior Disciplinary Committee shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members dealing with the case.

Compensation.
1/94. **73.**—(1) Where an accused is convicted by a disciplinary officer or a Senior Disciplinary Committee, the disciplinary officer or Senior Disciplinary Committee may, in addition to any other punishment but subject to subsection (2), order the accused to pay compensation to the party who suffered damage or loss by reason of the offence.

1/94. (2) The amount of compensation that may be ordered by a junior disciplinary officer shall not exceed a sum of \$50 and the amount of compensation ordered by a senior disciplinary officer, a superior commander, the Chief of Defence Force or a Senior Disciplinary Committee shall not exceed a sum of \$100.

Recovery of
compensation. **74.** An order for payment of compensation made under section 73 shall not prejudice any right to any civil remedy for the recovery of damages beyond the amount of compensation paid under the order.

Power to
quash finding
of
disciplinary
officer. **75.**—(1) The Armed Forces Council may, upon the advice of the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) —

(a) quash any finding, sentence, order of dismissal of a charge or award of compensation of a disciplinary officer;

(b) substitute any new finding for any finding of guilty made by a disciplinary officer that is illegal or cannot be supported by the evidence if the new finding could validly have been made by the disciplinary officer on the charge and if it appears that the disciplinary officer was satisfied of the facts establishing the offence specified or involved in the new finding;

(c) substitute another punishment or a lesser punishment where the sentence of a disciplinary officer is invalid or unduly excessive but so that the punishment substituted shall not in any event be

greater or more severe than that awarded by the disciplinary officer.

(2) Any substituted finding or sentence under subsection (1) shall be treated for all purposes as a finding or sentence of the disciplinary officer.

(3) In the case where servicemen are serving outside Singapore, the powers under subsection (1) shall be exercised — ^{1/94.}

(a) in relation to any finding, sentence, order of dismissal of a charge or award of compensation of the Chief of Defence Force, by the Armed Forces Council, except that where the person for the time being holding the appointment of the Chief of Defence Force is the person who made the finding, sentence, order or award, he shall not sit as a member of the Armed Forces Council for the purposes of this paragraph; and

(b) in any other case, by an officer appointed by the Armed Forces Council.

(4) Where the Armed Forces Council has in any case ^{1/94.} quashed the finding, sentence, order of dismissal of a charge or award of compensation of a disciplinary officer under subsection (1) (a), the Council may —

(a) refer the case to be retried —

(i) where the disciplinary officer is the Chief of Defence Force, by the Chief of Defence Force or, if the Council is of the opinion that the case should not be retried by the Chief of Defence Force, by a Senior Disciplinary Committee; and

(ii) in any other case, by the same or another disciplinary officer; or

(b) if the Council is of the opinion that the case should be retried by a subordinate military court, refer the charge to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a).

(5) The Armed Forces Council may at any time ^{20/75.} suspend the execution of any sentence passed by a disciplinary officer for such period as the Council thinks fit.

Inapplicability
of law of
evidence.
1/94.

76. A disciplinary officer or a Senior Disciplinary Committee shall not be bound by the laws of evidence and shall act in such manner as seems to him or it most expedient for the disposal of the charge.

Right of
accused to
elect for trial
by a
subordinate
military
court.

77.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part but subject to this section, a disciplinary officer who has proceeded to deal with a case summarily and is satisfied on the evidence as to the accused's guilt shall, before proceeding to conviction and punishment, other than a reprimand or minor punishment, afford the accused an opportunity of electing to be tried by a subordinate military court and if the accused so elects the disciplinary officer shall forward the charge-sheet, record of the evidence and such other particulars as may be prescribed to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) who may —

- (a) direct that a charge be submitted to the convening authority; or
- (b) with the approval of the Armed Forces Council, direct that no action be taken against the accused either by way of summary trial or by a subordinate military court.

(2) Where under subsection (1) the disciplinary officer considers that in the circumstances of the case a proper punishment for the offence would be a reprimand or a minor punishment, he may proceed to the conviction of the accused without giving him an opportunity of electing to be tried by a subordinate military court.

Time limits
for summary
trial.
1/91
20/94.

78.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall be tried by a disciplinary officer —

- (a) if he has been released or discharged within 6 months after the commission of the offence, after the expiry of 3 years from the date of the commission of the offence;
- (b) if he is an operationally ready national serviceman at the time of the commission of the offence, after the expiry of 3 years from that time;
- (c) in any other case, after the expiry of 6 months from the date of the commission of the offence.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Armed Forces Council or any officer or person authorised by the Council may by order in writing direct a person to be tried after the expiry of the period of 6 months or 3 years referred to in subsection (1) where the circumstances of the case warrant such a summary trial except that no person shall be tried after the expiry of any time limit specified in section 111 for the trial of any offence referred to in that section. ^{1/91.}

79. Every disciplinary officer shall keep a record of proceedings conducted by him under this Part and upon the conclusion of the proceedings shall forward the record to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a). ^{Record of proceedings.}

PART V

TRIAL BY SUBORDINATE MILITARY COURTS

80. For the purposes of this Act, there shall be the following courts: ^{Subordinate military courts.}

(a) general courts martial; and

(b) field general courts martial,

and in this Act when these courts are collectively referred to they are called subordinate military courts.

81.—(1) Every general court martial shall have jurisdiction to try any person subject to military law for any offence under this Act and to award for any such offence any punishment authorised by this Act. ^{Constitution of a general court martial.}

(2) Subject to subsection (3), every general court martial shall consist of not less than 3 officers, or any other uneven number of officers of whom not less than 2 shall be of a rank not below that of captain; and the minimum number mentioned in this subsection shall be the legal minimum for a general court martial. ^{20/94.}

(3) A general court martial constituted for the trial of a non-uniformed serviceman may include, in place of the corresponding number of officers, not more than 2 non-uniformed servicemen in officer grades. ^{20/94.}

(4) The president of a general court martial shall be an officer of or above the rank of major and shall be appointed by the convening authority.

(5) Where the accused is of or above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the president of a general court martial shall be an officer of or above the rank of the accused and at least 2 of the members of the court martial shall be of or above the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

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17/78.

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(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, where the accused is charged with murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder or with an offence under section 121 or 121A of the Penal Code or with any other offence for which the punishment of death is authorised under any written law, if the accused were to be tried by a civil court for that other offence, the president of a general court martial shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice.

17/78.

(7) The determination of the question of the guilt of an accused before a general court martial shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the court hearing the case except that where an accused is found guilty of a charge in respect of which punishment of death is authorised under this Act or any other written law, if the accused had been tried by a civil court, the decision of the court shall be unanimous.

(8) In the event of the general court martial failing to reach a unanimous decision, an accused shall not be convicted of that offence in respect of which punishment of death is authorised by this Act but may, if the members of the court by majority decision agree, be convicted of any lesser offence authorised by this Act.

Judge
Advocate-
General,
judge
advocates
and legal
personnel.

82.—(1) The Armed Forces Council may appoint a suitable person to perform in respect of the Singapore Armed Forces the functions of a Judge Advocate-General and any reference under any written law to the Judge Advocate-General shall be deemed to be references to the person appointed under this subsection.

(2) The person appointed under subsection (1) shall be either a member of the judicial and legal service of not less than 5 years service or an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court of not less than 5 years' standing.

(3) Rules of procedure may make provision as to the functions to be exercised by the Judge Advocate-General and, in particular, his functions shall include advising the

Armed Forces Council on the validity of the findings and sentences of subordinate military courts and on any other matters which may from time to time be referred to him by the Armed Forces Council or the person appointed under subsection (5) (a).

(4) The Armed Forces Council may appoint advocates and solicitors of the Supreme Court to officiate as judge advocates in subordinate military courts and rules of procedure made under this Act may provide for the exercise of their functions at a trial by such courts.

(5) The Armed Forces Council may appoint — 1/94.

(a) a qualified person to be responsible for legal matters in the Singapore Armed Forces who shall be called the Director, Legal Services of the Singapore Armed Forces;

(b) military prosecutors who shall wherever practicable be qualified persons; and

(c) a registrar for the Military Court of Appeal or for subordinate military courts.

(6) The person appointed under subsection (5) (a) shall by virtue of his appointment be the chief military prosecutor.

83.—(1) Where an offence punishable under this Act has been committed by any person subject to military law who belongs to a unit or part of a unit of the Singapore Armed Forces which is, at the time of the commission of the offence, engaged on active service it shall be lawful for a commander (referred to in this Act as the convening officer), if it is not practicable for a general court martial to be convened, to convene a field general court martial. Field general courts martial.

(2) Every field general court martial may try any person subject to military law for any offence under this Act and may award for such offence any punishment that a general court martial is competent to award for such offence.

(3) Every field general court martial shall consist of not less than 3 members who shall be officers or any other uneven number of members and the member who is most senior in rank shall preside.

(4) The convening officer may preside over a field general court martial but shall, whenever it is practicable, appoint another officer as president of the court who shall not be below the rank of captain.

(5) Whenever it is practicable, the rank of each member of the field general court martial shall be of a rank above that of the accused.

(6) The convening officer shall appoint any serviceman to perform the functions of a registrar of the court.

(7) The determination of any question before a field general court martial shall be according to the majority of the members of the court hearing the case except that where an accused is found guilty of a charge in respect of which punishment of death is authorised under this Act the decision of the court shall be unanimous.

(8) In the event of the field general court martial failing to reach a unanimous decision, an accused shall not be convicted of that offence in respect of which punishment of death is authorised by this Act but may, if the members of the court by majority decision agree, be convicted of any lesser offence authorised by this Act.

Ineligibility.

84. The following persons are not eligible to serve as members of a subordinate military court:

- (a) a relative of the accused;
- (b) any person who has had cognizance of the matter as a disciplinary officer;
- (c) any person who has taken part in the investigation of or inquiry into the alleged offence;
- (d) the complainant;
- (e) any person who is a witness to the alleged offence; and
- (f) a military prosecutor.

Members of subordinate military courts may belong to same or different units.

85. The officers sitting on a subordinate military court may belong to the same or different units, or may be unattached to any unit, and may try persons belonging to or attached to any unit.

86.—(1) The president of a subordinate military court or, if a judge advocate is present, the judge advocate shall keep a record of the proceedings of the trial. Record of proceedings.

(2) The president of a subordinate military court may, if a judge advocate is not present, notwithstanding subsection (1) during any proceedings of the court, appoint a person to keep on his behalf the record of the proceedings or may direct that the record shall be taken by a recording device or by some other mechanical device.

(3) The charge-sheet and the documents admitted by the court, and any other documents which the president of the subordinate military court may direct, shall be attached to the record of the proceedings and shall form part thereof.

(4) The president of a subordinate military court and every member of the court who is so required by the president shall record the grounds for his decision in writing and such written judgment or grounds of decision shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

(5) The president of a subordinate military court or any member when he has recorded his judgment shall not alter or revise the same.

(6) A clerical error may be rectified at any time and any other mistake may be rectified before the court rises for the day.

(7) The record of the proceedings shall be authenticated by the president of a subordinate military court.

(8) The record of the proceedings of a subordinate military court authenticated by the president of the court shall be conclusive evidence of any thing contained therein unless it is proved that it has been falsified.

(9) A record of the proceedings of a subordinate military court purporting to be signed by the president of the court shall be presumed to be so signed.

87.—(1) An oath or an affirmation in the prescribed form shall be administered by the president of a subordinate military court to every member of every subordinate military court and to the judge advocate and in the case of a president of a subordinate military court an oath or Oath and affirmation. 20/75.

affirmation shall be administered to the president by any member already sworn before the commencement of the trial.

(2) A Judge of the Supreme Court acting as president of a subordinate military court shall take in the presence of the Chief Justice the oath or affirmation of allegiance in the prescribed form before he enters upon the execution of his office.

(3) An oath or an affirmation in the prescribed form shall be administered by the president of a subordinate military court to every shorthand writer or interpreter (if any) in attendance at the trial.

(4) Every witness before a subordinate military court shall be examined on oath or affirmation, which the president of the court shall administer in the prescribed form.

Challenges
by
accused.
20/75.

88.—(1) The accused or where there is more than one accused, each of the accused, about to be tried by a subordinate military court may object, for any reasonable cause, to any member of the court including the president thereof except a president who is a Judge of the Supreme Court, whether appointed to serve thereon originally or to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of a member objected to, so that the court may be constituted of members to whom the accused makes no reasonable objection.

(2) Every objection made by an accused to any member shall be submitted to the other members appointed to form the subordinate military court and if allowed by a majority of the votes of members entitled to vote the objection shall be allowed and the member objected to shall retire and his vacancy may be filled by another member subject to the same right of the accused to object.

(3) If the objection is to the president of a subordinate military court, such objection, if allowed by a majority of the other members appointed to form the court, shall be allowed, and the court shall adjourn for the purpose of the appointment of another president by the convening authority.

(4) If the objection is to a member other than the president of a subordinate military court and is allowed by a majority of the votes of the members entitled to vote, the objection shall be allowed, and the member objected to shall retire, and his vacancy may be filled by another member.

(5) In order to enable an accused to avail himself of his privilege of objecting to any member, the names of the members appointed to form the subordinate military court shall be read over in the hearing of the accused on their first assembling, and before they are sworn, and the accused shall be asked whether he objects to any of such members, and a like question shall be repeated in respect of any member appointed to serve in lieu of a retiring member.

89.—(1) If a subordinate military court after the commencement of the trial is, by reason of death or otherwise, reduced below the legal minimum, the court shall be dissolved.

Effect of death or sickness on subordinate military court.

(2) If, after the commencement of the trial, the president of a subordinate military court dies, or is otherwise unable to attend, the court shall be dissolved.

(3) If, on account of the illness of the accused before the finding, it is impossible to continue the trial, a subordinate military court shall be dissolved.

(4) Where a subordinate military court is dissolved under subsection (1), (2) or (3), the accused may be tried again by another subordinate military court.

(5) The president of any subordinate military court may, on any deliberation amongst the members, cause the court to be cleared of all other persons.

(6) The subordinate military court may adjourn from time to time.

(7) The subordinate military court may also, where necessary, view any place.

90.—(1) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with an offence under this Act may, on failure of proof of the offence having been committed under circumstances involving a higher degree of punishment, be found guilty of the offence as having been committed under circumstances involving a less degree of punishment.

Power to convict for offence other than that charged.

(2) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with any offence may be found guilty of attempting to commit that offence.

(3) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with attempting to commit a military offence may be convicted on that charge notwithstanding that it is proved that he actually committed the military offence.

(4) Where an accused is charged before a subordinate military court with attempting to commit a civil offence, he may be convicted on that charge notwithstanding that it is proved that he actually committed the civil offence.

(5) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with theft may be found guilty of dishonestly misappropriating property.

(6) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with desertion may be found guilty of being absent without leave.

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(7) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with striking an officer superior in rank or appointment may be found guilty of using or offering violence to his superior officer.

(8) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with using violence may be found guilty of offering violence.

(9) An accused charged before a subordinate military court with using threatening language may be found guilty of using insubordinate language.

(10) When an accused is charged before a subordinate military court with a civil offence and the charge is one upon which, if he had been tried by a civil court in Singapore for such an offence committed in Singapore, he might have been found guilty of any other offence, the subordinate military court shall have power to find him guilty of that offence.

Power to
order
restitution of
stolen
property.

91.—(1) Where a person has been convicted by a subordinate military court of having stolen, dishonestly misappropriated or converted, received, knowing it to be stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, any property, and the property or any part thereof is found in the possession of

the offender, the president of the court may order the property so found to be restored to the person appearing to be the lawful owner thereof.

(2) A like order may be made with respect to any property found in the possession of such offender, which appears to the president of the subordinate military court to have been obtained by the conversion or exchange of any of the property stolen, dishonestly misappropriated or converted, received or unlawfully obtained.

(3) An order under this section shall not bar the right of any person, other than the offender, or any one claiming through him, to recover any property or money delivered or paid in pursuance of an order made under this section from the person to whom the same is so delivered or paid.

92. On the termination of hearing, a subordinate military court shall, either at once or on some future date which shall either then be appointed for the purpose or of which notice shall subsequently be given to the parties, announce its finding or sentence or both. Decision.
20/75.

93.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Armed Forces Council may, from time to time, make regulations of procedure with regard to any matter or thing that is expedient or necessary for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution so far as relates to the investigation, trial and punishment of offences triable or punishable by subordinate military courts under this Act. Regulations
of procedure.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the regulations of procedure may make provision with respect to all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the convening of subordinate military courts;
- (b) the adjournment, dissolution and sittings of subordinate military courts;
- (c) the procedure to be observed in trials by subordinate military courts;
- (d) the preparation of charge-sheets and the framing of charges;
- (e) procuring the attendance of witnesses before a subordinate military court;

- (f) empowering a subordinate military court in such cases and to such extent as may be prescribed to amend the charge which is being tried by a subordinate military court;
- (g) empowering a subordinate military court, where the particulars proved or admitted at the trial differ from those alleged in the charge but are sufficient to support a finding of guilt of the like offences as that charged, to make a finding of guilt, subject to exceptions or variations specified in the finding, if it appears to the court that the difference is not so material as to prejudice the accused in his defence;
- (h) determining cases in which and the extent to which subordinate military courts may in sentencing the accused for any offence of which he is convicted at the request of the accused, take into consideration other offences under this Act committed by him;
- (i) the procedure to be observed when an accused is suspected to be of unsound mind and the procedure to be followed when an accused is sentenced to death;
- (j) the forms of orders to be made under the provisions of this Act relating to investigation of, the trial of, or award of punishments for offences under this Act;
- (k) any matter in this Part which is required or authorised to be prescribed.

(3) Such regulations may further provide for the making of such warrants and orders as may be necessary to enable a subordinate military court to enforce its orders or sentences.

(4) No such regulations shall contain anything which is contrary to, or which is inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act.

94.—(1) Without prejudice to section 93 of this Act, sections 158 to 178, 224 (other than paragraph (d) thereof), 225, 227 to 230, 232, 233, 239, 240, 307 to 319, 331 to 333, 364, 366 to 388, 390 to 396, 398 and 399 to 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to proceedings before and punishments awarded by subordinate military courts.

Application
of the
Criminal
Procedure
Code.
20/75
1/94.
Cap. 68.

(2) A subordinate military court when invoking section 224 of the Criminal Procedure Code (other than paragraph (d) thereof) may award detention or special detention in a disciplinary barrack instead of imprisonment.

(3) Section 230 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply to any sentence of caning awarded or imposed under this Act notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(4) In exercising the powers under section 232 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a subordinate military court may award any less punishment authorised by this Act instead of imprisonment.

(5) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, provide for the application of such other provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as he thinks fit for the purposes of investigation, trial and punishment of offences punishable under this Act, subject to any modifications as may be specified in the order.

95. Where no provision is made in this Act, or in any regulations made thereunder, in respect of any procedural matter, a subordinate military court shall decide on the most expedient procedure to be followed in the particular case that will best serve the interests of justice.

Procedure in
the absence
of provisions.

96. Subject to section 112 (3), no proceedings of a subordinate military court shall be set aside or deemed to be void for want of form or be removed by certiorari or otherwise into any civil court.

Proceedings
not to be set
aside.

97. Subject to this Act or any regulations made thereunder, the rules of evidence, including the Evidence Act, observed in the trial of criminal cases before civil courts

Application
of general
rules of
evidence.
Cap. 97.

in Singapore shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, apply to subordinate military courts.

Military documents as evidence. 1/94.

98.—(1) Any document, purporting to be signed by an officer or a warrant officer in the course of his duty and containing particulars regarding the matters enumerated below, shall be prima facie evidence of such particulars —

- (a) service in the Singapore Armed Forces, including dates of enlistment and discharge;
- (b) absence from service in the Singapore Armed Forces, with or without leave;
- (c) offences of which a person has been convicted by a subordinate military court or where there is an appeal, by the Military Court of Appeal, or by a disciplinary officer or the Armed Forces Council;
- (d) units to which a person was posted or attached;
- (e) personal particulars relating to service or employment in the Singapore Armed Forces including rank, assignment, training and vocation;
- (f) the monetary value of any Singapore Armed Forces property;
- (g) the usage or wearing of military decorations, medals, ribbons or badges;
- (h) matters relating to custody, including time, date and place;
- (i) the service of a summons or convening order.

(2) A copy of general orders or of any official publication, document, certificate or form certified by the Armed Forces Council as general orders, official publication, document, certificate or form for the purpose of this section, shall be conclusive evidence of its contents.

(3) Any document purporting to be a document under subsection (1) or (2) shall be presumed to be such a document.

Certificate relating to controlled drug. 17/78.

99.—(1) A certificate purporting to be signed by a Government or a Singapore Armed Forces pharmacist or chemist and purporting to relate to a controlled drug shall

be admitted in evidence, in any proceedings under this Act for an offence under section 34 or an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act on its production by the prosecution without proof of signature and, until the contrary is proved, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. Cap. 185.

(2) In this section, “controlled drug” has the same meaning as in the Misuse of Drugs Act.

100.—(1) A person subject to military law who has been required by a lawful order or a general order to provide a specimen of his urine for a urine test may, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, apply for a second test of the specimen of his urine which is kept for that purpose in accordance with any regulations made under this Act. Urine test.

(2) If —

(a) a person is convicted by a subordinate military court as a result of a urine test of the offence of smoking, administering to himself or otherwise consuming a controlled drug under section 34 of this Act or under section 8 (b) of the Misuse of Drugs Act; and

(b) as a result of a second test which has been conducted on the application of such person under subsection (1) it is found that there is no controlled drug in the specimen of his urine,

the Armed Forces Council shall quash the finding of that offence made by the subordinate military court and the sentence imposed by the subordinate military court for that offence.

101. Where a document has been prepared or certified by a person subject to military law in the course of his duty, a transcript thereof authenticated by him or by an officer shall have the effect of the original and shall be presumed correct. Transcript.

102.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Act, an accused shall have the right to be represented in his defence before a subordinate military court by an advocate and solicitor, if provided by him, or by any officer in the Singapore Armed Forces. Representation.

(2) Where an accused is not represented by a person in accordance with subsection (1) and —

- (a) is charged with an offence punishable by death;
- (b) is dumb, blind or deaf; or
- (c) is suspected of being of unsound mind,

the president of the subordinate military court shall appoint a defence counsel to assist the accused in his defence.

(3) Where the accused selects a person to represent him in a subordinate military court, that person shall be authorised to do so after submitting to the court a warrant to act signed by the accused.

Publicity.

103.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Act, a subordinate military court shall sit in open court in the presence of the parties and, to the extent that accommodation permits, the public shall be admitted to the trial.

(2) Every judgment or finding of a subordinate military court shall be pronounced in open court.

Proceedings
in camera.

104.—(1) The president of a subordinate military court may where it is expedient in the interests of —

- (a) the administration of justice;
- (b) the security of Singapore;
- (c) public defence or safety; or
- (d) public morals,

order that all or any part of the proceedings before the court shall be dealt with in camera and upon the making of such order the court shall cease to be an open court and, with the exception of the accused's counsel and such other persons as may be considered by the court to be necessary for the purposes of the proceedings, the public shall be excluded therefrom for so long as the court thinks fit.

(2) A subordinate military court may exclude a person from any part of the proceedings where such person is obstructing the proceedings of the court.

(3) No person shall be present during any deliberation among the members of a subordinate military court, whether on the finding or sentence on any charge or otherwise, without permission from the president of the court.

105.—(1) Where any proceedings in a subordinate military court have been held in camera, no person shall publish any information concerning the proceedings and the judgment, except with the permission of the Armed Forces Council. Publications and photographs.

(2) No person shall take photographs in the court room or in the presence of the court or publish photographs so taken, except with the permission of the president of the subordinate military court.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

106. The accused, his defence counsel or, with the consent of a military prosecutor, a person authorised by the accused or his defence counsel may, where a charge-sheet is submitted to a field military court at any reasonable time inspect and take copies of the investigation materials excluding the investigation diary. Investigation materials before a field military court.

107.—(1) In matters of adjudication, members of subordinate military courts shall not be subject to the authority of their commanders, or to any other authority, except the law. Independence of subordinate military courts.

(2) No person shall attempt to coerce or by any unauthorised means influence the action or proceedings of a subordinate military court or any member thereof.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or any less punishment authorised by this Act.

Supplementary provisions as to trial

Person not to
be tried
twice.

108.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where a person subject to military law has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a subordinate military court or has had his conviction quashed by the Military Court of Appeal or the Armed Forces Council, he shall not be liable to be tried again by a subordinate military court or any civil court or a disciplinary officer in respect of that offence or for any offence based on the same facts.

(2) Where a person subject to military law has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a disciplinary officer, he shall not be liable to be tried again by a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer in respect of that offence or for any offence based on the same facts but he may be tried for the same offence or for an offence based on the same facts by a civil court which shall in awarding punishment have regard to any military punishment he may already have undergone as a result of his conviction by a disciplinary officer.

(3) Where a person subject to military law has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a competent civil court, he shall not be liable to be tried in respect of that offence by a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer.

Trial and
punishment
of offences
where
offender
ceases to be
subject to
military law.

109.—(1) Subject to section 111, where an offence under this Act triable by a subordinate military court or by a disciplinary officer has been committed or is reasonably suspected of having been committed by any person while subject to military law then in relation to that offence he shall be treated for the provisions of this Act relating to arrest, keeping in custody, investigation of offences, trial and punishment by a subordinate military court or by a disciplinary officer (including review) and execution of sentences as continuing to be subject to military law notwithstanding his ceasing at any time to be subject thereto.

17/78.

(2) Where a person subject to military law is sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment, special detention or detention or by a disciplinary officer to detention, this Act shall apply to him during the term of his sentence, notwithstanding that he is discharged or dismissed from the Singapore Armed Forces, or has otherwise ceased

to be subject to military law, and he may be kept, removed, imprisoned, made to undergo special detention or detention, and punished accordingly as if he continued to be subject to military law.

110. Every person subject to military law who whether in Singapore or elsewhere commits any offence for which he is liable to be tried by a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer may be tried and punished for such offence at any place (in Singapore or elsewhere) which is within the jurisdiction of a subordinate military court or disciplinary officer and in which the offender may for the time being be, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where the trial by a subordinate military court or disciplinary officer takes place.

Liability to military law in respect of place of commission of offence.

111.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall in pursuance of this Act be tried for any offence triable under this Act unless the trial is begun within 3 years after —

Limitation of time for trial of offences.
1/94.

- (a) the date on which the offence was committed; or
- (b) the date on which information relating to the commission of that offence was reported to a disciplinary officer having jurisdiction over the accused or to a military policeman,

whichever date is the later.

(2) This section shall not apply to a trial for the offence of misconduct in action, assisting the enemy, mutiny, absence without leave or desertion.

1/94.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the trial of any person by a subordinate military court for any offence shall begin when he appears or is brought before a subordinate military court for the first time in connection with the offence, notwithstanding the fact that the subordinate military court before which he appears or is brought for the first time may for any reason, adjourn or postpone the trial, and another subordinate military court is convened to try him for the offence.

1/94.

(4) Where a serviceman has served continuously in an exemplary manner for not less than 3 years in the Singapore Armed Forces, he shall not be tried for the offence of

1/94.

desertion (other than desertion on active service), if that offence was committed more than 3 years before the trial is begun.

1/94.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the jurisdiction of a civil court in the case of any offence triable by such court.

Trial of civil
offences.
17/78.

112.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person subject to military law who commits any of the following offences:

Cap. 224.

(a) any offence under sections 121 and 121A of the Penal Code;

(b) murder;

(c) culpable homicide not amounting to murder;

(d) rape;

(e) any other offence which when committed in Singapore is punishable by the law of Singapore,

shall, if charged under this section with any such offence, be liable to be tried by a subordinate military court and on conviction to be punished as follows:

(i) if he is convicted of any offence under sections 121 and 121A of the Penal Code, be liable to suffer death, or any less punishment authorised by this Act;

(ii) if he is convicted of murder, be liable to suffer death;

(iii) if he is convicted of any other offence for which the punishment of death is authorised under any written law had he been convicted by a civil court for such other offence, be liable to suffer death;

(iv) if he is convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, be liable to suffer imprisonment, or any less punishment authorised by this Act;

(v) if he is convicted of rape, be liable to suffer imprisonment or any less punishment authorised by this Act; or

(vi) if he is convicted of any other offence, which when committed in Singapore is punishable by the law of Singapore, be liable, whether the offence is committed in Singapore or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to

him under this Act in respect of an act, conduct or neglect to the prejudice of good order or discipline or to suffer any punishment that may be awarded for such offence under any written law, had he been convicted by a civil court for the offence and, in addition to or in lieu of such punishment, one or more of the punishments specified in section 118 (1) (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k) and (l), and any punishment which may be imposed under section 118 (9), (10), (12) and (13), which is or are not prescribed by the written law for the offence.

(2) A person subject to military law shall not be tried by a subordinate military court for murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder unless — ^{20/75.}

(a) the person against whom the offence was committed was at the time of the offence subject to military law; or

(b) the offence was committed while on active service.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Attorney-General may, on his own motion, if he thinks it expedient for the ends of justice or on the application of the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a), at any time before the finding is pronounced order that a person subject to military law who is charged with a civil offence under this section shall not be tried by a subordinate military court.

(4) Upon an order being made under subsection (3), the case shall be transferred to and shall be tried by a civil court.

113.—(1) Every person required to give evidence before a subordinate military court may be summoned or ordered to attend in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person attending in pursuance of such summons or order as a witness before any subordinate military court shall, during his necessary attendance at such court, and in going to and returning from the court, have the same privilege from arrest as he would have if he were a witness before a civil court.

Summoning and privilege of witnesses at subordinate military courts and misconduct of civilians thereat.

(3) Where any person who is not subject to military law —

- (a) on being duly summoned as a witness before a subordinate military court and after payment or tender of the reasonable expenses of his attendance, makes default in attending; or
- (b) being in attendance as a witness —
 - (i) refuses to take an oath legally required by a subordinate military court to be taken;
 - (ii) refuses to produce any document in his power or control legally required by a subordinate military court to be produced by him; or
 - (iii) refuses to answer any question to which a subordinate military court may legally require an answer,

the president of the subordinate military court may certify the offence of that person under his hand to a Magistrate's Court.

(4) The Magistrate's Court may thereupon inquire into such alleged offence, and after examining any witnesses that may be produced against or on behalf of the person so accused, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, if it seems just, punish that person in the like manner as if he had committed such offence in a proceeding in that Court.

(5) Where a person not subject to military law when examined on oath or on affirmation before a subordinate military court wilfully gives false evidence, he shall be liable on conviction before a competent court to be punished for the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

(6) Where a person not subject to military law is guilty of any contempt towards a subordinate military court, by using insulting or threatening language, or by causing any interruption or disturbance in its proceedings, or by printing observations or using words calculated to influence the members of or witnesses before such court, or to bring such court into disrepute, the president of the subordinate military court may certify the offence of such person under his hand to a Magistrate's Court.

(7) The Magistrate's Court may thereupon inquire into such alleged offence, and after hearing any witnesses that may be produced against or on behalf of the person so accused, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, if it seems just, punish or take steps for the punishment of such person in the like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of that Court.

114.—(1) Whenever any person subject to military law has been tried by any civil court, the Registrar or clerk of the court or his deputy, or other officer having the custody of the records of that court, shall, if required by the commanding officer of such person, or by any other officer or warrant officer, transmit to him a certificate setting forth the offence for which the person was tried, together with the judgment or order of the court thereon, or if he was acquitted, the acquittal.

Evidence of civil conviction or acquittal. 1/94.

(2) Any such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the conviction and sentence or of the order of the court or of the acquittal of the prisoner, as the case may be.

115. The original proceedings of a subordinate military court purporting to be signed by the president thereof and being in the custody of an officer thereof or the Registrar shall be deemed to be of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on their mere production from such custody; and any copy purporting to be certified by an officer, a warrant officer or the Registrar to be a true copy of such proceedings or of any part thereof, shall be admissible in evidence without proof of the signature of the president of the subordinate military court.

Evidence of conviction of subordinate military court. 1/94.

Review of findings and sentences of subordinate military courts

116.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Armed Forces Council shall be a reviewing authority.

Review of findings and sentences of subordinate military courts by reviewing authority.

(2) The Armed Forces Council may delegate its powers as a reviewing authority under this section to a committee consisting of at least 3 of its members.

(3) An accused who has been sentenced by a subordinate military court or who has been found to be unfit to stand his trial or to be not guilty by reason of insanity may, within

such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, present a petition to the reviewing authority against the finding or sentence or both.

20/75.

(4) The reviewing authority may —

(a) at any time on its own motion; and

(b) upon receipt of a petition under subsection (3) shall, as soon as practicable after considering the matters alleged in the petition,

review the finding or sentence.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), if notice of appeal has been lodged with the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal under section 129, any powers of review exercised by the reviewing authority in reviewing a finding or sentence under this section shall cease to have effect; and the appeal shall be proceeded with as if no petition to review the finding or sentence had been made.

(6) On a review, the reviewing authority may —

(a) in so far as the review is of a finding, quash the finding and if the sentence relates only to the finding quashed, the sentence;

(b) in so far as the review is of a sentence, quash the sentence;

(c) in any case substitute a new finding for any finding of guilt made by a subordinate military court that is illegal or cannot be supported by the evidence, if the new finding could validly have been made by the subordinate military court on the charge and if it appears that the court was satisfied of the facts establishing the offence specified or involved in the new finding;

(d) in any case substitute for the finding of guilt made by a subordinate military court a new finding of some other offence if —

(i) the subordinate military court could on the charge have found him guilty under section 90 of that other offence;

(ii) the subordinate military court could have found the offender guilty of that other offence on any alternative charge that was laid, and it appears that the facts proved him guilty of that other offence;

(e) in any case where a sentence is invalid or unduly severe substitute therefor any other punishment or any lesser punishment which the subordinate military court could have awarded but so that in any event the punishment so substituted shall not be greater or more severe than that awarded by the subordinate military court.

(7) Any substituted finding or sentence imposed under this section shall be treated for all purposes as a finding or sentence of the subordinate military court.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section but subject to section 156 (3), a sentence of death shall not be carried into effect until reviewed by the reviewing authority unless the sentence of death is passed on a person on active service.

(9) In such an event a sentence of death may, subject to subsection (3) and to the accused's right of appeal, be carried out if an officer of or above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, who is specifically designated by the Armed Forces Council for the purpose, certifies to the Armed Forces Council that it is essential in the interests of discipline and for the purpose of securing the safety of the force with which the accused is serving that the sentence should be carried out forthwith.

117.—(1) The reviewing authority shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Military Court of Appeal to order a retrial conferred upon that Court by sections 149 and 150 and those sections shall apply with any necessary modification to a review by the reviewing authority under this section.

Power to
order a
retrial.

(2) Regulations made under this Act may provide for the procedure to be followed on a review of a finding or sentence by the reviewing authority.

(3) Any order for a retrial under this section shall operate to extinguish any appeal by the accused to the Military Court of Appeal.

PART VI

PUNISHMENTS OF MILITARY OFFENCES
AND EXECUTION OF SENTENCES*Punishments*

Scale of
punishments,
etc.
20/75
17/78
1/94.

118.—(1) The punishments which may be awarded by sentence of a subordinate military court under this Act are, subject to section 112 (1) and to this section —

- (a) death;
- (b) imprisonment;
- (c) discharge with ignominy;
- (d) dismissal;
- (e) special detention for a term not exceeding 3 months in a disciplinary barrack;
- (f) detention for a term not exceeding 2 years;
- (g) reduction in rank except that an officer shall not be reduced below the rank of second lieutenant and a warrant officer shall not be reduced below the rank of second warrant officer;
- (h) forfeiture of seniority of rank and forfeiture of all or any part of his service for purposes of promotion;
- (i) a fine;
- (j) in the case of an offence which has occasioned any expense, loss or damage, deduction of pay;
- (k) reprimand;
- (l) such minor punishments as may from time to time be authorised by the Armed Forces Council in regulations made under this Act,

and references in this Act to any punishment provided by this Act are, subject to the limitation imposed in any particular case by the addition of the word “less” are references to any one or more of the punishments.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a punishment specified in subsection (1) shall be treated as less than the punishments specified in the paragraphs preceding that paragraph and greater than those specified in the paragraphs following that paragraph.

(3) A person sentenced to death by a subordinate military court shall also be sentenced to discharge with ignominy.

(4) (a) An officer or a warrant officer sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention shall also be sentenced to discharge with ignominy but, if the subordinate military court fails to give effect to this subsection, the sentence shall not be invalid but shall be deemed to include a sentence of discharge with ignominy from the Singapore Armed Forces. ^{20/75}
^{1/94.}

(b) A soldier other than a warrant officer sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention may also be sentenced to discharge with ignominy.

(5) A discharge with ignominy under this section shall not affect the liability of any person to perform national service under the Enlistment Act. ^{20/75.}
^{Cap. 93.}

(6) Subject to section 112 (1), the amount of a fine that may be awarded shall not exceed — ^{17/78}
^{1/91.}

(a) in the case of officers, a sum of \$2,000; and

(b) in the case of soldiers, a sum of \$1,000,

and any such fine may, if the court orders, be paid by instalment to be deducted from the offender's pay.

(7) The Armed Forces Council may restore the whole or any part of any lost seniority or forfeited service in the case of a person subject to military law who has performed good and faithful service, or who may otherwise be deemed by the Armed Forces Council to merit such restoration.

(8) A person subject to military law when sentenced to forfeiture of seniority of rank, and a person subject to military law when sentenced to forfeiture of all or any part of his service for the purposes of promotion, may also be sentenced to a reprimand.

(9) Where a person subject to military law on active service is guilty of any offence, it shall be lawful for a subordinate military court to award for that offence such field punishment, as may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act, and such field punishment may include confinement in such manner or place as may be so provided or such labour or employment as a person subject to military law could be subjected if he were serving a sentence of imprisonment.

(10) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment in respect of an offence committed by a person subject to military law on active service, it shall be lawful for a subordinate military court to order that the offender forfeits all ordinary pay for a period not exceeding 3 months commencing from the date on which the sentence is awarded.

(11) For the purpose of commutation of punishment, the field punishment mentioned in subsection (9) shall be deemed to be a less punishment than detention.

(12) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment in respect of any offence, an offender convicted by a subordinate military court may be subject to forfeiture of any military decoration or military award.

(13) In addition to any of the punishments under subsection (1), a subordinate military court may order an accused person to pay to the party who sustained damage or loss through the offence compensation not exceeding \$1,000.

(14) Nothing in subsection (13) shall prejudice the right of any person to a civil remedy for the recovery of damages beyond the amount of compensation ordered.

20/75.

(15) In addition to or in lieu of any other punishment, where a person has been convicted of an offence under sections 17, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 47, a subordinate military court may sentence him to caning not exceeding 12 strokes

but such sentence shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the Armed Forces Council.

(16) Notwithstanding anything in this Act where an operationally ready national serviceman has been convicted of an offence under section 17, 19, 25 or 26, the subordinate military court, if it is satisfied on the facts of the particular offence that the operationally ready national serviceman by his behaviour, conduct or deportment has shown himself during the period of operationally ready national service referred to in section 14 (1) (b) of the Enlistment Act that he is not responsive or amenable to military discipline, may, in lieu of awarding the punishment prescribed by the section upon which he has been convicted or any less punishment authorised by this Act, require the operationally ready national serviceman, in addition to his liability under section 14 of the Enlistment Act, to serve for such further period or periods of operationally ready national service not exceeding 12 months in the aggregate as the court may, in the circumstances of each particular case, decide.

20/75
20/94.

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(17) The subordinate military court shall award the punishment referred to in subsection (16) only where it is satisfied that the operationally ready national serviceman is fit for operationally ready national service and considers that it is in the best interests of the Singapore Armed Forces that the operationally ready national serviceman should render a further period of operationally ready national service.

20/94.

(18) For the purposes of this Part, the punishment specified in subsection (16) shall be treated as a less punishment than that specified in subsection (1) (e) and shall be treated as a sentence imposed by a subordinate military court for purposes of review and appeal under this Act.

119.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person serving a sentence of special detention in a disciplinary barrack who is found after due inquiry to be guilty of an aggravated disciplinary barrack offence may be punished by the officer in charge of a disciplinary barrack with caning not exceeding 12 strokes.

Punishment for aggravated disciplinary barrack offences.
20/75.

(2) The officer in charge of a disciplinary barrack shall not award any caning without the approval of the Armed Forces Council.

(3) For the purposes of this section, an aggravated disciplinary barrack offence is —

- (a) mutiny as defined in section 15;
- (b) escape or attempt to escape;
- (c) striking or otherwise using violence to, or offering violence to, any person superior in rank or on the staff of the disciplinary barrack;
- (d) aggravated or repeated assault on any other person serving special detention in a disciplinary barrack;
- (e) wilful destruction of Singapore Armed Forces property;
- (f) wilfully causing self-illness, self-injury or disability;
- (g) wilfully making a false or groundless complaint against any person superior in rank or on the staff of the disciplinary barrack;
- (h) repetition of any minor disciplinary barrack offence after having been twice punished for such minor offence;
- (i) any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination; or
- (j) abetting the commission of any aggravated disciplinary barrack offence.

(4) Minor disciplinary barrack offences shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) When any caning is imposed under this section upon any person serving a sentence of special detention in a disciplinary barrack, he shall not be liable to more than one such sentence in respect of the act or acts, or omission or omissions, for which he has been sentenced.

Suspension
of
sentence.
20/75.

120.—(1) Subsections (2) and (3) shall have effect in relation to the suspension of a sentence of imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention passed by a subordinate military court or by a disciplinary officer.

(2) It shall be lawful for a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer when passing a sentence of imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention to order that the sentence shall be suspended and the accused shall not in that event be committed to prison or disciplinary barrack or detention barrack.

(3) Where any such sentence is suspended and the offender so sentenced is sentenced for a fresh offence during the period of suspension —

(a) by a subordinate military court to imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or to detention; or

(b) by a disciplinary officer to detention,
then the court or the disciplinary officer may cancel the suspension of the earlier sentence and the court or the disciplinary officer shall direct whether the two sentences are to run concurrently or consecutively.

Execution of sentences

121.—(1) The term of imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention to which a person subject to military law is sentenced by a subordinate military court or a term of detention awarded by a disciplinary officer whether the person is already undergoing sentence or not shall take effect from the date on which it was passed unless the court or the disciplinary officer passing the sentence otherwise directs.

Commence-
ment of
sentences.
20/75.

(2) A sentence of imprisonment or special detention in a disciplinary barrack or detention passed by a subordinate military court or sentence of detention passed by a disciplinary officer or when there has been an appeal, by the Military Court of Appeal, which is suspended pursuant to section 120, shall not begin to run until the beginning of the date on which the suspension is cancelled.

20/75.

122.—(1) A person sentenced to detention under this Act shall, unless otherwise provided for in regulations made under this Act, serve his sentence in detention barracks.

Sentence of
detention or
special
detention in
disciplinary
barrack.
20/75.

(2) A person shall not in any event be required to serve any part of a sentence of detention in a military or civil prison except that in such cases and subject to such

conditions as may be specified in any regulations made under this Act a person serving such a sentence may be temporarily detained in a military or civil prison for any period not exceeding 7 days such thereafter shall be transferred to detention barracks.

20/75.

(3) A person sentenced to special detention in a disciplinary barrack shall, unless otherwise provided for in any regulations made under this Act, serve his sentence in a disciplinary barrack.

Civil prisons
may receive
military
prisoners.
Cap. 247.

123. It shall be lawful for the Director of Prisons appointed under section 8 of the Prisons Act or any Superintendent of Prisons, in accordance with any regulations made under this Act, to receive any person —

- (a) sentenced by a subordinate military court duly sent to him in pursuance of such regulations and to confine him until execution of the sentence is completed or the prisoner is discharged or delivered over in due course of law;
- (b) delivered into his custody as a deserter or absentee without leave by any person conveying him under legal authority on production of a warrant of a magistrate on which such deserter or absentee without leave has been taken or committed; and
- (c) in military custody and detain him for a period not exceeding 7 days.

Provisions as
to persons
unlawfully at
large.

124.—(1) Any person who, having been sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment or detention or to detention by a disciplinary officer, is at large may (without prejudice to any other power of arrest) be arrested by any police officer without warrant and taken to any place in which he may be required to be detained in accordance with this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(2) Where any person sentenced by a subordinate military court to imprisonment or detention or sentenced to detention by a disciplinary officer is at large at any time during the period for which he is liable to be detained in pursuance of the sentence, no account shall be taken, in calculating the period for which he is liable to be so detained, of any time elapsing after he was at large and

before either he is taken into custody or he is received into a military prison, whether in pursuance of the same sentence or of a sentence of any other court.

125.—(1) This section shall apply to a sentence of caning awarded in respect of an offence specified in section 118 (15) or 119.

Mode of executing sentence of caning.
20/75.

(2) In no case shall the caning awarded at any one trial exceed 24 strokes in the case of a person of the age of 16 years and above or 10 strokes in the case of a person below the age of 16 years.

(3) Caning shall be inflicted on such part of the person as the Minister may direct.

(4) The rattan shall not exceed 6.35 millimetres in diameter.

(5) In no case shall caning be inflicted upon any person under this section until a medical certificate has been issued by a medical officer to the effect that such person is in a fit condition of health to undergo the punishment.

(6) A person on whom caning is to be inflicted shall wear such protective clothing as may be prescribed.

126. The President, as occasion shall arise, may, on the advice of the Cabinet —

Power of President to grant pardon and to mitigate punishment, etc.

- (a) grant a pardon to any accomplice in any offence who gives information which leads to the conviction of the principal offender or any one of the principal offenders, if more than one;
- (b) grant to any offender convicted of any offence in any subordinate military court, a pardon, free or subject to lawful conditions, or any reprieve or respite, either indefinite or for such period as the President may think fit, of the execution of any sentence pronounced on such offender; or
- (c) remit the whole or any part of such sentence or of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by law.

PART VII

MILITARY COURT OF APPEAL

General provisions

Establish-
ment,
jurisdiction
and powers
of Military
Court of
Appeal.
20/75.

127.—(1) There shall be established a Military Court of Appeal which shall be a superior court of record and shall consist of a president who shall be, or is a person qualified to be, a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice and 4 other members 2 of whom shall be qualified persons of at least 5 years standing and 2 of whom shall be officers of or above the rank of captain.

(2) The 2 members of the Military Court of Appeal who are qualified persons shall be appointed by the Armed Forces Council from a panel of qualified persons and the 2 members who are officers shall be selected by the Armed Forces Council from a panel of officers.

20/75.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), where an appeal is made to the Military Court of Appeal in a case of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder or an offence under section 121 or 121A of the Penal Code, the Court shall consist of a president and 2 other members all of whom shall be Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice.

Cap. 224.

(4) There may be paid to the qualified persons appointed under subsection (2) such remuneration and allowances as the Armed Forces Council may determine.

(5) The Military Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any appeal by a person convicted by a subordinate military court subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Part regulating the terms and conditions upon which such appeals may be brought.

(6) The Military Court of Appeal shall for the purposes of the provisions of this Act have full power to determine, in accordance with this Act, any question necessary to be determined for the purpose of doing justice in any case before the Court and may issue any warrants necessary for enforcing its orders or sentences.

(7) The determination of any question before a Military Court of Appeal shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the Court hearing the case.

(8) An appeal by a person convicted by a subordinate military court shall be either against the conviction or against sentence or against both except that where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea by a subordinate military court there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

(9) An appeal may lie on a question of fact or a question of law or on a question of mixed fact and law.

(10) An appeal against an acquittal by a subordinate military court or a sentence of a subordinate military court which is manifestly inadequate may be made by the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a). 20/75.

128.—(1) Before the president of the Military Court of Appeal enters upon the execution of his office, he shall take in the presence of the Chief Justice the oath or affirmation of allegiance in the prescribed form. Oath and affirmation.

(2) An oath or an affirmation in the prescribed form shall be administered by the president of the Military Court of Appeal to every member of the Court before the commencement of the appeal.

(3) An oath or an affirmation in the prescribed form shall be administered by the president of the Military Court of Appeal to every shorthand writer or interpreter (if any) in attendance at the appeal.

(4) Every witness before the Military Court of Appeal shall be examined on oath or on affirmation, which the president of the Court or other prescribed person shall administer in such form as may be approved.

129.—(1) An appeal shall be brought by way of a notice of appeal, signed by the appellant, which shall be lodged with the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal. Notice and petition of appeal.
20/75.

(2) A notice of appeal shall be lodged within 10 days after the date on which the decision appealed against was given except that the Military Court of Appeal may, on the application of any party desirous of appealing showing sufficient cause, extend the time for the lodging of an appeal upon such terms and subject to such directions as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The other party to the proceedings before the subordinate military court from whose decision or sentence the appeal is lodged shall be the respondent to the appeal.

(4) Every notice of appeal shall contain an address to which any notices or documents connected with the appeal may be served upon the appellant or his counsel.

(5) When a notice of appeal has been lodged, the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal shall cause to be served on the appellant or his counsel by leaving at the address, mentioned in the notice of appeal, or by posting it by registered post addressed to the appellant at that address, a copy of the grounds of decision in the case signed by the president of the subordinate military court and a copy of the record of proceedings.

(6) Within 10 days or such extension of time as the Military Court of Appeal may permit, after the copies of the grounds of decision and of the record of proceedings have been served as provided in subsection (5), the appellant or his counsel shall lodge with the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal a petition of appeal signed by the appellant or his counsel and addressed to the Military Court of Appeal.

(7) Every petition of appeal shall state shortly the substance of the judgment appealed against and the grounds of appeal and shall include particulars of the points of law or fact in regard to which the subordinate military court is alleged to have erred.

(8) Except by leave of the Military Court of Appeal, the appellant shall not be permitted at the hearing of the appeal to rely on any grounds of appeal other than those set forth in the petition of appeal.

(9) If a petition of appeal is not lodged within the time prescribed by this section, the appeal shall be deemed to have been withdrawn and the subordinate military court shall enforce its sentence or order where there has been a stay of execution, but nothing in this subsection shall limit or restrict the power of extending the time for appeal and for the lodging of a petition of appeal conferred upon the Military Court of Appeal by subsections (2) and (6).

130. A subordinate military court may grant bail to any person who has lodged a notice of appeal against his conviction or sentence in accordance with section 129.

Bail pending appeal.
20/75
1/94.

131. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be delivered by the registrar to the president of the Military Court of Appeal and upon the issue of the convening order under section 132 (1) to the other members of the Court and to the respondents.

Delivery of notice of appeal.

132.—(1) Upon the lodging of a petition of appeal, the president of the Military Court of Appeal shall issue a convening order.

Convening order.
20/75.

(2) A convening order shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) the particulars of the members of the Military Court of Appeal;
- (b) the particulars of the appellant and the respondent;
- (c) the date on which the hearing shall commence;
- (d) the place of the hearing;
- (e) any other particulars as may be prescribed in any regulations made under this Act.

133. A copy of the convening order shall be delivered by the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal to the members of the Court, to the appellant and to the respondent as soon as possible.

Delivery of convening order.

134. The appellant may at any time, with the permission of the president of the Military Court of Appeal, withdraw his appeal.

Withdrawal of appeal.

135. The president of the Military Court of Appeal may order, where appeals by more than one party against a judgment have been submitted, that they shall be heard jointly or separately.

Joint or separate appeal.

136. Where an appeal has been lodged, the judgment, the record of the proceedings and any other relevant material of the subordinate military court shall be delivered by the registrar to the president of the Military Court of Appeal and to the members thereof and to the military prosecutor.

Delivery of judgment and record to Military Court of Appeal.

Proceedings
in Military
Court of
Appeal.

137.—(1) Where a party to an appeal having been summoned does not attend, the Military Court of Appeal may hear the appeal in his absence.

(2) During the hearing of the appeal, the appellant shall be heard first and the respondent shall be heard after him; the appellant shall then be entitled to reply.

(3) Where appeals by several persons are heard jointly, the president of the Military Court of Appeal shall determine the order in which they are to be heard.

(4) The president of the Military Court of Appeal may permit any party to present additional arguments.

Effect of
death or
sickness on
Military
Court of
Appeal.

138.—(1) If the Military Court of Appeal, after the commencement of the appeal, is by reason of death or otherwise reduced below the legal minimum, the Court shall be dissolved.

(2) If before the commencement of the appeal, the president of the Military Court of Appeal dies or is otherwise unable to attend, the Court shall be dissolved.

(3) If, on account of the illness of the accused before the appeal is dealt with, it is impossible to continue the appeal, the Military Court of Appeal shall be dissolved.

(4) Where the Military Court of Appeal is dissolved under subsection (1), (2) or (3), the appeal shall be dealt with at a later date.

Removal
from office
and bar to
serve in
Military
Court of
Appeal, etc.

139.—(1) The Armed Forces Council may, on the advice of the Chief Justice, remove the president of the Military Court of Appeal from office for misbehaviour or for inability, whether from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause, properly to discharge the functions of his office.

(2) The Armed Forces Council may bar any officer from serving as a member of a Military Court of Appeal or a subordinate military court for misbehaviour or for inability, whether from infirmity of body or mind or from any other cause, properly to discharge the functions of the office.

Challenge by
accused.

140.—(1) Where the appeal of an accused is about to be heard by the Military Court of Appeal, the accused may object for any reasonable cause to any member of the Court, other than the president thereof, whether such member was

appointed to serve thereon originally or to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of a member objected to, so that the Court may be constituted of members to whom the accused makes no reasonable objection.

(2) Upon the objection being made by an accused with regard to any member of the Military Court of Appeal, the objection shall be submitted to the other members appointed to form the Court. If the objection is allowed by one half or more of the votes of the members entitled to vote, the objection shall be allowed and the member objected to shall retire and his vacancy may be filled in the prescribed manner by another member subject to the same right to the accused person to object.

(3) In order to enable the accused to avail himself of his privilege of objecting to any member, the names of the members appointed to form the Military Court of Appeal shall be read over in the hearing of the accused on their first assembly and before they are sworn and he shall be asked whether he objects to any of those members and a like question shall be repeated in respect of any member appointed to serve in lieu of a retiring member.

Powers of Military Court of Appeal

141. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, “appellant” includes a person who is appointed under section 82 (5) (a). Interpretation of this Part.

142.—(1) The Military Court of Appeal shall allow an appeal against conviction by a subordinate military court if the Court thinks — Power to quash conviction as wrong in law, etc.

- (a) that the finding of the subordinate military court under all the circumstances of the case is unsafe or unsatisfactory;
- (b) that the finding involves a wrong decision of a question of law; or
- (c) that there was a material irregularity in the course of the trial,

and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

(2) The Military Court of Appeal may, notwithstanding that it is of the opinion that the point raised in the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, dismiss the appeal if it considers that no miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

(3) If the Military Court of Appeal allows an appeal against conviction, the Court shall quash the conviction.

(4) In an appeal from an order of acquittal, the Military Court of Appeal may reverse the order and direct that further enquiry shall be made or that the accused shall, subject to section 149, be retried or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law.

(5) At the hearing of an appeal, the Military Court of Appeal may subject to this Part —

(a) if the appeal is against a conviction —

(i) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit the accused or order him to be retried under section 149;

(ii) alter the finding, maintain the sentence or, with or without altering the finding, reduce or enhance the sentence; or

(iii) with or without reduction or enhancement and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence;

(b) if the appeal is against sentence, reduce or enhance the sentence or alter the nature of the sentence;

(c) if the appeal is from any other order, alter or reverse the order.

Adjustment
of sentence
in case of
conviction on
2 or more
charges.

143. Where —

(a) it appears to the Military Court of Appeal that an appellant, though not properly convicted on some charge preferred against him before the subordinate military court by which he was tried, was properly convicted on some other charge so preferred; and

(b) the sentence passed by the subordinate military court on the appellant was not warranted for the offence of which he was convicted on the other charge,

the Court shall pass on the appellant, in substitution for the sentence passed on him by the subordinate military court, such sentence so warranted as it thinks proper.

144.—(1) This section shall apply where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and the subordinate military court by which he was tried could lawfully have found him guilty of some other offence, and it appears to the Military Court of Appeal that the subordinate military court must have been satisfied of the facts which proved him guilty of that other offence.

Substitution of conviction on different charge.

(2) The Military Court of Appeal may in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the finding of the subordinate military court a finding of guilty of the other offence, and may pass on the appellant, in substitution for the sentence passed on him by the subordinate military court, such sentence as the Court thinks proper, being a sentence warranted by that other offence.

145.—(1) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence committed under circumstances involving the higher of two degrees of punishment, and it appears to the Military Court of Appeal that the subordinate military court by which he was tried ought to have found him guilty of the offence as being committed under circumstances involving the lower degree of punishment, the Court may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the finding of the subordinate military court a finding of guilty of the offence as being committed under circumstances involving the lower degree of punishment.

Variation of conviction so as to attract different sentence.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and it appears to the Military Court of Appeal that the subordinate military court by which he was tried ought to have found him guilty of the offence subject to exceptions or variations, the Court may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the finding of the subordinate military court a finding of guilty of the offence subject to exceptions or variations.

(3) Where the Military Court of Appeal exercises the power conferred by subsection (1) or (2), the Court may pass on the appellant, in substitution for the sentence passed on him by the subordinate military court, such sentence as it

thinks proper, being a sentence warranted for the offence specified or involved in the substituted finding.

Substitution of finding of insanity or unfitness to plead.

146. Where on an appeal the Military Court of Appeal is of the opinion that the proper finding should have been a finding that the accused was not guilty by reason of insanity or that the accused was unfit to stand trial, the Court shall order that the accused be kept in custody and dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in regulations made under this Act where a subordinate military court makes a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity or a finding of unfitness to stand trial.

Term of sentence passed under section 142, 143, 144 or 145.

147. The term of any sentence passed by the Military Court of Appeal under section 142, 143, 144 or 145 shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, begin to run from the time from which it would have begun to run if it had been passed in the proceedings from which the appeal was brought.

Retrial generally excluded.

148. Subject to the provisions of this Act, where the conviction of a person by a subordinate military court for an offence has been quashed under this Act, he shall not be liable to be tried again for that offence by a subordinate military court or by a civil court or by a disciplinary officer.

Power to authorise retrial in certain cases.

149.—(1) The Military Court of Appeal shall have the power, on quashing a conviction or reversing an order of acquittal, to make an order authorising the appellant to be retried by a subordinate military court, but shall only exercise this power when the appeal against conviction or an order of acquittal is allowed by reason only of evidence received or available to be received by the Court under section 152 and it appears to the Court that the interests of justice require that an order under this section should be made.

(2) An appellant shall not be retried under this section for an offence other than —

- (a) the offence of which he was convicted by the original subordinate military court and in respect of which his appeal is allowed as mentioned in subsection (1);

- (b) any offence of which he could have been convicted at the original subordinate military court on a charge of the first-mentioned offence; or
- (c) any offence charged in the alternative in respect of which the subordinate military court recorded no finding in consequence of convicting him of the first-mentioned offence.

(3) A person who is to be retried under this section for an offence shall, if the Military Court of Appeal so directs, be retried on a fresh charge or charges specified in that direction.

150.—(1) The limitations imposed in this Act with respect to the time within which a trial may be begun shall not apply in the case of a retrial authorised by an order of the Military Court of Appeal under section 142 (4) or 149.

Implementation of authority for retrial, and supplementary orders of Military Court of Appeal.

(2) The Military Court of Appeal may, where it authorises a retrial, make such orders as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the retention until the relevant time of property or money which has been restored, delivered or paid in pursuance of an order made on or in consequence of the original conviction or has been placed in safe custody while the operation of any such order is suspended.

(3) In subsection (2), the reference to “the relevant time” is reference to the time when the case is finally disposed of except that for the purposes of that subsection the relevant time, in a case where the appellant is found guilty on his retrial, is the expiration of the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the finding.

Supplementary provisions

151. An appellant may, if he so desires, instead of presenting his case orally, present it in writing in the prescribed form.

Presentation of appellant's case.

152.—(1) The Military Court of Appeal may —

Evidence.

- (a) order the production of any document, exhibit or other thing connected with the proceedings the production of which appears to them necessary for the determination of the case;

(b) order any witness who would have been a compellable witness at the trial to attend for examination and be examined before the Court, whether or not he was called at the trial; and

(c) receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), where evidence is tendered to the Military Court of Appeal under that subsection, the Court shall, unless it is satisfied that the evidence if received would not afford any ground for allowing the appeal, exercise its power under that subsection of receiving it if —

(a) it appears to it that the evidence is likely to be credible and would have been admissible at the trial on an issue which is the subject of the appeal; and

(b) it is satisfied that it was not adduced at the trial, but there is a reasonable explanation of the failure to adduce it.

(3) Subsection (1) (c) shall apply to any witness (including the appellant) who is competent but not compellable, and shall apply also to the appellant's husband or wife where the appellant makes an application for that purpose and the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such an application.

(4) The Military Court of Appeal may order the examination of any witness whose attendance may be required under subsection (1) (b) to be conducted in the prescribed manner before any member of the Court or before any other person appointed by the Court for that purpose, and allow the admission of any depositions so taken as evidence before the Court.

Mode of
taking
additional
evidence.

153.—(1) Without prejudice to section 152 in dealing with any appeal, the Military Court of Appeal may, if it thinks additional evidence is necessary, either take such evidence itself or direct it to be taken by the trial court.

(2) When such additional evidence is taken by the trial court, it shall certify that evidence, with a statement of its opinion on the case considered with regard to the additional

evidence, to the Military Court of Appeal, and the Military Court of Appeal shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) The parties to the appeal shall be present when such additional evidence is taken.

(4) In dealing with any appeal, the Military Court of Appeal may also, if it thinks fit, call for and receive from the trial court a report of any matter connected with the trial.

154.—(1) On the termination of the hearing of an appeal, the Military Court of Appeal shall, either at once or on some future date which shall either then be appointed for the purpose or of which notice shall subsequently be given to the parties, deliver judgment in open Court. Judgment.

(2) The Military Court of Appeal shall ordinarily give only one judgment which may be pronounced by the president or by such other member of the Court as the president may direct but separate judgments shall be delivered if the president so directs.

(3) The judgment of any member of the Military Court of Appeal who is absent may be read by any other member.

155.—(1) The Military Court of Appeal shall certify its judgment or order to the trial court. Judgment to be certified to trial court.

(2) The trial court shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the Military Court of Appeal, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

(3) Upon the withdrawal or discontinuance of any appeal, the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal shall notify the trial court accordingly and if any stay of execution has been granted, the sentence or order of the trial court shall forthwith be enforced.

156.—(1) Except in the cases mentioned in subsection (3), no appeal shall operate as a stay of execution, but the trial court may stay execution on any judgment, order, conviction or sentence pending appeal on such terms as to security for the payment of any money or the performance or non-performance of any act or the suffering of any Appeal not to operate as stay of execution.

punishment ordered by or in such judgment, order, conviction or sentence as to the Military Court of Appeal may seem reasonable.

(2) If the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which the execution of the sentence was stayed shall be excluded in computing the term of his sentence unless the Military Court of Appeal otherwise orders.

(3) In the case of a conviction involving sentence of death —

(a) the sentence shall not in any case be executed until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal may be given, or any extension of time which may be permitted, under section 129; and

(b) if notice is so given the sentence shall not be executed until after the determination of the appeal.

Summary
rejection of
appeal.

157.—(1) Where the grounds of appeal do not raise any question of law and it appears to the Military Court of Appeal that the evidence is sufficient to support the conviction and that there is no material in the circumstances of the case which could raise a reasonable doubt whether the conviction was right or lead the Court to consider that the sentence ought to be reduced, the appeal may, without being set down for hearing, be summarily rejected by an order under the hand of the president of the Court, certifying that the members thereof, having perused the record, are satisfied that the appeal has been brought without any sufficient ground of complaint, and notice of such rejection shall be served upon the appellant.

(2) If, in any case rejected under subsection (1), the appellant gives, within 7 days of service of notice of rejection upon him, notice to the registrar of the Military Court of Appeal of application for leave to amend his grounds of appeal so as to raise a question of law, accompanied by a certificate signed by an advocate and solicitor specifying the question to be raised and undertaking to argue it, the Military Court of Appeal may grant leave to amend accordingly and shall restore the appeal for hearing.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the question whether a sentence ought to be reduced shall be deemed not to be a question of law.

158.—(1) When any person has been acquitted in a trial before a subordinate military court and the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) has, within one month from the date of such acquittal or such time as the Military Court of Appeal may permit, signed and filed with the registrar a certificate that the determination of such trial involved a question of law which it is desirable to have determined by the Military Court of Appeal, the Court shall review the case or such part of it as may be necessary and shall deliver a declaratory judgment thereon.

Reference of point of law to Military Court of Appeal in case of acquittal by subordinate military court.

(2) A declaratory judgment of the Military Court of Appeal under subsection (1) shall not operate to reverse an order of acquittal, but such judgment shall thereafter be binding upon all other subordinate military courts in the same manner as an ordinary judgment of the Military Court of Appeal.

(3) The powers conferred upon the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) by this section shall be exercisable by that person only.

159. The Military Court of Appeal may make such order as to the whole or any part of the costs of appeal or the whole or any part of the costs in a subordinate military court as the Court thinks fit.

Costs of appeal.

160. No appeal shall lie from any decision of the Military Court of Appeal.

No appeal from Military Court of Appeal.

161. The Armed Forces Council may by regulations made under this Act provide for the procedure and practice to be followed in the Military Court of Appeal.

Regulations of procedure in Military Court of Appeal.

PART VIII

ARRESTS, SEARCHES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Arrests

General
authority.

162.—(1) Every person subject to military law found committing or reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder may be arrested in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person making an arrest shall actually touch or confine the body of the person being arrested unless there is a submission to the arrest by word or action.

(3) Every person authorised to make an arrest under this Act may use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(4) Where a person forcibly resists an attempt to arrest him or attempts to evade the arrest, the person arresting him or any other person assisting him may use all means necessary to make the arrest.

Search of
place where
person
sought to be
arrested has
entered.

163.—(1) If any person acting with a warrant of arrest issued under section 169 or acting without a warrant of arrest under sections 164, 165 and 166 has reason to believe that any person to be arrested has entered into or is within any place, the person residing in or in charge of such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid, allow him free entry thereto and afford all reasonable facilities for search therein of the person to be arrested.

(2) Where free entry to such place cannot be obtained under subsection (1), it shall be lawful for a person acting with a warrant of arrest or a military policeman acting without a warrant of arrest where such warrant is not immediately obtainable in order to effect an entrance into such place to break open any outer or inner door or window of any place whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person if after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

164. An officer may, without a warrant of arrest, subject to regulations made under this Act, arrest — Powers of officers.

- (a) any serviceman of lower rank; and
- (b) any officer who is engaged in a quarrel, affray or disorder.

165. A serviceman, other than an officer, may without a warrant of arrest, subject to regulations made under this Act, arrest any serviceman, other than an officer, of lower rank. Powers of servicemen.

166.—(1) A military policeman may, without a warrant of arrest, subject to regulations made under this Act, arrest any person subject to military law. Powers of military policemen.

(2) Without prejudice to his powers of arrest under subsection (1), a military policeman may, without a warrant of arrest, subject to such regulations, arrest any person subject to military law who does not give sufficient information to identify himself.

(3) A military policeman shall have —

- (a) the same powers of arrest as a police officer over a person not subject to military law who is in a place in the possession, control or occupancy of the Singapore Armed Forces; and
- (b) power to arrest a person not subject to military law who wilfully obstructs any military operation, training or function.

167.—(1) A police officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable cause to suspect is a deserter or is absent without leave. Power of arrest of suspected deserters.

(2) Where no police officer is present, any person may arrest a person whom he has reasonable grounds to suspect is a deserter or is absent without leave.

(3) Where a person is arrested under subsection (1) or (2), the arrested person shall be taken as soon as possible before a civil court.

Proceedings
before a civil
court where
persons
suspected of
illegal
absence.

168.—(1) Where a person who is brought before a civil court is alleged to be a serviceman who has deserted or is absent without leave, subsections (2), (3) and (4) shall have effect.

(2) If he admits that he is illegally absent from the Singapore Armed Forces and the court is satisfied of the truth of the admission, then notwithstanding that he is in custody for some other cause, the court may forthwith cause him to be delivered into military custody in such manner as the court may think fit.

(3) If he does not admit that he is illegally absent as aforesaid, or the court is not satisfied of the truth of the admission, the court shall consider the evidence and any statement of the accused, and if satisfied that he is subject to military law and if of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to justify his being tried under this Act for an offence of desertion or absence without leave then, unless he is in custody for some other cause, the court shall cause him to be delivered into military custody, but otherwise shall discharge him.

(4) If the accused is in custody for some other cause, the court shall have power, but shall not be required, to act in accordance with subsection (3).

Issue of
warrant of
arrest.

169.—(1) Subject to this section, a senior disciplinary officer or a superior commander may by a warrant under his hand authorise the arrest of any person subject to military law.

(2) A senior disciplinary officer or a superior commander shall, unless he is otherwise authorised by the Armed Forces Council, issue warrants of arrest only in respect of persons serving in his command, formation or unit, as the case may be.

(3) In the case of a person subject to military law not being a serviceman, a warrant of arrest shall be issued only by a senior disciplinary officer or a superior commander authorised in that behalf by the Armed Forces Council.

(4) Every warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by a disciplinary officer or a superior commander or executed.

170.—(1) A warrant of arrest may be directed to —

Warrants to whom directed.

- (a) all military policemen but any military policeman may execute such warrant;
- (b) any one or more servicemen not being military policemen;
- (c) the Commissioner of Police and all other police officers in Singapore.

(2) When a warrant is directed to more than one person, it may be executed by all or any one or more of them.

171.—(1) The allegations against any person subject to military law who is under arrest shall be duly investigated without unnecessary delay and as soon as may be either proceedings shall be taken for punishing his offence or he shall be released from arrest.

Provision for avoiding delay after arrest.

(2) Whenever any person subject to military law has been arrested and remains under arrest for a period longer than 8 days before being brought before a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer for trial, a special report on the necessity for further delay shall be made to such person and in such manner as may be prescribed and a similar report shall be made to the like person in the like manner every 8 days until he is brought before a subordinate military court for trial or has been dealt with summarily by a disciplinary officer or he is released from arrest.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not apply where the accused is on active service.

Searches

172.—(1) A military policeman making an arrest under this Act may search the person arrested and place in safe custody all articles other than necessary wearing apparel found upon him and any such articles which there is reason to believe were the instruments or the fruits of or other evidence of the crime may be detained until his discharge or acquittal.

Search of persons arrested.

(2) Any person other than a military policeman making an arrest under this Act may search the person arrested for any offensive weapons and may seize any such weapons.

Power of search by persons of a superior rank.

173. Any person superior in rank to a serviceman may, without warrant, search a serviceman, or a place, if he has authority over the serviceman or the place.

Search warrant.

174. A president of a subordinate military court, a senior disciplinary officer and a superior commander may, in accordance with regulations, issue search warrants.

Searching of women.

175. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

Forms of warrants.

176. Warrants of arrest and search warrants shall be in such form as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

Investigations

Investigating officers.
1/94.

177. The following persons may, subject to section 178, serve as investigating officers:

- (a) any officer or warrant officer appointed in writing by a senior disciplinary officer or a superior commander to investigate a military offence; and
- (b) any military policeman.

Restriction on powers of investigating officers.
1/94.

178.—(1) An officer appointed as an investigating officer under section 177 (a) may only conduct an investigation where there is reason to believe that a military offence specified in the Schedule has been committed.

1/94.

(2) A warrant officer appointed as an investigating officer under section 177 (a) may only conduct an investigation where there is reason to believe that a military offence specified in the Schedule has been committed by a soldier who is below the rank of warrant officer.

(3) A military policeman may conduct an investigation where there is reason to believe that any offence involving persons subject to military law has been committed.

(4) An investigation may be conducted where the person who has committed the offence is not known.

179.—(1) An investigating officer may —

General
powers of
investigating
officers.

- (a) issue an order in writing requiring the attendance before him of any person who appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the matter;
- (b) if he considers that the production of any document or other material is necessary or desirable for the purpose of an investigation, issue an order in writing to the person in whose possession, custody or control such document or material is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the order;
- (c) for the purpose of the investigation, take possession of or photograph any material or document;
- (d) take or cause to be taken the fingerprints and photographs of a person accused of an offence and may use them in any manner he thinks fit including sending the same for identification and report;
- (e) visit any place for the purpose of investigation; and
- (f) examine orally any person who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the matter under investigation and shall reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

(2) Where an investigation into an offence involving persons subject to military law, that is not committed on active service, is completed, the investigating officer — ^{1/94.}

- (a) if he is an officer or a warrant officer appointed under section 177 (a) shall forward the investigation material obtained pursuant to the exercise of his powers under subsection (1) to the senior disciplinary officer or superior commander who appointed him to investigate the offence who shall thereupon cause the matter to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part IV;
- (b) if he is a military policeman shall forward the investigation material obtained pursuant to the exercise of his powers under subsection (1) to the person appointed under section 82 (5) (a) who

shall, if he is of the opinion that the investigation material discloses sufficient evidence to connect a person subject to military law with the commission of an offence, direct a military prosecutor to frame a charge and submit the charge to a disciplinary officer for summary trial under Part IV or to the convening authority for trial by a subordinate military court.

(3) Where the investigation is in respect of an offence committed by a person on active service, the investigating officer, whether a military policeman or otherwise shall submit the investigation material to a senior disciplinary officer or superior commander who will if he is satisfied that the material discloses evidence to connect that person with the commission of the offence either deal with the case summarily or arrange the convening of a field general court martial for the trial of that person.

Witnesses.

180.—(1) Any witness before an investigating officer shall be bound to state truly the facts and circumstances with which he is acquainted concerning the matter under investigation and shall answer every question put to him in the course of the investigation provided that he may decline to make a statement which may incriminate him.

(2) A statement made by any person under this section shall be read over to him by the investigating officer and shall, after giving him the opportunity to make any corrections, be signed by such person.

(3) Where the person who has made a statement refuses to sign the statement, the investigating officer shall record the fact of the refusal.

Admissibility
of
statements.

181.—(1) Subject to this section, no statement made by any person to an investigating officer in the course of an investigation shall be used as evidence at his trial.

(2) When any witness, other than the accused, is called for the prosecution or for the defence, the subordinate military court shall, on the request of the accused or the prosecutor, refer to any statement made by such witness to an investigating officer, and such statement may be used in the manner provided by the Evidence Act.

Cap. 97.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence in relation to the making or contents of any statement made by him to an investigating officer in the course of an investigation, such statement may be used in or as evidence.

(4) Where a person is charged with an offence, any statement, whether such statement amounts to a confession or not or is oral or in writing, made at any time, whether in the course of an investigation or not, by such person to or in the hearing of an investigating officer shall be admissible in evidence at his trial and, if such person tenders himself as a witness, any such statement may be used in cross-examination and for the purpose of impeaching his credit.

(5) A subordinate military court shall refuse to admit such statement or allow it to be used as aforesaid if the making of the statement appears to the court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise having reference to the charge against such person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient in the opinion of the court, to give such person grounds which would appear to him reasonable for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

(6) Where a person subject to military law is officially informed that he may be prosecuted for an offence in a subordinate military court, he shall be served with a notice in writing, which shall be explained to him, to the following effect:

“You have been informed that you may be prosecuted for an offence. Do you wish to say anything in answer to the allegation that you have committed the offence? If there is any fact on which you intend to rely in your defence, you are advised to mention it now. If you hold it back till you go to court, your evidence may be less likely to be believed and this may have a bad effect on your case in general. If you wish to mention any fact now, and you would like it written down, this will be done.”

(7) Where a person subject to military law is served with a notice under subsection (6), he shall forthwith be officially informed, orally or in writing, of the date, place and nature of the offence which he is alleged to have committed.

(8) No statement made by an accused person in answer to a written notice served on him pursuant to subsection (6) shall be construed as a statement caused by any inducement, threat or promise as is described in subsection (5), if it is otherwise voluntary.

(9) In subsections (6) and (7), “officially informed” means informed by an investigating officer referred to in section 177, and empowered by section 178, to investigate the offence referred to in subsection (6).

Circumstances in which inferences may be drawn from accused's failure to mention particular facts when informed that he may be prosecuted for an offence.
17/78.

182.—(1) Where, in any proceedings in a subordinate military court against a person subject to military law for an offence, evidence is given that the accused on being officially informed that he may be prosecuted for the offence, failed to mention any fact, which in the circumstances existing at the time he could reasonably have been expected to mention when so informed, the subordinate military court, in determining whether there is a case to answer, and in determining whether the accused is guilty of the offence charged, may draw such inferences from the failure as appear proper; and the failure may, on the basis of such inferences, be treated as, or as capable of amounting to, corroboration of any evidence given against the accused in relation to which the failure is material.

(2) In subsection (1), “officially informed” means informed by an investigating officer referred to in section 177 and empowered by section 178, to investigate into the offence referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) shall in any proceedings in a subordinate military court —

- (a) prejudice the admissibility in evidence of the silence or other reaction of the accused in the face of anything said in his presence relating to the conduct in respect of which he is charged, in so far as evidence thereof would be admissible apart from those subsections; or
- (b) be taken to preclude the drawing of any inference from any such silence or other reaction of the accused which could be drawn apart from those subsections.

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) shall not apply as regards a failure to mention a fact if the failure occurred before 28th April 1978.

PART VIIIA

BAIL AND BONDS

182A. In this Part —

“Bail Officer” means any officer appointed by the Armed Forces Council, by order published in the *Gazette*, to exercise the power to release a person subject to military law on bail or bond;

“military court” means a general court martial or the Military Court of Appeal.

Inter-
pretation of
this Part.
1/94.

182B.—(1) Where any person subject to military law who is accused of an offence is arrested or detained in accordance with this Act or any regulations made thereunder or is brought before a military court, he may be released on bail or his own bond by a Bail Officer or the military court:

When person
subject to
military law
may be
released on
bail.
1/94.

Provided that no person shall be released on bail or his own bond if there appear to be reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

(2) The Bail Officer or military court releasing any person under subsection (1) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing.

(3) A Bail Officer or a military court may at any time cause a person who has been released under this section to be arrested and may commit him to custody.

182C. The amount of bail or bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case as being sufficient to secure the attendance of the person arrested or detained.

Amount of
bail or
bond.
1/94.

182D.—(1) Where any person is released on bail or his own bond, he shall give to the Bail Officer or the military court releasing him an address at which service upon him of all notices and process may be made.

Person
released on
bail to give
address for
service.
1/94.

(2) In any case where the person released cannot be found or for any other reason service on him of any notice or process cannot be effected, any notice or process left for him at the address given by him under subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been duly served on him.

Bond to be
executed.
1/94.

182E.—(1) Before any person is released on bail or his own bond under this Part, a bond for such sum of money as the Bail Officer or military court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by that person and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that that person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by a Bail Officer or a military court, as the case may be.

(2) It shall be a further condition of the bond that as long as it remains in force, the person so released shall not, without the permission of a Bail Officer or a military court, as the case may be, proceed beyond the limits of Singapore.

(3) Such permission, if granted, shall be evidenced by an endorsement on the bond specifying the period of time and the place to which the permission extends.

(4) No such permission shall be granted except on the personal application of the person so released in the presence of his surety or sureties, if any.

Person to be
released.
1/94.

182F.—(1) As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Re-arrest in
case of
insufficient
sureties.
1/94.

182G. If through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted or if they afterwards become insufficient, a Bail Officer or a military court, as the case may be, may direct that the person released shall be brought before him or it and may order such person to find sufficient sureties and, on his failing to do so, may commit him to custody.

182H. Where any person is required by a Bail Officer or a military court to execute a bond with one or more sureties, the Bail Officer or military court may permit him to enter into his own bond and, in addition thereto, to deposit a sum of money to such amount as the Bail Officer or the military court thinks fit instead of providing a surety or sureties.

Cash deposit instead of sureties.
1/94.

182I.—(1) Where any person is required to execute a bond with sureties, any person who has entered into such a bond as surety may apply to a military court or, where no military court has assembled, to the relevant convening authority, to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as it relates to the applicant.

Sureties may apply to have bond discharged.
1/94.

(2) On such application being made, the military court or the convening authority, as the case may be, may direct that the person on whose behalf the bond was entered into shall be arrested and brought before the court or the authority.

(3) Upon the appearance of such person, the military court or the convening authority may direct that the bond be discharged either wholly or so far as it relates to the applicant and shall call on that person to find other sufficient sureties and, if he fails to do so, shall commit him to custody.

182J. Where any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Part to appear before a military court or to attend at any other place at the time specified in the bond does not so appear or attend, the military court or the Bail Officer, as the case may be, may direct that that person shall be arrested and produced before it or him.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.
1/94.

182K.—(1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a military court that any bond taken under this Part has been forfeited, the court shall record the grounds of such proof and may summon before it any person bound by the bond and call him to pay the penalty thereof or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.
1/94.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, or the person bound by the bond fails to appear, the penalty shall be deemed to be a debt due to the Government.

PART IX

BOARDS OF INQUIRY

Board of
inquiry.
20/75.

183.—(1) Where it is expedient that the Armed Forces Council and such other person or bodies as it may appoint or prescribe for that purpose (referred to in this Part as the convening body) should be informed on any matter connected with the Government, discipline, administration or functions of the Singapore Armed Forces or affecting any person subject to military law, the Armed Forces Council or any such body may convene a board of inquiry.

(2) A board of inquiry shall inquire and report on the facts relating to any matter referred to it and, if directed by the convening body to do so, express its opinion on any question arising out of any such matter.

Composition.

184.—(1) A board of inquiry shall consist of one or more persons who shall be members of the Singapore Armed Forces.

(2) Where a board of inquiry consists of more than one person, the convening body shall appoint one of the members to be Chairman. Where a board of inquiry consists of one member only, he shall be vested with the powers of Chairman.

Powers.

185. A board of inquiry may —

- (a) summon any person to give evidence on oath or on affirmation or produce any document or material necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;
- (b) visit any place in order to inquire into any matter which may arise in the course of the inquiry.

Application
of section
113 to board
of inquiry.
20/75.

186. Section 113 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a board of inquiry convened under this Part.

187. Subject to this Act or any regulations made thereunder, a board of inquiry shall not be bound by the rules of evidence and shall act in such manner as it thinks most expedient.

Evidence and procedure.

188. No statement made in the course of any inquiry and no report of a board of inquiry shall be admissible as evidence in proceedings before a subordinate military court or a disciplinary officer other than proceedings for an offence under section 49.

Admissibility of evidence.

189. A board of inquiry shall not sit in public and no person shall be allowed to attend an inquiry or address the board of inquiry except with the permission of the Chairman or if the convening body so directs.

Sittings not open to public.

190.—(1) Where it appears to a board of inquiry that any person subject to military law may be adversely affected by its findings, the board shall notify him thereof and give him an opportunity to be present at the sittings of the board of inquiry or at such part thereof as the Chairman of the board may specify.

Person who may be affected by findings.

(2) Any such person as referred to in subsection (1) shall be allowed to give evidence and examine witnesses.

191.—(1) The Chairman shall record or cause to be recorded in writing the proceedings of the board of inquiry.

Record of proceedings.

(2) The evidence of each witness before the board of inquiry shall be read over to him and shall be signed by him.

(3) A record of the proceedings shall be signed by the Chairman and members, if any, and forwarded to the convening body.

PART X

PAY

192. The pay of a serviceman shall be paid without any deduction other than the deductions authorised by this Act or any other written law or by regulations made under this Act by the Armed Forces Council.

Authorised deductions only to be made from pay.

Deductions
from
ordinary pay
of
servicemen.
20/75
1/94.

193.—(1) The following deductions may, or if regulations made under this Act so provide shall, be made from the ordinary pay due to a serviceman of the Singapore Armed Forces:

- (a) all ordinary pay —
 - (i) for every day of absence either on desertion or without leave, for overstaying the period for which leave of absence is granted or as a prisoner of war under circumstances described in sections 12 (*d*) and 14;
 - (ii) for every day of imprisonment, corrective training, preventive detention, reformatory training or detention of any other description, to which he is liable in consequence of an order or sentence of a civil court or order of the civil power;
 - (iii) for every day of imprisonment, special detention in a disciplinary barrack, detention or field punishment awarded by a subordinate military court or detention awarded by a disciplinary officer and for every day while a serviceman is under close arrest or civil custody on a charge for an offence of which he is afterwards convicted by a subordinate military court or a civil court, or by a disciplinary officer or the Senior Disciplinary Committee;
- (b) all ordinary pay for every day on which he is in hospital on account of sickness certified by the proper medical officer attending on him at the hospital to have been caused by an offence under this Act committed by him;
- (c) the sum required to make good such compensation for any expenses, loss, damage or destruction occasioned by the commission of any offence as may be awarded by a subordinate military court by whom he is convicted of such offence or by a disciplinary officer or Senior Disciplinary Committee dealing summarily with a charge under this Act;

- (d) the sum required to make good such compensation for any expenses caused by him, or for any loss of or damage or destruction done by him to any arms, equipment, clothing, instruments, or regimental necessaries or military decoration, or to any buildings or property, as may be awarded by the disciplinary officer or Senior Disciplinary Committee dealing summarily with a charge under this Act or, in case he requires to be tried by a subordinate military court, by that court;
- (e) the share he is required to contribute as belonging to a unit towards compensation for barrack damage which after due investigation, to be held in the manner provided by regulations made under this Act, appears to have been occasioned by the wilful act or negligence of a person or persons who cannot be identified, belonging to the unit, during the period while such unit was in occupation; for the purposes of this paragraph, “barrack damage” means damage to or loss or destruction of any premises in which servicemen are quartered or billeted, or any appurtenances, fixtures, furniture or effects therein or appertaining thereto, and “unit” includes any part of a unit;
- (f) the sum required to pay a fine awarded by a disciplinary officer, a Senior Disciplinary Committee, a subordinate military court or the Military Court of Appeal, or any fine, penalty, damages, compensation, or costs which a civil court before which he has been charged with an offence has ordered him to pay;
- (g) the sum required to pay for the maintenance of his wife or child, or of any illegitimate child, or towards the cost of any relief given by way of loan to his wife or child; and
- (h) the sum required to pay the penalty payable upon forfeiture of any bond taken under Part VIIIA:

Provided that —

- (i) the total amount of deduction from the ordinary pay due to a serviceman in respect of the sums

required to pay any compensation, fine or sum awarded or ordered to be paid as aforesaid shall not exceed such sums as will leave to the serviceman less than 50 cents a day;

- (ii) a person shall not be subjected in respect of any compensation, fine or sum awarded or ordered to be paid as aforesaid to any deductions greater than is sufficient to make good the expenses, loss, damage or destruction for which such compensation is awarded, or to pay the said sum; and
- (iii) where a serviceman who is sentenced or ordered in respect of an offence on active service to forfeit all ordinary pay is liable to any other penal deductions from pay, the sentence or order shall apply only to so much of his ordinary pay as remains after those other deductions have been made.

20/75.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act as to the imposition of deduction of pay as a punishment where, after enquiry by the Armed Forces Council or by a board of inquiry convened under Part IX, it appears that a loss or damage to public or the Singapore Armed Forces property has been occasioned by any wrongful act or negligence of a serviceman, the Armed Forces Council may order the serviceman (whether or not he is a member of the Singapore Armed Forces when the order is made) to pay as or towards compensation for the loss or damage such sum as may be specified in the order and any such sum which is not otherwise paid by the serviceman may be deducted from his pay.

(3) No order shall be made under subsection (2) if the serviceman in proceedings under this Act —

- (a) has been acquitted in circumstances involving a finding that he was not guilty of the wrongful act or negligence in question; or
- (b) has been awarded deduction of pay in respect of the same loss or damage.

194. Any deduction of pay authorised by this Act may be remitted in such manner and by such authority as may from time to time be provided by regulations made under this Act, and may, subject to the provisions of any such regulations, be remitted by the Armed Forces Council.

How deduction of pay may be remitted.

195.—(1) Any sum authorised by this Act to be deducted from the ordinary pay of a serviceman may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the sum, be deducted from the ordinary pay or from any sums due to the serviceman, in such manner, and when deducted or recovered may be appropriated in such manner, as may from time to time be directed by any regulations made under this Act or order of the Armed Forces Council.

Supplemental provisions as to deductions from ordinary pay.

(2) Subject to the following provisions, any such regulations or order may from time to time declare what shall, for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to deductions from pay, be deemed to constitute a day of absence or a day of imprisonment, special detention or detention:

17/78.

- (a) no person shall be treated as absent, imprisoned, specially detained or detained, for those purposes, unless the absence, imprisonment, special detention or detention has lasted for at least 6 hours, except where the absence prevented the absentee from fulfilling any military duty;
- (b) a period of absence, imprisonment, special detention or detention which commences before and ends after midnight may be reckoned as a day;
- (c) the number of days shall be reckoned as from the time when the absence, imprisonment, special detention or detention commences; and
- (d) no period of less than 24 hours shall be reckoned as more than one day.

(3) In cases of doubt as to the proper issue of pay or the proper deduction from pay due to any serviceman, the pay may be withheld until the order of the Armed Forces Council respecting it has been made.

Prohibition of assignment of military pay, pensions, etc.

196. Every assignment of, and every charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any deferred pay, or military reward payable to a serviceman or any pension, allowance or relief payable to any such serviceman, or his wife, widow, child or other dependant, or to any person in respect of any military service, shall, except so far as the same is made in pursuance of regulations made under this Act for the benefit of the family of the person entitled thereto, or as may be authorised by any written law for the time being in force, be void.

Write off of public property. 17/78 1/94. Cap. 109.

197.—(1) Without prejudice to section 19 of the Financial Procedure Act —

(a) where during or at the conclusion of a trial by a disciplinary officer, Senior Disciplinary Committee or subordinate military court, the disciplinary officer, Senior Disciplinary Committee or subordinate military court —

(i) makes an order under section 69 (2), 70 (2), 70A (2), 72 (6) or 118 (1) (j), as the case may be, for a deduction of the pay of a serviceman to be made as or towards compensation for part of any loss or deficiency of property which was caused by the offence for which the trial is being held;

(ii) makes an order under section 73 or 118 (13), as the case may be, for the payment of such compensation; or

(iii) does not make any order for such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for such loss or deficiency of property or part thereof or for the payment of such compensation;

(b) where there is any loss or deficiency of property which was caused by the commission of an offence disclosed in a charge which has been dealt with by a Senior Disciplinary Committee under section 72;

- (c) where upon the determination of an appeal, the Military Court of Appeal —
- (i) makes an order under section 142 for a deduction of the pay of a serviceman to be made as or towards compensation for part of any loss or deficiency of property caused by the offence in respect of which the appeal is being determined or for the payment of such compensation;
 - (ii) substitutes under section 143, 144 or 145 one or more punishments imposed by the subordinate military court with an order for such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for part of such loss or deficiency of property or for the payment of such compensation;
 - (iii) dismisses under section 142 the appeal against or maintains under that section one or more punishments imposed by the subordinate military court which ordered such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for part of such loss or deficiency of property or the payment of such compensation;
 - (iv) dismisses under section 142 the appeal against an order of acquittal by the subordinate military court of the offence which caused such loss or deficiency of property or against one or more punishments imposed by the subordinate military court which did not order for such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for such loss or deficiency of property or part thereof or for the payment of such compensation; or
 - (v) quashes under section 142 one or more punishments imposed by the subordinate military court which ordered such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for such loss or deficiency of property or part thereof or the payment of such compensation;

(d) where pursuant to section 75 (1) or 116 (6), the Armed Forces Council —

(i) substitutes one or more punishments imposed by a disciplinary officer or subordinate military court, as the case may be, with an order for a deduction of the pay of a serviceman to be made as or towards compensation for part of any loss or deficiency of property caused by the offence for which the punishments were imposed or for the payment of such compensation; or

(ii) quashes one or more punishments imposed by the disciplinary officer who, or the subordinate military court which ordered such deduction to be made as or towards compensation for such loss or deficiency of property or part thereof or the payment of such compensation; or

(e) where after enquiry by the Armed Forces Council or by a board of inquiry convened under Part IX into any loss or deficiency of property, the Armed Forces Council orders a serviceman to pay a sum as or towards compensation for part of such loss or deficiency of property or does not make any order under section 193 (2),

the Armed Forces Council may write off the loss or deficiency or such part thereof or the value of the loss or deficiency or part thereof as remains irrecoverable or unrecovered.

(2) The Armed Forces Council may, subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, delegate to a person the exercise of the power vested in it by subsection (1).

(3) The Armed Forces Council may exercise the power conferred upon it by subsection (1) notwithstanding that it has delegated its powers under subsection (2).

(4) In subsection (1) —

“loss of property” includes destruction of or damage to such property;

“property” means public money or other public property in the possession or under the charge of the Singapore Armed Forces.

(5) Where the Armed Forces Council has, pursuant to section 8C (1), appointed a committee to exercise the powers conferred upon it — ^{1/94.}

(a) by section 75 (1) in relation to a serviceman, who is serving in Singapore, a reference to an order made or quashed by the Armed Forces Council in subsection (1) (d) in respect of that serviceman shall be construed as a reference to an order made or quashed by the committee; or

(b) by section 193 (2) in relation to a serviceman, a reference to an order made by the Armed Forces Council in subsection (1) (e) in respect of that serviceman shall be construed as a reference to an order made by the committee.

(6) Where the Armed Forces Council has —

(a) pursuant to section 75 (3), appointed an officer to exercise the powers conferred upon it by section 75 (1) in relation to a serviceman serving outside Singapore; or

(b) in relation to a serviceman, delegated its powers as a reviewing authority to a committee under section 116 (2),

a reference to an order made or quashed by the Armed Forces Council in subsection (1) (d) in respect of that serviceman shall be construed as a reference to an order made or quashed by the officer or committee, as the case may be.

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

198. Whenever the President is of the opinion that it is necessary to do so for securing the public safety or the defence of Singapore, the President may from time to time order sections 199 and 200 to come into operation and may vary or revoke such order.

Application
of emergency
powers.

Emergency powers.

***199.** Where the public safety or the defence of Singapore so require, it shall be lawful for any serviceman acting on the authority of the Armed Forces Council —

(a) to enter, inspect, occupy, take possession of, evacuate, use, transfer, confiscate, repair or destroy any private or public property; and

(b) to order any person to do any work or render any service.

Compensation and remuneration.

***200.**—(1) Any person who suffers damage because of any act under section 199 (a) shall be entitled to due compensation.

(2) Any person who does work or renders a service under section 199 (b) shall be entitled to remuneration in accordance with the order of the Armed Forces Council.

Obstruction of exercise of emergency powers.

201. Any person who interferes with or obstructs an act under section 199 (a) or does not comply with an order under section 199 (b) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction by a subordinate military court to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Exemption of servicemen from certain laws.

202. Any serviceman acting bona fide and in his official capacity shall be exempt from all written laws providing for the carriage and storage of arms.

Reduction in rank for inefficiency.

203. When a serviceman by reason of unsuitability or inefficiency of a nature which does not warrant disciplinary action is nevertheless undeserving to retain his rank, the Armed Forces Council may, after giving him 3 months notice in writing to that effect, reduce him to a rank appropriate to his abilities.

Mode of complaint by servicemen.

204.—(1) If any serviceman thinks himself wronged in any matter by another serviceman superior to him in rank, he may complain to his commander, but if the first-mentioned serviceman is an officer who is equivalent or superior in rank to the commander he may complain to an officer next senior in rank to him and every officer to whom a complaint is made in pursuance of this section shall cause

*This section was not in operation when this Revised Edition was brought into force.

such complaint to be enquired into and shall, if on inquiry he is satisfied of the justice of the complaint so made, take such steps as may be necessary for giving full redress to the complainant in respect of the matter complained of.

(2) If the serviceman is not satisfied that his complaint has been redressed he may complain to the Armed Forces Council and the Armed Forces Council shall examine such complaint and do justice in the matter.

205. The Armed Forces Council may make regulations in respect of all or any of the following matters:

Regulations.
17/78
1/91
20/94.

- (a) the Government, administration and organisation of the Singapore Armed Forces;
- (b) ranks of servicemen;
- (c) service grades of regular servicemen in the non-uniformed service (NUSAF), including the designation of grades as officer grades;
- (d) powers of commanders;
- (e) powers of disciplinary officers;
- (f) procedure and practice in summary trials;
- (g) powers and duties of military policemen;
- (h) arrests and searches and investigation of offences;
- (i) payments, deductions, forfeitures, pensions, gratuities and other allowances;
- (j) terms and conditions of service of servicemen including classes or categories of serviceman and periods of service;
- (k) terms and conditions of service of the president of the Military Court of Appeal and the registrar thereof;
- (l) committees of inquiry appointed under section 8C;
- (m) boards of inquiry;
- (n) military decorations;
- (o) military funerals and burials at sea;

- (p) military prisons, disciplinary barracks and detention barracks;
- (q) the committal of persons under military sentences of imprisonment, special detention or detention to military prisons, disciplinary barracks or detention barracks, as the case may be, their removal from one place to another or from one form of custody to another and their release when their terms of imprisonment, special detention or detention have ended;
- (r) the provision, classification, regulation and management of military prisons, disciplinary barracks and detention barracks;
- (s) the classification, treatment, employment, discipline and control of persons serving military sentences of imprisonment, special detention or detention or in military custody;
- (t) the temporary release on compassionate grounds of persons serving such sentences in military prisons, disciplinary barracks or detention barracks, the cases in which, periods for which and conditions subject to which they may be allowed out of any of those places and the remission of part of any such sentence for good conduct and industry;
- (u) the appointment, powers and duties of inspectors, visitors and officers and other members of the staff of military prisons, disciplinary barracks and detention barracks;
- (v) the establishment, maintenance and application of a fund to be known as the Singapore Armed Forces Central Welfare Fund;
- (w) the appointment, release, discharge and terms and conditions of service of volunteers;
- (x) the exclusion or variation of the operation of the provisions of this Act in relation to non-uniformed servicemen;

- (y) in relation to any rank referred to in any provision of this Act, the designation of a corresponding service grade in the non-uniformed service for the purpose of that provision; and
- (z) all other matters which the Armed Forces Council considers necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

206.—(1) There shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund all such sums of money as may from time to time be granted by way of pension, gratuity or other allowance in accordance with this Act or any regulations made pursuant to section 205. Pensions.
17/78.

(2) A pension, gratuity or other allowance granted under this Act or any regulations made pursuant to section 205 shall not be assignable or transferable or liable to be garnished, attached, sequestered or levied upon for or in respect of a debt or claim, except for the purpose of satisfying —

- (a) a debt due to the Government; or
- (b) an order of a court for the payment of periodical sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or former wife or minor child, whether legitimate or not, of the serviceman to whom the pension, gratuity or other allowance has been granted.

207. All regulations made under this Act shall be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*. Regulations
to be
presented to
Parliament.

208.—(1) The Armed Forces Council may from time to time make such orders not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and any regulations made thereunder to be called “General Orders of the Ministry of Defence” as the Council may consider necessary or expedient. General
Orders of
Ministry of
Defence.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Armed Forces Council may make orders relating to —

- (a) conduct and discipline and the regulation and carrying out of punishment;
- (b) classification and promotion;

- (c) instructions and examinations;
- (d) inspection, drill, parades, training and exercises;
- (e) the institution and maintenance of common rooms and canteens; and
- (f) the manner and form of reports, correspondence and other records.

(3) It shall not be necessary to publish any General Orders of the Ministry of Defence in the *Gazette*.

Transitional provision.

209. The Queen's Regulations for the Army or the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom and Queen's Regulations of the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder or any General Orders of the Ministry of Defence, continue to apply to the Singapore Armed Forces constituted under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Sections 4, 61 and 178

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