

THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

CRIMINAL LAW (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT

(CHAPTER 67)

1970 Ed. Cap. 112

Ordinance

26 of 1955

Amended by

25 of 1958	26 of 1979
36 of 1958	8 of 1981
34 of 1959	18 of 1984
56 of 1959	LN's
43 of 1960	231/63
56 of 1960	185/65
M 22 of 1964	S 121/71
4 of 1967	S 228/75
8 of 1969	S 6/77
14 of 1969	S 43/77
21 of 1973	S 245/79
15 of 1974	S 99/85
12 of 1976	S 178/86

REVISED EDITION 1985

Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

PART II

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY

3. Supplies.
4. Making and possession of subversive documents.

PART III

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES

5. Interpretation.
6. Restrictions on strikes and lock-outs.
7. Illegal strikes and lock-outs.
8. Lock-out or strike consequent on illegal strike or lock-out.
9. Penalty for illegal strikes and lock-outs.
10. Penalty for instigation.
11. Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes or lock-outs.
12. Protection of persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes or lock-outs.

PART IV

GENERAL

13. Dispersal of assemblies.
14. Powers of search and boarding vessels.

Section.

15. Disposal of subversive documents.
16. Failure to report offences.
17. Attempt to commit offences and assisting offenders.
18. Offences seizable and non-bailable.
19. Offences by companies, etc.
20. Penalties.
21. Jurisdiction of District Courts.
22. Admission of statements in evidence.
23. Trials may be in camera.
24. Power to prohibit publication of witnesses' names, etc.
25. Disposal of articles in possession of authorities.
26. Publicity of orders.
27. Registration of persons arrested or convicted.
28. Power to amend Schedules.
29. Effect of this Act.

PART V

DETENTION

30. Power of Minister to make orders.
31. Orders to be referred to an advisory committee and subject to confirmation by President.
32. Power to substitute order for police supervision.
33. Restrictions on person subject to supervision.
34. Person subject to supervision not to consort with other persons subject to supervision.
35. Double penalties for crimes of violence.
36. Loitering by a person subject to supervision in a public place, etc.
37. Taking of photographs and finger impressions.
38. Extension of orders.
39. Constitution of advisory committees.
40. Powers and procedure of advisory committees.
41. Disclosure of information.
42. Manner of detention and powers to order removal.
43. Temporary release of detainees to engage in employment.
44. Power to detain suspected persons.
45. Duty to arrest persons ordered to be detained.
46. Power to enter and search.
47. Powers of Public Prosecutor.
48. Rules.

First Schedule — Essential services; forms of notices.

Second Schedule — Reportable offences.

Third Schedule — Specified laws.

An Act to make temporary provisions for the maintenance of public order, the control of supplies by sea to Singapore, and the prevention of strikes and lock-outs in essential services.

[21st October 1955]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act. Short title.
15/74,
26/79,
18/84.

(2) This Act shall continue in force for a period of 34 years from the date of commencement.

(3) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the operation thereof as respects things previously done or omitted to be done.

2. In this Act, unless the subject or context otherwise requires — Inter-
pretation.

“authorised officer” means —

- (a) any police officer or officer of customs;
- (b) any person holding a commission in the Singapore Armed Forces; or
- (c) any authority or any person by name or office appointed by the Minister to be an authorised officer for the purpose of exercising all or any of the powers conferred upon an authorised officer by this Act;

“document” means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of these means, and includes any banner, emblem or other insignia;

“explosive substance” shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance and any bomb, grenade, apparatus, machine, implement or material used or intended to be used or adapted for causing or aiding in causing any explosion in or with any explosive substance and any part of such bomb, grenade, apparatus, machine or implement;

Cap. 235.

“police officer” includes any member of the Special Constabulary constituted under Part VIII of the Police Force Act;

“subversive document” means any document which contains —

- (a) any subversive matter;
- (b) any propaganda or matter supporting, propagating or advocating acts prejudicial to the public safety in Singapore or the maintenance of public order therein or inciting to violence therein or counselling disobedience to the law thereof or to any lawful order therein; or
- (c) any reference to or account of any collection of, or any request or demand for, any subscription, contribution or donation, whether in money or in kind, or any request or demand for supplies for the benefit directly or indirectly or the use of persons who intend to or are about to act or have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety in Singapore or to the maintenance of public order therein or who incite to violence therein or counsel disobedience to the law thereof or any lawful order therein,

and includes any document indicating a connection, association or affiliation with any unlawful society;

“supplies” includes money, food, drink, clothing, rubber, tin or other valuable commodity, any medicine or drug or other medical supplies, and any material or instrument or part thereof for printing, typewriting, or duplicating words or objects in visible form.

PART II

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY

Supplies.

3.—(1) Any person who demands, collects or receives any supplies from any other person in circumstances which

raise a reasonable presumption that he intends or is about to act or has recently acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety in Singapore or the maintenance of public order therein or that the supplies so demanded, collected or received are intended for the use of any person who that first-mentioned person knows or has reason to believe intends or is about so to act or has recently so acted, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(2) Any person who is found in possession of any supplies for which he cannot satisfactorily account in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that the supplies are intended for the use of any person who that first-mentioned person knows or has reason to believe intends, or is about, to act, or has recently acted, in a manner prejudicial to public safety in Singapore or the maintenance of public order therein, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years.

(3) Any person who provides, whether directly or indirectly, any supplies to any other person in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that the first-mentioned person knows or has reason to believe that other person intends, or is about, to act, or has recently acted, in a manner prejudicial to public safety in Singapore or the maintenance of public order therein, or that the supplies so provided are intended for the use of any person who intends or is about, so to act, or has recently so acted, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years:

Provided that no person shall be convicted of any offence under this subsection if he proves that prior to being charged with or accused of that offence by a police officer or a person in authority he voluntarily gave full information of the offence to a police officer.

(4) In any charge of any offence under any of the provisions of this section it shall not be necessary to specify the person or persons from whom any supplies were demanded, collected or received or to whom any supplies were provided.

Making and possession of subversive documents.

4.—(1) Any person who, without lawful excuse, makes, causes to be made, carries or has in his possession or under his control any subversive document shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(2) Every document purporting to be a subversive document shall be deemed to be a subversive document until the contrary is proved; and where in any prosecution under this section it is proved that a person made, was carrying or had in his possession or under his control a subversive document he shall be deemed to have known the nature and contents of the document:

Provided that no person shall be convicted of an offence under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the court —

- (a) that he was not aware of the nature or contents of the subversive document which he made, caused to be made, was carrying or had in his possession or under his control; and
- (b) that he made, caused to be made, was carrying or had the subversive document in his possession or under his control in such circumstances that at no time did he have reasonable cause to believe or suspect that the document was a subversive document.

PART III

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Inter-pretation.

5. In this Part unless the context otherwise requires —
- “Commissioner” means the Commissioner for Labour, and includes any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner for Labour;
 - “essential service” means any service, business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling included in Part I of the First Schedule;
 - “lock-out” means the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a

trade dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment;

“public health service” means —

- (a) any hospital, clinic, sanatorium, or other institution for the care of the sick; and
- (b) any system of public conservancy or sanitation;

“strike” means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any essential service acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of a number of persons who are or who have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment;

“workman” means any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be for manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, be expressed or implied, oral or in writing, and whether it be a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work, and includes, for the purposes of any proceedings under this Part in relation to a trade dispute, a workman discharged during that dispute.

6.—(1) No workman employed in any of the following essential services shall go on strike:

- (a) water services;
- (b) gas services; and
- (c) electricity services.

Restrictions on strikes and lock-outs.

(2) No workman employed in any essential service, not being an essential service specified in subsection (1), shall go on strike —

- (a) unless at least 14 days before striking he has given to his employer notice of intention to strike as provided by this section;
- (b) before the date of striking specified in the notice of intention to strike; or
- (c) during the pendency of any proceedings.

(3) No employer shall lock out any workman engaged in any essential service specified in subsection (1).

(4) No employer shall lock out any workman engaged in any essential service, not being an essential service specified in subsection (1) —

(a) unless at least 14 days before locking out he has given to his workmen notice of intention to lock out as provided by this section;

(b) before the date of locking out specified in the notice of intention to lock out; or

(c) during the pendency of any proceedings.

(5) The notice referred to in subsection (2) shall —

(a) be delivered to the employer or his manager;

(b) be signed by not less than 7 workmen employed by the employer and concerned in the strike, or by 7 representatives of the trade union of which the workmen are members; and

(c) be in accordance with Form 1 set out in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) The notice referred to in subsection (4) shall —

(a) be signed by the employer;

(b) be delivered to a representative of the workmen concerned or to an officer of the trade union to which the workmen belong; and

(c) be in accordance with Form 2 set out in Part II of the First Schedule,

and the employer shall cause a copy of the notice to be posted at 3 conspicuous places in the place of work where the workmen affected thereby are ordinarily employed.

(7) A copy of every notice which is given under subsection (2) or (4) shall be delivered to the Commissioner within 3 days after the notice is given.

(8) Every notice which is given under subsection (2) or (4) shall expire at the end of 30 days from the date of the notice.

(9) In this section, “proceedings” means —

(a) conciliation proceedings directed by the Commissioner under section 20 (2) of the Industrial

Relations Act or by the Minister under section 22 (1) of that Act;

- (b) proceedings before an Industrial Arbitration Court in respect of a trade dispute of which that Court has cognizance by virtue of section 31 of the Industrial Relations Act; or
- (c) proceedings before a board of inquiry appointed by the Minister under section 74 (1) of the Industrial Relations Act.

Cap. 136.

7. A strike or lock-out shall be deemed to be illegal if it is commenced, declared or continued in contravention of section 6, or of any provision of any other written law.

Illegal strikes and lock-outs.

8. A lock-out declared in consequence of an illegal strike or a strike declared in consequence of an illegal lock-out shall not be deemed to be illegal.

Lock-out or strike consequent on illegal strike or lock-out.

9.—(1) Any workman who commences, continues or otherwise acts in furtherance of a strike which is illegal under this Part shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Penalty for illegal strikes and lock-outs.

(2) Any employer who commences, continues or otherwise acts in furtherance of a lock-out which is illegal under this Part shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

10. Any person who instigates or incites others to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike or lock-out which is illegal under this Part or who instigates or incites others to withhold their labour or services knowing or having reason to believe that the probable consequences of that action will be to endanger human life or the efficient operation of any public health service or cause serious bodily injury or expose valuable property whether real or personal to destruction or serious damage shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not

Penalty for instigation.

exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes or lock-outs.

11. Any person who knowingly expends or applies any money in direct furtherance or support of any illegal strike or lock-out shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Protection of persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes or lock-outs.

12. No person refusing to take part or to continue to take part in any strike or lock-out which is by this Part declared to be illegal shall be, by reason of the refusal subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to the deprivation of any right or benefit to which he or his legal personal representatives would otherwise be entitled, or be liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society, anything to the contrary in the rules of a trade union or society notwithstanding.

PART IV

GENERAL

Dispersal of assemblies. 21/73.

13.—(1) Whenever the Minister declares that an immediate threat to public peace exists within Singapore or any part thereof any police officer not below the rank of sergeant may command any assembly of 10 or more persons within Singapore to disperse and it shall thereupon be the duty of those persons to disperse accordingly and any person joining or continuing in any such assembly shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or to both.

(2) Any such declaration shall, but without prejudice to the making of a further declaration, remain in force for a period not exceeding 48 hours.

(3) In any prosecution under this section a certificate signed by the Minister as to the date and time of the making of a declaration shall be admissible in evidence and shall not be called in question in any court.

14.—(1) A police officer not below the rank of sergeant may, without warrant and with or without assistance, enter and search any premises, stop and search any vehicle or individual, whether in a public place or not, if he suspects that any evidence of the commission of an offence is likely to be found on the premises or individual or in the vehicle, and may seize any evidence so found.

Powers of search and boarding vessels. 12/76.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law any police officer may, when on duty and on the authority of a police officer not below the rank of sergeant, stop, board and search any vessel not being or having the status of a ship of war and may remain on board so long as the vessel remains within the waters of Singapore.

21/73.

(3) Any police officer searching a vessel under subsection (2) may seize any evidence found therein of the commission of any offence under the provisions of any written law for the time being in force.

(4) Any persons resisting or hindering or in any way obstructing any police officer carrying out a search under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

15. Any subversive document seized under the provisions of this Act shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner of Police may order.

Disposal of subversive documents.

16.—(1) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that another person is guilty of any offence included for the time being in the Second Schedule, fails to report the same to a police officer at the earliest possible opportunity shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

Failure to report offences.

(2) Where any person is charged with an offence under subsection (1), the burden of proving that there was no opportunity of making a report to a police officer, or that such a report was, in fact, made by him at the earliest possible opportunity, shall lie on the accused.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to communications made by a client to an advocate and solicitor which are protected from disclosure under section 128 of the Evidence Act.

Cap. 97.

Attempt to commit offences and assisting offenders.
Cap. 224.

17.—(1) Without prejudice to the operation of Chapter V and Chapter XXIII of the Penal Code, any person who attempts to commit, or does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence under this Act, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence.

(2) No person, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that another person has committed an offence under this Act, shall give that other person any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder, or interfere with the apprehension, trial or punishment of that person for that offence.

Offences seizable and non-bailable.
Cap. 68.

18. Every offence under this Act other than an offence under section 9 shall be seizable and non-bailable for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Offences by companies, etc.

19. Where a person committing an offence under this Act is a company or other body corporate or any association of persons (whether incorporated or not), every director, manager, secretary, agent or other officer or person concerned with the management thereof shall, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or consent, be deemed to be guilty of that offence.

Penalties.

20. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or any order or rule made under any of those provisions, or any direction given or requirement imposed under any of those provisions, or abets such contravention or failure, he shall be guilty of an offence, and, subject to any special provisions in this Act, a person guilty of an offence shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Jurisdiction of District Courts.

21. Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the High Court, a District Court shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and to impose therefor a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or a sentence not exceeding 5 years imprisonment or both.

Admission of statements in evidence.
21/73.

22. Where any person is charged with any offence under this Act any statement, whether the statement amounts to a confession or not or is oral or in writing, made at any time, whether before or after the person is charged and whether in

the course of a police investigation or not, by that person to or in the hearing of any police officer of or above the rank of sergeant shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any written law, be admissible at his trial in evidence and, if that person tenders himself as a witness, any such statement may be used in cross-examination and for the purpose of impeaching his credit:

Provided that no such statement shall be admissible or so used 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 that person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the court, to give that 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. 12/76.

23. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any written law, a court may order that the whole or any part of any trial before it for any offence under this Act shall be dealt with in camera if it is satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of justice or of public safety or security to do so. Trials may be in camera.

24. A court may at any time order that no person shall publish the name, address or photograph of any witness in any case tried or about to be tried before it for an offence under this Act, or any evidence or any other thing likely to lead to the identification of any such witness. Any person who acts in contravention of any such order shall be guilty of an offence. Power to prohibit publication of witnesses' names, etc.

25.—(1) The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the disposal of property the subject of offences shall apply to any article coming into the possession of an authority which the authority has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act, as they apply to property coming into the possession of the police, and in relation to any such article, shall have effect as if any reference therein to a police officer included a reference to an authority. Disposal of articles in possession of authorities. Cap. 68.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "authority" includes any public officer and any other person whomsoever having functions in connection with the operation of this Act.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prejudice any right to retain or dispose of property which may exist in the law apart from this section.

Publicity
of orders.

26. When any order or declaration is made or direction given under the provisions of this Act the authority making the order or declaration or giving the direction shall cause notice of the effect of it to be given as soon as possible in such manner as he thinks necessary for bringing it to the notice of all persons who in his opinion ought to have notice of it, and that order, declaration or direction shall have effect as soon as notice as aforesaid has been given, without publication in the *Gazette*.

Registration
of persons
arrested or
convicted.
Cap. 268.

27.—(1) The Registration of Criminals Act relating to the taking of finger impressions and photographs of persons under arrest and accused of any crime shall apply to persons arrested under this Act as if they were persons accused of any crime within the meaning of that Act.

(2) The Registration of Criminals Act shall apply to persons convicted of an offence under this Act as if the offence were a crime included in the First Schedule to that Act.

Power
to amend
Schedules.

28. The Minister may by notification in the *Gazette* add to, vary or amend any of the Schedules.

Effect
of this Act.

29. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other written law and, in the event of conflict between any provision of this Act and any provision of any other written law, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

PART V

DETENTION

Power of
Minister to
make orders.

30. Whenever the Minister is satisfied with respect to any person, whether the person is at large or in custody, that the person has been associated with activities of a criminal nature, the Minister may with the consent of the Public Prosecutor —

(a) if he is satisfied that it is necessary that the person be detained in the interests of public safety,

peace and good order, by order under his hand direct that the person be detained for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the order; or

- (b) if he is satisfied that it is necessary that the person be subject to the supervision of the police, by order direct that the person be subject to the supervision of the police for any period not exceeding 3 years from the date of the order.

31.—(1) Every order made by the Minister under section 30 shall, together with a written statement of the grounds upon which the Minister made the order, be referred by the Minister to an advisory committee constituted as provided in section 39, within 28 days of the making of the order. The committee shall submit to the President a written report on the making of the order and may make therein such recommendations as it shall think fit.

Orders to be referred to an advisory committee and subject to confirmation by President.

(2) The President shall consider the report and may cancel or confirm the order and in confirming the order may make thereto such variations as he thinks fit.

32.—(1) At any time after an order of detention in respect of a person has been made under section 30 or confirmed under section 31 (2) or after the expiry of the validity of the order the Minister may by order direct that the person be subject to the supervision of the police for any period not exceeding 3 years from the date of the order and thereupon any detention order made or confirmed in respect of that person shall be deemed to be cancelled and that person if under detention shall be released.

Power to substitute order for police supervision.

(2) Section 31 shall apply to any order made by the Minister under subsection (1) as it applies to an order made by the Minister under section 30.

33.—(1) Any person directed to be subject to the supervision of the police under section 30 or 32 (referred to in this Act as a person subject to supervision under this Act) shall be subject to the obligations imposed upon persons subject to police supervision under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code and shall also be subject to all or any of the

Restrictions on person subject to supervision. 21/73.

Cap. 68.

following restrictions as the Minister may by order direct:

- (a) he shall be required to reside within the limits of any police division specified in the order;
- (b) he shall not be permitted to change his residence without the written authority of a police officer not below the rank of inspector;
- (c) except in so far as may be otherwise provided by the order, he shall not leave Singapore without the written authority of a police officer not below the rank of inspector;
- (d) he shall at all times keep the officer in charge of the police division in which he resides notified of the house or place in which he resides;
- (e) he shall be liable, at such time or times as may be specified in the order, to present himself at the nearest police station;
- (f) he shall remain within doors or within such area as may be defined in the order, between such hours as may be specified in the order, unless he obtains special permission to the contrary from the officer in charge of the police division in which he resides;
- (g) except in so far as may be otherwise provided by the order, he shall not be permitted to enter any area specified in the order.

(2) The Minister may from time to time, by order in writing served on the person subject to supervision under this Act, vary, cancel or add to any restrictions imposed under this section.

(3) A person subject to supervision under this Act who contravenes or fails to comply with any order or restriction imposed on him under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and not less than one year.

Person
subject to
supervision
not to
consort
with other
persons
subject to
supervision.

34.—(1) No person subject to supervision under this Act shall consort or habitually associate with any other person subject to supervision under this Act without the permission of the officer in charge of the police district in which he resides, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that that other person was a person subject to supervision under this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and not less than one year.

35. Any person subject to supervision under this Act who is convicted of an offence, committed after the date of the order directing him to be subject to supervision, under the provisions of any law specified in the Third Schedule shall, notwithstanding any other written law to the contrary, be liable to imprisonment for a term twice as long as the maximum term for which he would otherwise have been liable on conviction for that offence, and also to caning. Double penalties for crimes of violence.

36. Any person subject to supervision under this Act who — Loitering by a person subject to supervision in a public place, etc.

(a) is found between the hours of sunset and sunrise frequenting or loitering in or about any public place or in the neighbourhood of any place of public entertainment;

(b) at any time is found in the company of two or more persons subject to supervision under this Act; or

(c) at any time is found in or near any place in which any act of violence or breach of the peace is being or has just been committed,

and who is unable satisfactorily to account for his presence at that place or time or in that company shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and not less than one year.

37.—(1) A police officer may take or cause to be taken the photographs and finger impressions of any person subject to supervision under this Act; and every such person shall be legally bound to submit to the taking of his photographs and finger impressions, and may be compelled thereto by the use of force, if necessary. Taking of photographs and finger impressions.

(2) Any person who being legally bound under subsection (1) to submit to the taking of his photographs and finger impressions refuses or fails to submit thereto on demand shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Extension of orders.

38.—(1) The President may from time to time extend the validity of any order of detention confirmed under section 31 (2) for periods not exceeding one year at any one time and may at any time refer any such order for further consideration by an advisory committee.

(2) The President may from time to time extend the period for which a person is directed to be under the supervision of the police by any order confirmed under section 31 (2) and may at any time refer any such order for further consideration by an advisory committee.

Constitution of advisory committees.

39. For the purposes of this Act, the Minister may from time to time appoint one or more advisory committees each consisting of not less than two persons.

Powers and procedure of advisory committees.

40.—(1) Every advisory committee shall for the purposes of this Act have all the powers of a court for the summoning and examination of witnesses, the administration of oaths or affirmations and for compelling the production of documents.

Cap. 224.

(2) Every member of an advisory committee shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code and shall have in case of any action or suit brought against him for any act done or omitted to be done in the execution of his duty under the provisions of this Act the like protection and privileges as are by law given to a Judge in the execution of his office.

(3) Every advisory committee shall have regard to the requirements of public safety, the protection of individuals and the safeguarding of sources of information and subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules made under section 48 may regulate its own procedure.

Disclosure of information.

41. Nothing in this Act or in any rules made under section 48 shall require the Minister or any other public servant to disclose facts which he considers it to be against the public interest to disclose.

Manner of detention and powers to order removal.

42.—(1) Every person detained in pursuance of an order made under section 30 shall be detained in such place as the Minister may direct and in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister.

(2) The Minister may by order direct the removal from any place of detention to another place of detention to be specified in the order of any person detained in pursuance of an order made under section 30.

(3) On proof to his satisfaction that the presence at any place of any person detained in pursuance of an order made under section 30 is required in the interests of justice, or for the purpose of any inquiry, or in the public interest or in the interest of the person detained, the Minister may order that the person be taken to that place.

(4) Any person in the course of removal under subsection (2) or in the course of being taken to any place in pursuance of subsection (3) and when so removed or while at that place shall be kept in such custody as the Minister may direct and while in that custody shall be deemed to be in lawful custody.

43.—(1) The Minister may, from time to time, on the recommendation of an advisory committee appointed for the purposes of this section, direct that a detainee shall be released from day to day to engage in such employment (including self-employment) as the Minister may specify.

Temporary release of detainees to engage in employment. 8/81.

(2) Any direction made under subsection (1) shall have effect for a period to be fixed by the Minister and may be subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed by the Minister.

(3) The Minister may at any time revoke any direction made under subsection (1).

(4) The Minister may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, grant leave to a detainee in respect of whom a direction has been made under subsection (1) to spend his leave at such place as the Minister may specify.

(5) The Minister may at any time revoke any leave granted to a detainee under subsection (4).

(6) Where any direction made under subsection (1) is in force in respect of a detainee or any leave is granted under subsection (4) to a detainee, the Superintendent of the place of detention shall release the detainee at such times and for

such periods as are necessary to give effect to the direction or grant of leave.

(7) If any detainee in respect of whom a direction has been made under subsection (1) or leave has been granted under subsection (4) remains at large without lawful excuse or fails to return to his place of detention after the direction or leave has been revoked, he shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large and to have escaped from lawful custody.

(8) Every person released under this section shall continue to be in the legal custody of the superintendent of the place of detention from which he is released during every period for which he is so released.

(9) For the purposes of this section, “detainee” means any person who is detained in pursuance of an order made under section 30. [42A

Power to detain suspected persons.

44.—(1) Any police officer may without warrant arrest and detain pending enquiries any person in respect of whom he has reason to believe there are grounds which would justify the detention of the person under section 30.

(2) No person shall be detained under this section for a period exceeding 24 hours except with the authority of a police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent or for a period of 48 hours in all:

Provided that if an officer of or above the rank of superintendent of police is satisfied that the necessary enquiries cannot be completed within the period of 48 hours he may authorise the further detention of the person for an additional period not exceeding 14 days and shall on giving such authorisation forthwith report the circumstances to the Commissioner of Police.

(3) Any person detained under the powers conferred by this section shall be deemed to be in lawful custody and may be detained in any prison, or in any police station or in any other similar place authorised generally or specially by the Minister. [43

Duty to arrest persons ordered to be detained.

45.—(1) Any police officer may, without warrant, arrest any person found at large in respect of whom there is in existence a detention order made by the Minister under section 30 and shall forthwith report the arrest to the Commissioner of Police.

(2) Any person arrested in pursuance of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be in lawful custody and may be detained for a period not exceeding 48 hours in any prison or in any police station pending the issuing of instructions by the Minister for his further detention. [44

46. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any written law, it shall be lawful for any police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent, or a police officer of any rank specially authorised by a police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent, in order to effect the arrest of any person in pursuance of the provisions of this Part, to enter and search any place and in order to effect an entrance into that place to break open any outer or inner door or window of that place if he cannot otherwise obtain admittance thereto. [45

Power to enter and search.

47. Nothing in this Act derogates from the powers of the Public Prosecutor with regard to the control and direction of criminal prosecutions. [46

Powers of Public Prosecutor.

48.—(1) The Minister may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Part. Rules.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1), such rules may provide for the issue by the Commissioner of National Registration appointed under the National Registration Act of special identity cards to all or any class of persons subject to supervision under this Act and provide for the form, custody, production, inspection, cancellation, alteration, endorsement on and replacement of those cards and the substitution thereof for identity cards issued to those persons under any written law and for all other matters necessary or desirable in connection with those cards or the carrying thereof or the enforcement of those rules, including the prescription of penalties not exceeding in respect of any offence a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term of 3 years or both. [47

Cap. 201.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Section 5.
S 121/71
S 6/77
S 43/77
S 245/79
S 99/85
S 178/86.

1. Air Traffic Control and Civil Aviation (Operations) services provided by the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore.
2. Banking services.
3. Broadcasting and television services.
4. Bulk distribution of fuel and lubricants.
5. Drug enforcement services provided by the Central Narcotics Bureau.
6. Electricity services.
7. Fire services, including Airport Fire and Rescue Services.
8. Gas services.
9. Information services (including newspapers) and undertakings.
10. Port, dock and harbour services and undertakings.
11. Postal and telecommunication services and undertakings.
12. Prison services.
13. Public transport and air services.
14. Public health services including services engaged in the collection of blood for the use of hospitals and the pharmaceutical services under the Ministry of Health.
15. Water services.
16. All undertakings of whatever nature of —
 - (a) the Chartered Chemical Industries Pte. Ltd.;
 - (b) the Chartered Electronics Industries Pte. Ltd.;
 - (c) the Chartered Engineering Pte. Ltd.;
 - (d) the Chartered Firearms Industries Pte. Ltd.;
 - (e) the Chartered Industries of Singapore (Pte.) Ltd.;
 - (f) the Chartered Machine Tools Pte. Ltd.;
 - (g) the Chartered Metal Industries Pte. Ltd.;
 - (h) the Chartered Pyrotechnic Industries Pte. Ltd.;
 - (i) the Ordnance Development and Engineering Company of Singapore (Pte.) Ltd.;
 - (j) the Singapore Aero-Component Overhaul Pte. Ltd.;
 - (k) the Singapore Aerospace Maintenance Co. Pte. Ltd.;
 - (l) the Singapore Aerospace Manufacturing Pte. Ltd.;
 - (m) the Singapore Automotive Engineering Pte. Ltd.;
 - (n) the Singapore Electronic and Engineering Pte. Ltd.;
 - (o) the Singapore Mint Private Ltd.;
 - (p) the Singapore National Printers (Pte.) Ltd.;
 - (q) the Singapore Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd.;
 - (r) the Thomas De La Rue (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.;
 - (s) the Singapore Aero-Engine Overhaul (Pte.) Ltd.;
 - (t) the Singapore Aerospace Warehousing and Supplies Pte. Ltd.;
 - (u) SAE Automotive Supplies Pte. Ltd.; and
 - (v) Singapore Ordnance Engineering Private Limited.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

PART II

FORM 1

Section 6 (5).

The Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act
(Chapter 67)

To

.....
(Name of Employers)

- We (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)

employees of
being _____
members of (Name of trade union)

acting on behalf of employees of
(Name of company, firm, etc.)

hereby give notice that the classes of employees as set out below intend
to go on strike on unless negotiations
(date)

for a settlement have been commenced beforehand or unless the
demands presented to you on 19 have
been satisfied by 19

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- Signatures. (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)

Classes of employees (*giving usual designation*):

-
-
-
-
-

FIRST SCHEDULE — continued

Section 6 (6).

FORM 2

The Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Chapter 67)

I ... being ... (name) (manager, proprietor, partner, etc.) of ... (Name of company, firm, etc.)

hereby give notice to the classes of my employees set out below that as from ... 19 they will not be permitted to work on my premises of the above ... (Name of company, firm, etc.)

unless a satisfactory agreement as to conditions of employment has been reached between myself and them or their representatives, or negotiations opened to that end by ... 19

Class of employees (giving usual designation):

.....
.....
.....

(Signature)

Section 16. S 228/75.

SECOND SCHEDULE

REPORTABLE OFFENCES

- Cap. 100. The Explosive Substances Act ... Sections 3 and 4.
Cap. 14. The Arms Offences Act ... Sections 3, 6 and 7.

Section 35. S 228/75.

THIRD SCHEDULE

SPECIFIED LAWS

- Cap. 311. 1. Sections 14 and 15 of the Societies Act.
2. Sections 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 307, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 332, 333, 346, 347, 352, 353, 356, 357, 363, 364, 365, 368, 384, 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 447, 448, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 457, 458, 506, 511 and Chapter V of the Penal Code.
Cap. 224. 3. Sections 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Arms Offences Act.
Cap. 185. 4. Section 5 of the Misuse of Drugs Act.
Cap. 65. 5. The Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act.
Cap. 151. 6. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Kidnapping Act.
Cap. 143. 7. Sections 58 and 59 of the Internal Security Act.