



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

**CORRUPTION, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OTHER
SERIOUS CRIMES (CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS) ACT**

(CHAPTER 65A)

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Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act

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An Act to provide for the confiscation of benefits derived from, and to combat, corruption, drug dealing and other serious crimes and for purposes connected therewith.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

[30th November 1993]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act.

[25/99]

Interpretation

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

“authorised officer” means —

- (a) any officer of the Bureau;
- (b) any special investigator of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau appointed under section 3(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap. 241);
- (c) any Commercial Affairs Officer appointed under section 64 of the Police Force Act 2004;
[24/2004 wef 12/10/2004]
- (d) any police officer; and
- (e) any other person authorised in writing by the Minister for the purposes of this Act;

“bank” means a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19);

“charging order” means an order made under section 17(1);

“confiscation order” means an order made under section 4 or 5;

“corresponding law” means a law of a foreign country or part thereof providing for the control or regulation, in that country or part thereof, of —

- (a) the production, supply, use, export and import of drugs and other substances in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs signed at New York on 30th March 1961;
- (b) the production, supply, use, export and import of dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs in pursuance of any treaty, convention or other agreement or arrangement to which the government of that country and the Government of Singapore are for the time being parties; or
- (c) the benefits of trafficking in the drugs or substances referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“criminal conduct” means doing or being concerned in, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, any act constituting a serious offence or a foreign serious offence;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“dealing with property” is to be construed in accordance with section 16(7);

“defendant” means a person against whom proceedings have been instituted for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, or offences whether or not he has been convicted thereof;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“drug dealing” means doing or being concerned in, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, any act constituting a drug dealing offence or a foreign drug dealing offence;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“drug dealing offence” means —

- (a) any offence specified in the First Schedule;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any such offence;
- (c) inciting another to commit any such offence;
- (d) attempting to commit any such offence; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any such offence;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“employer”, in relation to a legal counsel, includes —

- (a) if the employer is one of a number of corporations that are related to each other under section 6 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50), every corporation so related as if the legal counsel is also employed by each of the related corporations; and
- (b) if the employer is a public agency within the meaning of section 128A(6) of the Evidence Act (Cap. 97) and

the legal counsel is required as part of his duties of employment or appointment to provide legal advice or assistance in connection with the application of the law or any form of resolution of legal dispute to any other public agency or agencies, the other public agency or agencies as if the legal counsel is also employed by the other public agency or each of the other public agencies;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“financial institution” has the same meaning as in section 27A(6) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186) read with section 27A(7) of that Act;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“foreign country” means any country or territory outside Singapore;

“foreign court” means a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country which is a party to any treaty, memorandum of understanding or agreement for the control of narcotic drugs or for assistance in criminal matters to which Singapore is also a party;

[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“foreign drug dealing offence” means an offence against a corresponding law that consists of or includes conduct which, if the conduct had occurred in Singapore, would have constituted a drug dealing offence;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“foreign serious offence” —

(a) means an offence (other than a foreign drug dealing offence) against the law of a foreign country or part thereof that consists of or includes conduct which, if the conduct had occurred in Singapore, would have constituted a serious offence; and

(b) includes a foreign serious tax offence;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“foreign serious tax offence” means an offence against the national law of a foreign country that consists of the doing of any of the following (however described) wilfully with intent to evade, or to assist any other person to evade, any tax of that country:

- (a) omitting from, or understating or overstating in, a return made for the purposes of that tax any information which should be included in the return;
- (b) making any false statement or entry in any return, claim or application made, or any document or information required to be given, for the purposes of that tax;
- (c) giving any false answer, whether verbally or in writing, to any question or request for information asked or made for the purposes of that tax;
- (d) failing to inform the authority responsible for the collection of that tax, in the required manner, of any incorrect information appearing in any assessment made by that authority, when required to do so;
- (e) preparing or maintaining, or authorising the preparation or maintenance, of any false books of account or other records, or falsifying or authorising the falsification of any books of account or records;
- (f) making use of any fraud, art or contrivance, or authorising the use of any such fraud, art or contrivance;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“gift caught by this Act” is to be construed in accordance with section 12(7) or (8);

“interest”, in relation to property, includes any right;

“legal counsel” has the same meaning as in section 3(7) of the Evidence Act;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“making a gift” is to be construed in accordance with section 12(9);

“material” includes any book, document or other record in any form, and any container or article relating thereto;

“Monetary Authority of Singapore” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore established under section 3 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186);

“officer of customs” has the same meaning as in the Customs Act (Cap. 70);

[4/2003 wef 01/04/2003]

“officer of the Bureau” means the Director or any officer of the Central Narcotics Bureau appointed under section 3 of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185);

“possession”, in relation to any property, means actual or constructive possession of the property;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“property” means money and all other property, movable or immovable, including things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property;

“realisable property” means —

- (a) any property held by the defendant; and
- (b) any property held by a person to whom the defendant has, directly or indirectly, made a gift caught by this Act;

“Registrar” means, in relation to proceedings in —

- (a) the High Court — the Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court;
- (b) a District Court or a Magistrate’s Court — the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the State Courts;

[Act 5 of 2014 wef 07/03/2014]

“restraint order” means an order made under section 16(1);

“serious offence” means —

- (a) any of the offences specified in the Second Schedule;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any of those offences;

- (c) inciting others to commit any of those offences;
- (d) attempting to commit any of those offences; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any of those offences;

“Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer” means an authorised officer —

- (a) who has been appointed by the Minister as a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) who has his appointment as a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer published in the *Gazette*;

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

“value of gift” is to be construed in accordance with section 12;

“value of property” is to be construed in accordance with section 12(2).

[25/99; 12/2000]

(2) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) property is held by any person if he holds any interest in it;
- (b) references to property held by a person include a reference to property vested in his trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator;
- (c) references to an interest held by a person beneficially in property include a reference to an interest which would be held by him beneficially if the property were not so vested in his trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator;
- (d) property is transferred by one person to another if the first person transfers or grants to the other any interest in the property;
- (e) proceedings for an offence are instituted in Singapore when a person is produced and charged in court with the offence;
- (f) proceedings in Singapore for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, are concluded on the occurrence of one of the following events:

- (i) the discontinuance of the proceedings;
 - (ii) the acquittal of the defendant;
 - (iii) the quashing of the defendant's conviction for the offence;
 - (iv) the grant of the President's pardon in respect of the defendant's conviction for the offence; and
 - (v) the satisfaction of a confiscation order made in the proceedings (whether by payment of the amount due under the order or by the defendant serving imprisonment in default); and
- [Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]*
- (g) an order is subject to appeal as long as an appeal or further appeal is pending against the order or (if it was made on a conviction) against the conviction; and for this purpose, an appeal or further appeal shall be treated as pending (where one is competent but has not been brought) until the expiration of the time for bringing the appeal.

[25/99]

Meaning of “item subject to legal privilege”

2A.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, an item is subject to legal privilege if —

- (a) it is a communication made between a lawyer and a client, or a legal counsel acting as such and his employer, in connection with the lawyer giving legal advice to the client or the legal counsel giving legal advice to the employer, as the case may be;
- (b) it is a communication made between 2 or more lawyers acting for a client, or 2 or more legal counsel acting as such for their employer, in connection with one or more of the lawyers giving legal advice to the client or one or more of the legal counsel giving legal advice to the employer, as the case may be;

- (c) it is a communication made —
- (i) between a client, or an employer of a legal counsel, and another person;
 - (ii) between a lawyer acting for a client and either the client or another person; or
 - (iii) between a legal counsel acting as such for his employer and either the employer or another person, in connection with, and for the purposes of, any legal proceedings (including anticipated or pending legal proceedings) in which the client or employer, as the case may be, is or may be, or was or might have been, a party;
- (d) it is an item, or a document (including its contents), that is enclosed with or referred to in any communication in paragraph (a) or (b) and that is made or prepared by any person in connection with a lawyer or legal counsel, or one or more of the lawyers or legal counsel, in either paragraph giving legal advice to the client or the employer of the legal counsel, as the case may be; or
- (e) it is an item, or a document (including its contents), that is enclosed with or referred to in any communication in paragraph (c) and that is made or prepared by any person in connection with, and for the purposes of, any legal proceedings (including anticipated or pending legal proceedings) in which the client or the employer of the legal counsel, as the case may be, is or may be, or was or might have been, a party,

but it is not any such communication, item or document that is made, prepared or held with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose.

(2) In this section —

“client”, in relation to a lawyer, includes an agent of or other person representing a client and, if a client has died, a personal representative of the client;

“employer”, in relation to a legal counsel, includes —

- (a) if the employer is one of a number of corporations that are related to each other under section 6 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50), every corporation so related as if the legal counsel is also employed by each of the related corporations;
- (b) if the employer is a public agency within the meaning of section 128A(6) of the Evidence Act (Cap. 97) and the legal counsel is required as part of his duties of employment or appointment to provide legal advice or assistance in connection with the application of the law or any form of resolution of legal dispute to any other public agency or agencies, the other public agency or agencies as if the legal counsel is also employed by the other public agency or each of the other public agencies; and
- (c) an employee or officer of the employer;

“lawyer” means an advocate and solicitor, and includes an interpreter or other person who works under the supervision of an advocate and solicitor;

“legal counsel” means a legal counsel as defined in section 3(7) of the Evidence Act, and includes an interpreter or other person who works under the supervision of a legal counsel.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Application

3.—(1) This Act shall apply to any drug dealing offence or foreign drug dealing offence whether committed before or after 30th November 1993.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) Nothing in this Act shall impose any duty or confer any power on any court in or in connection with any proceedings under this Act

against a person for a drug dealing offence in respect of which he has been convicted by a court before 30th November 1993.

[25/99; 12/2000]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) This Act shall apply to any serious offence or foreign serious offence whether committed before or after 13th September 1999.

[25/99]

(4) Nothing in this Act shall impose any duty or confer any power on any court in connection with any proceedings under this Act against a person for a serious offence in respect of which he has been convicted by a court before 13th September 1999.

[25/99; 12/2000]

(5) This Act shall apply to any property, whether it is situated in Singapore or elsewhere.

Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office

3A.—(1) There shall be an office of the Government to be known as the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office which shall be responsible for —

(a) the receipt and analysis of —

- (i) any thing disclosed to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer pursuant to a requirement under subsection (3) or pursuant to section 39(1);
- (ii) any report under section 48C given to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer under section 48C(5) or forwarded to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer under section 48D;
- (iii) any report under section 48E given to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer under section 48E(5);
- (iv) any cash transaction report submitted to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer under section 48J(1);
and
- (v) any cash transaction report filed with a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer under any regulations

made under section 200 of the Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A); and

(b) the dissemination of the results of any such analysis.

(2) There shall be attached to the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office such number of Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officers as appear to the Minister to be necessary for the performance of the responsibilities of the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office.

(3) A Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer who is attached to the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office may require any person to disclose any document or information for the purposes of an analysis referred to in subsection (1).

(4) Where a person discloses any document or information to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer pursuant to a requirement under subsection (3) —

(a) the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction against the disclosure imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct; and

(b) the person shall not be liable for any loss arising out of the disclosure or any act or omission in consequence of the disclosure.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

PART II

CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS OF DRUG DEALING OR CRIMINAL CONDUCT

Confiscation orders

4.—(1) Subject to section 27, where a defendant is convicted of one or more drug dealing offences, the court shall, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, make a confiscation order against the defendant in respect of benefits derived by him from drug dealing if the court is satisfied that such benefits have been so derived.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) If the court is satisfied that benefits have been derived by the defendant from drug dealing, the court shall, at any time after

sentencing or otherwise dealing with him in respect of the offence or, as the case may be, any of the offences concerned, determine in accordance with section 10 the amount to be recovered in his case by virtue of this section.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) The court shall not take into account any application or proposed application for a confiscation order in determining the appropriate sentence or other manner of dealing with the defendant in respect of the drug dealing offences concerned.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3A) Where the court which convicted the defendant is for any reason unable to determine the amount to be recovered under subsection (2), the determination and confiscation order, if any, may be made by the Registrar.

[25/99]

(3B) Any relevant evidence admitted in the proceedings against the defendant for the drug dealing offence concerned shall, if the court or the Registrar thinks fit, be taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under subsection (2) or (3A).

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4) Subject to section 28, for the purposes of this Act, a person who holds or has at any time (whether before or after 30th November 1993) held any property or any interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court, shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have derived benefits from drug dealing.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4A) Any expenditure by a person referred to in subsection (4) (whether incurred before or after 30th November 1993) shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been met out of his benefits derived from drug dealing.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(5) The presumption referred to in subsection (4) or (4A) shall not be rebutted merely by adducing proof to the effect that the property or interest therein was derived from criminal conduct.

[25/99]

(6) In this section, a reference to property or interest therein shall include a reference to income accruing from such property or interest.

[25/99]

Confiscation orders for benefits derived from criminal conduct

5.—(1) Subject to section 27, where a defendant is convicted of one or more serious offences, the court shall, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, make a confiscation order against the defendant in respect of benefits derived by him from criminal conduct if the court is satisfied that such benefits have been so derived.

[25/99]

(2) If the court is satisfied that benefits have been derived by the defendant from criminal conduct, the court shall, at any time after sentencing or otherwise dealing with him in respect of the offence or, as the case may be, any of the offences concerned, determine in accordance with section 10 the amount to be recovered in his case by virtue of this section.

[25/99]

(3) The court shall not take into account any application or proposed application for a confiscation order in determining the appropriate sentence or other manner of dealing with the defendant in respect of the serious offences concerned.

[25/99]

(4) Where the court which convicted the defendant is for any reason unable to determine the amount to be recovered under subsection (2), the determination and confiscation order, if any, may be made by the Registrar.

[25/99]

(5) Any relevant evidence admitted in the proceedings against the defendant for the serious offence concerned shall, if the court or the Registrar thinks fit, be taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under subsection (2) or (4).

[25/99]

(6) Without prejudice to section 28, for the purposes of this Act, a person who holds or has at any time (whether before or after 13th September 1999) held any property or any interest therein (including income accruing from such property or interest) disproportionate to his known sources of income, the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court, shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have derived benefits from criminal conduct.

[25/99]

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), any expenditure by a person referred to in that subsection (whether incurred before or after 13th September 1999) shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been met out of his benefits derived from criminal conduct.

[25/99]

(8) The presumption referred to in subsection (6) shall not be rebutted merely by adducing proof to the effect that the property or interest therein (including income accruing from such property or interest) was derived from drug dealing.

[4A

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Live video or live television links

6.—(1) Where the defendant has been charged with or convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, the court or the Registrar may make an order that —

- (a) if the defendant is represented by an advocate and solicitor, the defendant shall not be present in person in any proceedings under this Act; or
- (b) the defendant shall appear in any proceedings under this Act through live video or live television link (whether or not the defendant is represented by an advocate and solicitor).

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) Where an order is made under subsection (1)(b), section 62A of the Evidence Act (Cap. 97) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, as if the defendant were a witness.

[4B
[25/99]

Assessing benefits of drug dealing

7.—(1) Subject to section 28, for the purposes of this Act —

(a) the benefits derived by any person from drug dealing shall be any property or interest therein (including income accruing from such property or interest) held by the person at any time, whether before or after 30th November 1993, being property or interest disproportionate to his known sources of income and the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) the value of the benefits derived by him from drug dealing shall be the aggregate of the values of the properties and interests therein referred to in paragraph (a).

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) For the purpose of assessing the value of the benefits derived by the defendant from drug dealing in a case where a confiscation order has previously been made against him, the court shall leave out of account any such benefits of drug dealing or criminal conduct that are shown to the court to have been taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under that order.

[5
[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Assessing benefits derived from criminal conduct

8.—(1) Without prejudice to section 28, for the purposes of this Act —

(a) the benefits derived by any person from criminal conduct, shall be any property or interest therein (including income accruing from such property or interest) held by the person at

any time, whether before or after 13th September 1999, being property or interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, and the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and

- (b) the value of the benefits derived by him from criminal conduct, shall be the aggregate of the values of the properties and interests therein referred to in paragraph (a).

[25/99]

(2) For the purpose of assessing the value of the benefits derived by the defendant from criminal conduct, in a case where a confiscation order or an order made under section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap. 241) has previously been made against him, the court shall leave out of account any such benefits derived from drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, that are shown to the court to have been taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under that order.

[5A

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Statements relating to drug dealing or criminal conduct

9.—(1) Where —

- (a) there is tendered to the court by the prosecution a statement as to any matters relevant to the determination whether benefits have been derived by the defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be, or to the assessment of the value of those benefits; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) the defendant accepts to any extent any allegation in the statement,

the court may, for the purposes of that determination and assessment, treat his acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

[25/99]

(2) Where —

- (a) a statement is tendered under subsection (1)(a); and

- (b) the court is satisfied that a copy of that statement has been served on the defendant,

the court may require the defendant to indicate to what extent he accepts each allegation in the statement and, so far as he does not accept any such allegation, to indicate any matters he proposes to rely on.

(3) If the defendant fails in any respect to comply with a requirement under subsection (2), he may be treated for the purposes of this section as accepting every allegation in the statement apart from any allegation in respect of which he has complied with the requirement.

(4) Where —

- (a) there is tendered to the court by the defendant a statement as to any matters relevant to determining the amount that might be realised at the time the confiscation order is made; and
- (b) the prosecution accepts to any extent any allegation in the statement,

the court may, for the purposes of that determination, treat the acceptance by the prosecution as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

(5) An allegation may be accepted or a matter indicated for the purposes of this section either —

- (a) orally before the court; or
- (b) in writing.

(6) No acceptance by the defendant under this section that benefits have been derived by him from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for an offence.

[6

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Amount to be recovered under confiscation order

10.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), the amount to be recovered from the defendant under the confiscation order shall be the amount the

court assesses to be the value of the benefits derived by the defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) If the court is satisfied as to any matter relevant for determining the amount that might be realised at the time the confiscation order is made (whether by an acceptance under section 9 or otherwise), the court may issue a certificate giving its opinion as to the matters concerned and shall do so if satisfied as mentioned in subsection (3).

(3) If the court is satisfied that the amount that might be realised at the time the confiscation order is made is less than the amount the court assesses to be the value of the benefits derived by the defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be, the amount to be recovered from the defendant under the confiscation order shall be the amount appearing to the court to be the amount that might be so realised.

[25/99]

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(4) If, on an application made in accordance with subsection (5), the court is satisfied that the amount that might be realised in the case of the person in question is greater than the amount taken into account in making the confiscation order (whether it was greater than was thought when the order was made or has subsequently increased), the court shall issue a certificate to that effect, giving its reasons.

(5) An application under subsection (4) may be made either by the Public Prosecutor or by a receiver appointed under section 16 or 19 in relation to the realisable property of the person in question.

(6) Where a certificate has been issued under subsection (4), the Public Prosecutor may apply to the court for an increase in the amount to be recovered under the confiscation order; and on that application the court may —

- (a) substitute for that amount such amount (not exceeding the amount assessed as the value referred to in subsection (1)) as appears to the court to be appropriate having regard to the amount now shown to be realisable; and

- (b) increase the term of imprisonment fixed in respect of the confiscation order under section 14(1) if the effect of the substitution is to increase the maximum period applicable in relation to the order under section 14(1).

[7

Interest on sums unpaid under confiscation order

11.—(1) If any sum required to be paid by a person under a confiscation order is not paid when it is required to be paid, that person shall be liable to pay interest on that sum for the period for which it remains unpaid.

[25/99]

(2) The amount of the interest shall for the purposes of enforcement be treated as part of the amount to be recovered from him under the confiscation order.

[25/99]

(3) The rate of interest under subsection (1) shall be at the same rate as a judgment debt.

[7A
[25/99]

Definition of principal terms used

12.—(1) For the purposes of sections 9 and 10, the amount that might be realised at the time a confiscation order is made against the defendant shall be —

(a) the total of the values at that time of all the realisable property held by the defendant; less

(b) where there are obligations having priority at that time, the total amounts payable in pursuance of such obligations,

together with the total of the values at that time of all gifts caught by this Act.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) to (9), for the purposes of this Act, the value of property (other than cash) in relation to any person holding the property —

(a) where any other person holds an interest in the property, shall be —

- (i) the market value of the first-mentioned person's beneficial interest in the property; less
- (ii) the amount required to discharge any incumbrance (other than a charging order) on that interest; and

(b) in any other case, shall be its market value.

(3) Subject to subsection (9), references in this Act to the value at any time (referred to in subsection (4) as the material time) of a gift caught by this Act are references to —

(a) the value of the gift to the recipient when he received it adjusted to take account of subsequent changes in the value of money; or

(b) where subsection (4) applies, the value mentioned therein, whichever is the greater.

(4) Subject to subsection (9), if at the material time the recipient holds —

(a) the property which he received (not being cash); or

(b) property which, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents in his hands the property which he received,

the value referred to in subsection (3)(b) shall be the value to him at the material time of the property mentioned in paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, of the property mentioned in paragraph (b) so far as it so represents the property which he received, but disregarding in either case any charging order.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (1), an obligation has priority at any time if it is an obligation of the defendant to —

(a) pay an amount due in respect of a fine, or other order of a court, imposed or made on conviction of an offence, where the fine was imposed or order made before the confiscation order; or

(b) pay any sum which would be included among the preferential debts in the defendant's bankruptcy commencing on the date of the confiscation order or winding up under an order of the court made on that date.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b), “preferential debts”—

- (a) in relation to bankruptcy, means the debts to be paid in priority under section 90 of the Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20) (assuming the date of the confiscation order to be the date of the bankruptcy order); and
- (b) in relation to winding up, means the debts to be paid in priority in accordance with section 328 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50) (assuming the date of the confiscation order to be the commencement date of the winding up).

[15/95]

(7) A gift (including a gift made before 30th November 1993) is caught by this Act if —

- (a) it was made by the defendant at any time since the beginning of the period of 6 years ending when the proceedings for a drug dealing offence were instituted against him or, where no such proceedings have been instituted, when an application under section 4 for a confiscation order is made against him; or

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- (b) it was made by the defendant at any time and was a gift of property which is or is part of the benefits derived by the defendant from drug dealing.

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(8) A gift (including a gift made before 13th September 1999) is caught by this Act if —

- (a) it was made by the defendant at any time since the beginning of the period of 6 years ending when the proceedings for a serious offence were instituted against him or, where no such proceedings have been instituted, when an application under section 5 for a confiscation order is made against him; or
- (b) it was made by the defendant at any time and was a gift of property which is or is part of the benefits derived by the defendant from criminal conduct.

[25/99]

(9) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) the circumstances in which the defendant is to be treated as making a gift include those where he transfers property to another person, directly or indirectly, for a consideration the value of which is significantly less than the value of the consideration provided by the defendant; and
- (b) in those circumstances, this section shall apply as if the defendant had made a gift of such share in the property as bears to the whole property the same proportion as the difference between the values referred to in paragraph (a) bears to the value of the consideration provided by the defendant.

[8

Protection of rights of third party

13.—(1) Where an application is made for a confiscation order under section 4 or 5, a person who asserts an interest in the property may apply to the court, before the confiscation order is made, for an order under subsection (2).

[25/99]

(2) If a person applies to the court for an order under this subsection in respect of his interest in property and the court is satisfied —

- (a) that he was not in any way involved in the defendant's drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be; and

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(b) that he acquired the interest —

- (i) for sufficient consideration; and
- (ii) without knowing, and in circumstances such as not to arouse a reasonable suspicion, that the property was, at the time he acquired it, property that was involved in or derived from drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be,

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the court shall make an order declaring the nature, extent and value (as at the time the order is made) of his interest.

[25/99]

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where a confiscation order has already been made, a person who asserts an interest in the property may apply under this subsection to the court for an order under subsection (2).

(4) A person who —

(a) had knowledge of the application under section 4 or 5 for the confiscation order before the order was made; or

(b) appeared at the hearing of that application,

shall not be permitted to make an application under subsection (3) except with the leave of the court.

[25/99]

(5) A person who makes an application under subsection (1) or (3) shall give not less than 7 days' written notice of the making of the application to the Public Prosecutor who shall be a party to any proceedings on the application.

[9

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

PART III

ENFORCEMENT, ETC., OF CONFISCATION ORDERS

Application of procedure for enforcing fines

14.—(1) Subject to subsection (4), where a court orders the defendant to pay any amount under section 4 or 5, section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 shall have effect as if —

(a) that amount were a fine imposed on him by the court; and

(b) the term for which the court directs the defendant to be imprisoned in default of payment of any amount under section 4 or 5 shall be as follows:

(i) if the amount does not exceed \$20,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years;

(ii) if the amount exceeds \$20,000 but does not exceed \$50,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years;

- (iii) if the amount exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years; and
- (iv) if the amount exceeds \$100,000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

[25/99]

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

(2) Where —

- (a) a warrant to commit the defendant to prison is issued for a default in payment of an amount ordered to be paid under section 4 or 5 in respect of an offence or offences; and
- (b) at the time the warrant is issued, the defendant is liable to serve any term of imprisonment in respect of the offence or offences,

the term of imprisonment to be served in default of payment of the amount shall not begin to run until after the term mentioned in paragraph (b).

[25/99]

(3) A District Court may, notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, impose the maximum term of imprisonment on the defendant in default of the payment of any amount ordered to be paid under section 4 or 5.

[25/99]

(4) Where a defendant is convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, and sentenced to death, any amount which the court orders the defendant to pay under section 4 or 5 may, on an application by the Public Prosecutor to the High Court, be realised by the High Court exercising the powers conferred by section 19(3) to (7).

[25/99]

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(5) Where a defendant is convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, any amount which the court orders the defendant to pay under section 4 or 5 and which, in the case of

realisable property comprising wholly or partly cash, may be realised by the High Court making a garnishee order subject to Rules of Court.
[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Cases in which restraint orders and charging orders may be made

15.—(1) The powers conferred on the High Court by section 16(1) to make a restraint order and by section 17(1) to make a charging order are exercisable where —

(a) proceedings have been instituted against the defendant for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be;
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(b) the proceedings have not been concluded; and

(c) the Court is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that benefits have been derived by the defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be.
[25/99]

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(2) Those powers are also exercisable where the High Court is satisfied —

(a) that a person has been informed under section 23(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 that he may be prosecuted for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be; or

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

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(b) that investigation for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, having been commenced against a person, he dies or cannot be found or is outside the jurisdiction,

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and that there is reasonable cause to believe that benefits have been derived by that person from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2A) The High Court may exercise the powers conferred by section 16(1) notwithstanding any provision in any other written law prohibiting any dealing with any realisable property.

[Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012]

(3) For the purposes of sections 16 and 17, at any time when those powers are exercisable before proceedings have been instituted —

(a) references in this Act to the defendant shall be construed as references to the person referred to in subsection (2); and

(b) references in this Act to realisable property shall be construed as if, immediately before that time, proceedings had been instituted against the person referred to in subsection (2) for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be.

[25/99]

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(4) Where the High Court has made an order under section 16(1) or 17(1) by virtue of subsection (2), the Court shall discharge the order if the proposed proceedings are not instituted within such time as the Court considers reasonable and which shall not in any event exceed a period of 3 months.

[11

Restraint orders

16.—(1) The High Court may make a restraint order to prohibit any person from dealing with any realisable property, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may be specified in the order.

(2) A restraint order may apply —

(a) to all realisable property held by a specified person, whether the property is described in the order or not; and

(b) to all realisable property held by a specified person, being property transferred to him after the making of the order.

(3) This section shall not have effect in relation to any property for the time being subject to a charge under section 17.

(4) A restraint order —

- (a) may be made only on an application by the Public Prosecutor;
- (b) may be made on an ex parte application to a Judge in chambers; and
- (c) shall provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order.

(5) A restraint order —

- (a) may be discharged or varied in relation to any property; and
- (b) shall be discharged when proceedings for the drug dealing offence or serious offence, as the case may be, are concluded.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(6) Where the High Court has made a restraint order, the Court may at any time appoint the Public Trustee or any person as receiver —

- (a) to take possession of any realisable property; and
- (b) in accordance with the directions of the Court, to manage or otherwise deal with any property in respect of which he is appointed,

subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be specified by the Court; and may require any person having possession of property in respect of which the receiver is appointed under this section to give possession of it to the Public Trustee or such receiver.

(7) For the purposes of this section, dealing with property held by any person includes (without prejudice to the generality of the expression) —

- (a) where a debt is owed to that person, making a payment to any person in reduction of the amount of the debt; and
- (b) removing the property from Singapore.

(8) Where the High Court has made a restraint order, an authorised officer may, for the purpose of preventing any realisable property being removed from Singapore, seize the property.

(9) Property seized under subsection (8) shall be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the High Court.

[12

Charging orders in respect of land, securities, etc.

17.—(1) The High Court may make a charging order on realisable property for securing the payment to the Government —

- (a) where a confiscation order has not been made, of an amount equal to the value from time to time of the property charged; and
- (b) in any other case, of an amount not exceeding the amount payable under the confiscation order.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a charging order is an order made under this section imposing on any such realisable property as may be specified in the order a charge for securing the payment of money to the Government.

(3) A charging order may be made —

- (a) only on an application by the Public Prosecutor; and
- (b) on an ex parte application to a Judge in chambers.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), a charge may be imposed by a charging order only on —

- (a) any interest in realisable property, being an interest held beneficially by the defendant or by a person to whom the defendant has, directly or indirectly, made a gift caught by this Act —
 - (i) in any asset of a kind mentioned in subsection (5); or
 - (ii) under any trust; or
- (b) any interest in realisable property held by a person as trustee of a trust if the interest is in such an asset or is an interest under another trust and a charge may, by virtue of paragraph (a), be imposed by a charging order on the whole beneficial interest under the first-mentioned trust.

- (5) The assets referred to in subsection (4) are —
- (a) immovable property in Singapore; or
 - (b) securities of any of the following kinds:
 - (i) securities of the Government or of any public authority;
 - (ii) stock of any body incorporated in Singapore;
 - (iii) stock of any body incorporated outside Singapore or of any country or territory outside Singapore, being stock registered in a register kept at any place within Singapore; and
 - (iv) units of any unit trust in respect of which a register of the unit holders is kept at any place within Singapore.

(6) In any case where a charge is imposed by a charging order on any interest in an asset of a kind mentioned in subsection (5)(b), the High Court may provide for the charge to extend to any interest or dividend payable in respect of the asset.

(7) Where the High Court has made a charging order, the Court may give such directions to the Public Trustee or any person as the Court thinks fit to safeguard the assets under the charging order.

(8) The High Court may make an order discharging or varying the charging order and shall make an order discharging the charging order if the proceedings for the drug dealing offence or serious offence, as the case may be, are concluded or the amount, payment of which is secured by the charge, is paid into Court.

[13

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Charging orders: supplementary provisions

18.—(1) A charging order may be made either absolutely or subject to conditions as to notifying any person holding any interest in the property to which the order relates or as to the time when the charge is to become enforceable, or as to other matters.

(2) A caveat may be lodged under the Land Titles Act (Cap. 157) or an entry may be made under the Registration of Deeds Act (Cap. 269), as the case may be, in respect of a charging order made under section 17.

(3) Subject to any provision made under section 19 or by Rules of Court, a charge imposed by a charging order shall have the like effect and shall be enforceable in the same manner as an equitable charge created by the person holding the beneficial interest or, as the case may be, the trustees by writing under their hand.

(4) Where a charging order has been protected by a caveat lodged under the Land Titles Act or by an entry registered under the Registration of Deeds Act, an order under section 17(8) discharging the charging order may direct that the caveat be removed or the entry be cancelled.

[14

Realisation of property

19.—(1) Where —

(a) in proceedings instituted for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, a confiscation order is made;

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(b) the order is not subject to appeal; and

(c) the proceedings have not been concluded,

the High Court may, on an application of the Public Prosecutor, exercise the powers conferred by subsections (3) to (7).

[25/99]

(2) The High Court may, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, also exercise the powers conferred by subsections (3) to (7) where —

(a) a confiscation order is made against a person who is, by reason of section 26, taken to be convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be;

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(b) the order is not subject to appeal; and

- (c) the order has not been satisfied, whether by payment of the amount due under the order or by the defendant serving imprisonment by default.

[25/99]

(3) The High Court may appoint the Public Trustee or any person as receiver in respect of realisable property.

(4) The High Court may empower the Public Trustee or any receiver appointed under subsection (3) or section 16 or in pursuance of a charging order —

- (a) to enforce any charge imposed under section 17 on realisable property or on interest or dividends payable in respect of such property; and
- (b) in relation to any realisable property other than property for the time being subject to a charge under section 17, to take possession of the property subject to such conditions or exceptions as may be specified by the Court.

(5) The High Court may order any person having possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the Public Trustee or any receiver.

(6) The High Court may empower the Public Trustee or any receiver to realise any realisable property in such manner as the Court may direct.

(7) The High Court may order any person holding an interest in realisable property to make such payment to the Public Trustee or any receiver in respect of any beneficial interest held by the defendant or, as the case may be, the recipient of a gift caught by this Act as the Court may direct and the Court may, on the payment being made, by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(8) Subsections (5) to (7) shall not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under section 17.

(9) The High Court shall not in respect of any property exercise the powers conferred by subsection (4)(a), (6) or (7) unless a reasonable opportunity has been given for persons holding any interest in the property to make representations to the Court.

[15

Application of proceeds of realisation and other sums

20.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the following sums in the hands of the Public Trustee or any receiver under section 16 or 19 or in pursuance of a charging order, that is —

- (a) the proceeds of the enforcement of any charge imposed under section 17;
- (b) the proceeds of the realisation, other than by the enforcement of such a charge, of any property under section 16 or 19; and
- (c) any other sums, being property held by the defendant,

shall, after such payments (if any) as the High Court may direct have been made out of those sums, be applied on the defendant's behalf towards the satisfaction of the confiscation order.

(2) If, after the amount payable under the confiscation order has been fully paid, any such sums remain in the hands of the Public Trustee or receiver, he shall distribute those sums —

- (a) among such of those who held property which has been realised under this Act; and
- (b) in such proportions,

as the High Court may direct after giving a reasonable opportunity for such persons to make representations to the Court.

[16

Exercise of powers by High Court or receiver

21.—(1) This section shall apply to the powers conferred on the High Court by sections 16 to 20 or on the Public Trustee or any receiver under section 16 or 19 or in pursuance of a charging order.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) to (6), the powers shall be exercised with a view to making available for satisfying the confiscation order or, as the case may be, any confiscation order that may be made in the defendant's case the value for the time being of realisable property held by any person by the realisation of such property.

(3) In the case of realisable property held by a person to whom the defendant has, directly or indirectly, made a gift caught by this Act,

the powers shall be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift.

(4) The powers shall be exercised with a view to allowing any person other than the defendant or the recipient of any such gift to retain or recover the value of any property held by him.

(5) An order may be made or other action taken in respect of a debt owed by the Government.

(6) In exercising those powers, no account shall be taken of any obligations of the defendant or of the recipient of any such gift which conflict with the obligation to satisfy the confiscation order.

[17

Variation of confiscation orders

22.—(1) If, on an application by the defendant in respect of a confiscation order, the court is satisfied that the realisable property is inadequate for the payment of any amount remaining to be recovered under the order, the court shall issue a certificate to that effect, giving its reasons.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) —

(a) in the case of realisable property held by a person who has been adjudged bankrupt or whose estate has been sequestrated, the court shall take into account the extent to which any property held by him may be distributed among creditors; and

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(b) the court may disregard any inadequacy in the realisable property which appears to the court to be attributable, wholly or partly, to anything done by the defendant for the purpose of preserving any property held by a person to whom the defendant had, directly or indirectly, made a gift caught by this Act from any risk of realisation under this Act.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) Where a certificate has been issued under subsection (1), the defendant may apply to the court which made the confiscation order for the amount to be recovered under the order to be reduced.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(4) The court which made the confiscation order shall, on an application under subsection (3) —

(a) substitute for the amount to be recovered under the order such lesser amount as the court thinks just in all the circumstances of the case; and

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(b) substitute for the term of imprisonment fixed under section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 in respect of the amount to be recovered under the order a shorter term determined in accordance with that section (as it has effect by virtue of section 14) in respect of the lesser amount.

[18

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

Bankruptcy of defendant, etc.

23.—(1) Where a person who holds realisable property is adjudged bankrupt —

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the order adjudging him bankrupt; and

(b) any proceeds of property realised by virtue of section 16(6) or 19(6) or (7) for the time being in the hands of the Public Trustee or a receiver under section 16 or 19,

shall be excluded from the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of the Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20).

(2) Where a person has been adjudged bankrupt, the powers conferred on the High Court by sections 16 to 20 or on the Public Trustee or a receiver shall not be exercised in relation to —

(a) property for the time being comprised in the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of the Bankruptcy Act;

- (b) property which is not comprised in the bankrupt's estate by virtue of section 78(2) of that Act; and
- (c) property which is to be applied for the benefit of creditors of the bankrupt by virtue of a condition imposed under section 124(3)(c) of that Act.

[15/95]

(3) Nothing in the Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20) shall be taken as restricting, or enabling the restriction of, the exercise of those powers referred to in subsection (2).

(4) Subsection (2) shall not affect the enforcement of a charging order —

- (a) made before the order adjudging the person bankrupt; or
- (b) on property which was subject to a restraint order when the order adjudging him bankrupt was made.

(5) Where, in the case of a debtor, an interim receiver stands appointed under section 73 of the Bankruptcy Act and any property of the debtor is subject to a restraint order —

- (a) the powers conferred on the receiver by virtue of the Bankruptcy Act shall not apply to property for the time being subject to the restraint order; and
- (b) any such property in the hands of the receiver shall, subject to a lien for any expenses (including his remuneration) properly incurred in respect of the property, be dealt with in such manner as the High Court may direct.

[15/95]

(6) For the purposes of section 127(2) of the Bankruptcy Act, amounts payable under confiscation orders shall constitute debts due to the Government.

[19
[15/95]

Winding up of company holding realisable property

24.—(1) Where realisable property is held by a company and an order for the winding up of the company has been made or a resolution has been passed by the company for the voluntary winding up, the

functions of the liquidator (or any provisional liquidator) shall not be exercisable in relation to —

- (a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the relevant time; and
- (b) any proceeds of property realised by virtue of section 16(6) or 19(6) or (7) for the time being in the hands of the Public Trustee or a receiver under section 16 or 19,

but there shall be payable out of such property any expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

(2) Where, in the case of a company, such an order has been made or such a resolution has been passed, the powers conferred on the High Court by sections 16 to 20 or on a receiver so appointed shall not be exercised in relation to any realisable property held by the company in relation to which the functions of the liquidator are exercisable —

- (a) so as to inhibit him from exercising those functions for the purpose of distributing any property held by the company to the company's creditors; or
- (b) so as to prevent the payment out of any property of expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or any provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

(3) Nothing in the Companies Act (Cap. 50) shall be taken as restricting, or enabling the restriction of, the exercise of those powers referred to in subsection (2).

(4) Subsection (2) shall not affect the enforcement of a charging order made before the relevant time or on property which was subject to a restraint order at the relevant time.

(5) In this section —

“company” means any company which may be wound up under the Companies Act;

“the relevant time” means —

- (a) where no order for the winding up of the company has been made, the time of the passing of the resolution for voluntary winding up;
- (b) where such an order has been made and, before the making of the application for the winding up of the company by the High Court, such a resolution had been passed by the company, the time of the passing of the resolution; and
- (c) in any other case where such an order has been made, the time of the making of the order.

[42/2005 wef 01/04/2006]

[20]

Receivers: supplementary provisions

25. Where the Public Trustee or a receiver appointed under section 16 or 19 or in pursuance of a charging order takes any action in relation to property which is not realisable property, being action which he would be entitled to take if it were such property, believing, and having reasonable grounds for believing, that he is entitled to take that action in relation to that property, he shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his action except in so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

[21]

PART IV

APPLICATION TO ABSCONDED PERSONS

Absconded persons

26.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be taken to be convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, if the person absconds in connection with the drug dealing

offence or the serious offence, as the case may be, and any reference in Part II to the defendant shall include reference to such a person.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person shall be taken to abscond in connection with a drug dealing offence if whether before or after 30th November 1993 —

(a) investigations for a drug dealing offence have been commenced against the person; and

(b) the person —

(i) dies before proceedings in respect of the offence were instituted, or if such proceedings were instituted, the person dies before he is convicted; or

(ii) at the end of the period of 6 months from the date on which investigations referred to in paragraph (a) were commenced against him, cannot be found, apprehended or extradited.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person shall be taken to abscond in connection with a serious offence if, whether before or after 13th September 1999 —

(a) investigations for a serious offence have been commenced against the person; and

(b) the person —

(i) dies before proceedings in respect of the offence were instituted, or if such proceedings were instituted, the person dies before he is convicted of the offence; or

(ii) at the end of the period of 6 months from the date on which the investigations referred to in paragraph (a) were commenced against him, cannot be found, apprehended or extradited.

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[25/99]

Confiscation order where person has absconded

27. Where a person is, by reason of section 26, to be taken to have been convicted of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, a court shall not make a confiscation order in reliance on the person's conviction of the offence unless the court is satisfied —

- (a) on the evidence adduced before it that, on the balance of probabilities, the person has absconded; and
- (b) having regard to all the evidence before the court, that such evidence if unrebutted would warrant his conviction for the drug dealing offence or serious offence, as the case may be.

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[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Effect of death on proceedings

28.—(1) Proceedings under this Act shall be instituted or continued against the personal representatives of a deceased defendant or, if there are no personal representatives, such beneficiary or beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased defendant as may be specified by the court upon the application of the Public Prosecutor.

(2) Where the power conferred by this Act to make a confiscation order is to be exercised in relation to a deceased defendant, the order shall be made against the estate of the deceased defendant.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall subject any personal representative of the estate of the deceased defendant, or any beneficiary thereof, to any imprisonment under section 14 if the property of the estate is inadequate for the payment of any amount to be recovered under the confiscation order.

[S 92/97]

(3A) Sections 4(4), 5(6) and (7), 7 and 8 shall not apply to any deceased defendant.

[25/99]

(4) For the purposes of Part II, the following provisions shall apply in determining whether a deceased defendant had derived benefits from drug dealing or in determining those benefits or the value of those benefits:

- (a) a deceased defendant shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have derived benefits from drug dealing if he had, at any time (whether before or after 30th November 1993) since the beginning of the period of 6 years ending at the date of his death, held any property or interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court;
- (b) the benefits derived by a deceased defendant from drug dealing shall be any property or interest therein held by him during the period mentioned in paragraph (a), being property or interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, and the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and
- (c) the value of the benefits derived by a deceased defendant from drug dealing shall be the aggregate of the values of those properties and interests therein less the value of any such benefits that are shown to have been taken into account by any court in determining the amount to be recovered under any confiscation order previously made against the deceased defendant.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4A) For the purposes of Part II, the following provisions shall apply in determining whether a deceased defendant had derived benefits from criminal conduct or in determining those benefits or the value of those benefits:

- (a) a deceased defendant shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have derived benefits from criminal conduct, if he had, at any time (whether before or after 13th September 1999) since the beginning of the period of 6 years ending at the date of his death, held any property or interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, and the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court;
- (b) the benefits derived by a deceased defendant from criminal conduct shall be any property or interest therein held by him during the period mentioned in paragraph (a), being property

or interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, and the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and

- (c) the value of the benefits derived by a deceased defendant from criminal conduct shall be the aggregate of the values of those properties and interests therein referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) less the value of any such benefits that are shown to have been taken into account by any court in determining the amount to be recovered under any confiscation order or any order made under section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap. 241) previously made against the deceased defendant.

[25/99]

(4B) The presumption referred to in —

- (a) subsection (4) shall not be rebutted merely by adducing proof to the effect that the property or interest therein was derived from criminal conduct;
- (b) subsection (4A) shall not be rebutted merely by adducing proof to the effect that the property or interest therein was derived from drug dealing.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(5) In this section, “deceased defendant” means a person who dies —

- (a) after investigations for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, have been commenced against him; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) before proceedings in respect of the offence have been instituted or if such proceedings have been instituted, before he is convicted of the offence.

[25/99]

(6) In this section, a reference to property or interest therein shall include a reference to income accruing from such property or interest.

[24

[25/99]

Service of documents on absconders

29. Where any document is required under this Act to be served on a person who cannot be found or who is outside Singapore and cannot be compelled to attend before a court in respect of proceedings under this Act, the court may dispense with service of the document upon him and the proceedings may be continued to their final conclusion in his absence.

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PART IVA

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF CORRESPONDING VALUE TO INSTRUMENTALITIES

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Application of Part

29A.—(1) This Part applies in relation to any drug dealing offence or serious offence, whether committed before, on or after the date of commencement of section 5 of the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 2014.

(2) However, nothing in this Part imposes any duty or confers any power on a court in connection with any proceedings against a person for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence for which he has been convicted by a court before the date of commencement of section 5 of the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 2014.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Substitute property confiscation order

29B.—(1) Where a defendant is convicted, or is by reason of section 26 taken to be convicted, of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, the court shall, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, make a substitute property confiscation order against the defendant, if the court is satisfied that —

- (a) the defendant had used or intended to use any property (referred to in this Part as an instrumentality) for the commission of the offence; and
- (b) the instrumentality is not available for forfeiture as mentioned in subsection (2).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an instrumentality is not available for forfeiture if —

- (a) the instrumentality is not held by the defendant;
- (b) the instrumentality is held by the defendant and has been seized under any written law, but has been ordered to be released, or to be disposed of in favour of any person other than the defendant; or
- (c) the instrumentality has been sold or otherwise disposed of, or cannot be found.

(3) When a court makes a substitute property confiscation order against the defendant, the defendant is liable to pay to the Government the amount which —

- (a) the court assesses to be the value of the instrumentality at the time the drug dealing offence or serious offence was committed; and
- (b) is specified in the order.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the value of the instrumentality shall be its full value, even if the defendant did not expend any amount for the purpose of using it for the commission of the offence, or did not expend an amount equal to its full value for that purpose.

(5) If a substitute property confiscation order is made against 2 or more defendants in respect of the same instrumentality, the defendants are jointly and severally liable to pay to the Government the amount specified in the order.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Modified application of Parts II, III and IV

29C.—(1) The provisions of Parts II, III and IV shall apply in relation to, and for the purpose of enabling the satisfaction of, a substitute property confiscation order as they apply in relation to, and for the purpose of enabling the satisfaction of, a confiscation order, subject to —

(a) the following modifications:

- (i) a reference in section 4(2) or 5(2) to a court being satisfied that a defendant has derived benefits from drug dealing or from criminal conduct shall be read as a reference to a court being satisfied that the defendant had used or intended to use any property for the commission of the drug dealing offence or serious offence in question;
- (ii) a reference in section 4(2) or 5(2) to a determination in accordance with section 10 of the amount to be recovered by virtue of section 4 or 5 shall be read as a reference to a determination in accordance with sections 10 and 29B(3) and (4) of the amount to be recovered by virtue of section 29B;
- (iii) the reference in section 9(1) to a determination of whether benefits have been derived by a defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct shall be read as a reference to a determination of whether the defendant had used or intended to use any property for the commission of the drug dealing offence or serious offence in question;
- (iv) a reference in section 9(1) or 10(3) or (6) to an assessment of the value of benefits derived by a defendant from drug dealing or from criminal conduct shall be read as a reference to an assessment of the value of the instrumentality in accordance with section 29B(3) and (4);
- (v) the reference in section 9(6) to an acceptance by a defendant that benefits have been derived by him from

drug dealing or from criminal conduct shall be read as a reference to an acceptance by the defendant that he had used or intended to use any property for the commission of the drug dealing offence or serious offence in question;

- (vi) each reference in section 14 to an order to pay an amount under section 4 or 5 shall be read as a reference to an order to pay an amount under a substitute property confiscation order;
- (vii) a reference in section 15(1) or (2) to the High Court being satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that benefits have been derived by a person from drug dealing or from criminal conduct shall be read as a reference to the High Court being satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the person had used or intended to use any property for the commission of the drug dealing offence or serious offence in question;
- (viii) the reference in section 17(1)(a) to a confiscation order shall be read as a reference to a substitute property confiscation order; and

(b) such other modifications as may be prescribed for the purposes of this subsection.

(2) Where both a confiscation order and a substitute property confiscation order are made against a defendant in relation to the same drug dealing offence or serious offence, then —

- (a) a reference in section 17(1)(b) or 20(2) to the amount payable under a confiscation order shall be read as a reference to the total amount payable under both orders;
- (b) a reference in section 20(1) or 21(2) or (6) to the satisfaction of a confiscation order shall be read as a reference to the satisfaction of both orders; and
- (c) each reference in section 22 to the amount to be recovered under a confiscation order shall be read as a reference to the amount to be recovered under either order or both orders, as the case may be.

- (3) In this section, a reference to Parts II, III and IV —
- (a) includes a reference to section 2, insofar as that section applies to the interpretation of the provisions of those Parts; but
 - (b) excludes any reference to sections 4(1), (4), (4A), (5) and (6), 5(1), (6), (7) and (8), 7, 8, 10(1), 13 and 28(3A), (4), (4A), (4B) and (6), and all other provisions that are rendered inapplicable by regulations made for the purpose of subsection (1)(b).

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

PART V

INFORMATION GATHERING POWERS

Division 1 — Production orders

Production orders

30.—(1) An authorised officer may, for the purpose of an investigation into drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, apply to a court for an order under subsection (2) in relation to particular material or material of a particular description.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(1A) This section shall not apply to any material in the possession of a financial institution.

[25/99]

(2) Subject to section 42(10), the court may, if on such an application it is satisfied that the conditions to subsection (4) are fulfilled, make an order that the person who appears to the court to be in possession of the material to which the application relates shall —

- (a) produce the material to an authorised officer for him to take away; or
- (b) give an authorised officer access to it,

within such period as the order may specify.

(3) The period to be specified in an order under subsection (2) shall be 7 days unless it appears to the court that a longer or shorter period

would be appropriate in the particular circumstances of the application.

(4) The conditions referred to in subsection (2) are —

(a) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a specified person has carried on or has benefited from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material to which the application relates —

(i) is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation for the purpose of which the application is made; and

(ii) does not consist of or include items subject to legal privilege; and

(c) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest, having regard —

(i) to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the material is obtained; and

(ii) to the circumstances under which the person in possession of the material holds it,

that the material should be produced or that access to it should be given.

[25/99]

(5) Where a court makes an order under subsection (2)(b) in relation to material on any premises, it may, on the same or a subsequent application of an authorised officer, order any person who appears to him to be entitled to grant entry to the premises to allow an authorised officer to enter the premises to obtain access to the material.

(6) Rules of Court may provide for —

(a) the discharge and variation of orders under this section; and

(b) proceedings relating to such orders.

(7) Where the material, to which an application under this section relates, consists of information contained in or accessible by means of any data equipment —

- (a) an order under subsection (2)(a) shall have effect as an order to produce the material in a form in which it can be taken away and in which it is visible and legible; and
- (b) an order under subsection (2)(b) shall have effect as an order to give access to the material in a form in which it is visible and legible.

(8) In subsection (7), “data equipment” means any equipment which —

- (a) automatically processes information;
- (b) automatically records or stores information;
- (c) can be used to cause information to be automatically recorded, stored or otherwise processed on other equipment (wherever situated);
- (d) can be used to retrieve information whether the information is recorded or stored in the equipment itself or in other equipment (wherever situated).

(9) An order under subsection (2) —

- (a) shall not confer any right to production of, or access to, items subject to legal privilege;
- (b) shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by statute or otherwise; and
- (c) may be made in relation to material in the possession of a public body as defined in section 42(11).

(10) A person is not excused from producing or making available any material when required to do so by an order under this section on the ground that —

- (a) the production or making available of the material might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty; or

- (b) the production or making available of the material would be in breach of an obligation (whether imposed by law or otherwise) of the person not to disclose the existence or contents of the material.

(11) Where a person produces or makes available any material pursuant to an order under this section, the production or making available of the material, or any information or thing obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the production or making available of the material shall not be admissible against the person in any criminal proceedings except a proceeding for an offence against section 33(1).

(12) For the purposes of subsection (1), proceedings on an application for a restraint order or a confiscation order are not criminal proceedings.

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(13) An authorised officer may exercise the powers conferred on him by this section notwithstanding any provision in any other written law relating to the production of, or the giving of any access to, any particular material or material of a particular description.

[Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012]

Production orders against financial institution to produce material relating to drug dealing or criminal conduct

31.—(1) The Public Prosecutor or any person duly authorised by him in writing may, for the purpose of an investigation into a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, apply to the High Court for an order under subsection (2) in relation to any particular material or material of a particular description.

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) The High Court may, if on such an application it is satisfied that the conditions referred to in subsection (3) are fulfilled, make an order that the financial institution which appears to the Court to be in possession of the material to which the application relates shall —

(a) produce the material to the Public Prosecutor or the person duly authorised by him for the Public Prosecutor or such person to take away; or

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

(b) give the Public Prosecutor or the person duly authorised by him access to the material,

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

within a reasonable period, but not less than 7 days, as the order may specify.

[25/99]

(3) The conditions referred to in subsection (2) are —

(a) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a specified person has carried on or has benefited from drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the material to which the application relates —

(i) is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation for the purpose of which the application is made; and

(ii) does not consist of or include items subject to legal privilege; and

(c) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest to produce the material to which the application relates.

[25/99]

(4) A financial institution which complies with an order made under subsection (2) shall not be treated as being in breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information or material imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct.

[25/99]

(5) No action shall lie against a financial institution which in good faith produces materials or gives access to materials relating to the account of its customer by reason of that financial institution having produced or given access to the materials in compliance with an order made against it under subsection (2) or any act done or omitted to be

done in relation to any funds, investment or property in the account of that customer in consequence of the production of or access to those materials.

[25/99]

(6) The proceedings for an application for a production order under this section shall be heard in camera.

[25/99]

(6A) The Public Prosecutor or the person duly authorised by him may exercise the powers conferred on the Public Prosecutor or the person, as the case may be, by this section notwithstanding any provision in any other written law relating to the production of, or the giving of any access to, any particular material or material of a particular description.

[Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012]

(7) [Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Variation of production order

32.—(1) Where a court makes a production order requiring a person to produce any material to any authorised officer, the person may apply to the court for a variation of the order.

(2) If the court is satisfied that the material is essential to the business activities of the person, the court may vary the production order referred to in subsection (1) so that it requires the person to make the material available to an authorised officer for inspection.

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Failure to comply with production order

33.—(1) Where a person is required by a production order to produce any material to an authorised officer or make any material available to an authorised officer for inspection, the person shall be guilty of an offence under this section if the person —

- (a) contravenes the order without reasonable excuse; or
- (b) in purported compliance with the order produces or makes available any material known to the person to be false or misleading in a material particular without —

- (i) indicating to the authorised officer to whom the material is produced or made available that the material is false or misleading and the respect in which the material is false or misleading; and
- (ii) providing correct information to the authorised officer if the person is in possession of, or can reasonably acquire, the correct information.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

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Division 2 — Search powers

Authority for search

34.—(1) An authorised officer may, for the purpose of an investigation into drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, apply to a court for a warrant under this section in relation to specified premises.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) On such application, the court may issue a warrant authorising an authorised officer to enter and search the premises if the court is satisfied that —

- (a) an order made under section 30 or 31 in relation to material on the premises has not been complied with;
- (b) the conditions in subsection (3) are fulfilled; or
- (c) the conditions in subsection (4) are fulfilled.

[25/99]

(3) The conditions referred to in subsection (2)(b) are —

- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a specified person has carried on or has benefited from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) that the conditions in section 30(4)(b) and (c) or 31(3)(b) and (c) are fulfilled in relation to any material on the premises.

[25/99]

(4) The conditions referred to in subsection (2)(c) are —

- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a specified person has carried on or has benefited from drug dealing or from criminal conduct, as the case may be; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is on the premises material relating to the specified person or to drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, which is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation for the purpose of which the application is made, but that the material cannot at the time of the application be particularised.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(5) Where an authorised officer has entered premises in the execution of a warrant issued under this section, he may seize and retain any material, other than items subject to legal privilege, which is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation for the purpose of which the warrant was issued.

(6) Any person who hinders or obstructs an authorised officer in the execution of a warrant issued under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

[31]

Supplementary provisions to sections 30, 32 and 34

35.—(1) An authorised officer may photograph or make copies of any material —

- (a) produced or to which access is given under section 30; or
(b) seized under section 34.

(2) In sections 30, 32 and 34 —

“court” means the High Court and the District Court;

[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

“premises” includes any place and, in particular, includes —

- (a) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or offshore structure; and
- (b) any tent or movable structure.

[23
[12/2000]

Division 3 — Record-keeping and suspicious transaction reports

Interpretation of this Division

36.—(1) In this Division —

“financial transaction document”, in relation to a financial institution, means any document that relates to a financial transaction carried out by the institution in its capacity as a financial institution, and includes but is not limited to a document that relates to —

- (a) the opening or closing by a person of an account with the institution;
- (b) the operation by a person of an account with the institution;
- (c) the opening or use by a person of a deposit box held by the institution;
- (d) the telegraphic or electronic transfer of funds by the institution on behalf of a person to another person;
- (e) the transmission of funds between Singapore and a foreign country or between foreign countries on behalf of a person;
- (f) an application by a person for a loan from the institution (where a loan is made to the person pursuant to the application); or

(g) records of customer identification;

“minimum retention period”, in relation to a financial transaction document of a financial institution, means —

(a) if the document relates to the opening of an account with the institution, the period of 5 years after the day on which the account is closed;

[2/2007 wef 01/03/2007]

(b) if the document relates to the opening by a person of a deposit box held by the institution, the period of 5 years after the day on which the deposit box ceases to be used by the person; or

[2/2007 wef 01/03/2007]

(c) in any other case, the period of 5 years after the day on which the transaction takes place.

[2/2007 wef 01/03/2007]

[25/99]

(2) In sections 37 and 38, a reference to a copy includes a copy retained in the form of microfilm, microfiche, electronic records in accordance with section 9(1) of the Electronic Transactions Act (Cap. 88) or such other form as the Monetary Authority of Singapore may approve.

[35

[25/99]

Retention of records by financial institutions

37.—(1) A financial institution shall retain, or retain a copy of, each financial transaction document for the minimum retention period applicable to the document.

[25/99]

(2) A financial institution required to retain documents under this section shall retain and store them in a manner that makes retrieval of the documents reasonably practicable.

[25/99]

(3) A financial institution that contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

[25/99]

(4) This section does not limit any other obligation of a financial institution to retain documents.

[36
[25/99]

Register of original documents

38.—(1) Where a financial institution is required by law to release an original of a financial transaction document before the end of the minimum retention period applicable to the document, the institution shall retain a complete copy of the document until the period has ended or the original is returned, whichever occurs first.

[25/99]

(2) The financial institution shall maintain a register of documents released under subsection (1).

[25/99]

(3) A financial institution that contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

[37
[25/99]

Duty to disclose knowledge or suspicion

39.—(1) Where a person knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that any property —

- (a) in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents the proceeds of;
- (b) was used in connection with; or
- (c) is intended to be used in connection with,

any act which may constitute drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, and the information or matter on which the knowledge or suspicion is based came to his attention in the course of his trade, profession, business or employment, he shall disclose the knowledge or suspicion or the information or other matter on which that knowledge or suspicion is based to a Suspicious Transaction

Reporting Officer as soon as is reasonably practicable after it comes to his attention.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(1A) For the avoidance of doubt, where the property referred to in subsection (1) is the subject of a transaction, the person referred to in that subsection shall make the disclosure referred to in that subsection regardless of whether the transaction was completed.

[Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

(3) The Minister may, by regulations, prescribe requirements for any person or class of persons in relation to the circumstances, manner and means of disclosure required under subsection (1).

[25/99]

(4) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) makes it an offence —

- (a) for an advocate and solicitor, or an interpreter or other person who works under the supervision of an advocate and solicitor, to fail to disclose any information or other matter which is an item subject to legal privilege;
- (b) for a legal counsel acting as such for his employer, or an interpreter or other person who works under the supervision of the legal counsel, to fail to disclose any information or other matter concerning the employer which is an item subject to legal privilege; or
- (c) for an arbitrator to fail to disclose any information or other matter which came to his attention in the course of any arbitral proceedings in which he acted as an arbitrator.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(5) It is a defence to a charge of committing an offence under this section that the person charged had a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the information or other matter in question.

[25/99]

(6) Where a person discloses in good faith to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer —

- (a) his knowledge or suspicion of the matters referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c); or
- (b) any information or other matter on which that knowledge or suspicion is based,

the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction upon the disclosure imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct and he shall not be liable for any loss arising out of the disclosure or any act or omission in consequence of the disclosure.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

(7) Without prejudice to subsection (5) or (6), in the case of a person who was in employment at the time in question, it is a defence to a charge of committing an offence under this section that he disclosed the information or other matter in question to the appropriate person in accordance with the procedure established by his employer for the making of such disclosures.

[25/99]

(8) A disclosure to which subsection (7) applies shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct.

[25/99]

(9) *[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]*

Protection where information given under section 39

40. Where a person or his officer, employee or agent, gives information under subsection (1) of section 39 as soon as practicable after having the knowledge referred to in that subsection, the person or his officer, employee or agent shall be taken, for the purposes of sections 43, 44, 46 and 47, not to have been in possession of that information at any time.

[39]

[25/99]

Information and identity of informers not to be disclosed

40A.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (3) —

(a) no information disclosed by an informer shall be admitted in evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings; and

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(b) no witness in any civil or criminal proceedings shall be obliged —

(i) to disclose the name and address of any informer; or

(ii) to answer any question if the answer thereto would lead, or would tend to lead, to the discovery of the name or address of the informer.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) If any book, document or paper which is in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceedings contains any entry in which any informer is named or described or which may lead to his discovery, the court shall cause those entries to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far as may be necessary to protect the informer from discovery.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) If a court —

(a) in any proceedings before it for an offence under any written law, after full inquiry into the case, is satisfied that an informer wilfully made a material statement which he knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true; or

(b) in any other proceedings, is of the opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties thereto without the disclosure of the name of an informer,

the court may permit inquiry and require full disclosure concerning the informer.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(4) In this section, “informer” means a person who makes a disclosure pursuant to a requirement under section 3A(3) or pursuant to section 39(1).

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Communication of information to foreign authority

41.—(1) Notwithstanding section 56 and any other written law or rule of law, a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer may communicate any thing —

(a) disclosed to him pursuant to a requirement under section 3A(3) or pursuant to section 39(1);

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) given to him under section 48C(5) or 48E(5);

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(c) forwarded to him under section 48D;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(d) submitted to him under section 48J(1); or

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(e) filed with him under any regulations made under section 200 of the Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A),

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

to a corresponding authority of a foreign country if —

(i) that thing may be relevant to an investigation by that authority into a foreign drug dealing offence or a foreign serious offence; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(ii) the conditions in subsection (2) are satisfied.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:

(a) there exists an arrangement under which the corresponding authority of the foreign country has agreed, or the corresponding authority of the foreign country has given an undertaking, to communicate to Singapore, upon Singapore's request, information received by the corresponding authority that corresponds to any thing required to be disclosed, given, forwarded or submitted to, or filed with, a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer pursuant to a requirement under section 3A(3), pursuant to section 39(1), under section 48C(5), 48D, 48E(5) or 48J(1) or under any regulations made under section 200 of the

Casino Control Act, or required to be given to an immigration officer under section 48C(5);

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer is satisfied that the corresponding authority has given appropriate undertakings —

(i) for protecting the confidentiality of any thing communicated to it; and

(ii) for controlling the use that will be made of it, including an undertaking that it will not be used as evidence in any proceedings; and

(c) such other conditions as the Minister may prescribe.

[12/2000]

(3) In this section —

“corresponding authority”, in relation to a foreign country, means the authority of that foreign country responsible for receiving information that corresponds to any thing required to be disclosed to an authorised officer under section 39(1);

[39A

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[12/2000]

Division 4 — Disclosure of information held by public bodies

Disclosure of information held by public bodies

42.—(1) Subject to subsection (4), the High Court may, on an application by the Public Prosecutor, order any material mentioned in subsection (3) which is in the possession of a public body to be produced to the Court within such period as the Court may specify.

(2) The power to make an order under subsection (1) is exercisable if —

(a) the powers conferred on the High Court by sections 16(1) and 17(1) are exercisable by virtue of section 15(1); or

(b) those powers are exercisable by virtue of section 15(2) and the High Court has made a restraint or charging order which has not been discharged.

(2A) Where the power to make an order under subsection (1) is exercisable by virtue only of subsection (2)(b), section 15(3) shall apply for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of sections 16 and 17.

(3) The material referred to in subsection (1) is any material which —

(a) has been submitted to an officer of a public body by the defendant or by a person who has at any time held property which was realisable property;

(b) has been made by an officer of a public body in relation to the defendant or such a person; or

(c) is correspondence which passed between an officer of a public body and the defendant or such a person.

(3A) An order under subsection (1) may require the production of all material referred to in subsection (3), or of a particular description of such material, being material in the possession of the body concerned.

(4) An order under subsection (1) shall not require the production of any material unless it appears to the High Court that the material is likely to contain information that would facilitate the exercise of the powers conferred on the Court by section 16, 17 or 19 or on a receiver appointed under section 16 or 19 or in pursuance of a charging order.

(5) The High Court may, by order, authorise the disclosure to such a receiver of any material produced under subsection (1) or any part of such material.

(5A) The High Court shall not make an order under subsection (5) unless a reasonable opportunity has been given for an officer of the public body to make representations to the Court.

(6) Material disclosed in pursuance of an order under subsection (5) may, subject to any conditions contained in the order, be further

disclosed for the purposes of the functions under this Act of the receiver or the High Court.

(7) The High Court may, by order, authorise the disclosure to an authorised officer of any material produced under subsection (1) or any part of such material.

(7A) The High Court shall not make an order under subsection (7) unless —

- (a) a reasonable opportunity has been given for an officer of the public body to make representations to the Court; and
- (b) it appears to the Court that the material is likely to be of substantial value in exercising functions relating to drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(8) Material disclosed in pursuance of an order under subsection (7) may, subject to any conditions contained in the order, be further disclosed for the purposes of functions relating to drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(9) Material may be produced or disclosed in pursuance of this section notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by statute or otherwise.

(10) An order under subsection (1) and, in the case of material in the possession of a public body, an order under section 30(2) may require any officer of the public body (whether named in the order or not) who may for the time being be in possession of the material concerned to comply with it, and such an order shall be served as if the proceedings were civil proceedings against the Government.

(11) In this section, “public body” means —

- (a) any Ministry or Government department; and

- (b) any body specified by the Minister by notification published in the *Gazette* to be a public body for the purposes of this section.

[40]

PART VI
OFFENCES

Assisting another to retain benefits of drug dealing

43.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), a person who enters into, or is otherwise concerned in an arrangement, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that by the arrangement —

- (a) the retention or control by or on behalf of another (referred to in this section as that other person) of that other person's benefits of drug dealing is facilitated (whether by concealment, removal from jurisdiction, transfer to nominees or otherwise); or

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) that other person's benefits of drug dealing —

- (i) are used to secure funds that are placed at that other person's disposal, directly or indirectly; or

- (ii) are used for that other person's benefit to acquire property by way of investment or otherwise,

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

and knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that that other person is a person who carries on or has carried on drug dealing or has benefited from drug dealing, shall be guilty of an offence.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) In this section, references to any person's benefits of drug dealing include a reference to any property which, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represented in his hands his benefits of drug dealing.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) Where a person discloses to an authorised officer a suspicion or belief that any property, funds or investments are derived from or used

in connection with drug dealing or any matter on which such a suspicion or belief is based —

- (a) if he does any act in contravention of subsection (1) and the disclosure relates to the arrangement concerned, he shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if the disclosure is made in accordance with this paragraph, that is —
 - (i) it is made before he does the act concerned, being an act done with the consent of the authorised officer; or
 - (ii) it is made after he does the act, but is made on his initiative and as soon as it is reasonable for him to make it;
- (b) the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct; and
- (c) he shall not be liable in damages for any loss arising out of —
 - (i) the disclosure; or
 - (ii) any act done or omitted to be done in relation to the property, funds or investments in consequence of the disclosure.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under this section, it is a defence to prove —

- (a) that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that the arrangement related to any person's proceeds of drug dealing;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that, by the arrangement, the retention or control by or on behalf of the relevant person of any property was facilitated or, as the case may be, that, by the arrangement, any property was used as mentioned in subsection (1); or

(c) that —

- (i) he intended to disclose to an authorised officer such suspicion, belief or matter as is mentioned in subsection (3) in relation to the arrangement; and
- (ii) there is reasonable excuse for his failure to make disclosure in accordance with subsection (3)(a); or

(d) that, in the case of a person who was in employment at the time in question and he enters or is otherwise concerned in the arrangement in the course of his employment, he disclosed the suspicion, belief or matter as is mentioned in subsection (3) to the appropriate person in accordance with the procedure established by his employer for the making of such disclosures.

[25/99]

(5) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction —

(a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both; or

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) if the person is not an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$1 million.

[41

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct

44.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), a person who enters into or is otherwise concerned in an arrangement, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that, by the arrangement —

(a) the retention or control by or on behalf of another (referred to in this section as that other person) of that other person's benefits of criminal conduct is facilitated (whether by concealment, removal from jurisdiction, transfer to nominees or otherwise); or

(b) that other person's benefits from criminal conduct —

- (i) are used to secure funds that are placed at that other person's disposal, directly or indirectly; or
- (ii) are used for that other person's benefit to acquire property by way of investment or otherwise,

and knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that that other person is a person who engages in or has engaged in criminal conduct or has benefited from criminal conduct shall be guilty of an offence.

[25/99]

(2) In this section, references to any person's benefits from criminal conduct include a reference to any property which, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represented in his hands his benefits from criminal conduct.

[25/99]

(3) Where a person discloses to an authorised officer his knowledge or belief that any property, funds or investments are derived from or used in connection with criminal conduct or any matter on which such knowledge or belief is based —

- (a) if he does any act in contravention of subsection (1) and the disclosure relates to the arrangement concerned, he shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if the disclosure is made in accordance with this paragraph, that is —
 - (i) it is made before he does the act concerned, being an act done with the consent of the authorised officer; or
 - (ii) it is made after he does the act, but is made on his initiative and as soon as it is reasonable for him to make it;
- (b) the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by law, contract or rules of professional conduct; and
- (c) he shall not be liable in damages for any loss arising out of —
 - (i) the disclosure; or

- (ii) any act done or omitted to be done in relation to the property, funds or investments in consequence of the disclosure.

[25/99]

(4) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under this section, it is a defence to prove —

- (a) that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that the arrangement related to any person's proceeds derived from criminal conduct;
- (b) that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that, by the arrangement, the retention or control by or on behalf of the relevant person of any property was facilitated or, as the case may be, that, by the arrangement, any property was used as mentioned in subsection (1);
- (c) that —
 - (i) he intended to disclose to an authorised officer such knowledge, belief or matter as is mentioned in subsection (3) in relation to the arrangement; and
 - (ii) there is reasonable excuse for his failure to make disclosure in accordance with subsection (3)(a);
- (d) that, in the case of a person who was in employment at the time in question and he enters or is otherwise concerned in the arrangement in the course of his employment, he disclosed the knowledge, belief or matter as is mentioned in subsection (3) to the appropriate person in accordance with the procedure established by his employer for the making of such disclosures.

[25/99]

(5) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both; or

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) if the person is not an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$1 million.

[41A

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

Restriction on revealing disclosure under sections 43 and 44

45.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no witness in any civil or criminal proceedings shall be obliged —

- (a) to reveal that a disclosure was made under section 43(3) or 44(3);
- (b) to reveal the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure; or
- (c) to answer any question if the answer would lead, or would tend to lead, to the revealing of any fact or matter referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

[25/99]

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in any proceedings —

- (a) for an offence under section 43 or 44 or this section; or
- (b) where the court is of the opinion that justice cannot fully be done between the parties without revealing the disclosure or the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure.

[25/99]

(3) Subject to subsections (4), (5) and (6), no person shall publish or broadcast any information so as to reveal or suggest —

- (a) that a disclosure was made under section 43(3) or 44(3); or
- (b) the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure.

[25/99]

(4) In subsection (3), “information” —

- (a) includes a report of any civil or criminal proceedings; and
- (b) does not include information published for statistical purposes by, or under the authority of, the Government.

(5) Subsection (3) shall not apply in respect of proceedings —

- (a) against the person making the disclosure for an offence under section 43 or 44; or
- (b) for an offence under this section.

[25/99]

(6) The court may, if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so, by order dispense with the requirements of subsection (3) to such extent as may be specified in the order.

(7) If information is published or broadcast in contravention of subsection (3), each of the following persons:

- (a) in the case of publication as part of a newspaper or periodical publication, any proprietor, editor, publisher and distributor thereof;
- (b) in the case of a publication otherwise than as part of a newspaper or periodical publication, any person who publishes it and any person who distributes it;
- (c) in the case of a broadcast, any person who broadcasts the information and, if the information is contained in a programme, any person who transmits or provides the programme and any person having functions in relation to the programme corresponding to those of the editor of a newspaper or periodical publication,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(8) In this section —

“broadcast” includes broadcast by radio, film, videotape or television;

“publish” means publish in writing.

[42]

**Acquiring, possessing, using, concealing or transferring
benefits of drug dealing**

46.—(1) Any person who —

(a) conceals or disguises any property which is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, his benefits of drug dealing;

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction; or

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(c) acquires, possesses or uses that property,

shall be guilty of an offence.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

(2) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that any property is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, another person's benefits of drug dealing —

(a) conceals or disguises that property; or

(b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction,

shall be guilty of an offence.

[4/2010 wef 17/02/2010]

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that any property is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, another person's benefits of drug dealing, acquires that property or has possession of or uses such property, shall be guilty of an offence.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[4/2010 wef 17/02/2010]

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4) In subsections (1)(a) and (2)(a), references to concealing or disguising any property include references to concealing or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it.

(5) [*Deleted by Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012*]

(6) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction —

(a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both; or

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) if the person is not an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$1 million.

[43

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

**Acquiring, possessing, using, concealing or transferring
benefits of criminal conduct**

47.—(1) Any person who —

(a) conceals or disguises any property which is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, his benefits from criminal conduct;

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction; or

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(c) acquires, possesses or uses that property,
shall be guilty of an offence.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

(2) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that any property is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, another person's benefits from criminal conduct —

- (a) conceals or disguises that property; or
- (b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction,

shall be guilty of an offence.

[4/2010 wef 17/02/2010]

[25/99]

(3) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that any property is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, another person's benefits from criminal conduct, acquires that property, or has possession of or uses such property, shall be guilty of an offence.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[4/2010 wef 17/02/2010]

[25/99]

(4) In subsections (1)(a) and (2)(a), references to concealing or disguising any property include references to concealing or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it.

[25/99]

(5) *[Deleted by Act 2 of 2012 wef 01/03/2012]*

(6) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both; or

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) if the person is not an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$1 million.

[43A

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[25/99]

Proof and knowledge, etc., of predicate offence

47A.—(1) For the purpose of proving under this Part whether the whole or any part of any property constitutes, or directly or indirectly

represents, the benefits of drug dealing or the benefits from criminal conduct, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove the particulars of any offence constituted by the drug dealing or criminal conduct.

(2) For the purpose of proving under this Part whether a person knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the whole or any part of any property constitutes, or directly or indirectly represents, the benefits of drug dealing or the benefits from criminal conduct —

- (a) it is sufficient for the prosecution to prove that the person knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the whole or part of the property constitutes, or directly or indirectly represents, the benefits of an offence generally; and
- (b) it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the whole or part of the property constitutes, or directly or indirectly represents, the benefits of a particular offence.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Tipping-off

48.—(1) Any person who —

- (a) knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that an authorised officer is acting, or is proposing to act, in connection with an investigation which is being, or is about to be, conducted under or for the purposes of this Act or any subsidiary legislation made thereunder; and
- (b) discloses to any other person information or any other matter which is likely to prejudice that investigation or proposed investigation,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$30,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[25/99]

(2) Any person who —

- (a) knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that a disclosure has been or is being made to an authorised officer under this Act (referred to in this section as the disclosure); and

[4/2010]

- (b) discloses to any other person information or any other matter which is likely to prejudice any investigation which might be conducted following the disclosure,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$30,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[25/99]

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) makes it an offence for an advocate and solicitor or his employee to disclose any information or other matter —

- (a) to, or to a representative of, a client of his in connection with the giving of advice to the client in the course of and for the purpose of the professional employment, of the advocate and solicitor; or

(b) to any person —

- (i) in contemplation of, or in connection with, legal proceedings; and

(ii) for the purpose of those proceedings.

[25/99]

(3A) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) makes it an offence for a legal counsel acting as such for his employer, or a person who works under the supervision of the legal counsel, to disclose any information or other matter —

- (a) to the employer in connection with the giving of legal advice to the employer, or to any employee or officer of the employer, in the course of and for the purpose of the employment of the legal counsel as such; or

(b) to any person —

- (i) in contemplation of, or in connection with, legal proceedings concerning the employer; and

(ii) for the purposes of those proceedings.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4) Subsections (3) and (3A) do not apply in relation to any information or other matter which is disclosed with a view to furthering any illegal purpose.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(5) In proceedings against a person for an offence under subsection (1) or (2), it is a defence to prove that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the disclosure was likely to be prejudicial in the way mentioned in subsection (1) or (2).

[25/99]

(6) No authorised officer or other person shall be guilty of an offence under this section in respect of anything done by him in the course of acting in connection with the enforcement, or intended enforcement, of any provision of this Act or of any other written law relating to drug dealing or criminal conduct.

[43B

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

PART VIA

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS OF PHYSICAL CURRENCY AND BEARER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Object of this Part

48A. The object of this Part is to impose measures for the disclosure of information regarding movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments into and out of Singapore for the purpose of detecting, investigating and prosecuting drug dealing offences and serious offences.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Interpretation of this Part

48B.—(1) In this Part —

“bearer negotiable instrument” means —

- (a) a traveller’s cheque; or
- (b) any negotiable instrument that is in bearer form, indorsed without any restriction, made out to a fictitious payee or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery,

and includes a negotiable instrument that has been signed but with the payee’s name omitted;

“business day” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday;

“cash” means physical currency or a bearer negotiable instrument;

“commercial goods carrier” means a person who, in the normal course of a business, carries goods or mail for reward, and includes his employee;

“commercial passenger carrier” means a person who, in the normal course of a business, carries passengers for reward, and includes his employee;

“eligible place” means any islet, landing place, wharf, dock, railway or quay or premises of a provider of port services or facilities licensed or exempted under the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 170A) or the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009;

[17/2009 wef 01/07/2009]

“embarkation location” means an immigration control post, place of embarkation, authorised airport, authorised point of departure, authorised train checkpoint or authorised departing place declared under section 5(3) of the Immigration Act (Cap. 133);

“immigration officer” means the Controller of Immigration or any immigration officer appointed under section 3 of the Immigration Act, and includes an officer of customs;

“physical currency” means the coin and printed money (whether of Singapore or of a foreign country) that —

(a) is designated as legal tender; and

(b) circulates as, and is customarily used and accepted as, a medium of exchange in the country of issue;

“printed money” means money comprising a note printed, written or otherwise made on polymer, paper or any other material;

“railway” has the same meaning as in the Railways Act (Cap. 263) but does not include any rapid transit system set up under the Rapid Transit Systems Act (Cap. 263A);

“send” includes send through the post or by means of another person.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) In determining whether an amount of foreign currency (including an amount in which a document is denominated) is equivalent to a Singapore dollar amount under this Part, the amount of foreign currency is to be translated to Singapore currency at the exchange rate applicable at the relevant time.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) For the purposes of this Part —

(a) a person moves cash out of Singapore if the person takes or sends the cash (whether in a receptacle or otherwise) out of Singapore; and

(b) a person moves cash into Singapore if the person brings or sends the cash (whether in a receptacle or otherwise) into Singapore.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Reports about cross border movements of cash

48C.—(1) A person shall not move or attempt to move into or out of Singapore cash the total value of which exceeds the prescribed amount (or its equivalent in a foreign currency), without giving a report in respect of the movement in accordance with this section.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to prove that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that the receptacle within which the cash was moved or attempted to be moved contained cash.

(4) *[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]*

(5) A report under this section shall —

- (a) be in the prescribed form;
- (b) contain full and accurate information relating to the matter being reported as is specified in the form;
- (c) be given —
 - (i) to an immigration officer if the movement of the cash is to be effected by a person bringing or taking the cash into or out of Singapore with the person; or
 - (ii) in any other case, to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer or, if regulations permit, to an immigration officer; and

(d) be given at the prescribed time.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(6) The Minister may make regulations for the matters referred to in this section; and may, for the purposes of subsection (5)(a) and (d), prescribe different forms and different times —

- (a) for different manners of moving cash into and out of Singapore; and
- (b) for different classes of persons.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(7) Subsection (1) shall not apply if —

- (a) the person is a commercial passenger carrier; and
- (b) the cash is in the possession of any of the carrier's passengers.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(8) Subsection (1) shall not apply if —

- (a) the person is a commercial goods carrier;
- (b) the cash is carried on behalf of another person;
- (c) the other person has not disclosed to the carrier that the goods carried on behalf of the other person include cash; and
- (d) the carrier does not know and has no reasonable ground to believe that the goods carried on behalf of the other person include cash.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(9) The burden of proving the matters referred to in subsection (7) or (8) lies with the person who wishes to rely on that subsection.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Obligation of immigration officers

48D. If a report under section 48C is given to an immigration officer, he must, on request, within a reasonable time forward it to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Reports about receipts of cash from outside Singapore

48E.—(1) A person who receives cash the total value of which exceeds the prescribed amount (or its equivalent in a foreign currency), which is moved to the person from outside Singapore, shall make a report in respect of the receipt in accordance with this

section before the end of the period of 5 business days beginning on the day of the receipt.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to prove that he did not know and had no reasonable ground to believe that the cash was moved from outside Singapore.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(4) *[Deleted by Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]*

(5) A report under this section shall —

- (a) be in the prescribed form;
- (b) contain full and accurate information relating to the receipt being reported as is specified in the form; and
- (c) be given to a Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(6) The Minister may make regulations for the matters referred to in this section.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Questioning and search powers in relation to cash

48F.—(1) A person who —

- (a) is about to leave Singapore;
- (b) is in an embarkation location for the purpose of leaving Singapore; or
- (c) arrives in Singapore,

must, if required to do so by an authorised officer or immigration officer —

- (i) declare whether or not the person has with him any cash;

- (ii) declare the total value of any cash that the person has with him;
- (iii) declare whether or not, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, a report under section 48C has been given in respect of any cash that the person has with him;
- (iv) produce to the officer any cash that the person has with him; and
- (v) answer any question the officer may have with respect to the cash.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) An authorised officer or immigration officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and necessary, examine any article or baggage which a person has with him if the person —

- (a) is about to leave Singapore;
- (b) is in an embarkation location for the purpose of leaving Singapore; or
- (c) has arrived in Singapore,

for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him any cash in respect of which a report under section 48C is required.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) An authorised officer or immigration officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and necessary, search a person for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him any cash in respect of which a report under section 48C is required, so long as —

- (a) the person —
 - (i) is about to leave Singapore;
 - (ii) is in an embarkation location for the purpose of leaving Singapore; or
 - (iii) has arrived in Singapore; and
- (b) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on the person or in clothing being worn by the person, cash in respect of which a report under section 48C is required.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(4) If an authorised officer or immigration officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that any cash found in the course of an examination or search under subsection (2) or (3) may afford evidence as to the commission of an offence under section 48C, the officer may seize the cash.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(5) A person must not be searched under subsection (3) except by a person of the same sex.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(6) An authorised officer or immigration officer, and any person assisting the officer, may board any motor vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft or enter any premises for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4).

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(7) An authorised officer or immigration officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and necessary —

- (a) board a motor vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft; and
- (b) examine or search the motor vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft, and any thing found on the motor vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft,

for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is on board the motor vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft any cash in respect of which a report under section 48C is required.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(8) Where an authorised officer or immigration officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under section 48C may have been committed, the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and necessary —

- (a) enter any eligible place; and
- (b) search the place, and any thing found at or in it,

for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is at or in the place, or in the thing, any cash in respect of which a report under section 48C is required.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(9) If an authorised officer or immigration officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that cash found in the course of a search under subsection (7) or (8) may afford evidence as to the commission of an offence under section 48C, the officer may seize the cash.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(10) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (1), or pursuant to any such requirement knowingly or recklessly makes a declaration or gives an answer that is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Power to exempt

48G.—(1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, with or without conditions, exempt any person or class of persons from section 48C or 48E, or both.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) If any exemption is granted under subsection (1) with conditions, the exemption operates only if the conditions are complied with.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Offence of prejudicing investigation

49.—(1) Where, in relation to an investigation into drug dealing or criminal conduct, as the case may be, an order under section 30 has been made or has been applied for and has not been refused or a warrant under section 34 has been issued, a person who, knowing or suspecting that the investigation is taking place, makes any disclosure which is likely to prejudice the investigation shall be guilty of an offence.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) In proceedings against a person for an offence under this section, it is a defence to prove that —

- (a) he did not know or suspect that the disclosure was likely to prejudice the investigation; or
- (b) he had lawful authority or reasonable excuse for making the disclosure.

(3) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$30,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[44

Compensation

50.—(1) If an investigation is begun against a person for a drug dealing offence or a serious offence, as the case may be, or offences and any of the following circumstances occur, namely:

- (a) no proceedings are instituted against that person;
- (b) proceedings are instituted against that person but do not result in his conviction for any drug dealing offence or serious offence, as the case may be; or
- (c) proceedings are instituted against that person and he is convicted of one or more drug dealing offences or serious offences, as the case may be, but —
 - (i) the conviction or convictions concerned are quashed; or
 - (ii) he is granted a pardon in respect of the conviction or convictions concerned,

the High Court may, on application by a person who held property which was realisable property, order compensation to be paid by the Government to the applicant if, having regard to all the circumstances, the Court considers it appropriate to make such an order.

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) The High Court shall not order compensation to be paid under subsection (1) unless it is satisfied that —

- (a) there has been some serious default on the part of any person concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence or offences concerned; and
- (b) the applicant has suffered loss in consequence of anything done in relation to the property by, or in pursuance of an order of, the High Court under section 16, 17 or 19.

(3) The High Court shall not order compensation to be paid under subsection (1) in any case where it appears to the Court that the investigation would have been continued, or the proceedings would have been instituted or continued, as the case may be, if the serious default had not occurred.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (1), where —

- (a) a disclosure is made by any person in accordance with section 43(3) in relation to any property;
- (b) in consequence of the disclosure and for the purposes of an investigation or prosecution in respect of a drug dealing offence or a serious offence or offences any act is done or omitted to be done in relation to that property; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (c) no proceedings are instituted against any person in respect of that offence or offences or no order is made by the High Court under section 16 or 17 in relation to that property,

the High Court may, on application by a person who held the property, order compensation to be paid by the Government to the applicant if, having regard to all the circumstances, the Court considers it appropriate to make such an order.

[25/99]

(5) The High Court shall not order compensation to be paid under subsection (4) unless it is satisfied that —

- (a) there has been some serious default on the part of any person concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence or offences concerned and that, but for that default, the act or omission referred to in subsection (4)(b) would not have occurred; and

- (b) the applicant has, in consequence of the act or omission referred to in subsection (4)(b), suffered loss in relation to the property.

(6) The amount of compensation to be paid under this section shall be such as the High Court thinks just in all the circumstances of the case.

[45

Standard of proof

51.—(1) Any question of fact to be decided by a court in proceedings under this Act shall be decided on the balance of probabilities.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to any question of fact that is for the prosecution to prove in any proceedings for an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

[46

Conduct by directors, employees or agents

52.—(1) Where it is necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to establish the state of mind of a body corporate in respect of conduct engaged in, or deemed by subsection (2) to have been engaged in, by the body corporate, it shall be sufficient to show that a director, employee or agent of the body corporate, being a director, employee or agent by whom the conduct was engaged in within the scope of his actual or apparent authority, had that state of mind.

(2) Any conduct engaged in or on behalf of a body corporate —

- (a) by a director, employee or agent of the body corporate within the scope of his actual or apparent authority; or
- (b) by any other person at the direction or with the consent or agreement (whether express or implied) of a director, employee or agent of the body corporate, where the giving of the direction, consent or agreement is within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the director, employee or agent,

shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have been engaged in by the body corporate.

(3) Where it is necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to establish the state of mind of a person in relation to conduct deemed by subsection (4) to have been engaged in by the person, it shall be sufficient to show that an employee or agent of the person, being an employee or agent by whom the conduct was engaged in within the scope of his actual or apparent authority, had that state of mind.

(4) Conduct engaged in or on behalf of a person other than a body corporate —

- (a) by an employee or agent of the person within the scope of his actual or apparent authority; or
- (b) by any other person at the direction or with the consent or agreement (whether express or implied) of an employee or agent of the first-mentioned person, where the giving of the direction, consent or agreement is within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the employee or agent,

shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have been engaged in by the first-mentioned person.

(5) A reference in this section to the state of mind of a person includes a reference to the knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose of the person and the person's reasons for the person's intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

[47

Evidence of corresponding law or foreign law

53.—(1) A document purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of a foreign country or part thereof and purporting to state the terms of —

- (a) a corresponding law in force in that country or part thereof;
or

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

- (b) a law in relation to a foreign serious offence in force in that country or part thereof,

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the matters referred to in subsection (2), in any proceedings under this Act or any subsidiary legislation made thereunder, on its production by the Public Prosecutor or by any person duly authorised by him in writing.

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

[25/99]

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(2) Such document shall be sufficient evidence —

(a) that it is issued by or on behalf of the government of the foreign country or part thereof stated in the document;

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(b) that the terms of the corresponding law or the law of the foreign country or part thereof are as stated in the document; and

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(c) that any fact stated in the document as constituting an offence under that law does constitute such offence.

[50

[25/99]

Proof of convictions and acquittals

54.—(1) For the purposes of any proceedings under this Act or any subsidiary legislation made thereunder, the fact that a person has been convicted or acquitted of an offence by or before any court in Singapore or by a foreign court, shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving, where relevant to any issue in the proceedings, that he committed (or, as the case may be, did not commit) that offence, whether or not he is a party to the proceedings; and where he was convicted whether he was so convicted upon a plea of guilt or otherwise.

[25/99]

(2) The court shall accept the conviction referred to in subsection (1) as conclusive unless —

(a) it is subject to review or appeal that has not yet been determined;

(b) it has been quashed or set aside; or

- (c) the court is of the view that it is contrary to the interests of justice or the public interest to accept the conviction as conclusive.

[25/99]

(3) A person proved to have been convicted of an offence under this section shall be taken to have committed the acts and to have possessed the state of mind, if any, which at law constitute that offence.

[25/99]

(4) Any conviction or acquittal admissible under this section may be proved —

(a) in the case of a conviction or acquittal before a court in Singapore, by a certificate of conviction or acquittal, signed by the Registrar; or

(b) in the case of a conviction or acquittal before a foreign court, by a certificate or certified official record of proceedings issued by that foreign court and duly authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of the country of the foreign court,

giving the substance and effect of the charge and of the conviction or acquittal.

[50A
[25/99]

Powers of arrest and investigations

55.—(1) An authorised officer or an officer of customs may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes has committed an offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder.

[4/2003 wef 01/04/2003]

(1A) An immigration officer within the meaning of section 48B may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes has committed an offence under section 48C.

[44/2007]

(2) An authorised officer who is not a police officer may exercise all or any of the powers in relation to investigations into an arrestable offence conferred on a police officer by the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) in any case relating to the commission of an offence under

this Act or the regulations made thereunder or in any case where an arrestable offence is disclosed under any written law in the course of an investigation under this Act.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(3) An authorised officer who is not a police officer may be authorised by the Public Prosecutor in writing to exercise all or any of the powers in relation to investigations conferred on a police officer by the Criminal Procedure Code in any case where a non-arrestable offence is disclosed under any written law in the course of investigations under this Act.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

(4) In this section, “arrestable offence” and “non-arrestable offence” have the same meanings as in section 2(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

[Act 21 of 2014 wef 01/09/2014]

Preservation of secrecy

56.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (1A), or for the purpose of the performance of his duties or the exercise of his functions or when lawfully required to do so by any court or under the provisions of any written law, no authorised officer, Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer or immigration officer within the meaning of section 48B shall disclose any information or matter which has been obtained by him in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his functions under this Act.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

[Act 9 of 2013 wef 18/04/2013]

(1A) A Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer who is an officer or employee of the Monetary Authority of Singapore may disclose to the Monetary Authority of Singapore any information or matter which he has obtained in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his functions under this Act.

[Act 9 of 2013 wef 18/04/2013]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) 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.

[53

Obstructing authorised officers, Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officers and immigration officers

57. Any person who obstructs or hinders any authorised officer, Suspicious Transaction Reporting Officer or immigration officer within the meaning of section 48B acting in the discharge of his duty under this Act or any regulations made thereunder 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 6 months or to both.

[54
[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Consent of Public Prosecutor

58. No court shall try any offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder except with the consent of the Public Prosecutor.

[55
[15/2010]

Offences by bodies corporate, etc.

59.—(1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved —

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer; or
- (b) to be attributable to any neglect on his part,

the officer as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(3) Where an offence under this Act committed by a partnership is proved —

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner; or

(b) to be attributable to any neglect on his part,
the partner as well as the partnership shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(4) Where an offence under this Act committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved —

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the unincorporated association or a member of its governing body; or

(b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of such an officer or member,

the officer or member as well as the unincorporated association shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(5) In this section —

“body corporate” includes a limited liability partnership which has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A);

“officer” —

(a) in relation to a body corporate, means any director, partner, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity; or

(b) in relation to an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), means the president, the secretary, or any member of the committee of the unincorporated association, or any person holding a position analogous to that of president, secretary or member of a committee and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity;

“partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(6) The Minister may make regulations to provide for the application of any provision of this section, with such modifications as the Minister considers appropriate, to any body corporate or unincorporated association formed or recognised under the law of a territory outside Singapore.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

Composition of offences

60.—(1) The Minister or any person authorised by him in writing may compound any offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder which is prescribed to be a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

[44/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

(2) The Minister may make regulations to prescribe the offences under this Act or any regulations made thereunder which may be compounded.

[57]

Jurisdiction of Magistrate's Court and District Court

61.—(1) A Magistrate's Court or a District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any offence under this Act and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68), shall have power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of an offence under this Act.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed to confer any jurisdiction or power on a Magistrate's Court or a District Court where it is expressly provided in this Act that the High Court shall have such jurisdiction or power.

[58]

Rules of Court

62. Rules of Court may provide for the manner in which proceedings under this Act may be commenced or carried on.

[25/99]

[60]

Amendment of Schedules

63. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend the First and Second Schedules.

[52
[25/99]

Regulations

64. The Minister may make regulations for prescribing anything which is required to be prescribed under this Act and generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

[59

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 2

DRUG DEALING OFFENCES

*Part I — Offences included as drug dealing offences with effect from
30th November 1993*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description: The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.*</i>
1. Section 5 of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185)	Trafficking in a controlled drug.
2. Section 6 of the Misuse of Drugs Act	Manufacture of a controlled drug.
3. Section 7 of the Misuse of Drugs Act	Importation and exportation of a controlled drug.
4. Section 10 of the Misuse of Drugs Act	Cultivation of cannabis, opium and coca plants.
5. Sections 43 and 46 of this Act	Money laundering.

Part II — Offence included as drug dealing offence with effect from 1st November 2007

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description: The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.*</i>
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*Note

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. Section 10A of the Misuse of Drugs Act | Manufacture, supply, possession, import or export of equipment, materials or substances useful for manufacture of controlled drugs. |
|---|---|

[S 597/2007 wef 01/11/2007]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 2

SERIOUS OFFENCES

Part I — Offences included as serious offences with effect from 13th September 1999

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
Children and Young Persons Act (Cap. 38)	
3. Section 5(1) (previously section 4(1) and (5)(a) and (b) of the 1994 Revised Edition)	Ill-treatment of child or young person
3A. Section 6(1) (previously section 5(1) of the 1994 Revised Edition)	Contribution to delinquency of child or young person
Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act (Cap. 65)	
4. Section 3	Possession of corrosive or explosive substance for purpose of causing hurt
Hijacking of Aircraft and Protection of Aircraft and International Airports Act (Cap. 124)	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
Hijacking of Aircraft and Protection of Aircraft and International Airports Act (Cap. 124)	
5. Section 3(3)	Hijacking
6. Section 4	Violence against passengers or crew
7. Section 5	Destroying, damaging or endangering safety of aircraft
8. Section 7	Endangering safety at aerodromes
Kidnapping Act (Cap. 151)	
9. Section 3	Abduction, wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement for ransom
10. Section 4	Knowingly receiving ransom
11. Section 5	Knowingly negotiating to obtain or for payment of ransom
Penal Code (Cap. 224)	
12. Section 130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner
13. Section 130B	Piracy by law of nations
14. Section 130C	Piratical acts
15. Section 161	Public servant taking a gratification, other than legal remuneration, in respect of an official act
16. Section 162	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant
17. Section 164	Punishment for abetment by public servant of the offences above defined
18. Section 165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from person concerned

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
	in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant
19. Section 181	False statement on oath to public servant or person authorised to administer an oath
20. Section 193	Punishment for false evidence
21. Section 194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence
22. Section 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment
23. Section 196	Using evidence known to be false
24. Section 201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it, to screen the offender
25. Section 203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed
26. Section 204	Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence
27. Section 205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit
28. Section 206	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree
29. Section 207	Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree
30. Section 208	Fraudulently suffering a decree for a sum not due
31. Section 212	Harbouring an offender

*Corruption, Drug Trafficking
and Other Serious Crimes*

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CAP. 65A

(Confiscation of Benefits)

2000 Ed.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
32. Section 213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment
33. Section 214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender
34. Section 215	Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.
35. Section 216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered
36. Section 216A	Harbouring robbers or gang-robbers, etc.
37. Section 217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture
38. Section 218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture
39. Section 221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend
40. Section 222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of court of justice
41. Section 225A	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering other persons to escape in cases not already provided for
42. Section 231	Counterfeiting coin
43. Section 232	Counterfeiting current coin
44. Section 233	Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin
45. Section 234	Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting current coin

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
46. Section 235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin
47. Section 236	Abetting in Singapore the counterfeiting out of Singapore of coin
48. Section 237	Import or export of counterfeit coin
49. Section 238	Import or export of counterfeits of current coin
50. Section 239	Delivery to another of coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit
51. Section 240	Delivery of current coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit
52. Section 241	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit
53. Section 242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof
54. Section 302	Punishment for murder
55. Section 304	Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder
56. Section 307(1)	Attempt to murder
57. Section 307(2)	Other offences by convicts
58. Section 308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide
59. Section 312	Causing miscarriage
60. Section 313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent
61. Section 315(1)	Child destruction before, at or immediately after birth

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
62. Section 316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide
63. Section 324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means
64. Section 325	Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt
65. Section 326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means
66. Section 327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act
67. Section 328	Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence
68. Section 329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act
69. Section 330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property
70. Section 331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property
71. Section 332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty
72. Section 333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty
73. Section 335	Causing grievous hurt on provocation
74. Section 338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or personal safety of others
75. Section 343	Wrongful confinement for 3 or more days
76. Section 344	Wrongful confinement for 10 or more days
77. Section 345	Wrongful confinement of person for whose liberation a writ has been issued

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
78. Section 346	Wrongful confinement in secret
79. Section 347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property or constraining to an illegal act
80. Section 348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or of compelling restoration of property
81. Section 354	Assault or use of criminal force to a person with intent to outrage modesty
82. Section 354A	Outraging modesty in certain circumstances
83. Section 363	Punishment for kidnapping
84. Section 364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder
85. Section 365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent to secretly and wrongfully to confine a person
86. Section 366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage, etc.
87. Section 367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.
88. Section 368	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person
89. Section 369	Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years with intent to steal moveable property from the person of such child
90. Section 370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave
91. Section 371	Habitual dealing in slaves
92. Section 372	Selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.
93. Section 373	Buying minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.

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and Other Serious Crimes*

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
94. Section 373A	Importing by fraud, brings, assist in bringing, sells or buys, with intent that any woman be used for purpose of prostitution
95. Section 376(1) and (2)	Punishment for rape (for offences committed prior to repeal with effect from 1st February 2008)
96. Section 379	Punishment for theft
97. Section 379A	Punishment for theft of a motor vehicle
98. Section 380	Theft in dwelling house, etc.
99. Section 381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master
100. Section 382	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt in order to commit theft
101. Section 384	Punishment for extortion
102. Section 385	Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion
103. Section 386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt
104. Section 387	Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion
105. Section 388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, or imprisonment, etc.
106. Section 389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence, in order to commit extortion
107. Section 392	Punishment for robbery
108. Section 393	Attempt to commit robbery
109. Section 394	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery
110. Section 395	Punishment for gang-robbery

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
111. Section 396	Gang-robbery with murder
112. Section 399	Making preparation to commit gang-robbery
113. Section 400	Punishment for belonging to gang-robbers
114. Section 402	Assembling for purpose of committing gang-robbery
115. Section 403	Dishonest misappropriation of property
116. Section 404	Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by a deceased person at the time of his death
117. Section 406	Punishment of criminal breach of trust
118. Section 407	Criminal breach of trust by carrier, etc.
119. Section 408	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant
120. Section 409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent
121. Section 411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property
122. Section 412	Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a gang-robbery
123. Section 413	Habitually dealing in stolen property
124. Section 414	Assisting in concealment of stolen property
125. Section 418	Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may be thereby caused to a person whose interest the offender is bound to protect
126. Section 419	Punishment for cheating by personation
127. Section 420	Cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property
128. Section 421	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
129. Section 422	Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing a debt or demand due to the offender from being made available for his creditors
130. Section 423	Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration
131. Section 424	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property or release of claim
132. Section 430A	Mischief affecting railway engine, train, etc.
133. Section 431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge or river
134. Section 431A	Mischief by injury to telegraph cable, wire, etc.
135. Section 432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage
136. Section 433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or sea-mark
137. Section 435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of \$50
138. Section 436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.
139. Section 438	Punishment for the mischief described in section 437 when committed by fire or any explosive substance
140. Section 439	Punishment for intentionally running vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc.
141. Section 440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt
142. Section 449	House-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
143. Section 450	House-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for life
144. Section 451	House-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment
145. Section 452	House-trespass after preparation made for causing hurt, etc.
146. Section 453	Punishment for lurking house-trespass or house-breaking
147. Section 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment
148. Section 455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, etc.
149. Section 456	Punishment for lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night
150. Section 457	Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment
151. Section 458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, etc.
152. Section 459	Grievous hurt caused while committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking
153. Section 460	Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night when death or grievous hurt is caused
154. Section 465	Punishment for forgery
155. Section 466	Forgery of record of a court of justice, or a public register of births, etc.
156. Section 467	Forgery of a valuable security or will

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
157. Section 468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating
158. Section 469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person
159. Section 471	Using as genuine a forged document
160. Section 472	Making or possessing a counterfeit seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467
161. Section 473	Making or possessing a counterfeit seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise
162. Section 474	Having possession of a valuable security or will known to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine
163. Section 475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material
164. Section 476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material
165. Section 489A	Forging or counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes
166. Section 489B	Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes
167. Section 489C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes
Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap. 241)	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
1. Section 44 of this Act	Assisting another to retain benefits from criminal conduct
2. Section 47 of this Act	Concealing or transferring benefits from criminal conduct
168. Section 5	Punishment for corrupt transactions where no agents involved
169. Section 6	Punishment for corrupt transactions involving agents or use of false documents to mislead principal
170. Section 10	Bribery in relation to Government contracts
171. Section 11	Bribery of Member of Parliament
172. Section 12	Bribery of member of public body
173. Section 29	Abetment of offences
174. Section 30	Attempts
175. Section 31	Conspiracy
Termination of Pregnancy Act (Cap. 324)	
176. Section 3(4)	Medical termination of pregnancy
177. Section 5	Coercion or intimidation
Vandalism Act (Cap. 341)	
178. Section 3	Penalty for acts of vandalism
Women's Charter (Cap. 353)	
179. Section 140	Offences relating to prostitution
180. Section 141	Trafficking in women and girls
181. Section 142	Importation of woman or girl by false pretences
182. Section 145	Causing or encouraging prostitution of, intercourse with, or indecent assault on, girl below the age of 16

*Note : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Part II — Offences included as serious offences with
effect from 9th September 2005

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Moneylenders Act 2008	
183. Section 14	Unlicensed moneylending
184. Section 28	Harassing borrower, besetting his residence, etc.

**Note :* The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part III — Offences included as serious offences
with effect from 8th May 2006

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Animals and Birds Act (Cap. 7)	
185. Section 7	Contravention of order with regard to importation, etc.
186. Section 8	Importation or transhipment of any animal, bird or veterinary biologics without licence
187. Section 9	Importation or possession of noxious insects, pests or genetically modified organisms, etc.
188. Section 11	Failure to report arrival of animal or bird, etc.
189. Section 13	Failure to confine animal or bird on board ship, etc.
190. Section 16	Exportation of any animal or bird without licence
Arms and Explosives Act (Cap. 13)	
191. Section 6	Possession or transfer of possession of unmarked plastic explosives
191. Section 6	Importation or exportation of unmarked plastic explosives
193. Section 9	Exportation or removal of article in contravention of notification by Minister

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
194. Section 10(2)	Manufacture, possession or import of explosive in contravention of notification by Minister
195. Section 11	Contravention of notification relating to poisonous or noxious gas or noxious substance
196. Section 12	Offence by master of ship, etc., used for certain offences
197. Section 22	Knowingly concealing arms, etc., imported without licence
198. Section 23	Knowingly purchasing guns or arms from person not licensed
Arms Offences Act (Cap. 14)	
199. Section 6	Trafficking in arms
Betting Act (Cap. 21)	
200. Section 3	Offences relating to common betting-houses and betting information centres
201. Section 4	Advancing money for conducting business of common betting-house
202. Section 5	Betting in common betting-house
Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act (Cap. 37B)	
203. Section 8	Use, etc., of chemical weapons
Children and Young Persons Act (Cap. 38)	
204. Section 7	Sexual exploitation of child or young person
205. Section 12	Unlawful transfer of possession, custody or control of children
206. Section 13	Importation of children by false pretences
Commodity Trading Act (Cap. 48A)	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
207. Section 49 for contravention of any of the following:	
(a) section 45	Dissemination of information about false trading
(b) section 46	Manipulation of price and cornering
(c) section 47	Employment of fraudulent or deceptive devices, etc.
(d) section 48	Fraudulently inducing trading
Common Gaming Houses Act (Cap. 49)	
208. Section 5	Assisting in carrying on a public lottery, etc.
209. Section 8	Gaming in public
Computer Misuse and Cybersecurity Act (Cap. 50A)	
210. Section 3	Unauthorised access to computer material
211. Section 4	Access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of offence
212. Section 5	Unauthorised modification of computer material
213. Section 6	Unauthorised use or interception of computer service
214. Section 7	Unauthorised obstruction of use of computer
215. Section 8	Unauthorised disclosure of access code
216. Section 10	Abetments and attempts punishable as offences
Control of Plants Act (Cap. 57A)	
217. Section 7	Importation or transhipment of fresh fruits or vegetables without licence
218. Section 8	Importation or transhipment of fresh fruits or vegetables without permit

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
219. Any order made under section 28	Export of plants contrary to order by Minister
220. Section 34 for contravention of section 41	Failure to give access to documents, etc.
Control of Plants Act (Cap. 57A) Control of Plants (Plant Importation) Rules (R 4)	
221. Rule 17 for contravention of rule 5(1)	Importation of regulated plant, etc., without a permit.
Copyright Act (Cap. 63)	
222. Section 136(1), (2), (3), (4) and (6)	Offences relating to copyright
223. Section 260(6)	Removal or alteration of rights management information
224. Section 261C(4) and (5)	Relating to circumvention of technological protection measures
Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67)	
225. Section 3	Supplies
Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 2006 (Act 5 of 2006)	
226. Section 4	Importation, exportation, etc., of scheduled species without permit
227. Section 5	Scheduled species in transit unaccompanied by CITES permit, etc.
228. Section 19 in relation to section 4 or 5	Abetment of an offence under section 4 or 5
Environmental Protection and Management Act (Cap. 94A)	

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
229. Section 22	Importation or sale of hazardous substances without licence, etc.
230. Section 23	Importation or sale of hazardous substances not in accordance with licence, etc.
231. Section 24	Storage, use or dealing with hazardous substances in a manner that threatens health, etc.
Explosive Substances Act (Cap. 100)	
232. Section 3	Causing explosion likely to endanger life or property
233. Section 4	Attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosives with intent to endanger life or property
234. Section 5	Making or possessing explosives under suspicious circumstances
Feeding Stuffs Act (Cap. 105)	
235. Section 4(5)	Importation, manufacture, etc., of animal feeds without licence
Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (Cap. 122A)	
236. Section 25	Importation of hazardous waste without permit, etc.
237. Section 26	Exportation of hazardous waste without permit, etc.
238. Section 27	Bringing waste into Singapore in course of carrying out transit proposal without permit, etc.
239. Section 37	Making false statements
Human Organ Transplant Act (Cap. 131A)	
240. Section 14	Contracting for sale or supply of organ or blood, etc.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Immigration Act (Cap. 133)	
241. Section 5(5)	Entering or leaving Singapore other than at authorised entry or departure points
242. Section 57(1)(aa), (b) and (c)	Abetting unlawful entry or departure, or engaging in business of conveying prohibited immigrant
Internal Security Act (Cap. 143)	
243. Section 4	Wearing of prohibited uniform, etc.
244. Section 5	Membership of quasi-military organisations
245. Section 6	Illegal drilling
Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186)	
246. [<i>Deleted by S 28/2010, wef 22/01/2010</i>]	
247. [<i>Deleted by S 28/2010, wef 22/01/2010</i>]	
248. Section 27A(5) for contravention of any of the following regulations of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 (G.N. No. S 515/2002):	
(a) regulation 5	Provision or collection of funds for terrorists
(b) regulation 6	Dealing with property of terrorists
(c) regulation 7	Provision of resources and services for the benefit of terrorists
(d) regulation 8	Doing anything that causes, assists or promotes an act contrary to regulation 5, 6 or 7
Penal Code (Cap. 224)	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
249. Section 143	Membership of unlawful assembly
250. Section 144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon
251. Section 145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse
252. Section 146	Force used by one member in prosecution of common object
253. Section 147	Rioting
254. Section 148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon
255. Section 149	Every member of an unlawful assembly to be deemed guilty of any offence committed in prosecution of common object
256. Section 150	Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to join an unlawful assembly
257. Section 151	Knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of 5 or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse
258. Section 151A	Posting placards, etc.
259. Section 152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.
260. Section 397	Robbery when armed or with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt
261. Section 401	Belonging to wandering gang of thieves
262. Section 417	Cheating
263. Section 477	Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of a will
264. Section 477A	Falsification of accounts
Sale of Food Act (Cap. 283)	
Food Regulations (Rg 1)	
265. [<i>Deleted by S 28/2010, wef 22/01/2010</i>]	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
266. Regulation 14	Imported food to be registered
Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289)	
267. Section 204 for contravention of any of the following:	
(a) section 197	False trading and market rigging transactions
(b) section 198	Securities market manipulation
(c) section 199	False or misleading statements
(d) section 200	Fraudulently inducing persons to deal in securities
(e) section 201	Employment of manipulative and deceptive devices
(f) section 202	Dissemination of information about illegal transactions
(g) section 203	Failure to make disclosure to securities exchange
268. Section 212 for contravention of any of the following:	
(a) section 206	False trading
(b) section 207	Bucketing
(c) section 208	Manipulation of price of futures contract and cornering
(d) section 209	Fraudulently inducing persons to trade in futures contracts
(e) section 210	Employment of fraudulent or deceptive devices, etc.
(f) section 211	Dissemination of information about illegal transactions
269. Section 221 for contravention of section 218 or 219	Insider trading

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Strategic Goods (Control) Act (Cap. 300)	
270. Section 5	Transfer of strategic goods, etc.
271. Section 6	Brokering of strategic goods, etc.
Societies Act (Cap. 311)	
272. Section 14(2) and (3)	Management or membership of unlawful society, etc.
273. Section 15	Allowing unlawful assembly in premises
274. Section 16	Inciting, etc., a person to become a member of unlawful society
275. Section 17	Procuring subscription or aid for unlawful society
276. Section 18	Publishing, etc., propaganda of unlawful society
277. Section 23(2)	Possession of books, etc., of triad society
Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325)	
278. Section 3	Providing or collecting property for terrorist acts
279. Section 4	Provision of property and services for terrorist purposes
280. Section 5	Use or possession of property for terrorist purposes
281. Section 6	Dealing with property of terrorists
Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332)	
282. Section 46	Counterfeiting a trade mark
283. Section 47	Falsely applying a registered trade mark to goods and services
284. Section 48	Making or possessing of article for committing offence
285. Section 49	Importing or selling, etc., goods with falsely applied trade mark

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
United Nations Act (Cap. 339)	
United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations (Rg 1)	
286. Regulation 11 for contravention of any of the following:	
(a) regulation 5	Provision or collection of funds for terrorists
(b) regulation 6	Dealing with property of terrorists
(c) regulation 7	Provision of resources and services for the benefit of terrorists
(d) regulation 7A	Sale, supply, etc., of arms and related materials to terrorists
(e) regulation 7B	Carriage of arms and related materials by Singapore ships and aircraft for terrorists
(f) regulation 7C	Provision of technical advice, assistance, etc., related to military activities of terrorists
(g) regulation 8	False threat of terrorist act
(h) regulation 9	Causing, assisting or promoting an act prohibited by regulation 5, 6, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C or 8
Wholesome Meat and Fish Act (Cap. 349A)	
287. Section 5	Importation, exportation or transhipment of meat products or fish products without licence, etc.
288. Section 6	Importation, exportation or transhipment of meat products or fish products without permit, etc.
Wild Animals and Birds Act (Cap. 351)	
289. Section 10	Importation of wild animals and birds without authorisation, etc.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Women's Charter (Cap. 353)	
290. Section 146	Persons living on or trading in prostitution
291. Section 147	Keeping or management of places of assignation
292. Section 148	Keeping or management of brothels

**Note :* The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part IV — offences included as serious offences with
effect from 27th September 2007,
being transnational offences involving
organised criminal groups

293. Abetment of a serious crime, where the serious crime is transnational in nature and involves an organised criminal group (section 109, 115, 116 or 118 of the Penal Code (Cap. 224))
294. Criminal conspiracy to commit a serious crime, where the serious crime is transnational in nature and involves an organised criminal group (section 120B of the Penal Code (Cap. 224))

Note:

The expressions “serious crime”, “organised criminal group” and “transnational” have the meanings given to those expressions in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, done at New York on 15th November 2000.

Part V — offences included as serious offences
with effect from 1st November 2007

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Biological Agents and Toxins Act (Cap. 24A)	
295. Section 5	Use of biological agents for non-peaceful purpose, etc.
296. Section 30	Use of toxins for non-peaceful purpose, etc.
Commodity Trading Act (Cap. 48A)	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
297. Section 49 for contravention of any of the following:	
(a) section 43	False trading
(b) Section 44	Bucketing
Common Gaming Houses Act (Cap. 49)	
298. Section 4	Offences relating to a common gaming house, etc.
299. Section 6	Advancing or furnishing money for establishing or conducting common gaming house
Customs Act (Cap. 70)	
300. Section 128E (previously section 130(1)(e) of the 2004 Revised Edition)	Offences in relation to goods found in person's baggage or upon his person, etc.
301. Section 128F (previously section 130(1)(a) of the 2004 Revised Edition)	Offences in relation to importation of uncustomed or prohibited goods
302. Section 128G (previously section 130(1)(a) of the 2004 Revised Edition)	Offences in relation to exportation of uncustomed or prohibited goods
303. Section 128H (previously section 130(1)(a) of the 2004 Revised Edition)	Offences in relation to shipping, unshipping, loading, unloading, etc., of uncustomed or prohibited goods
303A. Section 128I(1)(a) and (e) (previously section 130(1)(c) and (i) of the 2004 Revised Edition)	Offences in relation to possession, storage and harbouring of goods

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
304. Section 132	Knowingly advancing or furnishing money for business comprising sale, purchase, etc., of uncustomed goods
Immigration Act (Cap. 133)	
305. Section 6(3) for contravention of subsection (1)	Entry or attempted entry into Singapore without a valid pass
306. Section 57(1)(k)	Making a false statement to obtain or attempting to obtain an entry permit, re-entry permit, pass or certificate for himself or for other person
306. Section 57(1)(k)	Using or without lawful authority having possession of any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass or certificate, etc.
Maritime Offences Act (Cap. 170B)	
308. Section 3	Hijacking of ships
309. Section 4	Destroying or damaging ships, etc.
310. Section 5	Other acts endangering or likely to endanger safe navigation
311. Section 6	Offences involving threats
312. Section 7(1)	Act of violence done in connection with an offence under section 3, 4 or 5
313. Section 7(3)	Abetment of certain offences
Multi-Level Marketing and Pyramid Selling (Prohibition) Act	
314. Section 3	Promotion of or participation in a pyramid selling scheme, or arrangement or holding out the same
315. Section 4	Registration of business designed to promote a pyramid selling scheme or arrangement

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
316. Section 5	Registration of company which proposes to promote a pyramid selling scheme or arrangement
Radiation Protection Act 2007 (Act 27 of 2007)	
317. Section 5	Import, export, etc., of radioactive materials
318. Section 6	Import, export, etc., of irradiating apparatus
319. Section 11	Disposal of radioactive waste
320. Section 12	Accumulation of radioactive waste
321. Section 31	False or misleading statements and documents
Railways Act (Cap. 263)	
322. Section 87	Wilful act or omission endangering passenger
Rapid Transit Systems Act (Cap. 263A)	
323. Section 25	Wilfully endangering safety of railway passenger
324. Section 26	Damage to railway or railway premises
Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289)	
325. Section 140	Offences relating to take-over offers
Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325)	
326. Section 8	Failure to disclose information on property belonging to terrorist or transaction relating to such property, etc.
327. Section 9	Failure to comply with order requiring continuing audit on whether in possession of property belonging to terrorist, etc.
328. Section 10	Failure to disclose information about acts of terrorism financing
329. Section 14	Contravention of order for restraint of property

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part VI — Offences included as serious offences with
effect from 1st February 2008

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Passports Act (Act 33 of 2007)	
330. Section 36	Falsifying Singapore passports, etc.
331. Section 38	Bringing, taking or sending false Singapore passports, etc., across international borders
332. Section 39	Making or giving false or misleading statements or information
333. Section 40	Furnishing false or misleading documents
334. Section 41	Improper use or possession of Singapore passports, etc.
335. Section 42	Selling Singapore passports, etc.
336. Section 44	Dishonestly obtaining Singapore passport, etc.
337. Section 47	Offences relating to false foreign travel documents
Penal Code (Cap. 224)	
338. Section 130E	Genocide
339. Section 204A	Obstructing, preventing, perverting or defeating course of justice
340. Section 204B	Bribery of witnesses
341. Section 241A	Delivery to another of current coin as genuine, which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit
342. Section 254A	Delivery to another of current coin as genuine, which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be altered
343. Section 363A	Abduction
344. Section 364A	Kidnapping or abducting in order to compel the Government, etc.
345. Section 375	Rape

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
346. Section 376	Sexual assault by penetration
347. Section 376A	Sexual penetration of minor under 16
348. Section 376B	Commercial sex with minor under 18
349. Section 376C	Commercial sex with minor under 18 outside Singapore
350. Section 376D	Tour outside Singapore for commercial sex with minor under 18
351. Section 376E	Sexual grooming of minor under 16
352. Section 376F	Procurement of sexual activity with person with mental disability
353. Section 473A	Making or possessing equipment for making a false instrument
354. Section 473B	Making or possessing equipment for making a false instrument with intent to induce prejudice

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part VII — Offences included as serious offences with effect from 20th February 2008

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2007 (Act 50 of 2007)	
355. Section 3	Terrorist bombing
356. Section 4	Failure to disclose information about acts of terrorist bombing

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Part VIII — Offences included as serious offences with
effect from 1st May 2009

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A)	
357. Section 171	Possession of certain things prohibited
358. Section 172	Unlawful interference with gaming equipment
359. Section 173	Possession of chips outside designated site
360. Section 174	Forgery

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part IX — Offences included as serious offences with
effect from 22nd January 2010

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Health Products Act (Cap. 122D)	
361. Section 16	Prohibition against supply of health products that are adulterated, counterfeits, etc.
Human Organ Transplant Act (Cap. 131A)	
362. Section 14(2A)	Organ trading by middlemen or syndicates
Medicines Act (Cap. 176)	
363. Section 35 for contravention of section 31	Sale of adulterated medicinal products
364. Section 35 for contravention of section 32	Sale of medicinal products not of nature or quality demanded by purchaser
Radiation Protection Act (Cap. 262)	
365. Section 14	Transport of radioactive waste.

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Part X — Offences included as serious offences with
effect from 21st November 2010

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Hostage-Taking Act 2010 (Act 19 of 2010)	
366. Section 3	Hostage-taking

**Note* : The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Part XI — offences included as serious offences
with effect from 15th February 2011

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Employment of Foreign Manpower Act (Cap. 91A)	
367. Section 5(1) and (3)	Employment of foreign employee without a valid work pass, or in contravention of a condition of his work pass
368. Section 22(1)(a), (d), (e) and (f)	Contravention of a condition of a work pass, making false statement or giving false information to the Controller of Work Passes or an employment inspector, dealing in, forging or unlawfully altering a work pass, or using or having in possession a forged or unlawfully altered work pass or a work pass issued to another
Hostage-Taking Act 2010 (Act 19 of 2010)	
369. Section 5	Failure to disclose information relating to hostage-taking offence
Immigration Act (Cap. 133)	
370. Section 57(1)(d)	Harbouring offenders of Immigration Act or Regulations

* *Note*: The short description of offences is for ease of reference only.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Part XII — Offences included as serious offences
with effect from 1st July 2013

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Description*</i>
Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A)	
371. Section 110	Prohibited casino marketing arrangements
372. Section 110A	No one to act as international market agent or international market agent representative without licence
373. Section 172A	Cheating at play
Goods and Services Tax Act (Cap. 117A)	
374. Section 62	Fraud, etc.
375. Section 63	Improperly obtaining refund
Income Tax Act (Cap. 134)	
376. Section 96	Tax evasion
377. Section 96A	Serious fraudulent tax evasion

* *Note:* The short description of offences is for ease of reference only.

[S 380/2013 wef 01/07/2013]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
CORRUPTION, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OTHER SERIOUS
CRIMES (CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS) ACT
(CHAPTER 65A)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act. It is not part of this Act.

1. Act 29 of 1992 — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992

Date of First Reading	:	27 February 1992 (Bill No. 17/92 published on 28 February 1992)
Date of Second Reading	:	20 March 1992
Referred to Select Committee	:	Parl 6 of 1992 presented to Parliament on 1 September 1992
Date of Third Reading	:	14 September 1992
Date of commencement	:	4 December 1992 (Publication date)

2. 1993 Revised Edition — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Chapter 84A)

Date of operation	:	15 March 1993
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3. Act 29 of 1992 — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992

Date of First Reading	:	27 February 1992 (Bill No. 17/92 published on 28 February 1992)
Date of Second Reading	:	20 March 1992
Referred to Select Committee	:	Parl 6 of 1992 presented to Parliament on 1 September 1992
Date of Third Reading	:	14 September 1992
Date of commencement	:	30 November 1993

4. Act 15 of 1995 — Bankruptcy Act 1995

(Consequential amendments made by)

Date of First Reading	:	25 July 1994 (Bill No. 16/94 published on 29 July 1994)
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Date of Second Reading	: 25 August 1994
Referred to Select Committee	: Parl 1 of 1995 presented to Parliament on 7 March 1995
Date of Third Reading	: 23 March 1995
Date of commencement	: 15 July 1995

5. G. N. No. S 92/1997 — Revised Edition of the Laws (Rectification) Order 1997

Date of commencement	: 14 March 1997
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6. Act 25 of 1999 — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 1999

Date of First Reading	: 4 May 1999 (Bill No. 16/99 published on 5 May 1999)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 6 July 1999
Date of commencement	: 13 September 1999

7. Act 12 of 2000 — Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2000
(Consequential amendments made by)

Date of First Reading	: 17 January 2000 (Bill No. 3/2000 published on 18 January 2000)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 22 February 2000
Date of commencement	: 1 April 2000

8. 2000 Revised Edition — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act

Date of operation	: 1 July 2000
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9. Act 20 of 2001 — Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act 2001
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 22 February 2001 (Bill No. 12/2001 published on 23 February 2001)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 20 April 2001
Date of commencement	: 1 October 2001

10. Act 42 of 2001 — Securities and Futures Act 2001

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

- Date of First Reading : 25 September 2001
(Bill No. 33/2001 published on
26 September 2001)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 5 October 2001
- Dates of commencement : 1 October 2002 (item (5) of the
Fourth Schedule)

11. Act 4 of 2003 — Customs (Amendment) Act 2003

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

- Date of First Reading : 10 March 2003
(Bill No. 6/2003 published on
11 March 2003)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 March 2003
- Date of commencement : 1 April 2003

12. Act 24 of 2004 — Police Force Act 2004

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

- Date of First Reading : 19 May 2004
(Bill No. 22/2004 published on
20 May 2004)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 15 June 2004
- Date of commencement : 12 October 2004

13. G. N. No. S 579/2005 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2005

- Date of commencement : 9 September 2005

14. Act 42 of 2005 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005

- Date of First Reading : 17 October 2005
(Bill No. 30/2005 published on
18 October 2005)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 November 2005
- Dates of commencement : 1 April 2006 (item (11) of the
First Schedule)

15. G. N. No. S 254/2006 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2006

Date of commencement : 8 May 2006

16. Act 2 of 2007 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2007

Date of First Reading : 8 November 2006
(Bill No. 14/2006 published on 9 November 2006)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 22 January 2007

Dates of commencement : 1 March 2007 (except sections 6, 8 and 11)

17. G. N. No. S 488/2007 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2007

Date of commencement : 27 September 2007

18. Act 44 of 2007 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 2007

Date of First Reading : 27 August 2007
(Bill No. 33/2007 published on 28 August 2007)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 19 September 2007

Date of commencement : 1 November 2007

19. G. N. No. S 597/2007 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of First and Second Schedules) Order 2007

Date of commencement : 1 November 2007

20. Act 26 of 2007 — Environmental Pollution Control (Amendment) Act 2007

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 9 April 2007
(Bill No. 13/2007 published on 10 April 2007)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 May 2007

- Dates of commencement : 1 January 2008 (except section 5)
- 21. G. N. No. S 33/2008 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2008**
- Date of commencement : 1 February 2008
- 22. G. N. No. S 83/2008 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2008**
- Date of commencement : 20 February 2008
- 23. Act 31 of 2008 — Moneylenders Act 2008**
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)
- Date of First Reading : 20 October 2008
(Bill No. 33/2008 published on 20 October 2008)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 18 November 2008
- Date of commencement : 1 March 2009
- 24. G. N. No. S 187/2009 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2009**
- Date of commencement : 1 May 2009
- 25. Act 17 of 2009 — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009**
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)
- Date of First Reading : 23 March 2009
(Bill No. 10/2009 published on 23 March 2009)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 13 April 2009
- Dates of commencement : 1 July 2009 (except sections 86 and 87)
- 26. G. N. No. S 28/2010 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2010**
- Date of commencement : 22 January 2010

- 27. Act 4 of 2010 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2010**
- Date of First Reading : 23 November 2009
(Bill No. 26/2009 published on
23 November 2009)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 12 January 2010
- Dates of commencement : 17 February 2010 (section 13)
- 28. G. N. No. S 667/2010 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious
Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2010**
- Date of commencement : 21 November 2010
- 29. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010**
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)
- Date of First Reading : 26 April 2010
(Bill No. 11/2010 published on
26 April 2010)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 19 May 2010
- Date of commencement : 2 January 2011
- 30. G. N. No. S 59/2011 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious
Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2011**
- Date of commencement : 15 February 2011
- 31. Act 2 of 2012 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2012**
- Date of First Reading : 21 November 2011
(Bill No. 22/2011 published on
21 November 2011)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 18 January 2012
- Date of commencement : 1 March 2012
- 32. Act 3 of 2013 — Computer Misuse (Amendment) Act 2013**
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)
- Date of First Reading : 12 November 2012
(Bill No. 36/2012 published on
12 November 2012)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 14 January 2013
- Date of commencement : 13 March 2013

33. Act 9 of 2013 — Monetary Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2013

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 4 February 2013 (Bill No. 3/2013 published on 4 February 2013)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 15 March 2013
Date of commencement	: 18 April 2013

34. Act 11 of 2013 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2013

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 4 February 2013 (Bill No. 5/2013 published on 4 February 2013)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 15 March 2013
Date of commencement	: 18 April 2013 (except section 65(a) and (b))

35. G.N. No. S 380/2013 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2013

Date of commencement	: 1 July 2013
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36. Act 5 of 2014 — Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2014

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 11 November 2013 (Bill No. 26/2013 published on 11 November 2013)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 21 January 2014
Date of commencement	: 7 March 2014

37. Act 21 of 2014 — Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 2014

Date of First Reading	: 28 May 2014 (Bill No. 15/2014 published on 28 May 2014)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 7 July 2014
Date of commencement	: 1 September 2014

COMPARATIVE TABLE
CORRUPTION, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OTHER SERIOUS
CRIMES (CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS) ACT
(CHAPTER 65A)

The following provisions in the 1993 Revised Edition of the Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Cap. 84A) have been renumbered by the Law Revision Commissioners in this 2000 Revised Edition of the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Cap. 65A).

This Comparative Table is provided for the convenience of users. It is not part of the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act.

2000 Ed.	1993 Ed.
2—(1) definition of “realisable property”	8—(1)
(2)	2—(3) and (4)
3—(1) and (2)	3—(1)
(3) and (4)	(1A)
(5)	(2)
4—(4A)	Proviso to 4 —(4)
5	4A
6	4B
7	5
8	5A
9	6
10	7
11	7A
12—(1) to (7)	8—(2) to (8)
(8)	(8A)
13	9
14	10
15	11
16	12

17	13
18	14
19	15
20	16
21	17
22	18
23	19
24	20
25	21
26	22
27	23
28—(1)	24—(1)
(2) and (3)	(2)
(3A)	(3)
29	25
30	26
31	26A
—	26B (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
32—(1) and (2)	27
33	28
—	29 (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
—	30 (<i>Repealed by Act 25/1999</i>)
34	31
—	32 (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
35	33
—	34 (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
36	35
37	36
38	37

39	38
40	39
41	39A
42—(1)	40—(1)
(2) and (2A)	(2)
(3) and (3A)	(3)
(5) and (5A)	(5)
(7) and (7A)	(7)
43	41
44	41A
45	42
46	43
47	43A
48	43B
49	44
50	45
51	46
52	47
—	48 (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
—	49 (<i>Repealed by Act 12/2000</i>)
53	50
54	50A
55	51
56	53
57	54
58	55
59	56
60	57
61	58

62	60
63	52
64	59